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The use of information and communication technologies in patriotic education

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to present the essence of patriotism in Polish educational realities. Based on the known definitions of education, the author also presents the division and classification of patriotic education in Poland. The purpose of this paper is to present the role played by modern media in shaping patriotic attitudes. The article presents practical solutions in the field of using modern technologies in patriotic education.

Keywords: patriotism patriotic education, information and communication technologies

The essence of patriotism

The source of the term patriotism can be a word derived from the Greek language patriots, which in free translation means compatriot, citizen, as well as Latin patria, which means homeland and pater – father[1]. The historical understanding of the concept of patriotism includes, therefore, the issues of patrimony, inheritance and heritage passed down from generation to generation.

Patriotism assumes the existence of a specific subject - a person who is a patriot, i.e. this patriotism possesses and manifests it[12]. It can be a person who belongs to a given community and identifies with it, as well as the whole community. Such social groups include the family, local, regional community or the entire nation.

Patriotism is a concept which is shaped by a number of political, historical or socio-cultural conditions. "Being a patriot" can be understood differently by man. Comparing contemporary patriotism with the one that occurred during the wars and partitions, it can be stated that both its significance and the attitude of the patriot citizen have changed significantly. During the wars and partitions, the patriot often had to risk his life, shed blood for the freedom of his homeland.

Today, patriotism is, to a large extent, respect for one's own culture, tradition and language. It is also a memory of previous generations, which with their attitude can be considered a role model. The process of shaping patriotic attitudes is also strongly influenced by the family, which is the first link in shaping patriotic attitudes.

According to the Polish Language Dictionary, the term patriotism means "a socio-political attitude and form of ideology that combines attachment to one's homeland, a sense of social bond, and dedication to one's own nation with respect for other nations and respect for their sovereign rights"[19]. According to Józef Bocheński, patriotism is multidimensional and the natural factors associated with it make the bond with the homeland a permanent part of every Pole's life and it is impossible to get rid of it, because national identity is determined by physical and social factors[6]. For this reason, the impact of various factors can significantly affect the process of forming patriotic attitudes in man. Due to the complex nature of patriotism, it is necessary to properly understand it so that it is possible to consciously shape a sense of belonging to a given nation and cultural identity among pupils.

Based on the classification of Nikitorowicz and Bartnik, we can distinguish the following types of patriotism[2] [11]:

- national patriotism, the essence of which is to create a national-state identity, the purpose of which is to care for the common good, creating ties with the community, its own ethnic or national group,
- state patriotism, related to the sense of community with the state within which the given ethnic-national group operates,
- civilizational patriotism, i.e. a bond with a given culture, a European civilization created on the basis of the Christian religion and the culture of ancient Greece and Rome,
- religious and spiritual patriotism, associated with a sense of deep attachment to religion, to the religion of parents and grandparents, celebrated rites, liturgy and religious customs.

When analyzing the essence of the concept of patriotism in an international context, it should be noted that it is impossible to present one coherent definition of patriotism that would reflect the essence of this concept throughout the world. For this reason, the concept of patriotism should be analyzed in the context of a given country. This publication focuses on understanding and shaping patriotism in Poland.

The essence of patriotic education

As pointed out by Stefan Kunowski, education is all deliberate action of mature people, educators, directed primarily at young people and children in order to shape specific concepts, feelings, attitudes and aspirations. This includes care, entertainment and culture, physical, mental, moral, social, aesthetic and ideological education, as well as teaching, training, preparation for various tasks, education in various fields, education and counseling[10]. Educational activity is socially organized, approved and takes place within specific social groups, such as, for example, family, school, youth organization, workplace or theater, which become educational institutions[9].

According to Janusz Tarnowski, upbringing is "all the ways and processes that help a human being, especially through interactions, to realize and develop his humanity"[21].

Patriotic education is shaping the attitudes of a young man to serve his native country, his region or the local community. In pedagogical sciences, patriotic education can be understood as an element of civic education. In this aspect, the overarching goal of such upbringing is to shape pupils for a dignified service to their own country and nation[13].

Currently, Poland is facing many challenges in the social and cultural aspect. For this reason, the following factors justify the need to educate young people towards national and patriotic values;[5]:

- the importance of patriotic values in integral human development,
- the need to promote world peace,
- geopolitical situation related to Poland's accession to the European Union,
- the presence of phenomena such as cosmopolitanism and nationalism,

Migration among nations

According to Leon Zarzecki, patriotic education can be defined in at least three interrelated dimensions[22]:

- historical, understanding patriotic education as a social phenomenon resulting from the level achieved at the stage of maturity, expressed in the organization and continuous improvement of the socio-cultural, economic and defense life of the state. In this aspect, patriotic education is of interest to the history of education, which pays special attention to its historical manifestations and aspects.

- in the sphere of values, identifying patriotic education with moral and social values. This concept is related to the perspective of overcoming the various forms of antinomy between the value of the nation and the value of the state, between the value of spiritual (transcendental) life and the value of the nation, between the value of the nation and the value of humanity. This is the subject of interest in the field of axiology, i.e. the values resulting from manifesting patriotic attitudes.

- related to the psychological sphere and emotions. In this aspect, research on patriotism focuses on understanding psychosocial mechanisms of shaping and manifests patriotic attitudes. Patriotism in this approach also investigates axiological and psychological conscious, purposeful, educational-oriented human attitudes, as well as practical possibilities of shaping them. This approach focuses on analyzing human experiences, active manifestations and attitudes towards the homeland and its needs. So this is the approach that is the subject of the theory of education.

Many circumstances influence the shape and manner of patriotic education. According to Belowski, the factors influencing the shape of patriotic education are[3]:

- Poland's accession to the EU;
- development of global consumption and the spread of one life model;
- the manner and methods of warfare;
- the political situation after the WTC attack in New York, as well as after the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq;
- death of Pope John Paul II;
- smolensk disaster;
- war in Ukraine.

Education for patriotism begins in the family. It is parents and other people close to people that are the smallest part of the native, in which man grows and shapes his identity. Patriotic education implemented in the family should be associated with the native culture by passing it on from generation to generation[4]. At this time, following the example of parents, the child assimilates the values associated with loving his home country. Love for the homeland is shaped by the content transmitted orally by family members and people with whom the child is emotionally connected. Family celebration of state festivities and the world gives a sense of belonging to a larger community with which the child gradually identifies.

Another important place where patriotic attitudes are formed is school. At school, the student grows in love for his homeland. The school environment, the educational impact of teachers, programs that take into account the issues of patriotism can support the implementation of patriotic values in the lives of students[20].

Depending on the stage of education, some child has a patriotic education guided by different goals, In the case of primary school, general education is aimed at[18]:

- introducing students to the world of values, including self-sacrifice, cooperation, solidarity, altruism, patriotism and respect for tradition, showing best practices and building social relations conducive to the safe development of the student (family, friends);
- strengthening the sense of individual, cultural, national, regional and ethnic identity;
- forming students' sense of dignity and respect for the dignity of others;

- developing competences such as creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship;
- developing critical and logical thinking, reasoning, argumentation and reasoning skills;
- showing the value of knowledge as a basis for developing skills;
- stimulating students' cognitive curiosity and motivation to learn;
- equipping students with such information and shaping such skills that allow them to understand the world in a more mature and orderly way;
- supporting the student in recognizing his / her own predispositions and determining the path of further education;
- comprehensive student personal development by deepening knowledge and satisfying and awakening his natural cognitive curiosity;
- shaping an open attitude towards the world and other people, activity in social life and responsibility for the community;
- encouraging organized and conscious self-education based on the ability to prepare your own workshop;
- directing the student towards values.

When analyzing the above objectives, it should be noted that patriotism plays an important role in the core curriculum. It is an important part of the core curriculum for many subjects. When analyzing the above objectives, it should be noted that patriotism plays an important role in the core curriculum. It is an important part of the core curriculum for many subjects. Patriotic education conducted in an effective way is based on cooperation between the student and the teacher. Krystyna Chałas presented the following goals for pupils and teachers in the field of patriotic education.

On the student's side	On the teacher's side
Realizing the rank of patriotism in one's own hierarchy of values and the state of feeling of love for the homeland.	To familiarize students with the role and place of patriotism in their hierarchy of values and the feeling of being a patriot
To learn and understand the meaning of patriotism and its importance in the life of man, nation and state.	Supporting students in discovering the essence of patriotism and understanding the meaning of its meaning in the life of a man, nation, state and assessing the situation in the aspect of patriotism
Understanding the values associated with patriotism	Supporting pupils in understanding the need to be a patriot and a responsible citizen
Understanding own needs to continually shape your patriotic attitude	Strengthening patriotic attitudes among students
Providing patriotism by honestly fulfilling obligations towards the homeland, presenting civic attitude and realizing the values inherent in cultural heritage	Supporting students in implementing patriotism by creating a chance to show them a testimony of love for their homeland.
Valuing patriotism and according to the criterion of choosing and realizing the values present in the homeland	Supporting foster children in the field of valuing their patriotism
The conviction and the need for animation in the social environment for the implementation of patriotism	Encouraging foster children to animate in the social environment for the realization of patriotism
Commitment to undertaking animation activities and analyzing their effects	Supporting students in animation activities for the realization of patriotism and evaluation of these activities

Source: K. Chałas., *Teoretyczne podstawy wychowania ku wartościom narodowo-patriotycznym*[w:], *Wychowanie Ku Wartościom. Narodowo-Patriotycznym. Elementy teorii i praktyki* .K. Chałas ,S. Kowalczyk[red.] Wydawnictwo „Jedność”, Kielce, 2006, s. 169

Teachers use diverse forms of work in shaping their patriotic attitudes. The main forms and methods used in patriotic education of Polish students include[22]:

- referring to the history and history of the home country, familiarizing students with the material and spiritual traditions and culture of their ancestors. These activities are carried out at school in history, geography, Polish language music, defensive adoption, knowledge of society, and during meetings with educators
- organization of exhibitions and cultural events or national holidays, where young people have the opportunity to experience "live history lessons" and meet with authorities in a given field.
- learning patriotism through the organization of knowledge competitions, film screenings, wreath laying at monuments and graves of people distinguished for their homeland,
- visiting museums and other places of national remembrance. Meetings with veterans and veterans of the struggle for national liberation.

- preparation of school newspapers by students, broadcasts by radio stations, respect for the national emblem and flag for various patriotic celebrations as well as national and state holidays.

In Poland, the Catholic church plays a special role in shaping patriotic attitudes. Religiousness has long been one of the elements of shaping the national identity of Poles. Religion also carries a cultural plane, through its faith and religious practices it expresses its culture[17]. Patriotism in Poland is associated with the Christian identity of society. Patriotic values such as disinterested love, brotherhood and helping your neighbor are based on faith. To conclude, the main pillars of patriotism in the education of a young person are a family with all their close surroundings, a school as a meeting place with national culture and tradition, and religion as an important element of national identity.

Information and communication technologies in patriotic education

XXI is a time of dynamic changes that also take place in education. We are talking more and more about the creation of an information society whose most important feature is the production, collection and circulation of information[7].

Therefore, tools such as a computer, Internet, smartphone and other intelligent technologies are becoming more and more important aspects of the life of this type of society. Knowledge is becoming an increasingly valuable and desirable commodity. For this reason, it seems important to use modern information and communication technologies that will broaden the scope of knowledge acquired by students and improve the process of transferring it. A contemporary school should also prepare students for upcoming civilization challenges. It is therefore necessary to equip the pupils with skills that are useful in today's computerized world. Good practices in the use of information and communication technologies should apply[8].:

- supporting or strengthening traditional forms of education and content transfer,
- improving the student's self-learning process and impact on his personal development,
- expanding students' knowledge and their motivation,
- improving the ability of students and teachers to assimilate new knowledge and new methods of its transmission,
- support for teachers, improving the efficiency of their work,
- inspiring teachers to creative activities in the field of innovative teaching methods
- increasing the availability of its use and development by teachers.

Mobile applications as one of the manifestations of information technology can also be successfully used in patriotic education. Nowadays, next to the traditional concept of patriotism, there is economic patriotism, the essence of which is to support Polish products and companies with Polish capital. This type of activity is enabled by the "Pola" application, through which a

user can find products created by a Polish company in the store[14]. By purchasing Polish products, citizens support companies with Polish capital and give other Poles a job. Another tool that allows the selection of Polish products and also has an educational value is "Polish Brands Quiz"[15]. The program checks users' knowledge about the ownership of given companies and their brands present on the Polish market.

In promoting patriotic attitudes, it is important to know the history of the native country and its traditions. For modern youth, smartphone is the main source of information about the surrounding reality. Therefore, in propagating patriotic content, it is important that this content is also transmitted electronically. This may allow reaching a wider audience. The application Polish patriotic songs has in its database the lyrics and melodies of traditional Polish songs[16]. Thanks to this application, the user can become familiar with traditional Polish culture. Knowledge of Polish songs can also be useful during various state ceremonies.

Conclusion

This article presents the essence of patriotism in patriotic education. The publication presents various approaches to patriotism and its division, based on a review of the literature on the subject. Based on the concept of education, the article also presents what patriotic education is. When analyzing patriotism, it should be mentioned that an effective process of patriotic education requires cooperation between the pupil and the educator. Nowadays, information and communication technologies are one of the attractive ways to present patriotic content. This publication presents selected internet applications supporting the process of patriotic education. It should be mentioned that the presented applications are only an example set of tools helpful in building patriotic awareness. Further research in this area should concern practical aspects related to the use of information and communication technologies in education.

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