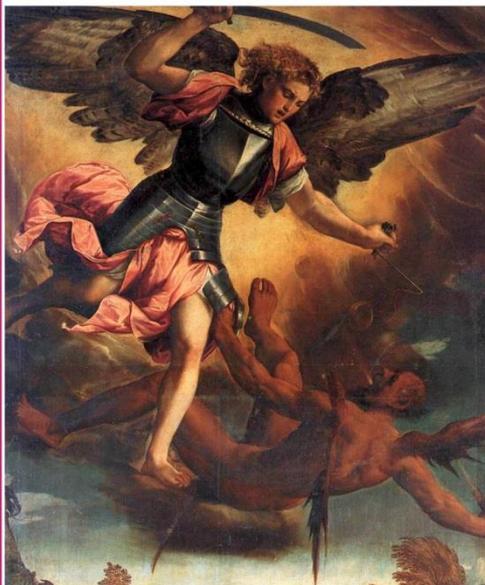


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Phenomenon of Patriotism in Kazakhstan: Pedagogical Aspect

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the core content components of didactic approaches to the organization of patriotic education of students in the Republic of Kazakhstan via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, the key components of patriotic upbringing are love for Motherland, respect for its history and culture, the solidarity of the society, responsibility for the future. In conclusion, the present stage of the society and education development requires a deep rethinking of the accumulated experience and theoretical approaches to the implementation of the tasks for patriotic upbringing in the conditions of a modern university.

Keywords: Kazakhstan, Identity, Patriotic, Activity, Education

Aspecto Pedagógico del Patriotismo en Kazakjstan

Resumen

El artículo está dedicado a los componentes del contenido central de los enfoques didácticos para la organización de la educación patriótica de los estudiantes en la República de Kazajstán a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, los componentes clave de la educación patriótica son el amor por la Madre Patria, el respeto por su historia y cultura, la solidaridad de la sociedad, la responsabilidad por el futuro. En conclusión, la etapa actual del desarrollo de la sociedad y la educación requiere un profundo replanteamiento de la experiencia acumulada y los enfoques teóricos para la implementación de las tareas de educación patriótica en las condiciones de una universidad moderna.

Palabras clave: Kazajstán, Identidad, Actividades, Patrióticas, Educación.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the governmental documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the messages and speeches of the President of the country Onalbek (2007), the main idea is that the most important condition for the competitiveness of the nation is a strong spirit and knowledge, which makes it possible to achieve success in the conditions of the world competition. To implement this goal, the Patriotic act Mangilik El was developed and adopted on April 26, 2016 at the XXIV Session of the

Kazakhstan National Assembly Independence. Consent. The nation of the common future. The patriotic act Mangilik El, passing the basic format of spiritual values, is a documentary form of the nationwide idea, in which the program of Kazakhstani national identity is uniquely summed up. ...In the Patriotic Act, for the full due, firstly, we determine the main national values created by our people, and secondly, the mental core of our mutual responsibility of the state, society, citizens for the destiny, development and prosperity of Kazakhstan. Referring to the Patriotic act, as to compass, we will verify the way of our progress to new heights.

In the conditions of university training, not only general subjects can serve as the objectives of patriotic education, but also those disciplines that make up the basic and profiling cycles of the curriculum of each specialty. This fact was proved, analyzing educational programs, taking into account their educational potential. Knowing the history of the world development and national science, respecting one's culture and culture of other peoples, understanding the socio-public importance of the acquired profession and willingness to work for the benefit of one's own country is the foundation on which a sense of national dignity holds, which determines the ways for forming ideas about national identity and national self-esteem. Observations of the students' participation in the public work of the university and knowledge of the held events in the university prove that the patriotic education, as the main moral quality of youth, is paid a great attention in the modern university.

At present, there is an urgent need to develop theoretically grounded conceptual approaches to the education of students and the search for new forms and methods of educational activity at universities. Our study is devoted to the definition of the methodological foundations of the patriotic upbringing, comprising patriotic education, patriotic consciousness, patriotic activity, Kazakhstan patriotism, and national identity.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, a new century was marked not only by the increased interest in issues of patriotic upbringing, but also by the recognition of the importance in their solution through the analytical and project activities of specialists. Scientific and pedagogical problems are related to the creation of the system of patriotic education, the search for ways to optimize the social and pedagogical space, where the process of understanding patriotic values is organized, and the desire for substantive and methodological support of this work direction. In the analytical part of the research, in the first place, we appeal to the works of Kazakhstan teachers, due to our desire to show that patriotism is a concept which relates to the definition of national because it contains not only similarities, but also specific to each people characteristics.

Consequently, our appeal to the study of the Kazakhstan patriotism peculiarities, which our researchers describe in their

dissertations, is quite natural. So, in the framework of our topic, the positions determining the approaches to the patriotic education for children of different ages established by (Kazetova, 2006; Ibrahim, 2007; Beisembaeva, 2004; Saidakhmetova, 2001; Fauskanger & Bjuland, 2018; Marques & Pitarma, 2016). Great attention is paid to the works in which patriotic upbringing is conducted on the basis of professional activities of outstanding personalities, famous people of the country, which is featured in the works by (Mukhamedinova, 2006; Kurmanbaeva, 2003; Abilgazieva, 2020). The researches of practical teachers are of great interest, they are devoted to the problems of educational work organization in higher educational institutions. Such format is typical for such researchers as Abibullaeva (2004), Kalimoldaeva (2003), Onalbek (2007), and others.

Sociological research on the formation of national and Eurasian self-consciousness among young people shows that in different countries accents are set in different ways in organizing patriotic upbringing. In Europe, the desire to acquaint youth with human rights is clearly expressed, there is a more expressed interest in the identity of other countries. The concept of global education, which is being implemented in the educational institutions of Western Europe, provides for the inclusion in curricula of educational institutions of such areas of pedagogical activity as the education of young people's interest and respect for the cultures of the peoples of the world, the achievement of understanding the world and specific aspects in these cultures against the background and in comparison with the achievements of his country.

Therefore, in the educational systems of Western countries, external attributes are not left without attention, which sufficiently indicates the patriotic moods of society. Global education aims to involve students in the cultures of different nationalities and to form in them the feeling and consciousness of the citizens of the world, taking into account the concept of national identity. The European Union and the Council of Europe are making great efforts to educate young people for an active civil position both in their country and in the scale of Europe and the world. There is an intensive exchange between students and teachers of universities in the countries of the European Union. Such communication has a positive effect on the overall process of internationalization of the population. The ethnosocial conditions of American society are of considerable interest, the experience of organizing purposeful work to teach patriotism to citizens, respect for religious groups.

Specificity of interethnic socialization of people in the context of multinational Kazakhstan lies in the fact that the joint residence of many peoples on the territory of a single state, the commonality of their interests have formed much in common in their spiritual life and culture. As a result, citizens of the country perceive Kazakhstan as a common country - Motherland, a country of peaceful coexistence of many faiths. Essentially in the spiritual basis of patriotism remains the understanding that patriotism is a moral feeling, and it is not motivated by political ideology, although it can determine its content. Today, for most Kazakhs, the word patriotism has retained its original, positive

meaning, consisting in a sense of pride in its fatherland, its history, in striving to make its country richer, stronger, and happier.

3. METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is the theoretical justification of the need for scientific and pedagogical support for the patriotic education of students. The leading idea of the research is that the effectiveness of the work on patriotic upbringing of future specialists depends on the creation of a methodological base and the definition of the content and forms of their academic, scientific and social activities of students. The article is an analytical part of the study and is devoted to the disclosure of core content components that provide didactic approaches to the organization of patriotic education of student youth.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study was the most important provisions of philosophy, psychology, sociology on patriotism, patriotic education, presented in the theory of social development of the individual with such components as patriotic consciousness, patriotic motives, and patriotic actions. The unconditional importance of the third component (patriotic actions as an indicator of social adaptation) is, nevertheless, the result of patriotic consciousness. In this connection, the technology of its formation in the conditions of the university presupposes special support at the level of concepts, models, programs, and methodological research (Indriastuti, 2019; Veisi, 2017).

Sources of research are philosophical and sociological, scientific and pedagogical works on the problem of training specialists with higher education; on the problems of patriotic, moral, spiritual, civil education, patriotic consciousness; documents of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan defining the directions of work on the implementation of the Patriotic Act Mangilik El. The following methods of research were applied: theoretical analysis of philosophical, scientific and pedagogical literature and dissertational studies on the methodology of patriotic education; analysis and generalization of the world experience of understanding the essence and significance of patriotic education and the conditions for its transformation into an educational environment. The scientific novelty and theoretical significance of the research is:

- Disclosure of the essence, structure and content of patriotic education on the basis of strict adherence to the principles of the tasks implementation for the Patriotic Act Mangilik El;

- Revealing the possibilities of the educational process of a modern university for organizing various directions of patriotic education in the process of mastering the specialty educational program;

- The definition of the pedagogical conditions for the implementation of the tasks for the Patriotic Act Mangilik El.

The reliability of the study is confirmed by the validity of the methodological and theoretical positions, the application of a set of methods used in scientific research and adequate to the posed tasks.

4. RESULTS

The result of our study was the conclusion that patriotism is a socio-spiritual quality of a person, determined by its moral essence. Patriotic education is organized with the support of the legal sphere and constitutes one of the most important directions of state policy in the field of education. The general goal of education, determined by the state, is differentiated in the system of specific tasks of education (Yang et al., 2019; Soo et al., 2019):

- Love for Mother country and land, for the people who inhabit it;
- Devotion to the Motherland, readiness for its protection;
- Participation in the development of the country's economy, its culture, science, art;
- The pride for its fame and achievements, outstanding personalities;
- The desire to serve the interests of the state through the actions.

It should be emphasized, that patriotism is a deep and ancient feeling that depends on the historical conditions of the society's life, to a certain extent, on social circumstances, and therefore, in its content, it has certain accents that allow us to talk about the possibility of using the definitions of national patriotism, national identity. In our work we appeal to the notion of Kazakhstan patriotism, considering it a unique phenomenon, as evidenced by the content of the complex and difficult history of the Kazakh nation that has stood in the struggle for the

preservation of the people and the living space. Outstanding representatives of the Kazakh intelligentsia: Onalbek (2007), and others. The task of patriotic education was seen in inculcating love for the Motherland, native language, national culture, spiritual and moral values, folk traditions and customs. They considered the mother tongue to be the main base and means of education, development of civil feelings, the formation of national self-consciousness, and development of spiritual and moral qualities of the people.

The main features of Kazakhstan's patriotism are: love for the fatherland Kazakhstan; pride for its past and present; aspiration and readiness by practical matters to strengthen its power and independence; take to heart the joy and pain of the entire Kazakh people, as well as the people of other countries. Kazakhstan patriotism is characterized by understanding the significance of Kazakhstan's political symbols, knowledge of the history, culture, language, customs, traditions of the Kazakh people and other people in joint residence.

Patriotic education in our country includes the formation of a careful attitude to the natural wealth of Kazakhstan; social responsibility of a person not only for the nation to which he attributes himself, but above all, to the Kazakh people, as a community of equal citizens of different nationalities. The most important factors in the formation of patriotism in our country in modern conditions are the educational impact of culture and art, the desire for dialogue with other people and countries, a careful, respectful attitude to the state language, a sincere desire for friendship and cooperation. The

patriotism fulfils its social purpose through the realization of a number of functions:

1. Informative-orientated function. It consists in the fact that patriotism bears in itself a certain set of knowledge about its Fatherland and those duties that must be learned by the individual and extrapolated into actions.

2. Mobilization-incentive function. It expresses its readiness to overcome difficulties and achieve certain results that benefit the country. It should be pointed out, that the above function is also realized in readiness for self-education, in striving to uphold the interests of its people.

3. The regulatory and evaluation function of patriotism is expressed in the ability of the individual to determine the conformity of his actions to the interests of the Fatherland. It is a measure of personal responsibility for the implementation of a committed or voluntarily undertaken action, a kind of moral self-esteem.

4. Integration function is manifested in the unity of compatriots regardless of their age, social and national affiliation.

In the course of democratic reforms in our multiethnic country, the process of forming a new citizen of a sovereign independent state is underway, which special feature is the awareness of the content and significance of Kazakhstan's patriotism and the high degree of tolerance reflected in the desire for polylinguistic education. In accordance with the content of the Patriotic Act Mangilik El, the upbringing of patriotism becomes today a matter of state importance, which today has become one of the most important directions in the

activity of universities. The education of young people in the spirit of patriotism is a complex and unique process that can be understood and implemented only if the didactic conceptual provisions are developed. The urgent need for substantive and methodological support of the university's faculty work for solving the problems of patriotism education determined the definition of the tasks' range that are most relevant today:

- Identification and in-depth study of the main priorities of the state social policy in the sphere of patriotic education;
- Clarification of the patriotism concept in its correlation with the concepts of citizenship and identification;
- Identification of the main uniqueness features of Kazakhstan's patriotism;
- Development of substantial maintenance of patriotic education for future specialists by means of general educational, basic and profiling disciplines;
- Definition of aspects and directions of the patriotic education organization in the modern higher educational institution, taking into account the prospects for the development of academic mobility;
- Development of educational and methodological support for subject-subject approaches to the organization of patriotic education.

5. CONCLUSION

At the present stage, the problem of patriotic education in pedagogical science is one of the most urgent in the system of comprehensive personality development. It is known that the personal qualities of a person are manifested through a combination of views, beliefs, and actions. Ideas that arise in the individual consciousness are reflected in the mass consciousness, gaining material and spiritual strength. The direction of consciousness to realize personal and public interests, value orientations become the driving force of social progress. That is why the expression *If not me, then who?* becomes an expression for the idea of educating the patriotism to youth. The functional significance of patriotism lies in:

- Active participation of citizens in solving problems of social development;
- High dedication for the sake of achieving a common goal;
- Readiness to preserve and promote the development of statehood, socio-economic and spiritual spheres;
- Aspiration to defend and protect public ideals and values;
- The desire to create something new, capable of bringing the homeland to a higher level of development;
- Readiness to defend the Motherland.

Thus, the selection and systematization of the material, devoted to the methodological substantiation of the patriotic education importance, objectify the conclusion that the present stage of the society and education development requires a deep rethinking of the accumulated experience and theoretical approaches to the

implementation of the tasks for patriotic upbringing in the conditions of a modern university.

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