

Economic Patriotism in Cities and Villages: Differentiating and Integrating Features

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Abstract—In this article, the authors share some of the research data obtained by the Irkutsk State University laboratory of psychological, economic and cross-cultural studies workers. There is an analysis of the differentiating and integrating features of economic patriotism in villages and cities. A characteristic of the population's life values is given, judgments about patriotism are analyzed, the relationship between man and nature is revealed, and options for the outpouring of patriotism are considered both in large geographical settlements and in small villages. The main goal of the research is the identification of improvement mechanisms in the field of interethnic relations and intercultural interaction considering territorial characteristics. This article contains data from several studies on these projects of scientific foundations in the Russian cities of Abakan, Vladivostok, Irkutsk, Kemerovo, Kyzyl, Tomsk, Ulan-Ude, Chita, Yakutsk. The total number of respondents was about 2000 people.

Key words—*economic patriotism, city and village, values, Irkutsk region, differentiating features.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern Russia has increasingly demonstrated the differentiation between urban and rural population. There are two core divergent trends: first, the extinction of countryside and villages. According to Rosstat, as of January 1, 2016, proportion of urban population in the total number in Russia is 74.1%; the proportion of the rural population is 25.9%, respectively. The number of rural residents per 1000 residents is 349 people [1]. This fact appears to be the basis for the second trend emergence: the aspirations of citizens to escape from urban fuss exhaust fumes and noise of the metropolis. Studying the category of patriotism as a love for a small Motherland under these circumstances is an increasingly urgent issue, since the borders of a small Motherland are becoming blurred, and value guidelines are not well formed. Liberalization and globalization have turned urban and rural patriotism into archaic and outdated categories for many researchers.

The issue of economic patriotism of individual territories appeared in scientific discourse only in the 21st century [2-4]. However, manifestations of economic patriotism have been a long-standing, for example, bans on the import of "foreign goods" (US law 1929), "buy an American, hire Americans" (Decree 45 of the USA President 2017). The concept of

"economic patriotism" in France is very closely related to traditional right-wing conservatism, the Gali tradition, dating back to the Fifth Republic. The statement of the poet A. de Bornier: "Every person has two homelands - the first and France" [4] is an eloquent testimony to this thesis. In Russia, this problem had not been examined in sufficient detail; differentiating and integrating signs of economic patriotism in various territories had not been identified. Although attention must be drawn to a huge area and different population density of Russian Federation, and, consequently, the territorial signs of economic patriotism can be different depending on the characteristics of a particular settlement. It is territoriality, from the point of view of E. Wilson that is playing the key role in economic patriotism. He emphasizes the natural nature of patriotism, drawing parallels to the animal world. Lions roar, wolves howl, birds sing, denoting their territory and sending a clear message to rivals of the same kind that they are not expected here [6, p. 94]. Attachment to their native locality is peculiar to both humans and chimpanzees. The system of territoriality as the main population factor has already been embedded in the social structure of their life.

II. AIM AND METHODS

The comprehensive study "Economic patriotism as an object of interdisciplinary research in psychology and its formation resources in urban and rural youth (for example, Eastern Siberia)" was conducted by the Irkutsk State University Laboratory of Psychological, Economic and Cross Cultural Studies in order to overcome the problem of identifying differentiating and integrating signs of economic patriotism in various territories.

The examination of the key values of life allows revealing the influence of various economic factors on it, since the urban population adapts to market conditions faster than the rural population due to the developed infrastructure and mobility. As the Russian scientist Z. Selivanova notes: "Under sanctions, the inconsistency of the social situation intensifies – some improvement in the material well-being of a part of society, which coexists with the expansion of the saving family budgets practice, which has been adopted by the overwhelming majority of Russians, and affects primarily the poorest. Russians save on the purchase of clothes, shoes, food, durable goods, on rest and leisure" [5]. Thus, the vital values

of urban residents directly depend on the economic stability, efficiency and sustainability of large industrial enterprises, which is quite a difficult given the context of sanctions policy. Rural residents, on the contrary, are experiencing an increase in economic interest and consumer demand for rural and agricultural products, which in its turn can stimulate the emergence of new farms and the restoration of pre-existing ones.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 demonstrates insignificant difference between the value orientations of the citizens and rural. Representatives of the urban and rural population have reserved a permanent role to parents, relatives and friends; however, in villages and towns, there is still a slight preponderance. Thus, 9.54 rate in the countryside and 9.11 in the cities allows concluding that family values in village are more important than in the city. In rural areas traditions and values changing more slowly than in urban settlements. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that family / marriage (9.34 rate in settlements and 8.55 in cities) and love / friendship (7.5 rate in settlements and 8.31 in cities) occupies second and third places respectively. Among the least significant values, citizens indicated communication with natural resources (6.3 out of 10 possible), and residents of villages and workers' countryside – the opportunity to communicate with peers and interesting people, including via the Internet (6.3 out of 10 possible). This indication suggests that ecological values are of the least interest for citizens, so, territoriality as a sign of economic patriotism, is less pronounced among citizens than among villagers.

TABLE I. THE EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANT VITAL VALUES ON A DECENTIVE SCALE (1 - MINIMUM BALL, 10 - MAXIMUM BALL)

Response option	City	Village	Countryside
Interesting job	7.85	8.08	7.88
Respect for parents, relatives, friends	9.11	9.42	9.54
Family, marriage	8.55	8.68	9.34
Love and friendship	8.31	8.18	8.30
Good relationships between people of different nationalities.	6.71	7.03	7.50
Health, sport	7.38	7.52	7.79
The ability to communicate with peers, interesting people, including through the Internet	6.58	6.30	6.23
Study, self-education	7.54	7.31	7.27
Independence of opinions and actions, personal freedom	7.83	7.47	7.34
The possibility of creativity, self-expression	7.05	6.65	6.72
Leadership, authority in the youth environment	6.35	6.33	6.34
Communication with the natural environment	6.30	6.87	6.65

Note: p<0.05; p<0.01***

Large geographic settlements citizens and small villages residents has different social nature of economic patriotism (Table II): for residents of the city – to a greater extent this concept, without a specific content, 35% of respondents answered this way, and this situation is similar not only to

large Russian cities, 37.6 % of respondents in China share this opinion. While the villagers consider patriotism as one of the prerequisites and components of a normal life, for them it is, first of all, a feeling of unity with their native land and its inhabitants (55.6% of respondents). Territoriality, as a key source of economic patriotism, is more pronounced in rural areas.

TABLE II. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PATRIOTISM JUDGMENTS

Response option	City	Village	Countryside
One of the prerequisites and components of a normal life, the feeling the unity with the native land and its inhabitants	39.0	54.0	55.6
The concept is meaningful, but not everyone giving concrete content to this	35.0	26.1	26.5
Adhere to the principle: “Where it is good, there is the motherland”	15.5	13.0	12.8
Other	4.2	3.7	1.7
Difficult to answer	6.3	3.1	3.4

As studies revealed, indifference and lack of self-identification, expressed in principle “where it’s good, there’s a homeland” is quite common in large cities (17.3% of respondents in 2017 and 15.5% in 2018). Nevertheless, there is a slight decrease in the indicator. This trend is also can be seen among the rural population: 13.2% in 2017 and 13.0% in 2018. A similar study in French cities revealed that the judgment “where it’s good, there’s homeland” is shared by 37.5% of respondents, and only 16.7% consider patriotism as one of the compulsory components of a full life in society. Professor of the University of Paris VIII (France), Andre Filler, in an interview to the author, noted that economic patriotism is turning into an instrument of political influence and an argument in the “information war”. He claimed that this is happening not only in Russia, Estonia and Ukraine. Orthodox Estonians define themselves by the parish spatial organization because they are in the dependence of the Pechersk monastery bishop, and they migrate either to the European Union or to Russia. That is how they establish their economic identity, in other words, the structure of where they buy and whom they sell to. Similar are Narva and Ivangorod, where people cross the bridge. Kaliningrad region can also be added to this list.

In this regard, economic patriotism is a main source of social self-determination, associated with the perception of the small Motherland and territoriality, as a starting point in the social and economic activities of any person.

While studying economic patriotism, the interdependence of man and nature appears to be one of the key determinants, as there is an inextricable connection between a sense of belonging and the natural and climatic conditions of the external environment. L. Levy-Bruhl in his work “The supernatural in primitive thinking” describes the relationship between man and his native nature in the following way: “Whatever he does, whatever he feels, the surrounding objects were extremely rare indifferent to him. Depending on whether he considers them to be well-disposed or not, everything that

he imagines on this subject has a profound emotional effect and creates a significant element of his definitions and actions” [7, p. 74]. The majority of working countryside respondents (49.6% according to Table III) noted that a person is in unity with nature, they have an equal partnership and harmony in relationships. This indicator emphasizes the argument that for villagers economic patriotism is considered through unity with the territory, establishing and awareness of the connection with the small homeland. The citizens, on the other hand, highlight the prevailing role of nature and man as its parts (44.3% of respondents). A small percentage of respondents (10.4% of the townspeople, 14.3% of the villagers) noted the answer: “Man over nature: the purpose of man to change nature and improve it”. Table 3 reveals the fact that, in many Russian cities despite the large industrial enterprises functioning for the extraction and processing of natural resources (these enterprises, for the most part, are the main sources for the budgeting the Federational cities and regions) for these territories residents human impact on the nature remains less significant than unity in her.

TABLE III. INTERCONNECTIONS AMONG PEOPLE AND NATURE

Response option	City	Village	Countryside
Nature over man: essentially man is a part of nature and largely depends on it.	44.3	41.6	33.3
Man in unity with nature: an equal partnership, harmony in relationships is more common.	40.5	37.3	49.6
Man over nature: the purpose of man is to change nature, improve it.	10.4	14.3	14.5
Difficult to answer	3.0	5.0	1.7
Other (write down)	1.7	1.9	0.9

From the point of identifying the economic patriotism differentiating signs in the city and village, it is necessary to study the forms of human interaction with his small homeland nature. According to Figure 1, there is a significant differentiation in rural and urban areas, which is not so clearly observed in Table III. 61.5% of rural residents noted their love for pets, communication with them; this emphasizes the humane origin of economic patriotism in village. Urban residents tend to voluntary landscaping and landscaping of streets and squares (63.3% of respondents). They also give their preferences to such forms as participation in volunteer cleaning up polluted landscapes (56.1%) and actions for animals, unique plants and nature places defense (55.5%), which correlates with the data from Table III, so, economic patriotism for urban residents is dictated by spatial and territorial characteristics.

For rural residents the work in the garden, summer cottage (57.8%) and voluntary landscaping and improvement of streets and squares (55.3%) are the priority, therefore, rural economic patriotism is more associated with improving the specific environment.

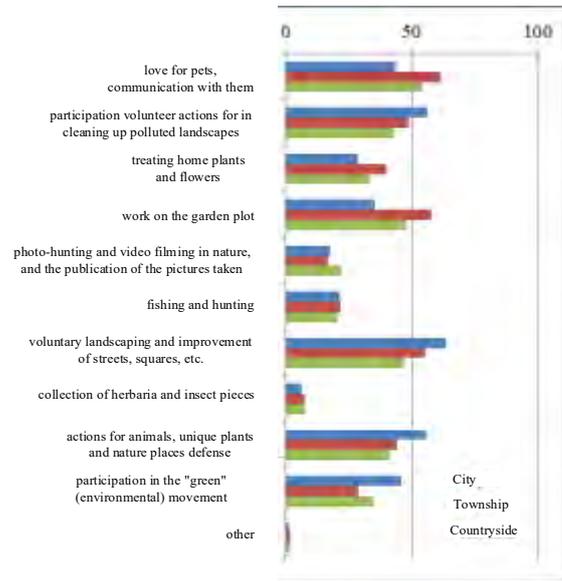


Fig. 1. The forms, where the human attitude towards nature is more pronounced.

In order to identify other differentiating features in a comprehensive field study, the variants of the patriotism manifestation were analyzed (Table IV).

TABLE IV. THE OPTIONS OF PATRIOTISM MANAGEMENT (1 - MINIMUM SCORE, 10 - MAXIMUM SCORE)

Response option	City	Village	Countryside
I am a Patriot of a small country (village, town, village)	7.04	8.36	8.27
I am a patriot of my native land (region, district, area)	7.13	7.94	7.71
I am a patriot of the Baikal region in general	7.00	7.23	7.14
I am a patriot of my country	7.77	8.49	8.18
I am a mainland patriot (Asian, European)	5.00	4.76	5.17
I am the Patriot of the whole Earth (cosmopolitan)	5.66	4.96	5.02
I am a Patriot of the organization where I work, I study	5.58	6.06	5.78
Adhere to the principle "Where it is good, there is the motherland"	4.28	3.98	4.08
I do not recognize and do not accept this word	2.46	2.37	1.93

Note: p<0.05*; p<0.01**

When analyzing the patriotism outpouring, an interesting pattern is observed. Among citizens who are most actively included in the informational environment, the highest priority is (7.77 out of 10 possible): “I am a Patriot of my country”. We assume that the key role in the formation of this position is played by the media and public events (championships, rallies, promotions, etc.), focused mainly on city urbanized recipients. “I am a patriot of a small homeland (village, town, countryside)” - this is how 8.36 out of 10 possible villagers and 8.27 out of 10 possible residents of the workers' countryside answered, thus proving again the hypothesis that the villagers have patriotism, as the love to a small homeland,

stronger than that of the urban population. In addition, the response rate “I do not recognize and do not accept this word” is much lower in the village (1.93 and 2.46 in the village and city, respectively). Looking through this parameter in dynamics, it can be concluded that since 2017 there have been no significant fluctuations. In 2017, the ratio of responses among the citizens and villagers was the same as in 2018, but the indicators were slightly balanced. Thus, in 2017 7.55 out of 10 possible urban residents chose “I am a Patriot of my country”, which is slightly lower than the same figure in 2018. Rural residents have a more pronounced dynamics – in 2017 they pointed the indicator: “I am a Patriot of a small homeland (village, city, countryside)” (8.02 out of 10 possible, which is significantly lower than in 2018). It should be noted that in 2017 in rural areas in second place with a slight lag from the leading position come out the indicator “I am a Patriot of my native land (region, district, district)” – 8.01 out of 10 possible, according to this the indicator for the observations year revealed a decrease to 7.71 out of 10 possible. Changes for rural residents also largely occurred in “I am a Patriot of my country” patriotism manifestations (7.69 in 2017 and 8.49 in 2018). A significant increase occurred in the context of socio-political and sporting events held in the period under study.

IV. CONCLUSION

Economic patriotism in cities and villages has several integrating and differentiating features and their study appears to be an important task for improving interethnic relations and intercultural interaction. The connection between territoriality

and economical patriotism can be traced, in our opinion, most apparent in rural areas. Research data allows expanding the boundaries of interdisciplinary scientific knowledge.

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