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DIRECTIONS OF CIVIL AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The article discusses the main directions of civil-patriotic education of children and youth, corresponding to the priorities of the development of modern educational practice and the regulatory and legal foundations of the organization of continuous education.

Keywords: citizenship, patriotism, civil-patriotic education, directions of education of children and youth.

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НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГРАЖДАНСКО-ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ ДЕТЕЙ И МОЛОДЕЖИ

В статье рассматриваются основные направления гражданско-патриотического воспитания детей и молодежи, соответствующие приоритетам развития современной воспитательной практики и нормативно-правовым основам организации непрерывного воспитания.

Ключевые слова: гражданственность, патриотизм, гражданско-патриотическое воспитание, направления воспитания детей и молодежи.

The most important role in the personal development of each person is occupied by the position of a citizen-patriot. It allows a person to be an active participant in the system of public relations, to carry out socially significant participation in various spheres of life for the benefit of other people and himself. A patriot citizen is a multifaceted image that includes the expression of universal and national values and ideals, the fulfillment of norms and rules of socially significant interaction, the disclosure of personal potential in the totality of needs, interests, abilities. The realization of civil-patriotic positions gives a person opportunities for self-realization and self-affirmation in the system of family, group, society.

The categories of «citizenship» and «patriotism» are the starting points for understanding the essence of the civil-patriotic position of the individual.

Citizenship is a quality of a person that characterizes his relationship with society, state, expressed in the awareness and realization by a person of his rights and obligations towards himself as a person, his family, surrounding people, Fatherland.

Citizenship is a moral position expressed in a sense of duty and responsibility of a person to the civil collective to which he belongs: state, family, professional or other community, in readiness to defend and protect their rights and interests from any encroachments.

Patriotism is one of the integral components of citizenship. A true citizen of his country is faithful to its ideals and values. Patriotism unites all groups of citizens into one unity and is the most accurate expression of their desire for the common good.

Patriotism is love for the motherland, a sense of responsibility for its fate, readiness and ability to serve its interests and contribute to its success in the sphere of domestic life and on the international arena.

In the conditions of educational systems, the most important directions of civil and patriotic education are effectively implemented [1].

Formation of students' respectful attitude to state symbols. State symbols determine belonging to their country. The state symbols are represented by distinctive signs – symbols by which the country is recognized and known. State symbols are established by the Constitution, special laws, are fixed by historically established traditions, embody the national sovereignty and identity of the country. The state symbols of the Republic of Belarus are the State Flag, the State Emblem, the National Anthem.

The coat of arms, flag and anthem of the state are the main symbols of independence, conveying the historical and cultural heritage of our people, emphasizing the national spirit and dignity of Belarusian citizens. They reflect certain aspects of the nation and the state, giving an idea of the historical path of the country and its national values. The national emblem, the National flag reflect the history of the origin of the state, its structure, national and other traditions, features of the economy, nature. The national anthem in its music and text expresses the ideological foundations of the state, its history and structure, goals and principles.

The study of state symbols by students is an interesting, cognitive, emotional and valuable process. Explanation of the symbolism of color, compositional structure, language style in the design of state symbols allows you to gain knowledge for the general cultural development of the individual.

Knowledge of state symbols is the primary component of national identity – each of us, and all of us together are Belarusians. The state symbols represent the unity and uniqueness of the people. Knowledge of state symbols is the basis of respect for each person for his country, his people, and himself.

The design of corners of state symbols in educational institutions, the performance of the national anthem, the use of state symbols during solemn meetings and events dedicated to significant dates and public holidays play a system-forming role in the civil and patriotic education of children and youth.

Awareness of students about public holidays of the Republic of Belarus, their participation in events dedicated to public holidays, anniversaries and memorable dates of the country. State holidays are established to commemorate events that have a special historical or socio-political significance for the country and have had a significant impact on the development of the state and society.

Anniversaries are always associated with a specific person or event that occupies a historically significant, special, unique place in national and global development. Anniversaries are celebrated in honor of great politicians, scientists, cultural figures, writers, famous people in various public spheres; events related to their activities, or marking cardinal, outstanding achievements on a national and global scale. Anniversaries are celebrated after the next decades of accomplished events, discoveries, the lives of outstanding people or in memory of the cultural and historical heritage left by them.

Memorable dates are those that have had a special impact on the course of historical events or in a certain way affected the political, cultural or other sphere.

Fostering respect for heritage, which is marked by anniversaries and memorable dates, is an effective condition for strengthening modern national traditions of development in all state spheres, friendly interstate cooperation.

Active participation of students in civil-patriotic, local history, military-patriotic activities.

Civil-patriotic activity is a complex expression of personal socially significant activity aimed at affirming national values, developing a sense of loyalty to one's Fatherland, responsibility for political and moral choices, readiness to fulfill civil duty and constitutional obligations to protect the interests of the Motherland. Participation in civil and patriotic activities ensures the realization of the positions of a citizen and a patriot, acting as an independent subject of social relations, able to bear responsibility for his actions, to be a noble and highly moral person for his family, team, country.

Local history activity is purposefully organized participation in the study, preservation and enhancement of historical and cultural heritage (small homeland, region, country), reflecting historical events and patriotic exploits of the Belarusian people, achievements of modern cultural transformations, socially significant positions of Belarusians for the benefit of the development of their native land. Local history activity allows students to take an active part in the research work of historical, natural science, ethno-cultural orientation, the development of tourism and museum business in their region, to popularize the identity of their native land.

The activity of the military-patriotic orientation integrates the civil-patriotic (a system of cases for the manifestation of support, participation, care for war and labor veterans, elderly people in need of help categories of children and adults; preservation and multiplication of historical and cultural achievements, etc.), tourist and local history (excursions, trips to places of military glory) and search activities (collecting material about the fate of their ancestors, relatives - participants of the Great Patriotic War, collecting data on veterans living in the area to which the educational institution belongs, working with archival documents, patronage of soldiers' graves and monuments to soldiers, etc.). The organization of military-patriotic education makes it possible to combine the educational capabilities of teachers and military personnel, representatives of the national security system in the conditions of cooperation of educational institutions with military units, subdivisions of the internal affairs system, etc. Military-patriotic education contributes to the formation of students' patriotic consciousness, a sense of loyalty to their homeland, readiness to perform tasks to ensure the protection of the Fatherland and mastering the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities.

The participation of children and youth in these activities contributes to students' awareness of responsibility for the fate of the country, pride in belonging to the heritage of their ancestors, the formation of a value attitude to the Motherland, understanding the importance of preserving historical memory (especially about the events of the Great Patriotic War, the victims and heroism of compatriots).

Familiarization of students with national traditions, cultural and historical heritage of the Belarusian people. National traditions are stable social phenomena that have developed on the basis of long-term experience of the life of the nation and are firmly rooted in the life of people belonging to the same nationality.

Thanks to national traditions, ideas, knowledge, language, norms of communication and behavior, methods, techniques, forms, motives of people's activities, various tastes, styles, creative directions are transmitted from generation to generation. The most stable are national traditions that have become familiar to a wide range of the population, for its various social groups.

Cultural and historical heritage is a set of distinctive results, achievements of the historical and spiritual development of the people, embodied in historical and cultural values. Cultural and historical values are the most distinctive material objects (monuments of history, urban planning and architecture, archeology, art, protected areas, documentary monuments) and intangible manifestations of human creativity (customs, traditions, rituals, folklore, language, its dialects, the content of heraldic, toponymic objects and works of folk art), which have outstanding spiritual, aesthetic and documentary merits and are taken under the protection of the state in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Spiritual examples of cultural and historical heritage include the best qualities of Belarusians: compassion and benevolence, spiritual nobility and willingness to provide any necessary assistance, justice and diligence, tolerance and peacefulness.

Familiarization of students with national traditions, cultural and historical heritage ensures the continuity of generations, promotes mutual understanding between representatives of the older and younger generations, their fruitful inclusion in joint activities in various public spheres, supports the unity of the nation.

Familiarization of students with national traditions, cultural and historical heritage is an effective basis for their preservation and multiplication, an effective means of socialization of the younger generation, a way of identifying children and youth with their people.

Involvement of students in active search, research, creative activity. In modern conditions, a research approach is actively developing, aimed at developing students' scientific research skills, at forming and developing their creative abilities (creativity). When implementing this approach, students independently solve new cognitive tasks related to current processes and phenomena occurring in the social and natural spheres. The main means of implementing this approach is search, research, and creative activity.

Scientific search and research can cover both topics directly related to academic work, as well as additional questions and problems that meet the cognitive interests of students and are aimed at obtaining a new solution in the conditions of the modern socio-cultural situation. The topics for conducting search and research work can cover historical events and patriotic exploits of the Belarusian people, local history of the region, modern cultural transformations of Belarusian cities and villages (their small Homeland), achievements in the fields of culture, science, sports, etc., significant achievements of individual representatives and groups in various types of public activity, examples of socially significant the activity of children and adults for the benefit of other people, society, and the state. The forms of presentation of the results of search and research activities of students can be projects, conceptual messages, information and analytical references, problem-research and thematic portfolios, reports, presentations, video materials, computer programs, etc.

The realization of the search and research potential is closely related to the creative activity of students. The originality of the formulation of research tasks, the choice of non-standard solutions, orientation to innovative means of presenting new results stimulate the creative development of students. At the same time, the inclusion of students in direct creative activity allows them to reveal not only creative abilities (imagination, ingenuity, creative thinking), but also qualitatively expand organizational, communicative, emotional and volitional experience, which is always facilitated by the atmosphere of creativity. Students can participate in performances, reconstructions, exhibitions, festivals, holidays, competitions (poetry, song, dance, etc.), various creative workshops. Any kind of creativity of children and youth, the result of which brings joy and benefits to other people, contributes to their personal and social growth, the manifestation of an active life position.

The involvement of students in active search, research, creative activities contributes to the formation of the qualities of purposefulness, diligence, concentration, concentration, sets professional orientations, provides intellectual development, development of research, academic and socio-personal competencies, which favorably affects the increase in the level of general cultural education of the individual.

Involvement in the activities of children's and youth public associations, participation in self-government bodies. Children's and youth public associations are created on a voluntary basis on the initiative of their participants, united on the basis of common interests, for the implementation of common socially significant goals specified in the charter and not contradicting state regulatory legal acts.

Self-government is a form of independent organization by students of the life of a children's or youth collective; participation of children and youth in the management of an educational institution, joint participation with the teaching staff and the management of an educational institution in decision-making related to the organization of educational and educational processes; the right of students to express their opinion about the management of the institution in which they study.

Participation in the work of self-government bodies develops personal and social qualities, organizational and communicative skills, forms the experience of behavior in conditions of interaction (execution of powers, execution of assignments), cooperation (discussion and adoption of joint decisions, organization and implementation of joint activities), promotes the manifestation of leadership positions. Children's and youth associations create all the necessary conditions for the spiritual, moral and physical development of the individual, free and effective participation (taking into account age opportunities) of children and youth in the political, social, economic and cultural development of society.

In the context of the implementation of the disclosed directions, the following results of civil and patriotic education of children and youth are achieved [2, p. 75-76]:

- high civil position, patriotic awareness of oneself as Belarusians who determine the future of Belarus;
- the ability to self-actualize for the benefit of the Belarusian state, the formation of an active civil position;
- knowledge and compliance with the norms of the rule of law, rules of interaction, building a constructive dialogue;
- increasing social activity and the level of socialization and self-realization;
- development of a culture of communication and relationships among peers and adults;
- development of communicative competence;
- willingness to unite and unite to solve personally and socially significant problems, to cooperate and agree;
- formation of a sense of responsibility, the need to be an active co-organizer and participant in social, educational, labor, leisure activities, etc.

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SPECIFICS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FATHER AND SON IN CHINESE FAMILIES

The article presents the results of a study of the relationship between teenagers and adolescents with their father in Chinese families. A theoretical analysis of the features of relations with the father was carried out and a logical conclusion was made to conduct an empirical study, which was implemented on the basis of the «Questionnaire of Parental Behavior of Children» by E.S. Schaefer. Empirical results were processed using the method of mathematical statistics: ϕ^ -angular Fisher transform.*

Keywords: parent-child relationship, teenagers, adolescents, father, Chinese family.

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ВЗАИМООТНОШЕНИЙ ОТЦА И СЫНА В КИТАЙСКИХ СЕМЬЯХ

В статье представлены результаты исследования взаимоотношений подростков и юношей с отцом в китайских семьях. Проведен теоретический анализ особенностей отно-