



Introduction

Patriotism in young students is a complex socio-psychological construct that plays a vital role in shaping national identity, social cohesion, and civic responsibility. The modern globalized context, coupled with cultural diversity, challenges traditional notions of patriotism, necessitating a deeper understanding of the factors that foster or hinder patriotic qualities in youth. Prior research identifies family socialization, educational influence, cultural identification, socioeconomic status, and psychological well-being as key contributors to patriotism [1]–[2]. However, an integrated analysis of these factors specifically in young students remains underexplored. This study aims to analyze the leading socio-psychological factors that characterize patriotic qualities in young students, hypothesizing that these factors interact to shape the nature and intensity of patriotism.

Methods

A mixed-methods study was conducted involving 300 university students aged 16–22 from three urban institutions, selected via stratified random sampling to ensure diversity in socioeconomic status (SES) and cultural background. Quantitative data were collected using validated scales measuring:

- **Patriotism:** Blind and constructive patriotism scales [2].
- **National Identification:** Strength of national identity scale.
- **Family Socialization:** Parenting style and transmission of national values questionnaire.
- **Psychological Variables:** Gratitude and life satisfaction scales [3].
- **Socioeconomic Status:** Self-reported parental income and education levels.

Qualitative data were gathered through semi-structured interviews with 30 participants, focusing on personal experiences related to patriotism and national belonging. Quantitative data were analyzed using multiple regression to identify predictors of patriotic qualities. Qualitative data underwent thematic analysis to enrich understanding of contextual influences.

Results

Quantitative Findings

Multiple regression analysis (Table 1) showed that national identification was the strongest predictor of patriotic qualities ($\beta = 0.47$, $p < 0.001$). Family socialization, especially authoritative parenting and explicit national value transmission, significantly predicted patriotism ($\beta = 0.35$, $p < 0.01$). SES had a differential effect: lower SES correlated with higher blind patriotism ($\beta = -0.28$, $p < 0.05$), mediated by life satisfaction, while gratitude more strongly predicted constructive patriotism in higher SES groups ($\beta = 0.31$, $p < 0.01$).

Predictor	β Coefficient	p-value
National Identification	0.47	<0.001
Family Socialization	0.35	0.004
Socioeconomic Status	-0.28	0.032
Gratitude	0.31	0.008
Life Satisfaction	0.22	0.045

Table 1: Multiple regression results predicting patriotic qualities.

Qualitative Themes

Interview analysis revealed three major themes:

- 1. Emotional Attachment to Nation:** Many students described patriotism as an emotional bond shaped by family stories and cultural practices.
- 2. Role of Education:** Participants highlighted that positive and inclusive national history education fostered pride and constructive patriotism.
- 3. Socioeconomic Context:** Students from lower SES backgrounds emphasized collective identity and social cohesion as sources of patriotism.

Illustrations and Graphics

Figure 1: Conceptual Model of Socio-Psychological Factors Influencing Patriotism in Young Students

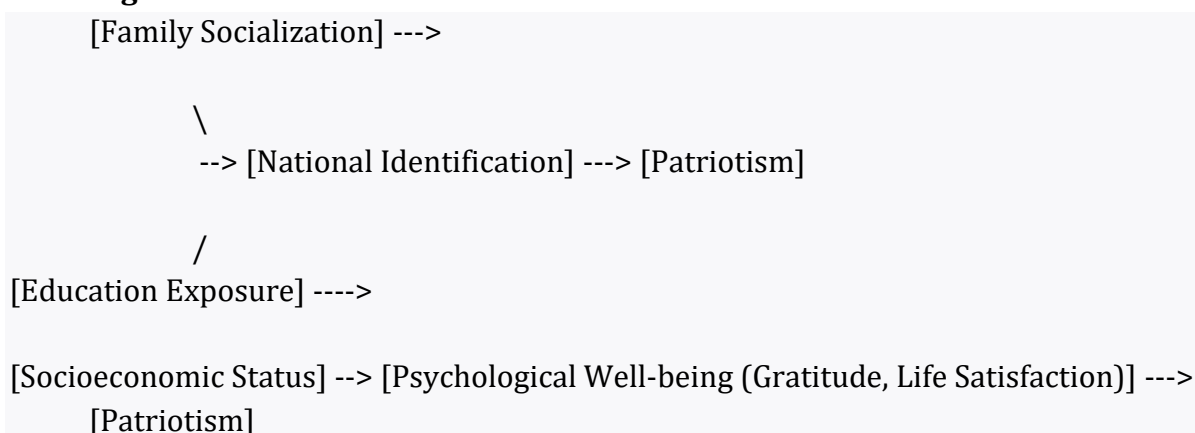


Figure 2: Regression Coefficients of Predictors on Patriotic Qualities

A bar chart illustrating β coefficients for each predictor:

- National Identification: 0.47
- Family Socialization: 0.35
- Gratitude: 0.31
- Life Satisfaction: 0.22
- Socioeconomic Status: -0.28

Discussion

This study confirms that patriotic qualities in young students are shaped by an interplay of socio-psychological factors. National identification acts as a central mediator, reinforcing the influence of family socialization and education. The differential impact of SES suggests that patriotism manifests differently across social groups, with emotional well-being variables

like gratitude and life satisfaction mediating these effects. These findings align with previous research emphasizing the importance of family and psychological well-being in fostering patriotism [3], [2]. Educational programs that promote inclusive and positive national narratives can enhance constructive patriotism, reducing blind nationalism. Limitations include the cross-sectional design and reliance on self-reported data, which may introduce bias. Future research should adopt longitudinal designs and explore implicit attitudes toward patriotism.

Conclusion

Patriotic qualities in young students are multifactorially determined by family socialization, national identification, educational exposure, socioeconomic context, and psychological well-being. Holistic interventions addressing these factors can effectively nurture constructive patriotism, fostering social cohesion and national engagement among youth.

References:

- [1] Q. Orifjonovich, "The State of Coverage in Research on Socio-Psychological Aspects of Patriotism Formation in Youth," *International Journal of Academic and Applied Research*, vol. 7, no. 11, pp. 22-24, Nov. 2023.
- [2] Y. Martynov et al., "The Influence of Gratitude on Patriotism among College Students: A Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Study," *Frontiers in Psychology*, vol. 15, Jan. 2024.
- [3] H. Ercan, "Self-Construal and Demographic Variables as Predictors of Blind and Constructive Patriotism in University Students," *International Journal of Higher Education*, vol. 6, no. 6, pp. 170-182, 2017