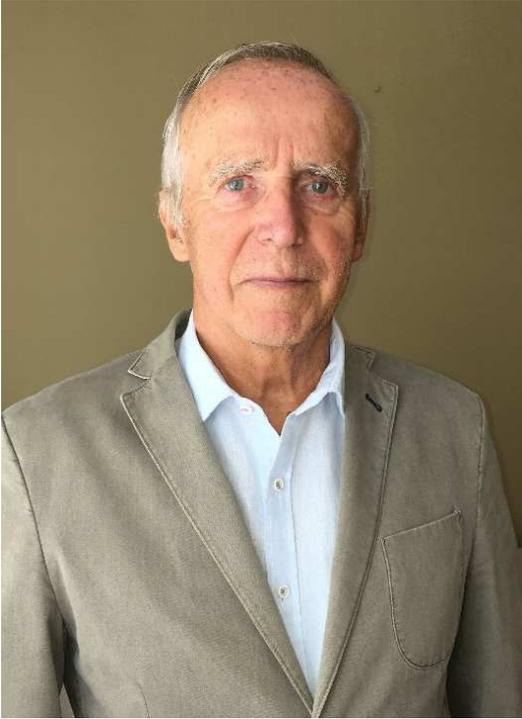


Learning increasing the citizens 'relationship in their city



Jaroslav Oberuč

prof. PhDr., CSc., MBA, LL.M
DTI University v Dubnici nad Váhom

Abstract. Every region and every city has its own history, that is kept up to date and even more attention it is paid to it nowadays. Every corner of our country has its own specifics, local and regional heritage, feasts, festivals and habits. The purpose of my presentation is to show how our region, especially Liptovský Mikuláš, is approaching to the role when citizens and especially young people learn as much as possible about the city they live in or they were born. In every activity and in every project, the town hall is trying to show information about the city, its past, and its ancestors in interesting way. It also develop the positive attitude of citizens towards the city.

Key words: *pride of citizens in their town, history of the town, famous ancestors.*

Problem statement

Education, socialization, or social learning is basically as old as humanity itself. History teaches us progressive and regressive factors that have influenced human life, the civilization process and the culture of action. Whoever knows the history of his city, he knows more about himself and creates personal and professional pride in him. Increasing pride and awareness of his city has taken the town hall as a primary role even this year. As the Mayor of Ing. Ján Blcháč (MIKULÁŠ, October / 2017, p.2)

1. The events we are proud of

These are undoubtedly the May 1, 1918, which was the day when citizens of Liptovský Mikuláš registered better working conditions and the right of the Slovak nation to selflessly demand the creation of the Czechoslovak state. It was a brave and significant step. The Mayor of the City emphasized that the remembrance of this important date in our history is to be a social, not a political event. (Figure 1)



Figure 1. Presentation of the children's folklore

Very historically significant event, the town of Liptovský Mikuláš was liberated on April 4, 1945. Both world wars touched the city. Each one, however, by their own pace.

The first world war - fathers and sons left. Many have not returned or been disabled

for the rest of their lives. In the great war of 1914 - 1918, a table at the evangelical church with names of those who have never returned from this war has been revealed on the memory of the fallen in the Great War (Figure 2)



Figure 2. Memorial plaque

Revealing a memorial board Man Jan Král has organized a memorial celebration and a meeting with Petrom Vítek, director of the state archive in Bytča –the Liptovský Mikuláš Branch and the author of the new book *The First World War and Liptov*. Through the narrative, presentation of contemporary photographs and historical documents, the inhabitants of our city lived on frontier lines and in the background, the largest wartime conflict that overwhelmed the map of the world and entered the history of the Great War. At this memorial ceremony, the city's mayor awarded the city's highest prize to brigadier General Ján Iľanovský. (Figure 3)



Figure 3. Brig. gen. J. Iľanovský

The Second World War hit the city more than nine weeks of fighting right in the streets

of the city. And the result? Human and material losses and eternally resting warriors on an extensive cemetery with a memorial located to the northeast of the town on the hill of Háj - Nicovô.

In this dominant place are buried those who fallen in liberation battles about Liptovský Mikuláš in March and April of 1945. The public was released on 9 May 1961. There are 1,386 members of the First Czechoslovak Army Corps buried on this military cemetery. Cemetery in Háj is the largest military burial ground of Czechoslovak soldiers in the Slovak Republic as well as in the former Czechoslovakia. (Figure 4)



Figure 4. The Haj Monument – Nicov

An important event in the history of the town is also the commemoration of the Ceremonies of the Slovak Nation at the Memorial in Liptovská Ondrášová (Figure 5) The Slovak Nation's requests were received at the first, indeed the National Assembly of the Czech Republic and attended by more than twenty of the most important men of the Slovak nation - Jozef Miloslav Hurban, Michal Miloslav Hodža, Štefan Marko Daxner, Ján Francisci-Rimavský, Ján Ferjenčík, Ctiboh Zoch, August Horislav Škultéty, Peter Kellner-Hostinský, Mikuláš Ferjenčík, Jozef Horváth, Ondrej Hodža, Juraj Hodža, Móric Samoslav Jurecký etc. In any case, however, it bears the stamp of the stylized manuscript Ľudovít Štúr, who also chaired the meeting, and attorney Štefan Marek Daxner.

The demands of the Slovak nation were the first national-political program of the Slovaks and were proclaimed in our town. It was the basic national revolutionary program of the Slovaks in the revolutionary 1848-1849, adopted and proclaimed at a nationwide meeting of representatives of the Slovak national movement addressed to the

Hungarian government of Prime Minister Batthyányi and the Hungarian Parliament in Pest. They have formulated them in 14 major national points.



Figure 5. The Memorial of the Slovak Nation in Liptovská Ondrášová

The generations of the generation of the pupils, and they were a basic step towards today's independent sovereign and autonomous state of the Slovak nation. Requests for content and democratization represented the maximum and most productive political agenda in the national liberation movement of the Slovaks. The Hungarian government rejected them and issued an arrest warrant to the leaders of the movement,

We fully share the idea that a nation that does not know its history is condemned to survive it again. It is therefore good to remember these important events in the history of the Slovak nation. We Mikulášania, Liptáci, can be proud of our history, of our famous natives, but also of the important personalities who worked and formed us.

Historical events also approached the tour (MIKULÁŠ, July / 2017, pp. 6-7), to which we returned to the time of Liptov Festiva. The famous bathrobes, the population in the period costumes and events in the Liptov region for 340 years flooded the streets of Liptovský Mikuláš during the traditional

Stoličné days. This year's celebrations were celebrated in the spirit of the anniversary of the Liptovská stolice, because 340 years ago (June 14, 1677), Juraj Ilešházi proposed that the town hall of Liptovský Svätý Mikuláš should become the seat of the churches.



Figure 6. Invitations on Session Days

The traditional Nicolas event took three days. (Figure 6) For the first time in history, the Town Hall commemorated an historic tour of the city, which stopped the historic atmosphere of the city and dragged them into a period of more than three decades. The escort was already in the spirit of the fact that Liptovská stolica had led and managed the matter of Liptov wisdom.



Figure 7. Ján Korvín

Historically, the city presented many important personalities of the Liptovská stolice and Liptovský Svätý Mikuláš, which shaped the history of the city. It included, for example, the first and only prince of Liptov

Ján Korvín (Figure 7), which was so-called "left-handed Mateja Korvin.

Ján Korvín (April 2, 1473, Budín, Hungary - † 12 October, 1504, Krapina, Croatia) was the illegitimate son of King Matej. Since Matthew's third marriage was free, he recognized John as his son. Matthew made great efforts to make him king in his life. He thought he had won Austrian and Czech territory. Well, he died before he could make his plans. When the eighteen-year-old Jan osirel, Štefan Zápoľský and Tomáš Bakóc intrigued him with all the possibilities and excluded him from the throne.*

Matej I. Korvín did not miss the accompaniment, (Figure 8) Hungarian and Czech king.



Figure 8. Matej I. Korvín

King Matej I. Korvín is one of the most remarkable personalities of Hungarian history. He was one of the few sovereigns of Hungary, who remained as a good king in the memory of the Slovak subjugate of the people. They characterized him as a king of quick, intelligent, talkative language and excellent memory. During his reign, the economic and cultural flowering of Hungary took place. Here I will remind you:

The founding of the University of Istropolitan Matej I. Korvin in 1465 began to write the history of higher education in the territory of present-day Slovakia. This year at the request of Matej Korvin, Pope Paul II. Ján Vitéz of Sredna, Archbishop of Ostrihom, and Jana of Chazma (Ján Pannónia), the bishop of Pears, founded the university in Hungary (at that time, the only one, though not the first). In 1467 the wealthy Bratislava townman Gmaitl died and his houses and accessories fell to the king. Matej Korvin decided to use them as a university building and placed the university in Bratislava.

Matej I. Korvín fought with George of Poděbrady and Fridrich III. He captured Silesia, Lusatia, and Moravia, and crowned the king of Bohemia (as an opponent). After the conquest of Lower Austria, Vienna made its seat.

Behind them went Ján Kružič bathrobe and other bathrobes like Jan Baptist Ilešházy or Martin Szentiványi. Organizer Dana Guráňová from the city office did not forget to include in our city even important city dealers, such as Mikuláš Evangelical parish priest Michal Miloslav Hodža, whose name is also borne by the local grammar school, which was the leading representative of the studio generation and national renaissance.

In the streets we could meet the founder of the amateur theater Gašpar Fejerpataky Belopotocky, the studio and the romantic poet Janko Kráľ, and neither writer and politician Martin Rázus did. Štefančík, Kružnica and Mlynarčík were also represented in the commented tour, and the Kurdish hornoliptov regiment was occupied in the square. (Figure 9)



Figure 9. The Kuruky hornoliptov regiment

The program of this year's Stolič days was rich in history, entertainment and even sports. The accompanying program of the Stolič days was the opening and remembrance of the historical facts that are connected with the establishment of Liptovský Mikuláš as the permanent seat of the Liptovská štíla. Janka Kráľa (Figure 10) of the City Museum Exhibition was opened until 6 September 2017. The St. Nicholas exhibition is the seat of the Liptovská štíla. In the exhibition hall were paintings of Liptovska župani from the 13th century.



Figure 10. Exhibition Hall of the Janka Kráľa Municipal Museum

The Last Day of Sagittarius (August // 2017, p. 10) closed the mini-football tournament of high school students, coupled with the Mini League's assessment of Basketball for elementary school pupils.

Increasing the pride and awareness of Mikulášanov to his city is also that our city has captured the European trend of defibrillator placement (Figure 11) in areas where there is a higher concentration of the public. Liptov belongs to the most visited regions of Slovakia.



Figure 11. Rescue Defibrillator

The district of Liptovský Mikuláš was visited by 117,721 Europeans (30.2%) in 2016. Asia came from 2584, America 799, Australia and Oceania 230, and Africa 73. According to the country of residence, the majority of foreigners were citizens of the Czech Republic with 11.9% of the total number of visitors to the district and the citizens of Poland with a 10.1% share. You gave me followed by tourists from Ukraine (1.9%), Hungary (1.1%), Germany (0.9%), Lithuania (0.5%). The same share of 0.4% had visitors from Israel, Russia, the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Romania. (<http://www.teraz.sk>)

The Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) is a sophisticated, computer-controlled device that, based on the analysis of the electrocardiographic curve, instructs the vocal and visual guidelines of lay rescuers to safely perform defibrillation. The defibrillator is therefore a medical device used for heart rhythm disorders. Modern defibrillators can analyze, continuously control heart activity and evaluate the need for shock.

The defibrillator is attached to the body of the patient by means of electrodes, which are currently in the form of self-adhesive foils showing the exact place of attachment to the body of the patient. The use of a defibrillator is warranted in a life-threatening heart rhythm disorder. These irregular heart muscle contractions need to be restored in cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation or cardiopulmonary resuscitation is a set of procedures, a standard that determines a sequence of first aid activities in an unconscious person who has no pulse and breathlessness. External heart massage ensures oxygenation of the brain.

Successful defibrillation decides an important moment from cardiac arrest to defibrillation discharge. Early application of the defibrillation discharge within 3 minutes increases the chances of survival with a full return to life by up to 70%. Each additional minute of delay reduces the probability of survival by 10%. After 11 to 12 minutes, the defibrillation rate is almost zero.

The defibrillator is able to restore the correct heart rate by means of an electric shock. An electrical discharge causes interruption of the uncoordinated signals sent to the heart muscle and allows for a return to the original rhythm. The truth, however, is that defibrillation is only relevant for rhythm disorders where the heart performs uncoordinated movements.

From October 2017, the town of Liptovský Mikuláš and Jan Kráľ Museum opened a scientific café, where they prepared a series of lectures on Slovak history and history of the Liptov region and the town. Every month, historians, pedagogues, staff from various Slovak universities, museums and scientific institutions will be presenting

them. In the premises of Jan Kráľ Museum at the Liberation Square, the city's citizens can learn something new about Slovak history, the history of the region and the city, and sip a quality coffee.

The first lecture was on October 18, 2017. Miroslav Nemeč from the town museum talked about the crime and punished the Liptov stolice court in the 18th century. On

Wednesday, November 15, 2017, the lecture will be transferred to the premises of the Old Protestant Brotherhood of today's Tatrín exhibition and the Slovak Nation's Demands. An employee from the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences will present a contribution on Marína Hodžová, who grew up in this house.

Conclusion

We are convinced that these activities of the city can create conditions and can participate in forming a positive relationship of citizens to their city, they can increase the pride and confidence of citizens in their city.

It is necessary not only for young people but for all citizens to educate themselves in the spirit of respect for the moral and ethical values that our fathers and fathers have left us. It is necessary to model the values of the citizens of the city, as the successors of which the city's proud citizens will be able to deliver the maximum number of ideas and realizations that will create conditions for the future of a modern and healthy city.

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