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The Essence of the Methods of Civic Education of Students in the Russian Modern Higher School

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Abstract

The article reveals the models, methods of students' civic education in the modern higher school. The quintessence and value of the application of role modeling, case-stage, information labyrinth are analysed as well.

Keywords: civic education, technology of upbringing, technological approach, models

The student's period of ontogeny includes the process of the formation of a social maturity of the individual, by which we mean mastering the learning conglomerate of such social roles as an expert, a parent, a public figure. Realizing that the student has no more opportunities to objectify his or her rights and duties, since social roles are interpreted in the educational process, the models and technologies that we offer significantly, expand the possibilities for mastering them with responsible behaviour.

We suggest that the models we propose are to be interpreted with the use of design technology, business and role games, cooperative learning, information and communication technologies. In the Vladimir State University named after A.G. Stoletov and N.G. Stoletov, we used design techniques in the practice of civic education of students (psychologists and speech therapists to be). The application of this technology has allowed students to get a better idea of the social processes in the state, to understand the essence of the problem and to carry out independent attempts to resolve it. The students were offered a variant of the «field» study of the problem of civic education in four companies of the city of Vladimir. They were asked to solve the problem of the organization, as well as to analyse the professional situation, create and protect their own project. The product of painstaking work were the following projects: «Formation of outgoing and domestic tourism as a form of development of patriotism», «Education of youth in the historical and cultural traditions of Russia», «Respect for the

cultural heritage of other ethnicities», «I am a citizen of the 21st century», «Patriotic education and citizenship», «Innovative forms of civic education in modern higher education». «Innovative forms of civic education in modern higher education».

The creation of these projects has both professional value and a great social context: in the process of work, learners acquire, improve those civic qualities that are necessary for a socially mature person - responsibility, reliability, justice, tolerance, empathy, protected morality, self-esteem. The opportunity to focus on a particular project allows students to integrate the toolkit, develop the skills of project management, gain effective business communication experience, and also awareness of the etiology of the problem from within.

We suppose that the model of cooperative education is a value in the work of civic education of students, as it makes it possible to expand the links of higher education with life, alternating classroom work with work in institutions of additional education. We relied on this method in the framework of the «special» course «Civic Education at the Present Stage of the Development of Russian Society» when working in clubs, social shelters, health camps. Approbating this model in the practice of high school, we motivated the individual responsibility of students, developed their social skills, and stimulated positive interpersonal relationships. Based on the results of using this method, we conclude that it can be actively applied in the practice of civic education, if it meets the needs of all respondents, initiative students as «generators» of new ideas. The method used makes it possible to realize the educational value of experience and independent work for future professional activity, to realize it in it, gaining hope for employment after graduation.

The methods of role modelling provided us with an opportunity to draw logical parallels with the surrounding society, to feel ourselves in various social roles, to receive a rich vital experience without the usual psychological distress in real life.

The method of analysing of a specific situation allowed us to organize effective practice-oriented training in behaviour in conditions of the acquisition of civil qualities by a person. First, these are the situations connected with the prevention of extremism. Secondly, there were the situations caused by the formation of various manifestations of tolerance. Thirdly, there were the situations determined by the multicultural position of the teacher towards students from families with different social status. Fourth, situations caused by the manifestation of destructive forms of behaviour. The development of constructive behavioural strategy is the fundamental goal of the formation of the student's multicultural position. The argument is that this strategy understands and accepts another culture (culture), respects cultural characteristics through compromise, and not from a position of strength. The method of analysing a particular situation helps

teachers to see the problems of civic education, to compare different approaches in upbringing and to develop a specific typology, to apply analytical skills in maximizing students' conviction that their civic education is the only possible characteristic of any socially mature person.

New trends in civic education can give information tools. The field of their use is quite wide, and visibility is determined by the nature of the tasks that the teacher is setting. The models, technologies, methods that we have identified in the aggregate provide multifunctional saturation and prospects for civic education of students. A significant result of this work is social orientation - the necessary reputation of a citizen. We believe that carrying out the analysed work in the university promotes the expansion of civic orientation of the entire educational process, increases the social adaptation of the student, improves his social trajectory, develops the ability to withstand the destructive phenomena of the society, and increases competitiveness in the labour market.

Literature

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