Media resources in the education of prosocial behavior of schoolchildren

How to use the media environment so that its communication potential contributes to the education of prosocial qualities of schoolchildren?





### "Online" – dominant in educational practice

personal development

of assimilation of socially significant knowledge acquisition of experience of socially significant cases

Traditional models of school educational work are giving way to media educational approaches



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# The popularity of prosociality

## ECOLOGY

Short, accessible, interesting posts, videos, contests among subscribers, surveys, live broadcasts with experts in the field of ecology

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Prosocial projects VKontakte

Number of participating students



The popularity of prosociality

## ANIMALS

tens of thousands of views, hundreds and thousands of likes, dozens and hundreds of children's comments

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about animals

All-Russian Movement for the Protection of Animals

#### **Prosocial projects VKontakte**

Number of participating students



Ιού παηγ

These funny animals

Give me a paw! All



126000

**54200** 

### Patriotic communities of schoolchildren VKontakte



**Victory Volunteers** 

131500 participants



Welcome to Russia! We are together

82000 participants



#### Unarmia

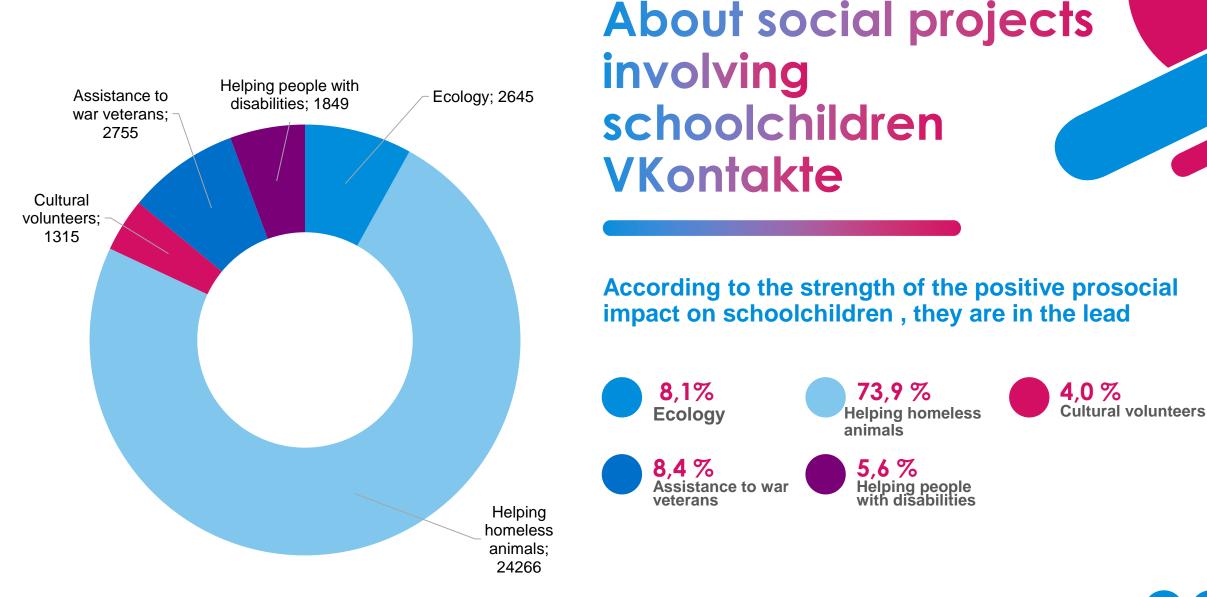
85600 participants



Military-patriotic movement of the Russian movement of schoolchildren

34 900 participants

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# Focus group study "How is charity content perceived on social networks?"

Participants: 2 groups of schoolchildren aged 15 years (14 people). The guide included 12 questions related to the analysis of the experience of perception of prosocial content, as well as its impact on the valuemotivational, emotional and cognitive spheres. Texts, images, audio and video sequences of the VKontakte news feed were offered as incentive material, available on request "#charity"

• Why do people help others?

Humanism, generosity, a desire to help, satisfaction from having done a good deed, and the hope that the kindness shown would return like a boomerang were called as the motive for helping.

• How often do you find information about charity in the social networks you use?

Posts about charity were met by all respondents. The vast majority do not read articles and notes with calls for help on social networks if photos, videos cause them negative emotions. It is difficult to cope with feelings of pain and pity.

• Those who read the messages, put likes and make reposts.What attracted your attention in the news section for the query "#charity"?

To a greater extent, photo and video content attracts. The greatest impression was made by video posts about sick children ("a sick girl with her mother", "a boy with long eyelashes", "a boy with oblique eyes". What emotions do you feel watching posts about charity?

There were emotions of curiosity, "happiness that I am healthy," but the vast majority remained indifferent. Obviously, messages asking for help are too common in the media space, and children stop paying attention to them, or view them as intrusive advertising.

• Did you learn something new while browsing the feed?

95% of respondents did not learn anything new for themselves. In all likelihood, the presentation of the material is not always uninteresting, of the same type, suboptimal for perception and cognition. All respondents did not trust the information provided ("it is not known where the collected money will go").

Did you like the posts about charity?

The students did not like the stories posted in the feed. They noted that it was especially difficult to perceive long posts ("do not fit into the screen"), as well as videos where 7 people ask for help without emotion ("did not inspire confidence").

### Thank you for your interest!



Shmeleva E.A., Doctor of Psychology, Prof. IvSU, Shuya, Russia

Kislyakov P.A., Doctor of Psychology, Prof., RSSU, Moscow, Russia

Lantsova S.V., teacher, Ivanovo, Russia

E-mail:

noc\_shmeleva@mail.ru

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