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## Management of social intelligence in the context of developing citizen's patriotism

**Abstract.** The study examines the possible influence of social intelligence on the development of such a civic sense as patriotism. The full-scale aggression against Ukraine, which began on February 24, 2022, clearly demonstrated the relevance of patriotic education of young people, which is reflected not only in the performance of military duty, but also in active volunteering and support for the national idea in the media space, that is, the development of information security of the state. The purpose of the study is to identify the influence of social intelligence on feelings of patriotism. The study was conducted among students of colleges and universities in Poltava. To determine the level of social intelligence of young people, the TROMSØ rapid test developed by Norwegian researchers was used. Using this method, it was possible to obtain the necessary data for conducting a correlation analysis of social intelligence with a sense of patriotism. The experiment revealed a significant influence on patriotism of such components of social intelligence as social information processing, social skills, and social awareness. The development of a certain value system among young people under the influence of social intelligence, which increases the sense of patriotism, is one of the main possible explanations for such results. The development of social competence among students contributes to strengthening the economic, political and social security of the state. Further study of practical mechanisms for developing the social intelligence of young people would certainly strengthen the state in the face of potential future challenges and contribute to ensuring stable economic development

**Keywords:** social competencies; social consciousness; social skills; personnel security; soft skills; social activity; economic security

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## INTRODUCTION

The beginning of 2022 demonstrated the importance of the responsibility of Ukrainian citizens and their patriotism for ensuring the economic and social security of the state, preserving its territorial integrity and developing national consciousness. Russia's full-scale military aggression against Ukraine clearly emphasised the need for patriotic education of young people, which is reflected not only in the performance of military duty, but also in active volunteer activities and support for the national idea in the media space, which leads to the strengthening of information security of the state. In addition, the patriotic attitude of the people has a positive impact on the economic and personnel security of the state, since Ukrainians prefer the Ukrainian manufacturer, and pay attention to local employers. According to the authors of this study, the fostering of patriotism among students is a prerequisite for the development of a stable national economy. Therefore, special attention should be paid to the ideological and cognitive components of a person's mental activity, which contribute to more effective socialisation.

From these positions, it is relevant to identify those components of the psyche that motivate a person to fulfil their duty to the country, in order to identify them and develop proposals for further formation, management, and strengthening. At the beginning of the study, it was suggested that one of these factors may be developed social intelligence, which helps a person to better integrate into society, form an adequate worldview, and be aware of the most important rules and norms of behaviour.

Preliminary research by I.K. Liadskyi (2022) concerned the study of the influence of social intelligence on the development of soft skills. It demonstrated the presence of a statistically significant direct moderate relationship between the development of social awareness of a person and their motivation for self-development. From these positions, the correlation between social intelligence and patriotism of a citizen seems objectively likely, since this trait is a kind of quintessence of human socialisation. The premise of this assumption was the systematic observation of the behaviour of people who are distinguished by a well-developed social intelligence and demonstrate respect and responsibility to their own people.

The complexity of the study lies in the fact that the issue of social intelligence is mainly considered in psychology, to a lesser extent in pedagogy, and is almost not raised in the field of management, although it is most relevant for managing people. This situation is caused by the lack of a clear and structured model of social intelligence, so each researcher adapts it to their own concept that is convenient for them personally (Bonesso, 2019). There are at least ten approaches to defining the essence of social intelligence: behavioural, cognitive, cognitive and verbal, communicative, communicative and personal, operational, structural and dynamic, cognitive and behavioural, systemic, psychometric, professionally oriented, etc. (Lyubochkina, 2017). The authors of the study took as a basis the psychometric

cognitive and behavioural aspect of social intelligence, which can be involved in managerial decisions.

The main tasks and purpose of the study are related to identifying the influence of social intelligence and a sense of patriotism among young people. Establishing a link between them would help better understand the mechanisms of forming respect for their people and the country, and will provide an additional tool for strengthening Ukraine's economic and social security.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the first to study social intelligence was the American psychologist Edward Lee Thorndike, who in 1920 defined this phenomenon as the ability to "succeed in interpersonal relationships, to lead others" (Develi, 2022). Since his study was published in the non-scientific journal "Harper's Journal" there is reason to believe that the discoverer of social intelligence was another scientist, Harry Barnes, who used this term in 1926 in his monograph "History and social intelligence" (Mateyuk, 2021). In general, the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is characterised by a rapid increase in the interest of the global scientific community in the cognitive and behavioural characteristics of a person, from the standpoint of educating a harmoniously developed personality as an effective employee and a conscious citizen (Hoseini, 2020).

Since then, in addition to theoretical generalisation, researchers have tried to develop a qualitative system for testing this component of human mental abilities. For example, the tests of J. Washington (GWIST), J. Guilford and M. O'Sullivan (Four Factor Test of Social Intelligence), and others have been created and are actively used (Gupta, 2021). But all of them have several common drawbacks, namely, they are labour-intensive, difficult to apply, and have a low level of correlation. Researchers continue to search for more effective and universal ways to assess the level of social intelligence, one of which was the TROMSØ test. It was developed by Norwegian scientists D. Silvera, M. Martinussen & T. Dahl, who, in turn, relied on the studies by O. John & K. Kosmitsky (Silvera, 2001). These authors identified three basic components of social intelligence: *Social information processing*, *Social skills*, and *Social awareness*. The developers of the test started with 103 statements, the number of which in the final version was reduced to 21, which, according to scientists, most meaningfully reveal the level of development of human social intelligence, while not overloading both the process of providing answers and their analysis.

Another component of the study is a sense of patriotism and its possible dependence or relationship with social intelligence. This is important in several ways. First, patriotic citizens increase the security of the state. Patriotism is an integrating basis for the revival of the spiritual values of society, it is a stabilising factor of national and civil harmony in independent Ukraine (Polulyashchenko, 2020). Patriotic people tend to invest their own money in

solving current social problems (Richey, 2022). An example of the current situation is the so-called donation for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Secondly, a person who is distinguished by respect for their own state is potentially inclined to loyalty to the national producer (Osaula, 2022). This is extremely necessary from the standpoint of strengthening the competitiveness of domestic enterprises. One of the studies showed the motivation of patriotic youth to get an education, find employment, and plan their professional career in Ukraine. In addition, M. Rupa *et al.* (2021) demonstrated the tendency of patriotic citizens to respect and comply with social norms and rules. In other words, they show increased awareness of various issues related to the implementation of recommendations and instructions on the part of the authorities. In particular, a positive correlation was established between constructive patriotism and social responsibility of citizens in relation to preventive measures that restrained the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. But there is a downside to this. According to the study by O.V. Starynska (2021), extended quarantine restrictions reduce the level of social intelligence in young people. Therefore, higher education institutions should pay special attention to maintaining social competence among students during such periods, considering its impact on active citizenship.

The social and economic security of the country, in particular, business and the public sector, directly depends on the level of patriotism of citizens. In addition, people with advanced social intelligence show a desire to improve the world around them (Freeman, 2020). Identifying any ways to strengthen it is an extremely urgent task for modern Ukraine, as it will contribute to increasing the social, industrial, and creative activity of citizens (Shevchenko, 2019).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The survey was conducted on two independent samples of respondents. The first group – students of Poltava colleges (179 people), namely, a Separated Structural Unit “Agrarian-Economic Professional College Poltava State Agrarian University”, SSU “Professional College of Management, Economics and Law of Poltava State Agrarian University”, and Poltava Polytechnic Professional College, a Separated Structural Unit of National Technical University “Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute” (hereinafter – colleges). The second group included students from Poltava higher education institutions (104 people), namely Poltava State Agrarian University (PSAU), Poltava University of Economics and Trade (PUET), and Poltava V.G. Korolenko National Pedagogical University (PNPU).

The study used the standard model of the TROMSØ test, which consists of 21 questions distributed among the three basic components of social intelligence. The developers of this test are D. Silvera, M. Martinussen & T. Dahl (2001) indicate acceptable internal reliability of the indicators Social information processing = 0.81, Social skills = 0.86, and Social awareness = 0.79 according to Cronbach's coefficient alpha. There is also an approximately uniform distribution of them when determining the level of social intelligence,

which does not require the introduction of additional coefficients. In order not to burden respondents with the same type of questions, they were presented randomly, and not sequentially for each block.

10 points of the TROMSØ questionnaire are formulated in a positive context, and 11 in a negative context, which requires their coding. This was implemented intentionally by the test developers to reduce the likelihood of bias in responses. The score on the scale involved summing up the points for each factor and dividing the sum by the number of items to get the score. A high score from the respondent indicates the ability to correctly assess social situations and phenomena, the presence of developed communication skills. Each response was rated by the respondent on a scale from 1 to 7, where the first mark corresponds to the statement “Not about me at all”, and the seventh mark corresponds to the statement “Completely about me”.

### Block 1. Processing of social information

1. “I can predict other people's behaviour.”
3. “I know how other people will feel after my actions.”
6. “I understand other people's feelings.”
9. “I understand other people's desires.”
14. “I can often understand what others want without even asking them.”
17. “I can predict how others will react to my behaviour.”
19. “I can often understand what others really mean by their facial expressions and body language.”

### Block 2. Social skills

4. “I often feel insecure when surrounded by new people I don't know.”
7. “I adapt easily to different social situations.”
10. “I quickly navigate new situations and meet new people.”
12. “I find it difficult to build relationships with other people.”
15. “It takes me a long time to understand other people well.”
18. “I'm good at choosing the right words when talking to new people.”
20. “It's hard for me to find an interesting topic to talk about.”

### Block 3. Social awareness

2. “I often feel like I find it hard to understand other people's choices.”
5. “People often surprise me with their actions.”
8. “Other people are angry with me, but I'm not sure why.”
11. “People often get angry or annoyed when I say what I think.”
13. “I find people unpredictable.”
16. “I often insult others without realising it.”
21. “I am often surprised by the reaction of others to what I do.”

According to a similar assessment system, questions were added that concerned students' awareness of their own patriotism, understanding its importance in their personal and professional lives:

22. “How often do you participate in volunteer activities (in particular, aimed at the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine)?”

23. “Do you transfer funds for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine?”

24. “Do you support the Armed Forces of Ukraine in other effective ways (reposts of patriotic publications, calls for help to the military, etc.)?”

The survey was conducted online using a questionnaire created in a Google form. The results were processed using the Microsoft Excel software suite. To establish the relationship between the two variables, Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient was used, according to the recommendations of V.F. Bosniuk (2020), where X (independent variable) is social intelligence and its components, and Y (dependent variable) is patriotism. Correlation indicators were interpreted in accordance with the recommendations of U. Turan (2020) on the Cheddock scale, which can be used to determine the strength of the relationship between two variables: 0.1-0.3 – weak; 0.3-0.5 – noticeable; 0.5-0.7 – moderate; 0.7-0.9 – high; 0.9-1.0 – very high.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study revealed a statistically significant noticeable positive relationship between social intelligence and the level of patriotic attitude of students, and their positive attitude to volunteer activities and support for the national idea in the media space, which affects the development of information security in Ukraine. These results are consistent with the findings of other studies that have tested the relationship between social intelligence and developed empathy and the desire to do volunteer work. For example, the study by L. Onufriieva *et al.* (2020) suggests that the level of development of social intelligence determines such personal qualities as social sensitivity, social perception, social thinking, empathy, and reflection. It is established that social intelligence is a component of the communicative and reflexive component of students’ psychological readiness for volunteer activities.

The close relationship between social intelligence and empathy was also revealed by A. Rahim (2018). Patriotism does not arise by itself – it is fostered by the family, society, and then the personal consciousness of a person. This process takes place at different levels: from the general, state to personal, internal, and is closely related to the ability to empathise. Patriotism is a complex social feeling, and it is not always unambiguous. However, a country, especially in times of armed aggression, cannot survive unless a critical mass of people experiences this feeling. The development of patriotism has always been the main task for any country. The proven connection between social intelligence, self-control, and gratitude, as shown in the study by L. Gulliford (2019), opens up another aspect of possible influence on patriotism, namely, gratitude to one’s own people and country.

An interesting aspect of this problem is the adaptive nature of social intelligence, which contributes to the harmonious integration of a person into society. According to the survey results shown in Tables 1 and 2, students develop the right social attitudes much earlier than they start active civic life. A positive link was found between social intelligence and a sense of patriotism among young people, signalling the possible influence of the first indicator on the second. In particular, among students of PSAU, PUET, and PNPU, high statistical reliability ( $p < 0.001^{***}$ ) was revealed between the relationship of all the studied components of social intelligence (*Social information processing, Social skills, Social awareness*) with patriotism. It can be assumed that there is a positive tendency to link these concepts, which is associated with the empathic component of social intelligence, which affects the empathy of young people, the ability to feel the emotions of people who find themselves in difficult life circumstances, in particular, internally displaced persons and soldiers, who experience a lot of inconvenience due to poor equipment and lack of high-quality resources and facilities.

**Table 1.** Results of the analysis of the influence of social intelligence on patriotism among university students (PSAU, PUET, PNPU)

TROMSØ test criterion/Level of patriotism	Social information processing	Social skills	Social awareness	General level of social intelligence development
Spearman’s correlation coefficient (Bosniuk, 2020)	0.319	0.357	0.352	0.414
Cheddock scale relationship strength (Turan, 2020)	noticeable, positive	noticeable, positive	noticeable, positive	noticeable, positive
Statistical significance of the attribute dependence	$p < 0.001^{***}$	$p < 0.001^{***}$	$p < 0.001^{***}$	$p < 0.001^{***}$

**Note:**  $p \leq 0.05$  – low statistical reliability;  $p \leq 0.01$  – average statistical reliability;  $p \leq 0.001$  – high statistical reliability

**Source:** developed by the authors based on their own research

Among college students, there is also a positive relationship between social intelligence and patriotism, although it is characterised by weakness and low statistical reliability ( $p < 0.05^*$ ), but in general, does not contradict the results obtained from an independent sample of students of PSAU, PUET, PNPU. The slightly lower correlation rate among college respondents can be explained by their

younger age and correspondingly lower financial capacity to provide monetary assistance to the army and internally displaced persons. With an almost equal subjective assessment of their own patriotism, they simply have less opportunities for its implementation through donations.

A comparison of the average indicators of social intelligence of college and university students, in general, showed

that they are approximately at the same level – 28% higher than the average. This result is consistent with the research by Y.I. Bhat (2016), which showed that high levels

of social intelligence among young people are associated with positive habits, responsibility, and academic performance.

**Table 2.** Results of the analysis of the influence of social intelligence on patriotism among college students

TROMSØ test criterion/Level of patriotism	Social information processing	Social skills	Social awareness	General level of social intelligence development
Spearman's correlation coefficient (Bosniuk, 2020)	0.159	0.258	0.129	0.188
Cheddock scale relationship strength (Turan, 2020)	weak, positive	weak, positive	weak, positive	weak, positive
Statistical significance of the attribute dependence	p < 0.05*	p < 0.05*	p < 0.05*	p < 0.05*

**Note:** p≤0.05 – low statistical reliability; p≤0.01 – average statistical reliability; p≤0.001 – high statistical reliability

**Source:** developed by the authors based on their own research

Next, the study determines what factors influence a person's sense of patriotism, including their desire to help the Armed Forces of Ukraine, participate in volunteer activities, and support Ukraine in the information space, in particular, in social networks, instant messengers, chats, and forums. According to the authors of the study, the main derivatives of a well-developed social intelligence of a person are the following socially useful manifestations that are in good agreement with empathy, social sensitivity, social perception, and social thinking.

**1. Awareness of oneself as part of one's own people, state, and society.** It can be assumed that the main basis for the development of patriotism among people with developed social intelligence is a sense of unity with their nation and a desire to join the common cause. According to J. Freeman (2020), such people generally strive to make the world a better place, and this is especially true for their own country. Testing of a sample of students of PSAU, PUET, PNPU and Poltava colleges clearly demonstrated the influence of such a type of soft skills as social intelligence on the development of an active social position and pro-Ukrainian views that ensure economic and social security of the state. Even with the limited financial resources of students, they still strive to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine, help internally displaced persons, and actively participate in other areas of volunteer work.

**2. Sense of gratitude to the Armed Forces of Ukraine for their own well-being and peace of mind.** This aspect of social intelligence has been investigated by L. Gulliford (2019). It is associated with a person's ability to be grateful and maintain self-control in stressful situations. Due to this trait, students, and later graduates and adults, are able to appreciate good deeds from the bottom of their hearts, among which the very first can be considered the defence and protection of Ukraine from enemies. This creates a positive moral and ethical atmosphere in society, spreading patriotic enthusiasm among the general population.

**3. Understanding that the safety of one's own relatives, friends, acquaintances, and oneself depends on the support of the military.** The realisation that without heroic protection from Ukrainian soldiers it is impossible to survive in this war is also an important consequence of developed social intelligence. However, due to the poor economic condition of the state and the scale of military aggression, the Armed Forces of Ukraine also need support from the population. Every time students provide a donation or take part in volunteering, they do it to a certain extent for themselves and their relatives, as they strengthen the country's defence capability. That is, in this context, patriotism can be regarded not only as an altruistic manifestation but also as a fully conscious step to ensure their own well-being and the safety of their relatives and friends.

**4. Desire to contribute to the victory of Ukraine, providing all possible assistance for this.** An important component that forms a person's personality is empathy. It is empathy that helps feel the other person's emotions, and the desire to help and somehow improve the world around. The close relationship between social intelligence and empathy is confirmed by Onufriieva (2020) & Rahim (2018), and by the results of testing among students of PSAU, PUET, PNPU, and Poltava colleges. Based on this, it can be concluded that this soft skill determines a sense of unity with a certain community and the desire to perform actions that in the future will have positive consequences for the common cause, first of all – the protection of Ukraine, the support of its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

**5. Desire to be useful to own people.** Continuing the theme of developing empathy, this aspect of patriotism can be extrapolated to the format of smaller associations, for example, firms, companies, organisations. Research by V.O. Osaul (2022) showed that patriotic people tend to support national producers and employers. Thus, social intelligence, through the call of pro-Ukrainian patriotic sentiments, can positively influence the construction of effective

management activities of local businesses, providing them with loyal employees who strive to make every effort to improve the company in which they work. It can be assumed that a person who strives to be useful to society, to a certain extent, will show such a predisposition in relation to colleagues, management, or like-minded people.

**6. Belief in the historical right of Ukrainians to their own land, language, and authenticity.** Social intelligence, in addition to the cognitive function, embodies a powerful ideological component (Liadskyi, 2022), which allows a person to navigate in the socio-cultural plane, forming pro-Ukrainian axiological determinants, in particular, during the actualisation of historical paradigms. A nation without its own history always runs the risk of being assimilated by neighbouring countries. Thus, the policy of imposing a sense of inferiority on Ukrainians, which was actively implemented by Tsarist Russia and then the USSR, largely predetermined the beginning of hostilities on February 24, 2022. But these events contributed to the rise of national consciousness, deepening the interest of Ukrainians in their own glorious history. People with developed social intelligence, and consequently patriotism, try to better understand their own national and historical identity, find reasons to be proud of their people.

**7. Motivation to join volunteer activities or spread socially significant information through all available communication channels, primarily through social networks and messengers.** Powerful information support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine from the Internet is an important tool for social advertising, as a means of fostering patriotism among the youth of Ukraine (Osaula, 2022). Due to the fact that patriotic people promote and disseminate useful information for the implementation of state policy, they also help others to place the right accents and understand the most acceptable manner of behaviour. Thus, the dissemination of objective and truthful information is not linear, but avalanche-like, which contributes to increasing the effectiveness of the struggle on the information front.

**8. Respect for the identity and heroic history of the Ukrainian people.** The ideological component of social intelligence motivates a person to learn about the traditions of their nation, to study and critically comprehend the main historical narratives, as a set of related real or mythologised events, facts or assumptions that form the attitude of society to certain socio-cultural processes and political phenomena. A well-developed social intelligence performs an extremely important representative function in rethinking and interpreting historical narratives. Patriotic attitude determines respect for socio-cultural manifestations reflected in the mentality of own people (Richey, 2022).

**9. Idea of being able to influence a situation, rather than just being a passive observer.** People with less developed social intelligence are characterised by a tendency to passively

perceive circumstances (Hoseini, 2020). But when this type of soft skills is pronounced, then a person tries to be an active participant in major events. This assumption is confirmed by the results of testing students of PSAU, PUET, PNP, and Poltava colleges. Those of them who demonstrated an average or high level of social intelligence, as a rule, in their responses indicated a significant interest in volunteering and supporting information security in Ukraine. Respondents who did not demonstrate significant social competencies and skills did not show a sufficient level of public awareness, which should undoubtedly be considered when building the educational process in pre-primary and higher educational institutions.

**10. Desire to unite with like-minded people, effectively socialise and fill own actions with socially useful meaning.** A person is a part of society, so the effectiveness of their involvement in public life depends on both the personal effectiveness of each citizen and the stability of the state in the face of external and internal challenges. Social intelligence, which positively affects the development of patriotism, encourages a person to establish relations in the team and their own community. The studies (Rupar, 2021) have shown that a sense of patriotism can be extrapolated to respect for social norms and rules, which is undoubtedly an important component of socialisation.

These motivations are in excellent agreement with the studied components of social intelligence (Goswami, 2019), in particular: *Social information processing* – rapid perception and understanding of the main trends of society; *Social skills* – the ability to find up-to-date information and correctly interpret it; *Social awareness* – self-identification as a representative of one's own people and awareness of the need to support those who defend the integrity of the country.

Despite different approaches to the components of social intelligence, it can be noted that *Social information processing*, *Social skills* and *Social awareness* have proven to be well established in the survey among students, which has been shown by the developers of the TROMSØ method, D. Silvera, M. Martinussen & T. Dahl (2001) and further research by M. Goswami (2019) & I. Liadskyi (2022). These three components are completely understandable for young people and do not require additional explanations. They describe a person's subjective attitude to the level of development of their social intelligence. Given the range of possible answers, namely from 1 to 7 points, and the fact that all possible options are present in the completed tests, it can be stated that the respondents answered honestly. The objectivity of testing is also conditioned by its anonymity. The importance of this survey was clearly conveyed to the students, as it is aimed at strengthening the economic, social, and political security of the state. Their answers became the basis for improving the curriculum in institutions of professional pre-primary and higher education. For the most part, soft skills studied at Ukrainian universities are related to a student's personal effectiveness, in particular, time management or leadership, but they are not at all

aimed at consolidating the efforts of an entire nation, which takes place during periods of social and economic upheaval. The confirmation of the positive relationship between social intelligence as a kind of soft skill and patriotism or propensity to volunteer, as demonstrated by the sample of students of PSAU, PUET, PNP, and Poltava colleges, provides a new look at the aspect of becoming a citizen in a completely different way.

From these positions, research aimed at establishing the connection of social intelligence with other useful qualities of a citizen for society, including rejection of corruption, charity work, active public position, political awareness, etc., looks promising. The authors are confident that further study of social intelligence would allow developing effective recommendations for building and managing the educational process of colleges and universities to improve soft skills useful for the state among applicants for higher education. In particular, this will benefit not only the state but also every citizen. The fact is that social consciousness and motivation of a person to perform socially significant activities have a noticeable positive effect in terms of achieving success. The issue of more effective peer socialisation of students who are actively engaged in volunteer activities is in good agreement with the study by Boru Nece (2017). The results of a survey among Turkish students participating in the volunteer movement demonstrate higher self-esteem, more responsible attitude to school and education, high civic engagement, developed social skills, and better academic performance. Thus, if the developed social intelligence really encourages young people to patriotism, social responsibility, and involvement in volunteering, then this means that it contributes to achieving success in training, building friendly relationships and further employment. In addition, according to the data obtained by T. Filges (2020), volunteering helps reduce depression, which is extremely important in the stressful conditions of war. The fact is that by contributing to the future victory of their people in any way (volunteering, donating, protecting their state in social networks, etc.), a person ceases to feel like a hostage to the situation, feeling the opportunity to somehow influence it. Thus, university students with a well-developed social intelligence, and consequently a sense of patriotism, get a real positive effect on their mental health, unlike those who perceive the events taking place in the country and the world passively and without initiative. In particular, it has a beneficial effect on their stress tolerance and ability to overcome obstacles.

In this regard, a promising area for further research is to determine the pedagogical conditions for the development of social intelligence, the fostering of patriotism and a stable civic position, the development of social competence of students during their studies in institutions of professional pre-higher and higher education. The authors emphasise the need for cooperation between colleges and universities with territorial recruitment and social support centres that can provide training for young people to defend Ukraine. Well-developed organisational and methodological

support of this process would allow implementing practical mechanisms for the development of social competence of students, which would definitely strengthen Ukraine in the face of potential future challenges and help in ensuring stable economic development, strengthening Ukrainian business and deepening the national identity of Ukrainians, in order to develop a powerful and self-sufficient nation. It is also necessary to pay attention to the preparation and conduct of a series of master classes, workshops, and trainings for teachers who will work towards developing the social competence of students during their studies in institutions of professional pre-higher and higher education.

## CONCLUSIONS

The study of the correlation between social intelligence and patriotism has demonstrated a significant trend towards a noticeable positive relationship between the development of *Social information processing*, *Social skills*, *Social awareness* and the desire and motivation of young people to support their own people, the state, and the armed forces. This result is in good agreement with the scientific assumption that became the basis of the study that educating students of social competence helps strengthen the economic, political, and social security of the state. The results obtained are explained, in particular, by a person's awareness of themselves as a part of society, which imposes not only advantages but clear responsibilities towards its people. In addition, the active social position and assistance of the Armed Forces of Ukraine give students a certain opportunity to influence the course of events and to feel their importance and significance in the national context.

Developed social intelligence reliably correlates with patriotism and civic position, determining the style of human behaviour during periods of social, economic, and political disasters, the quintessence of which can be considered war. The purpose of the study was to identify the influence of social intelligence and a sense of patriotism among young people. Establishing a link between them opens up effective mechanisms for fostering respect for their people and the country, and in the future provides an additional tool for strengthening the economic and social security of Ukraine.

As a suggestion, the authors note the need for further research in this line with the development of specific recommendations for managing the social intelligence of students, employees of national enterprises, and Ukrainian society. The fact of the relationship between social intelligence and patriotism in young people indicates the need to consider this type of soft skills in the preparation of recommendations for building the educational process on the national level with the need to introduce the appropriate discipline in the educational and professional curricula of colleges and universities.

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### CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that the study was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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## **Управління соціальним інтелектом в контексті виховання патріотизму громадянина**

**Анотація.** У статті розглядається можливий вплив соціального інтелекту на формування такого громадянського почуття, як патріотизм. Повномасштабна агресія проти України, яка розпочалася 24 лютого 2022 року, наочно продемонструвала актуальність патріотичного виховання молоді, що знаходить своє відображення не лише у виконанні військового обов'язку, а й активному волонтерстві та підтримці національної ідеї в медіапросторі, тобто формуванні інформаційної безпеки держави. Метою дослідження є виявлення впливу соціального інтелекту на почуття патріотизму. Дослідження проводилося серед студентів коледжів та університетів Полтави. Для виявлення рівня соціального інтелекту молоді використовувався експрес-тест TROMSØ, розроблений норвезькими дослідниками. Завдяки цій методиці вдалося отримати необхідні дані для проведення кореляційного аналізу соціального інтелекту з почуттям патріотизму. Експеримент виявив достовірний вплив на патріотизм таких складових соціального інтелекту, як соціальна обробка інформації, соціальні навички та соціальна обізнаність. Формування у молоді під впливом соціального інтелекту певної системи цінностей, яка посилює почуття патріотизму, є одним з основних можливих пояснень таких результатів. Розвиток у студентської молоді соціальної компетентності сприяє зміцненню економічної, політичної та соціальної безпеки держави. Подальше вивчення практичних механізмів розвитку соціального інтелекту молоді безумовно зміцнить державу перед потенційними майбутніми викликами та сприятиме забезпеченню стабільного економічного розвитку

**Ключові слова:** соціальні компетенції; соціальна свідомість; соціальні навички; кадрова безпека; м'які навички; соціальна активність; економічна безпека