

Tetiana Hritchenko,
PhD in Pedagogy,
associate professor,
Oksana Loiuk,
PhD in Pedagogy,
associate professor,
Pavlo Tychyna Uman State
Pedagogical University
Uman, Ukraine
gtya212@ukr.net

THE CONCEPT OF «CITIZENSHIP»: MODERN UNDERSTANDING

Summary. The article reveals the essence of the concept of «citizenship». It has been established that the meaning of the term «citizenship» includes five components: patriotism; law obedience; socially useful activity; team interaction; personal growth. It has been determined that citizenship can be realized both through the understanding of the citizens' freedom value and responsibilities, and through the presence of already established individual's civic qualities and civil relations.

Key words: citizenship, personality, citizenship of the individual, citizen, society, civic qualities, morality.

The world in which modern man lives is changing dynamically and radically. These changes are related to transformations in the fields of economics, politics, social relations, culture and education. There is a reassessment of society values, the loss of moral ideals, which previously were bringing up the younger generation. Therefore, a necessary condition for civil society formation is citizenship formation and development. The formation of a person capable of navigating complex and contradictory conditions of social, political and economic reality, ready to perform basic social functions to socially transformative activities – this is the task that modern society and modern school faces nowadays.

The problem of citizenship has been relevant at all stages of society. The content of the term «citizenship» has varied depending on the state social system, the prevailing ideology, religious or secular beliefs, the level of pedagogical science development, human's views and beliefs.

Psychological and pedagogical aspects of the person's citizenship formation have been studied by many native scientists (M. Boryshevsky, P. Ignatenko, O. Kyrychuk, V. Krytska, M. Mytsyk, P. Omelchenko, V. Orzhekhovska, M. Rudenko, S. Ryabova, L. Snigur, O. Sukhomlynska, I. Taranenko, K. Chorna, etc.) as well as foreign ones (V. Golovanov, L. Nikitina, Y. Nikiforov, K. Potekhina, A. Skalina, S. Tetersky, Y. Timokhin and others).

Thus, according to K. Potekhina, the citizenship is an established system of knowledge and individual's attitudes to himself as a citizen, to civil society, to the country and state structures, to his own civil rights and responsibilities, which allows him to live successfully in the country and civil society, to conduct his rights and responsibilities in a particular political and socio-cultural environment [3, p. 135].

Scientists Yu. Nikiforov and A. Skalina consider citizenship as the core of the personality, around which all his other qualities are formed. In order to become a citizen, a person needs to form a system of values, ideas that he can believe in, and orientations in the political environment that allow him to adapt to it. The formation of person's citizenship at the individual's level is the transfer of system requirements into the person's structure, the internalization of its key political and cultural elements [2, p.191].

In the concept of «citizenship» scientists include:

- understanding of their rights and freedoms and the ability to use them in practice in respect for the rights and freedoms of other citizens;
- personal responsibility for their choice and behavior, awareness of the necessary legal and moral obligations to society and the state;
- effective and critical attitude to social reality on the basis of free personal choice, moral convictions and motivations, the ideals of citizens' equality and people sovereignty in relation to power;

- ability to have a positive dialogue with the authorities, other citizens and civic associations;
- awareness of their civic identity – belonging to the country, society and state, their legal, cultural and linguistic space [2, p. 189].

Thus, the meaning of «citizenship» includes five components: patriotism; law obedience; socially useful activity; team interaction; personal growth [3, p. 134].

The process of citizenship formation in the past periods of society development has been reduced either to the process of moral education, or to the processes of education in general. Indeed, the core of the «citizenship» concept are such components of its content as legal and moral culture, which is expressed in the relevant actions, behavior, activities. However, «citizenship» and «morality» are not equivalent and therefore should not be reduced to each other. In its scope, the concept of «citizenship» is broader than the concept of «morality». Being a moral person does not automatically mean having a conscious civic position, which is manifested in public activities, in relation to the country, the Motherland.

It should also be noted that the formation process of civil rights, responsibilities and freedoms, which are included in the concept of «citizenship», and the process of civic qualities formation are also not identical. This is due to the fact that the rights, responsibilities and freedoms themselves have undergone very little change over the past few centuries, which indicates the stability of these concepts. As for civic qualities, they are constantly changing, filled with new content, taking into account the changing world [2, p. 190].

Famous scholar I. Bekh singles out the following among the most important civic qualities: civic consciousness, sense of civic dignity, sense of civic responsibility and duty, civic courage, commitment to state interests, public initiative, civic discipline, national dignity, readiness to defend the Motherland, care for state language, care for nature, legal awareness, civic activity, loyalty, political will, commitment to universal values, respect for national traditions, state optimism [1].

Citizenship, having a complex integrative form, claims to cover all the qualities and abilities inherent in individuals: the ability to interact with others for

common goals, subordinate personal interests to the common. Therefore, citizenship can be realized both through citizens' understanding of their freedoms and responsibilities value, and through the presence of already established individual's civic qualities and civil relations.

Literature

1. Бех І. Психолого-педагогічні умови виховання у молоді громадянськості. *Громадянське виховання студентської молоді в умовах трансформації суспільства*: Зб. наук. ст.: За матеріалами Всеукр. наук.-практ. семінару. Черкаси, 1998. С. 23–27.

2. Никифоров Ю., Скалина А. О понятии «гражданственность». *Вестник Башкирского университета*. 2007. Т.12. № 4. С. 188–191.

3. Потехина Е. Н. Сущностные характеристики понятия «гражданственность»: современный контекст. *Международный научно-исследовательский журнал*. 2017. № 11 (65). Ч. 2. С. 130–137.