

## **PATRIOTISM AT THE SOCIAL STAGE OF SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT**

### **Патриотизм на социальной стадии развития общества**

Patriotism, as a social and cultural phenomenon, occupies an important place in the life of society, reflecting its values and historical traditions. In a rapidly changing world, where globalization and migration processes are becoming an integral part of everyday life, patriotism is taking on new forms and of its evolution and impact on social dynamics, including aspects such as identity, meanings. The study of patriotism at the social stage of society's development involves an analysis solidarity and civic engagement.

Patriotism can act as a factor in uniting and rallying the people in difficult times, as well as a cause of division and confrontation between different groups within society. It is especially important to consider how patriotism manifests itself in the youth environment, where new ideas about citizenship and social responsibility are being formed.

**Goal:** to determine the influence of patriotism on social and political processes at different stages of society development.

In the early stages of society development, such as tribal and agrarian communities, patriotism manifests itself in the form of local identity and attachment to the native land. In such societies, patriotism is often associated with family and ancestral values, as well as with the protection of the territory from external threats. The main features of patriotism in a traditional society:

- Localism: attachment to a specific land and culture.
- Solidarity: uniting people around common interests and protective actions.
- Rituals and Rituals: patriotism is expressed through cultural practices that strengthen the bond between community members.

With the transition to an industrial society, patriotism begins to take on more complex forms. The formation of a nation as a whole is becoming an important aspect of social development. During this period, patriotism is associated with the idea of a national state and civic identity.

Nationalism, as a form of patriotism, seeks to unite people based on common linguistic, cultural and historical characteristics. It can become a driving force for the creation of independent States and the struggle for the rights of the nation.

The Industrial Revolution leads to a change in the social structure, which also affects patriotic feelings. The working class is beginning to realize its role in the country's economy, which strengthens the ideas of social justice and economic patriotism.

In a post-industrial society, where information and technology are becoming the main resources, patriotism takes on new forms. Globalization and migration create a diversity of identities, which leads to a rethinking of traditional ideas about patriotism.

Modern societies are increasingly faced with the need to integrate global values into national frameworks. Global patriotism includes not only attachment to one's country, but also responsibility for global issues such as ecology and human rights.

A critical approach to patriotism is becoming relevant in the context of the democratization of society. Citizens are beginning to realize the need to criticize government institutions and policies, which contributes to more active participation in public life.

**Results:** patriotism is a dynamic phenomenon that changes depending on social conditions and historical context. At each stage of society's development, it takes various forms — from local attachment to global responsibility. Understanding these changes allows for a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of identity formation and cohesion in the modern world.

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## **THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM AND THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC GROWTH**

### **Взаимосвязь системы образования России с экономическим ростом страны**

In the modern context of globalization and technological progress, education has become a key factor influencing the economic development of countries. In Russia, where education and its role in the formation of human capital are traditionally highly valued, the study of the correlation between education and economic growth is of particular importance. Thus, the purpose of our study is to analyze the link between the level of education and economic growth in Russia, as well as to identify the factors that contribute to or limit this interaction.

Back in the 1960s, economist Gary Becker formulated the theory of human capital, which considers the knowledge, skills and experience of individuals as an important resource that contributes to economic development. The higher the level of education of the population, the greater the contribution it can make to production processes and innovation.

The impact of education on economic growth is due to an increase in labor productivity (knowledge and skills of the employee – productivity), education generates innovation and technological progress (new production methods), improving the social activity of the population, which leads to an increase in the quality of governance in the country and institutional changes. World practice shows that countries with a high level of education usually show higher rates of economic growth, such countries include the countries of Northern Europe.