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ON THE ISSUE OF PATRIOTISM AND UPBRINGING THROUGH CIVIC EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

We consider the educational management methods aimed at developing patriotic citizens as respecting the roots and core culture of the Mongolian people. It is focused on cultivating a strong sense of valuing one's country, developing individuals who dedicate their intellect, passion, talent, knowledge, and strength to the sustainable development and progress of their nation. This includes a desire for ambition, courage, perseverance, and behaviors that embody what it means to be a 'Mongolian.' Furthermore, to enhance the guarantee of the country's independence and ensure sustainable development, nationwide campaigns are being implemented with the goal of fostering patriotism and education through national programs such as 'Patriotic Mongolian' and 'Fostering Patriotic Views Among Children and Youth.'

Education is not only knowledge, it is explained by the integrated concept of upbringing, development and morals. Moral education is included in civic education, and based on the development of patriotism, the importance of "New Era" education policy and the participation of the state and the people has been considered.

Materials and Methodology: Sections related to the concept of national security, Mongolia's Defense Law, Laws on Education, and the government's agenda were compared. The management methods, possibilities, and future direction of the problem of cultivating patriotism and upbringing through civic education were clarified from its internal basis and reasons.

KEYWORDS

Patriotism, Fundamental Interest, National Program, Education, Concept

CITATION

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Introduction.

The national security activities of any country depend to a certain extent on the formation of patriotism of citizens and soldiers, but patriotic nationalism is directly related to the formation of moral education. Knowledge and education are necessary for correct moral upbringing, and the foundation of any knowledge is faith and patriotism. Thus, inculcating patriotism and upbringing in citizens and soldiers is an essential issue that supports the development of the country and activities to ensure national security.

The 21st century is an ever-increasing scarcity of land for the main economic resources, the expansion of the scope of all natural, social and mental factors, and the ever-competing individual knowledge, skills, education, information, and change management to intelligently survive the crisis that may occur at any time. We have come to realize that era. Management issues: a. Control object b. Governing subject c. It can be considered in 3 parts: environment¹. For example, the object of management or the crowd is the basis for rationalizing any solution. In view of today's common requirements, the object itself should be a people who have their own opinions, evaluations and conclusions with scientific grounds and practical opportunities to approach any problem, who have learned how to express their principled positions and opinions openly and

¹ G. Purvee, Doctor of Economic Sciences, "Some Problems of the Development and Progress of Mongolia", 2001, page 104

honestly in a timely manner. Government officials who are subjects of management need the personal ability, preparation, mental strength, and patience to honor the triple principle and balanced combination of "Rights, Duties, and Responsibilities" not by words but by actions. Environmental factors such as natural (heat, drought, natural disasters, etc.), social (wars, frustration, wrong thinking, quarrels, extreme politicization, etc.), individuals (assimilation, persecution, discrimination... etc.) can be manifested in the external and internal combined form respectively.

Let's talk about it from the point of view of the managed object. In doing so, he tried to determine the management methods, opportunities, and future trends of patriotism and upbringing through civic education.

Result Processing.

Regarding the management method of the issue of patriotism and upbringing through civic education, it can be expressed by the following diagram.

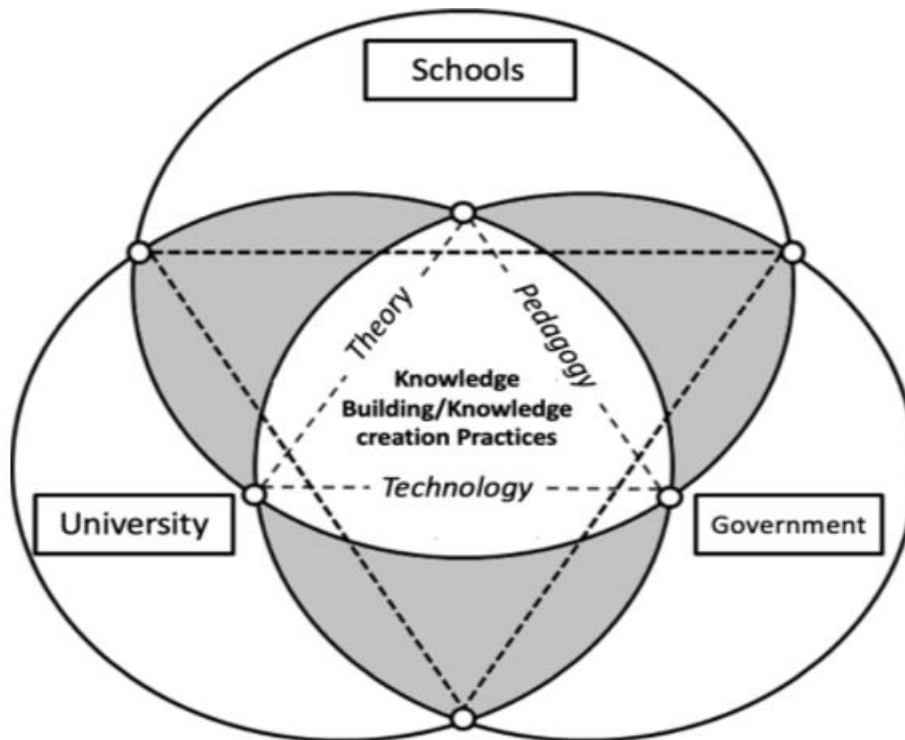


Fig. 1. A leadership approach to fostering patriotism and education through civic education.

Through this map, the government shows that the practical work of creating and creating patriotic nationalism and educational knowledge is carried out within the framework of the interaction of theory, pedagogy, technology and innovation through secondary schools and universities.

Patriotism is the idea of loving and protecting one's homeland. The fundamental interest of Mongolians is the issue of becoming a citizen with a conscience to protect the motherland at any time. Patriotism and nationalism are the basis of policy ideas for ensuring national security in the following document. It includes: Mongolia's national security concept¹, Vision-2050², The basis of Mongolia's defense policy³, Concept of

¹ One form of guarantee of national security is patriotism, which is to ensure internal security. "One of the important principles of activities to ensure national security is "Respecting patriotic nationalism"

² "In the long-term development policy of Mongolia "Vision-2050", the provision "... will develop into a country with healthy, educated, patriotic, flexible, intellectual and creative citizens"

³ Article 5.3 of the "Basics of Mongolia's National Defense Policy" states that "the curriculum of educational institutions at all levels shall include and implement the curriculum of military-patriotism and education for children and young people."

Sustainable Development-2030, General Education Law¹, Action program of the government for 2016-2020 and 2020-2024². Patriotism and nationalism are reflected in these documents.

The basis of national security is the active activity of every citizen who strives to contribute to the future well-being. Society is not only the sum total of human relations and cooperation, but the basis of society is man. So, the whole system that regulates social life has its source from the people and citizens. According to this, the better educated the people and citizens are, the more stable the socio-economic development can be. Because we know that the education sector is a key sector of the country's development. By teaching the ideals of patriotic education to all through civic education, the foundation of all levels of education will be formed to prepare citizens with competent morals and patriotic upbringing. Today, through the "National Program for the Cultivation of Patriotism in Children and Youth", campaign work is being implemented nationwide with the aim of cultivating patriotism and upbringing.

Table 1. National program for developing patriotism in children and youth

№	Measures being implemented	Implementing organization		
		Basic	Partner	Participant
1	The curriculum of educational institutions at all levels includes and implements the curriculum of military patriotism and education for children and youth.	Government, Ministry of Defense	Ministry of Education and Science, General Staff of the Armed Forces	
2	"Military Academic Department" has been established in state-owned universities and colleges to provide basic military training and training to students and young people.		Ministry of Education and Science, General Staff of the Armed Forces	State owned universities

The 2020-2024 action plan of the government aims to inculcate patriotism in children and youth, and to make every Mongolian citizen aware of the importance of the defense sector and the work and laws implemented in this sector. In its broadest sense, defense means the participation of everyone in Mongolia, the readiness of everyone, and the close cooperation between government institutions and citizens.

The main content of defense education is to prepare citizens who have a sense of patriotism, proper mental and physical upbringing, and education. In other words, it is to instill a patriotic spirit in Mongolians. National consciousness plays an important role in the development of patriotism³.

It is becoming increasingly important to continuously develop and implement a system that nurtures patriotic values among children and youth through the activities of educational institutions at all levels, their curricula, plans, and textbooks. This includes incorporating the content, methods, and practices of patriotism, Mongolian lifestyle, heritage, culture, and traditions. By promoting the development of patriotic values, ethics, and awareness among children and youth, as well as encouraging activities that protect and cherish the environment, we will foster a foundation for the spiritual existence and development of the nation, leading to the establishment of a mature patriotic mindset.

To nurture the citizens of Mongolia to have patriotic views and beliefs to respect their country, state and people, to love their land and nature, to be proud of their ethnicity, history, civilization and values, and to ensure sustainable development by increasing the guarantee of the country's independence. The goal of the national program "Patriotic Mongolia" is aimed at. This program will continue to be implemented in the following phases. It includes:

¹ In Article 4.1 of the General Law on Education, the goal of education in Mongolia is to provide equal opportunities for everyone to get quality education, to learn and work throughout their lives, and to cultivate citizens with morals and good character. Article 14.4 of the General Law on Education includes the following goals: "Mongolian history, Mongolian language, literature, national writing, culture, national heritage, customs, patriotism, and development" are included in the education curriculum at all levels.

² 2.3.4 of the action program of the Government of Mongolia for 2020-2024 respects the education of Mongolian people enriched with Mongolian history, language, culture, customs, patriotism, national heritage, justice, attitude and internationally recognized content., character, education, and curriculum suitable for Mongolian people will be implemented in kindergartens and schools, regardless of ownership.

³ Some Issues on the Development of the Fundamentals of Principles of Defense Education, 2024. <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation?paperid=130964#ref5>

Phase I (2025-2026): Create a system for cultivating patriotism among Mongolians;

Phase II (2026-2028): Evaluate the activities of preparing patriotic citizens and strengthen the system of cultivating patriotism.

- Mongolia's modern education sector has crossed the threshold of more than 100 years. During this period, the state of education is confused by many opinions and programs such as "Russianization", "Genevaization", "Let's Cambridgeize", "Let's make the right Mongolian children", "Core program", "Let's reduce the number of lessons to be improved in the core program". While continuing to improve the education system of Mongolia in line with international standards:

- At the kindergarten age, avoid boring with "lessons", underestimating the child's ability to develop naturally, and avoid "schooling" as much as possible, and develop games and fun movement exercises more;

- In the standard program of elementary education, let's focus on the Mongolian language and Mongolian customs and develop a code of ethics for the development of a "Mongol of Chinggis";

- Let's make our "Mongolian children" citizens in middle grade (7th-9th grade). When conducting the training in an amount equivalent to international standards and programs, the work of Mongolian citizenship should be prioritized by studying the history, literature, and law of Mongolia. AD It means to train in ways to become a citizen of Mongolia.;

- Change to vocational secondary school compulsory for all in high school (grades 10-12) (there are more than 200 professions, and graduate with secondary education and become a double major. In this way, we can become citizens of vocational secondary school, have a profession, pass the general exam, and go to university means to have full secondary education with the right to enter higher education);

- Let's register and certify higher education. To develop universities as centers of "Research-Education-Industry" in the form of campuses in line with global development trends. Master's and doctoral theses should be registered and certified and put into scientific circulation;

- In the field of education, make very strong reforms aimed at teachers (students who scored more than 700 points in the IEP will be trained as teachers, teachers will be valued better than other professions, housing and social security will be provided).

The reason for considering all of the above is that there is an idiom that says, "When education dies, the nation dies." Because you don't need nuclear bombs or long-range missiles to destroy any nation. There is a concept that only reduces the quality of education.

Children and adolescents define patriotism as "connecting with the country", while adults, students aged 22-25, define patriotism more emotionally and show more love for their country. Patriotism, in the narrowest sense, should be understood as a positive feeling that defines the relationship with the country as the living space of family members and represents the basis of various activities of individuals. The level and attitude of patriotism can be determined by this feeling. Here, attitudes are measured by the relationships used to overcome barriers to normative and social change. It is possible to study the level of patriotism and upbringing through civic education by looking at the indicators in the following diagram. (See Figure 2.)

As a result of the researchers' research, it was observed that some teachers cannot distinguish between moral education, civic education and national education¹. Most teachers argued that national education should be included in civic education, while others argued that it should be the other way around. Civic education plays an important role in shaping students into "good citizens". Some teachers believe that civic education is more successful than moral and national education. Regarding the construction of civic education, how teachers understand the terms "morality", "civic education", and "national education" is important for educational policy and pedagogical work.

¹ Constructions of civic education: Hong Kong teachers' perceptions of moral, civic and national education. Constructions of civic education: Hong Kong teachers' perceptions of moral, civic and national education*: Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education: Vol 47 , No 5 - Get Access

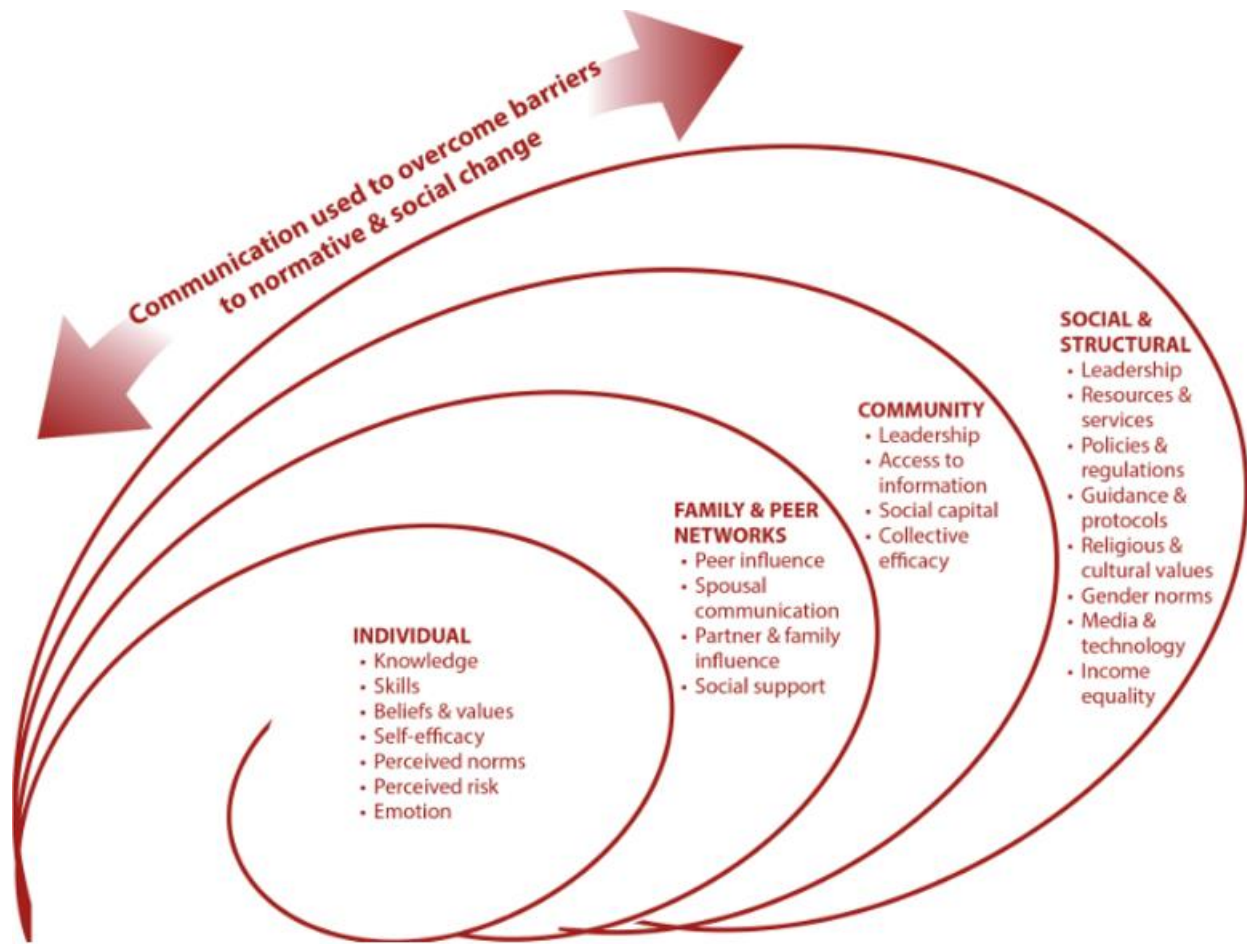


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of communication used to overcome barriers to normative and social change¹.

In recent educational ventures, the issue of developing a moral citizen has arisen depending on how internationalization is envisioned in order to reconcile the commitment to the nation and the development of worldviews. A tendency to introduce international concepts into the education policy of the "New Era" has been observed.

Conclusions.

Patriotism and education are based on the principles of respecting and honoring the homeland, the state, and the people of Mongolia, cherishing the land and the natural environment, and taking pride in one's ethnicity, history, culture, and values. They involve participating in the efforts to protect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, and inviolability of the nation, as well as dedicating one's intellect, spirit, talents, education, strength, aspirations, courage, perseverance, and character to the stable development and advancement of the country.

Based on the revival and development of Mongolian people's basic vitality and vitality, inculcating patriotism and upbringing in citizens will be the basis for prioritizing the basic interests of Mongolia at all policy levels and improving Mongolian people's development, capabilities, values, and quality of life.

It will create the foundation of healthy body and common sense necessary for future generations to study, work and work, and it will encourage them to become creative Mongolian citizens. In the formation of patriotism, the activities of all levels of the organization are interconnected, and internal security risk management is improved.

Ensuring the unity of ideas and morals that foster patriotism and education; rule of law; approach scientifically; based on universal activism and participation; rely on the joint efforts of the government, civil society, and the private sector; compliance with state policies and national programs; With the support and

¹ communication used to overcome barriers to normative and social change-picture - Search Images

funding of the state, the foundation for the development of Mongolians and the creation of patriotic awareness and attitudes is formed.

Moral education is included in civic education, and based on the development of patriotism, the importance of "New Era" education policy and the participation of the state and the people has been considered.

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