



**Indicators of patriotism's  
reproduction as a marker  
of identification matrix  
in youth environment  
of multiethnic society**

# INDICATORS OF PATRIOTISM'S REPRODUCTION AS A MARKER OF IDENTIFICATION MATRIX IN YOUTH ENVIRONMENT OF MULTIETHNIC SOCIETY

## INDICADORES DE LA REPRODUCCIÓN DEL PATRIOTISMO COMO MARCADOR DE MATRIZ DE IDENTIFICACIÓN EN EL ENTORNO JUVENIL DE LA SOCIEDAD MULTIÉTNICA

### ABSTRACT

Patriotism as a multilevel phenomenon and the most important factor in the formation of patterns of identification and solidarity practices attracts a lot of attention from the current scientific community. The younger generation is the main resource of social reproduction and the future image of any state. Therefore, the sociological analysis of the indicators of the reproduction of patriotism in its environment becomes fundamentally important. The processes of forming patriotic attitudes are so complex and contradictory in a multi-ethnic environment. For this reason, the authors pay attention to the southern region as the most multi-ethnic region of the Russian state. Empirical sociological research was taking place in Dagestan. We can identify the main indicators of the reproduction of training and patriotism in the youth environment of this region and also a series of problems that prevent it from becoming a mature civil-state (Russian) youth identity. The authors of this article are convinced of the impossibility of patriotism without civic responsibility education and willingness to act (work, study) for our Homeland. This statement was based on the concept of civic patriotism that was chosen as the methodological basis of this research. We consider patriotism as the most important resource for the formation of the civic identity of the state in the methodological fields. Not only the study of patriotism, but also the development of recommendations in the field of patriotic education of young people are relevant to prevent the risks of forming nationalist attitudes that are very dangerous for societies and multi-ethnic states.

**KEYWORDS:** patriotism, patriotic education, Russian identity, state-civil identity, civic patriotism, youth, patriotic values.

Copyright © Revista San Gregorio 2018. eISSN: 2528-7907 ©

### RESUMEN

El patriotismo como fenómeno multinivel y el factor más importante en la formación de pautas de identificación y prácticas solidarias atrae mucha atención de la comunidad científica actual. La generación más joven es el principal recurso de reproducción social y la imagen futura de cualquier estado. Los procesos de formación de actitudes patrióticas son tan complejos y contradictorios en un entorno multiétnico. Los autores prestan atención a la región sur como la región más multiétnica del estado ruso. La investigación sociológica empírica se estaba llevando a cabo en Daguestán. Podemos identificar los principales indicadores de la reproducción de la formación y el patriotismo en el entorno juvenil de esta región y también una serie de problemas que impiden que se convierta en una identidad juvenil civil-estatal (rusa) madura. Los autores piensan que estos problemas determinan la necesidad del componente de actividad en el sistema de indicadores del patriotismo. Los autores de este artículo están convencidos de la imposibilidad del patriotismo sin educación de responsabilidad cívica y disposición para actuar (trabajar, estudiar) para nuestra Patria. Esta declaración se basó en el concepto de patriotismo cívico que se eligió como base metodológica de esta investigación. Consideramos el patriotismo como el recurso más importante para la formación de la identidad cívica del estado en los ámbitos metodológicos. No solo el estudio del patriotismo, sino también los desarrollos de recomendaciones en el ámbito de la educación patriótica de los jóvenes son relevantes para prevenir los riesgos de formar actitudes nacionalistas que son muy peligrosas para las sociedades y los estados multiétnicos.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** patriotismo, educación patriótica, identidad rusa, identidad estatal-civil, patriotismo cívico, juventud, valores patrióticos.

Copyright © Revista San Gregorio 2018. eISSN: 2528-7907 ©

 **LIDIYA I. SCHERBAKOVA**  
 Platov South-Russian State Polytechnic University . Russian Federation  
 [lidia-npi@mail.ru](mailto:lidia-npi@mail.ru)

 **SERGEY I. SAMYGIN**  
 Rostov State Economic University . Russian Federation  
 [samygin78@yandex.ru](mailto:samygin78@yandex.ru)

 **PETR S. SAMYGIN**  
 Rostov State Economic University . Russian Federation  
 [samygin78\\_@yandex.ru](mailto:samygin78_@yandex.ru)

 **IRINA V. VELIKODNAYA**  
 South-Russian Institute of Management, Russian Federation  
 [:belikodu@mail.ru](mailto:belikodu@mail.ru)

 **SVETLANA I. IMGRUNT**

 Adyghe State University, Russian Federation  
 [sveddy@mail.ru](mailto:sveddy@mail.ru)

 **ELENA N. BANDURINA**

 Rostov State Economic University . Russian Federation  
 [elena\\_bandurina@mail.ru](mailto:elena_bandurina@mail.ru)

 **MAXIM A. ABRAMOV**

 Essentuki Institute of Management, Business and Law, Russian Federation  
 [2277321@gmail.com](mailto:2277321@gmail.com)

ARTÍCULO RECIBIDO: 20 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2018

ARTÍCULO ACEPTADO PARA PUBLICACIÓN: 12 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018

ARTÍCULO PUBLICADO: 28 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2018

## INTRODUCTION

Phenomenon of patriotism in Russian science. Transformation of Russian society, the formation of a “new social and political system,” which experts today can not clearly determine whether capitalism or the reform of the socialist system and a smooth transition to a market state was accompanied by a change in the content of state ideology. Therefore, the liberal democrats focused their attention on the need to reconstruct not only the economic structure of Russian state, but also the worldview. L.M. Drobizheva said that the modern Russia, overcoming the consequences of the transition period, determines its position not only on the political and economic vectors (with the corresponding transformations in the social structure). It is important to reconstruct the ideological system of coordinates according to which the space of changing identities and solidarity, their value-normative and communication potential is built (Drobizheva, 2015). The concept of “patriotism” and “patriotic education” were turned out to such a transformation. Moreover, these definitions had a nominal connotation in the post-Soviet period.

In the opinion of S.V. Kortunov, the unfair division of USSR took place for the connivance and defeat of the democratic forces that had grown up from the Soviet elite (more precisely, the denationalised Russian elite), in which historical Russia lost its original territories and surrendered its geopolitical positions. They have began the transformation, but then handed over the country to Russian pseudo-democrats who were deprived a sense of healthy Russian national identity (Kortunov, 2009).

Other events have changed the complex, sometimes tragic 90-ies of the last century. It was possible to stabilize the economic situation and as well as the situation in other public spheres. Fact of increasing patriotic at-

titudes of citizens in our country is not unexpected. The researchers of the patriotism's phenomenon say that it is impossible to build a new strong state, to instill in people an understanding of their civic duty and respect for law, to develop some fruitful and independent foreign and internal policy without it (Baranov, 2003).

The need to restore the previously lost principles of peaceful coexistence, as well as the relevance of the formation of patriotic sentiments in society were the basis for the adoption of state programs as “Patriotic Education of Citizens of the Russian Federation for 2001-2005” (February 16, 2001) and “Patriotic Education of Citizens of the Russian Federation for 2006 - 2010 years” (July 11, 2005). The above programs were designed to form other ideological attitudes in the positions of Russians.

When we were studying the place of Russian identity in the structure of the social identity of the Dagestan peoples we touched upon the problems of nationalism and patriotism connected with state-civic identity in our research. Patriotic feelings are an emotional component of identity. Hardly anyone likes state institutions. It is often criticized and show greater or lesser loyalty to them in Russia. But you can love the country, people, so this indicator can be interpreted precisely as an emotional element of civic identity (National-civic identities and tolerance. 2007).

We proceed from the V.F. Shapovalov's definition in the study of patriotism who understands it as love of his country, a sense of organic belonging to it, a mutual sense of belonging to the corresponding community that arise and exist between the people of his country. Patriotism is a love of the country's nature and its other characteristics, but it is more important the attitude to a person to take a care of preserving his life and health, personal dignity, in an effort to provide conditions for prosperity and prosperity (Shapovalov, 2008).

There was an ambiguous side to the concept of “patriotism” in Russian history. Essence, content and social functions of concept were so clearly. The concept is strange to have contented hard pressure. “The patriot's word seems to be used at first rather rarely. This was due to the specific concept of the sta-

te and a person's place in it. The problem of love for the fatherland and therefore for society was not as an actual in the class state. There are the rights and duties as the rights of its class in it. The concept of "Fatherland" and "state" are as identical in the class state. Loyalty to the lawful monarch is identical to the loyalty to the fatherland" (Odessky, 2008). Thus, the identification of "patriotism" and "loyalty" led to the formation of a negative attitude to the concept of "patriotism". Moreover, patriotism had a contemptuous and abusive meaning in certain historical periods. We should delineate those concepts. Love of one's country (patriotism) does not mean as love to the state and to the desire to preserve its state structure. Patriotism is a feeling that has existing regardless of the political, state factor and does not mean loyalty and devotion to the state leader and political elite.

According to Russian researchers, the structure of patriotic values includes: firstly, the values had been aimed at maintaining social order in society; secondly, the values had been formed the moral component of patriotism; thirdly, the values had been induced to positive social activity (Tsvetkova, 2004).

In our opinion, Russian identity is the basis for the patriotism's education and patriotic feelings as an expression of love for our Motherland, a willingness to sacrifice for its well-being and prosperity (Gafiatulina, 2017). The values and human needs had been already formed in the Russian society and they have been doing an integrating role.

A sociological survey for study of state-civil identity of the Dagestan peoples was held in Botlikh, Derbent, Kazbek, Kizlyar, Kizilyurt, Khasavyurt districts, Makhachkala, Derbent, Kaspiysk, Kizilyurt, Kizlyar, Khasavyurt city in 2015. We used a random selection method with outreach of three geographical zones of republic (flatland, foothill, mountainous) that have differences in socio-economic development and multiethnic.

The sample was constructed taking into account the proportional representation of the Dagestan peoples in the population structure of the republic, the educational level and gender and age specificity that determines the representative of our research. N-903.

Patriotic attitudes in the mass consciousness of the Dagestan peoples. When we studying the phenomenon of patriotism, it necessary to identify its essence and content, because the ripeness of the state-civic identity have dependence on their expression. There are a set of questions in survey questionnaire. We are allowed to identify the views of the Dagestan peoples about patriotism and patriotic attitudes by those questions (see sheet No. 1).

Sheet 1. The distribution of answers for question: "What is meaning you to be a Russia patriot?" (The answers are given by groups of nationalities in percentages from total number of respondents)( See Annexes).

### CHARACTERISTIC OF OBJECT AND RESEARCH METHODS

When we studying patriotism, we have the question "Through which indicators does it manifest itself?" Undoubtedly, patriotic moods are displayed through world outlook, moral attitudes and ideas, in the norms of behavior, actions and human activity has developed by society. However, the content of the patriotism phenomenon is not exhausted by one individual expression. It was supplemented by collective feelings, assessments, attitude to the historical heritage, national culture, and its orientation to support and develop, to follow the national way of life of its people with considering the fundamental values. The results of our research showed that patriotism is a like "to love of Motherland" for the interview Dagestan peoples. More than half of the Avars, Dargins, Kumyks, Lakts, Lezgins and Russians respondents and every second respondent among the Tabasarans and Chechens follow that position. "To love of Motherland" was supplemented by aspiration "to improve life in the country". Every third respondent underlined the need "to be proud of your country" and "to be ready to act for the welfare of your country". The opinions "to talk about Russia is true, no matter how unpleasant it was" and "do not criticize your country" were not supported by the respondents. We can propose that the mass consciousness of the Dagestan peoples does not perceive the possibility of negatively speaking about their Motherland and push forward some its shortcomings and problems. The first position was shared by the largest proportion of the interviewed Chechens. Every

fifth respondent among the Kumyk and the Laks are following by the second position.

The feeling of “responsibility for what is happening in the country” is weakly expressed in the mass consciousness of the Dagestan peoples. The situation with the need to “take an active civic position” looks even worse. The Kumyks, the Russians and the Tabasarans respondents considered that “to be a patriot of Russia” is an active civic position of a person in comparison with other subgroups. At the same time, we have a question “What is an active civic position?” We often understood the participation of citizens in the political life of society, the desire to protect and defend their rights. If there is a need, then we take part in protest movements. There is the protest movement in one form or another in the central Russian cities in comparison with the periphery. However, its capabilities and strength are now severely limited, especially after the events on the Bolotny Square.

When we are discussing patriotism and patriotic feelings, we have a question about the actors of its construction. The orientation of citizens for defense of the Motherland takes the third place in the patriotic education of a person. The family, environment, educational institutions of various levels (schools, universities, etc.), a collective plays a huge role in that process. According to N.P. Narbut and I.V. Trotsuk’s opinions, in fact, the need to “teach” patriotism is postulated as one of the key tasks of the educational system at all its levels by the Russian authorities. However, a patriotic education is reduced either to certain formats (quasi) military training, or keeping and maintaining the “authenticity” of national minorities, or to the reproduction of a certain cultural autonomy by the most federal and regional programs. At the same time, the new state ideology through the strengthening of patriotic rhetoric is aimed at replenishing the distrust of citizens to the bodies of state power, reducing separatist sentiments and curbing globalization trends in the demographic and migration spheres (Narbut & Trotsuk, 2014).

When we are studying patriotism, we should not lose sight of that fact that patriotism is manifested not only “scale” at the level of readiness to serve and protect the Fatherland, but also through the designation of one’s affection and love for one’s native land,

republic, city, village, etc. by person. The respondents were asked a “control question” to establish the understanding of essence of the “true patriot” in the public consciousness of the Dagestan peoples by us. (see sheet No. 2).

Sheet 2. The distribution of answers for question: “Who, in your opinion, should be considered “a true patriot” of Russia?” (The answers are given by groups of nationalities in percentages from total number of respondents)(See Annexes).

“The patriot of Russia is the one who has love for all its peoples’s” position was took first place by the survey results. More than half of the interviewed Avars, Dargins, Laks, Lezgins, Russians and Tabasarans and every second respondent among the Kumyks And Azerbaijanis marked on it. On the basis of age, that opinion was shared in the context of “up to 20 years”, “from 30 to 40,” “from 40 to 50 years,” “from 50 to 60 years,” and every second respondent in subgroups “from 20 to 30 years “and” from 60 years and above” by more than half of the respondents. With the growth of the educational status the proportion was hold by those who marked the same position: 47,7% with a basic secondary education, 54,5% with a secondary education, 51,1% with a higher education and 57,0% with a secondary special education. “The patriot of Russia who fulfills his duty to the Fatherland, is ready to defend it’s” opinion was took second place. More than half of the interviewed Avars, Azerbaijanis, Kumyks, Tabasarans and Chechens and also every second respondent among the Dargins, Lezgins and Russians and every third respondent among the Laks marked on it. At the same time the proportion of those who marked on that opinion was decreased with age: 54,3 % “to 20 years”, 48,8% “from 60 years and above”, 45,3% “from 20 to 30 years,” 44,4% “from 30 to 40 years “, 42,9% “40 to 50 years”, 40,0% “from 50 to 60 years”. Among those who have different educational status “the patriot of Russia who fulfills his duty to the Fatherland, is ready to defend it’s” opinion was supported among the respondents with a secondary education (49,5 %) and relatively less among those with a secondary special education (45,6 %).

“The patriot of Russia is someone who loves Russia and when he lives in it badly’s” opinion attracted attention among the respondents. Every fifth respondent marked on above po-

sition. The most respondents among the Russians, the Laks and the Tabasarans marked on above position in comparison with other subgroups. The above-mentioned position in thinking of the Dagestan peoples shows that we are confronted with a sense of national pride with a touch of latent aggression from people who had survived the moments of national humiliation to those who do not perceive our political, spiritual, ideological, family and moral principles. The political scientists and experts analyze the transformations associated with the collapse of the Soviet Union in the 90's to this day. They said that Soviet people had a sense of infringement of their national pride, low status of the state that was famous for its military, scientific, cultural and technical achievements. They lost their habitual way of life and social status. Emotional feelings people try to "compensate" due to the appeal to historical memory and historical heritage, cultural achievements, successful military campaigns. Our research is as the basis for the conclusion that a policy based on such categories as citizenship, democracy and patriotism, but their existence independent of each other does not contribute to the formation of an understandable and balanced internal and external state policy.

The position of "the patriot of Russia who interests Russia above his personal interests" is close to every fourth of the interviewed Tabasarans with a secondary special education and an age category "from 50 to 60 years", to every fifth among the Dargins, every sixth among the Kumyks and the Laks. Above position is close to respondents with a higher education and an age subgroup "from 30 to 40 years", every seventh among the Chechens and the least among the Russian respondents. The position of "a patriot of Russia who is proud of the historical past of the joint life of our peoples" was marked by the respondents in the age group "from 50 to 60 years" (18,5%) and with a secondary special education (13,3%) and also every fifth among the Laks, the Russians and the Tabasarans.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Patriotism attitude and patriotism are based on feelings (pride / shame) by a person for the historical heritage of their Motherland, regardless of Russia's external status. In other words, a sense of pride for their homeland is the basis for the formation of patriotism. Unfortunately, there is a low civil

position among the interviewed Dagestan peoples. The position of "a patriot of Russia is the one who performs his civic duties" was marked by every fifth respondent among the Tabasarans, by every sixth respondent among the Dargins, the Azerbaijanis, the Kumyks. There is the least of all in the Lezghin subgroup. It has already been said that the civil position is understood as a personal initiative of citizens, their responsibility for what is happening in Russia, orientation to upholding social needs. However, the realities show that is no hope for their own powers in thinking of the interviewed peoples. They rely on an active state support.

The consolidated identity of citizens is considered a prerequisite for maintaining the integrity of the state and maintaining the consent of the society in all countries. This identity (here it is unimportant - civil or ethnic) can be considered as self-identification with a commonality on the basis of the "image of us" (that is, the notions of its culture, language, history, territory) and how the emotional experience of the above representations and the corresponding actions. If we are talking about actions in the name of citizens, then such identity is interpreted as civil in international science and practice. Civil society is still being formed in our country. So we have the question as is identification as civil or still identification with the state i.e state identity or rather, loyalty to the state when respondents claim themselves as citizens of Russia (Drobizheva, 2014).

We decided to compare the questions to reveal the line between the opinions of "to be a patriot of Russia" and "to be a true patriot of Russia" in our research (see sheet No. 3).

Sheet 3. The distribution of answers for question: "What is meaning you to be a Russia patriot?" and "Who, in your opinion, should be considered "a true patriot" of Russia?" (The answers are given by groups of nationalities in percentages from total number of respondents) (See Annexes).

A comparative analysis of the questions shows that the respondents who refer to the patriots of those who "love their Motherland", "have ambition to improve life in the country", "be proud of their country," "talk about Russia the truth, no matter how unpleasant it was", "do not criticize their country" they

called a true patriot that “who has love for all of its peoples”. The respondents with opinions of “to have ambition to improve life in the country”, “to feel responsibility for what is happening in the country” and “to take an active civil position” called a true patriot that who “fulfills his duty to the Fatherland, is ready for its protection”. Every fourth respondent with an attitude “to take an active civil position” focuses on the importance of “fulfilling his civic duties”, “to be proud of the historical past of the joint life of our peoples” and “to love Russia even if he lives badly in it “. Every third respondent marked the last position. To be a patriot of Russia means “to be ready to act for the welfare of your country” for them. Every fourth respondent marked the position of “do not criticize your country” and “to feel responsible for what is happening in the country”. Every fourth respondent with “an active civil position” considers that “who fulfills his civic duties” as a true patriot.

While talking about the Russian identity we turned to the events of the Second World War and the Great Patriotic War as a component part of the last. There has been replaced more than one generation in Russia since 1945. There have been took place a new no less dramatic events in the country. The communist ideology was handed over to the archive under the banner of which the country stood in the war. The cult of Stalin’s personality was debunked. Many documents about the crimes of the totalitarian system were declassified. The Warsaw Pact, the socialist commonwealth, the USSR, and the Yalta world order as a whole broke up. And Victory Day - May 9 still remains not just an official holiday of the state calendar, but a very special date in the minds of the overwhelming majority of not only citizens of Russia, but also other residents of the former Soviet Union (for example, November 4, “Day of National Unity” will never become an invented official holiday, although the liberation of Moscow from Polish interventionists is an important event in national history) (Kortunov, 2009).

What events shape the feeling of pride and dignity for Russia among the interviewed Dagestan peoples? (See Sheet 4).

Sheet 4. The distribution of answers for question: “What is your greatest pride for Russia?” (Answers are given by groups of na-

tionalties in% of the total number of respondents) (See Annexes).

We know that the Russian state lost many positions on the world arena particularly in the military-industrial complex, high-precision scientific developments on the wave of liberal-democratic reforms during the perestroika period. Number of Russian researchers considers that domestic industry with modern scientific technologies lags behind the West European countries. The reasons for this situation are the orientation of liberal economists-democrats of the perestroika period to develop exclusively raw materials industries and in exchange to buy Western industrial developments and technologies. Unfortunately, the past period has shown the insolvency and vulnerability of the economic policies of the reformers. Today the Russian economy and virtually all its branches, especially as mining, agriculture, pharmaceuticals are facing global challenges. They are unprepared to repel an economic blow from states called themselves “friends of Russia” in the perestroika period. At the same time they consistently pursued an anti-Russian foreign policy. We should underline that most of the blame for the events lies on the leadership of the Russian state. The memories of it cause aggression in the older generation.

It is showed the prevalence of the “victory in the Great Patriotic War’s” opinion in the respondent positions in our research (the first ranked place). There are “cultural achievements” (space, science, literature, ballet, cinema, art, defense), “a power of the Russian army”, “the independent international policy of the Russian president”, “achievements of Russian athletes”, “natural wealth” in it. Every ninth respondent marked a variant of the answer as “historical events (marches of the great Russian commanders)”. The answer as “nothing causes pride for Russia” was marked small share respondent. The most among the Chechens, the Lezgins and the Azerbaijanis respondent marked the last opinion in comparison with other subgroups.

The opinion of “victory in the Great Patriotic War” was marked by the largest proportion of respondents in the age category “from 30 to 40” (83,1%). There are the least their proportion in other subgroups: 67,3 % “from 20 to 30”, 69,1% “to 20”, 73,2% “from 60 years and above”, 75,4% “from 50 to 60”, 76,5%

“from 40 to 50”. The above opinion was shared less among those with a basic secondary education (50,0%) in comparison with other subgroups. While the pride of “victory in the Great Patriotic War” is experienced by 67,8% of respondents with an secondary education, 73,5% with a higher education and 79,7% with a secondary special education. It is changed the priorities in the arrangement of accents to events with the educational status to be proud of them. So the position of the “cultural achievements” (space, science, literature, ballet, cinema, artwork, defense complex) was shared by 29,1% of respondents with secondary special education, 31,8% with a basic secondary education, 32,7% with a secondary education and 35,6% with a higher education, and by every second respondent in the age range “from 40 to 50”, “from 50 to 60” and “from 60 and up” and every third respondent “to 20” and “from 30 to 40”. Every third respondent at the age “from 40 to 50” marked on the importance of “natural resources”. While the younger generation “to 20 years” and “from 20 to 30” among the indicators marked to be proud in Russia “achievements of Russian athletes”.

The past of our country is the common property of citizens. Study and preservation in the memory of the people is the most important political, moral, cultural task. As for the younger generation they should study the history of the Motherland. It is a necessary condition for the formation of citizenship and historical consciousness. There is the meaning of the country's history for the individual and society in that (Saraliev & Balabanov, 2005) So “historical events (campaigns of the great Russian generals)” pride for Russia in diametrically opposite groups of age: “to 20” (16,8%) and “from 60 and up” (12,2%), while the proportion of those less than 10% is in other subgroups. By education the last opinion was shared by 16,8% of respondents with secondary education and their proportion is much lower in other subgroups. Every fifteenth respondent with a basic secondary education and every fourteenth respondent with a secondary special education marked the above position. Every eleventh respondent with a basic secondary education have not arouse a sense of pride for Russia any events.

We decided to identify events and achievements to be pride among the Dagestan peo-

ples for their republic in our research (see Sheet No. 5).

Sheet 5. The distribution of answers for question: “What is your greatest pride for Russia?” (Answers are given by groups of nationalities in% of the total number of respondents) (See Annexes).

The results of our research showed that, a sense of pride for Dagestan is evoked by “heroes of the Patriotic War of 1941-1945” (the first ranked place) among the Dagestan peoples supplemented by “Dagestan traditions in culture” and achievements of Dagestan sportsmen. The opinion of “the heroes of the Patriotic War of 1941-1945” was marked by more than half of the interviewed Avars, Dargins, Kumyks, Lakts, Lezgins and every second respondent among the Azerbaijanis, the Tabasarans and the Chechens. This position was shared by 61,0% of respondents in the age «from 60 and above», 60,2% «from 40 to 50», 59,2% «from 30 to 40», 58,5% «from 50 to 60», 55,9% “from 20 to 30”. There are a fewer in the subgroup “to 20 years” (51,6%). By education the last opinion was shared by the respondents from 36,4% with a basic secondary education to 71,5% with a secondary special education. The number of respondent with a proud of Dagestan is increases due to “Dagestan traditions in culture (goldsmiths, carpet weaving, dances, languages, customs, etc.)” with increasing educational status: 22,7% with a basic secondary, 34,2% with a secondary education, 37,3% with a special secondary education and 43,0% with a higher education. There is the most of respondent in the age category “from 40 to 50” and the least in the subgroup “from 60 and up”.

“The Dagestan peoples are the heroes of the Soviet Union” and “the heroes of the Caucasian war of the XIX century” are proud for our republic among the Dagestan peoples. Every fifth respondent underlined the indicator of “The Dagestan peoples are the heroes of Russia”. Every third respondent focused on the significance of the marker of “the heroes of the Caucasian war of the XIX century” in subgroups of “up to 20” and “from 20 to 30”. Their proportion is lower in other age groups. Every fifth and sixth respondent of the older generation marked above position in age “from 60 years and above” (12,2%). Every fifth respondent in subgroups “up to 20” and “from 60 and above” and every seventh respondent in

subgroups “from 50 to 60” marked an importance of the factor of “the Dagestan peoples are the heroes of Russia”. We do not understand a low mark of the importance of historical of 15 years ago. Then the international terrorists invaded in republic and our republic was turned into military operations. We can see an increase in patriotic sentiments in Dagestan. The inhabitants of Botlikh and Novolaxsky districts rallied where the hostilities were began and they were ready to rebuff the mercenaries. The volunteers from all regions and cities of the republic were sent to help them. Although the active phase of military operations was conducted exclusively by the military the inhabitants were involved in the September events of 1999. However, there is not due mark in the mass consciousness of the respondents. It is decreasing a share among the respondents with a proud for the Dagestan sportsmen with age: 44,7% of respondents “to 20”, 39,2% “from 20 to 30”, 30,3% “from 30 to 40”, 21,5% “from 50 to 60”, 19,4% “from 40 to 50” and 9,8% “from 60 and up”. This position was shared by 40,6% of respondents with a secondary and 36,4% with a higher education. The opinion of “nothing causes a sense of pride for Dagestan” was marked by the most of the Russians, the Tabasarans and the Chechens respondents with a basic secondary education (11,4%) and in the age range “from 60 and up”(7,3%).

According to domestic researchers, it is comparatively easy to teach the population to stereotyped expressions of pride. The efforts of society and the elite should not be direct “to educate a patriotism” through indoctrination but to improve real life in order for a person to independently and rationally come to the awareness of pride with his country and various aspects of its life. The results of analysis showed that the most obvious resource for raising the conscious and meaningful sense of pride of people for their country in the case of Russia to ensure improvements in the development of the economy, democracy, equality, social justice and social protection of the population (National-civic identities and tolerance. 2007).

### CONCLUSION

The fulfilled sociological research shows that patriotic attitudes and patriotism are the development of the active civil position of the individual, civil self-determination, unders-

tanding of inner freedom and civil responsibility for political choice. Undoubtedly, for the formation of such life standards requires appropriate moral and psychological qualities, including civic courage, honesty, decency, aspiration and ability to defend one’s own point of view on the transformations taking place in modern Russia (Shakbanova et al, 2018). To defend one’s point of view does not imply the formation of a negative attitude toward a different point of view. The presence of divergent positions should contribute to the formation of tolerance in the mass consciousness and behavior of the Dagestan peoples. The ability to objectively evaluate something opinion and critically re-think our opinion is the key to upbringing, especially for the younger generation. However, the younger generation is as the bearer of nationalist ideology due to objective and subjective factors, the principles of civic and active position. ■

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Drobizheva L.M. (2015). Processes of civil integration in a multi-ethnic Russian society (trends and problems) // *Social Sciences and Modernity*. № 2. P. 68 - 77.

Kortunov S.V. (2009). *National identity. Comprehension of meaning*. M., 589 p.

Baranov N.A. (2003). Patriotism in the system of all-Russian values // *Man and his needs in the socio-political and socio-psychological spheres. Materials of the interuniversity scientific conference (December 10, 2002)*. St. Petersburg, 2003. P. 50 - 53.

National-civic identities and tolerance. The experience of Russia and Ukraine during the transformation period / Edited by L. Drobizheva, E. Golovahi. Kiev, 2007. - 280 p.

Shapovalov V.F. (2008). Russian patriotism and Russian anti-patriotism // *Social Sciences and Modernity*. № 1. P. 124 - 132.

Odessky M.P., Feldman D.M. (2008). "Patriot" ideologem in Russian, Soviet and post-Soviet culture // *Social Sciences and Modernity*. № 1. P. 109 - 123.

Tsvetkova I.V. (2014). The differences in the dynamics of patriotic values of generations (for example of Toliatti) // *Sociological research*. № 3. P. 45 - 51.

Gafiatulina N.Kh., Imgrunt S.I., Samygin S.I. (2017). *Social security and social health of Russian society: monograph*. Saarbrücken: Lap Lambert Academic Publishing RU. 124 p.

Narbut N.P., Trotsuk I.V. (2014). World perception of Russian youth: patriotic and geopolitical components // *Sociological science and social practice*. No. 4 (8). Pp 105 - 123.

Drobizheva L.M. (2014). Ethnic solidarity, civil consolidation and prospects for interethnic harmony in the Russian Federation // *Social Sciences and Modernity*. № 1. P. 119 - 129.

Kortunov S.V. (2009). *National identity. Comprehension of meaning*. M., 589 p.

Saraliev Z.Kh., Balabanov S.S. (2005). The Great Patriotic War in the memory of three generations // *Sociological research*. № 11. P. 29 - 36.

National-civic identities and tolerance. The experience of Russia and Ukraine in the period of transformation / Ed. L. Drobizheva, E. Golovahi. Kiev, 2007. - 280 p.

Shakbanova M.M., Gafiatulina N.Kh., Samygin S.I., Chapurko T.M., Levaya N.A., Bineeva N.K. (2018) *Youth of the South of Russia: Specifics of manifestation of ethnic identity (on the example of the Dagestan republic)*. Purusharta. 2018. Vol. 10. №2. Pp. 111-119.



## ANNEXES

**Sheet 1.** The distribution of answers for question: "What is meaning you to be a Russia patriot?" (The answers are given by groups of nationalities in percentages from total number of respondents)

| Variants of answers // Nationalities | To love your Motherland | To have ambition to improve life in the country | To be proud of your country | To be ready to act for the welfare of your country | To talk about Russia is true, no matter how unpleasant it was | To feel responsibility for what is happening in the country | To take an active civic position | Do not criticize your country |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| The Avars                            | 62,4                    | 42,8  | 27,6                        | 27,9   | 15,9  | 16,9  | 11,7                             | 16,2                          |
| The Azerbaijanis                     | 50,0                    | 22,2  | 44,4                        | 50,0   | 16,7  | 11,1  | 11,1                             | 16,7                          |
| The Dargins                          | 57,4                    | 35,2  | 33,3                        | 26,9   | 20,4  | 13,9  | 16,7                             | 13,9                          |
| The Kumyks                           | 62,5                    | 41,3  | 31,3                        | 25,0   | 11,3  | 16,3  | 12,5                             | 20,0                          |
| The Laks                             | 56,6                    | 33,6  | 38,1                        | 19,5   | 11,5  | 26,5  | 21,2                             | 19,5                          |
| The Lezgins                          | 57,8                    | 41,4  | 30,2                        | 35,3   | 12,1  | 15,5  | 3,4                              | 11,2                          |
| The Russians                         | 61,1                    | 44,4  | 30,6                        | 25,0   | 16,7  | 19,4  | 25,0                             | 16,7                          |
| The Tabasarans                       | 43,5                    | 69,6  | 30,4                        | 39,1   | 17,4  | 30,4  | 26,1                             | 0                             |
| The Chechens                         | 45,0                    | 47,5  | 37,5                        | 25,0   | 22,5  | 17,5  | 15,0                             | 10,0                          |
| The others                           | 65,8                    | 39,2  | 22,8                        | 32,9   | 16,5  | 24,1  | 10,1                             | 17,7                          |
| Total:                               | 59,2                    | 40,6  | 30,8                        | 28,3   | 15,4  | 18,5  | 13,4                             | 15,5                          |

**Sheet 2.** The distribution of answers for question: "Who, in your opinion, should be considered "a true patriot" of Russia?" (The answers are given by groups of nationalities in percentages from total number of respondents)

| Variants of answers // Nationalities | The patriot of Russia is one who has love for all its peoples | The patriot of Russia is a one who fulfills his duty to the Fatherland, is ready for its protection | The patriot of Russia is a one who fulfills his civic duties | The patriot of Russia is one who is a proud of the historical past of the joint life of our peoples | The patriot of Russia is a one who loves Russia even if he lives badly in it | The patriot of Russia is the one who Russia's interests above his own personal interests |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| The Avars                            | 56,6  | 50,7  | 14,1   | 9,7   | 22,4   | 13,1   |
| The Azerbaijanis                     | 38,9  | 55,6  | 16,7   | 5,6   | 11,1   | 11,1   |
| The Dargins                          | 52,8  | 40,7  | 17,6   | 12,0  | 22,2   | 19,4   |
| The Kumyks                           | 47,5  | 56,3  | 16,3   | 6,3   | 8,8  | 17,5   |
| The Laks                             | 50,4  | 36,3  | 15,0   | 21,2  | 24,8   | 17,7   |
| The Lezgins                          | 52,6  | 46,6  | 8,6  | 7,8   | 18,1   | 9,5  |
| The Russians                         | 50,0  | 44,4  | 13,9   | 19,4  | 38,9   | 8,3  |
| The Tabasarans                       | 60,9  | 56,5  | 21,7   | 21,7  | 30,4   | 26,1   |
| The Chechens                         | 45,0  | 55,0  | 10,0   | 12,5  | 12,5   | 15,0   |
| The others                           | 57,0  | 46,8  | 10,1   | 12,7  | 16,5   | 7,6  |
| Total:                               | 53,0  | 47,5  | 13,8   | 11,8  | 20,6   | 14,1   |

**Sheet 3.** The distribution of answers for question: "What is meaning you to be a Russia patriot?" and "Who, in your opinion, should be considered "a true patriot" of Russia?" (The answers are given by groups of nationalities in percentages from total number of respondents)

| What is meaning you to be a Russia patriot?// Who, in your opinion, should be considered "a true patriot" of Russia? | The patriot of Russia is one who has love for all its peoples | The patriot of Russia is a one who fulfills his duty to the Fatherland, is ready for its protection | The patriot of Russia is a one who fulfills his civic duties | The patriot of Russia is one who is a proud of the historical past of the joint life of our peoples | The patriot of Russia is a one who loves Russia even if he lives badly in it | The patriot of Russia is the one who Russia's interests above his own personal interests |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| To love your Motherland  | 61,5  | 50,5  | 13,1   | 11,6  | 21,5   | 13,6   |
| To have ambition to improve life in the country  | 53,0  | 51,9  | 18,3   | 13,1  | 19,7   | 15,3   |
| To be proud of your country  | 55,9  | 54,5  | 15,1   | 15,1  | 23,3   | 15,8   |
| To be ready to act for the welfare of your country   | 42,4  | 58,8  | 14,8   | 11,7  | 26,8   | 18,7   |
| To talk about Russia is true, no matter how unpleasant it was  | 67,6  | 38,3  | 19,4   | 18,0  | 21,6   | 12,2   |
| To feel responsibility for what is happening in the country  | 47,6  | 54,8  | 18,1   | 19,9  | 24,1   | 22,3   |
| To take an active civic position   | 44,2  | 59,2  | 25,0   | 25,0  | 23,3   | 15,8   |
| Do not criticize your country  | 59,7  | 46,0  | 10,1   | 12,2  | 24,5   | 18,7   |

**Sheet 4.** The distribution of answers for question: "What is your greatest pride for Russia?" (Answers are given by groups of nationalities in% of the total number of respondents)

| Variants of answers // Nationalities | A victory in the Great Patriotic War | The power of the Russian army | Cultural achievements | Achievements of Russian athletes | Natural resources | Historical events | Independent international policy of the Russian president | Does not cause anything |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| The Avars                            | 71,4                                 | 31,0                          | 30,7                  | 27,2                             | 34,5              | 9,3               | 31,4  | 2,8                     |
| The Azerbaijanis                     | 77,8                                 | 33,3                          | 44,4                  | 38,9                             | 11,1              | 16,7              | 22,2  | 5,6                     |
| The Dargins                          | 73,1                                 | 28,7                          | 31,5                  | 27,8                             | 26,9              | 11,1              | 31,5  | 0                       |
| The Kumyks                           | 72,5                                 | 23,8                          | 26,3                  | 20,0                             | 25,0              | 11,3              | 16,3  | 1,3                     |
| The Laks                             | 81,4                                 | 27,4                          | 42,5                  | 18,6                             | 19,5              | 8,8               | 32,7  | 2,7                     |
| The Lezgins                          | 65,5                                 | 30,2                          | 37,9                  | 35,3                             | 31,0              | 11,2              | 18,1  | 6,9                     |
| The Russians                         | 83,3                                 | 30,6                          | 47,2                  | 30,6                             | 13,9              | 19,4              | 27,8  | 2,8                     |
| The Tabasarans                       | 69,6                                 | 43,5                          | 34,8                  | 47,8                             | 26,1              | 17,4              | 30,4  | 0                       |
| The Chechens                         | 55,0                                 | 15,0                          | 35,0                  | 25,0                             | 20,0              | 10,0              | 27,5  | 10,0                    |
| The others                           | 73,4                                 | 26,6                          | 27,8                  | 31,6                             | 15,2              | 13,9              | 30,4  | 3,8                     |
| Total:                               | 72,2                                 | 28,8                          | 33,8                  | 27,8                             | 26,6              | 11,1              | 27,9  | 3,2                     |

**Sheet 5.** The distribution of answers for question: "What is your greatest pride for Russia?" (Answers are given by groups of nationalities in% of the total number of respondents)

| Variants of answers // Nationalities | The heroes of the Patriotic War of 1941-1945. | The heroes of the Caucasian War of the XIX century. | The heroes of the events of 1999 | The Dagestanis people are the heroes of the Soviet Union | The Dagestanis people are the heroes of Russia | Dagestan traditions in culture (goldsmiths, carpet weaving, dances, languages, customs, etc.) | Dagestan sportsmen | Does not cause anything |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| The Avars                            | 57,6  | 30,3  | 13,4                             | 33,8   | 22,4   | 41,0  | 35,2               | 3,8                     |
| The Azerbaijanis                     | 44,4  | 27,8  | 5,6                              | 44,4   | 27,8   | 16,7  | 38,9               | 0                       |
| The Dargins                          | 56,5  | 22,2  | 16,7                             | 30,6   | 21,3   | 37,0  | 29,6               | 1,9                     |
| The Kumyks                           | 53,8  | 26,3  | 6,3                              | 35,0   | 25,0   | 35,0  | 32,5               | 2,5                     |
| The Laks                             | 66,4  | 19,5  | 13,3                             | 46,0   | 20,4   | 41,6  | 38,9               | 2,7                     |
| The Lezgins                          | 50,9  | 34,5  | 15,5                             | 25,0   | 19,0   | 32,8  | 41,4               | 1,7                     |
| The Russians                         | 50,0  | 19,4  | 5,6                              | 33,3   | 19,4   | 44,4  | 13,9               | 8,3                     |
| The Tabasarans                       | 43,5  | 30,4  | 17,4                             | 26,1   | 21,7   | 39,1  | 52,2               | 8,7                     |
| The Chechens                         | 45,0  | 27,5  | 22,5                             | 17,5   | 15,0   | 42,5  | 25,0               | 10,0                    |
| The others                           | 55,7  | 24,1  | 24,1                             | 29,1   | 13,9   | 43,0  | 35,4               | 1,3                     |
| Total:                               | 55,7  | 27,0  | 14,4                             | 32,8   | 20,7   | 38,9  | 34,8               | 3,3                     |