

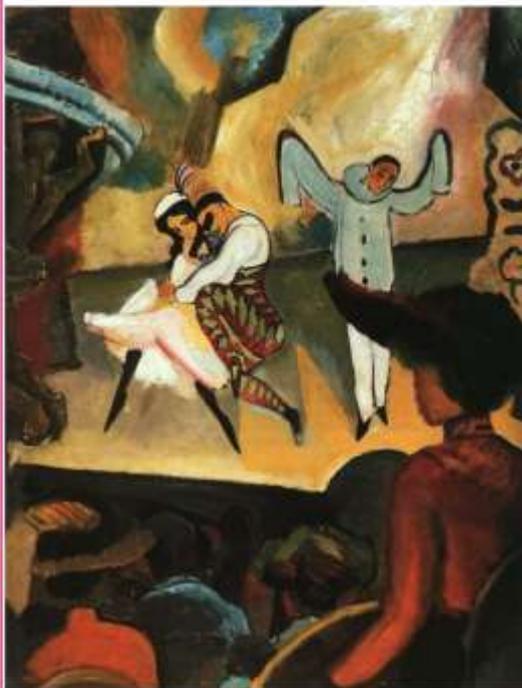
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Patriotic upbringing as a defining factor of Personality formation

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Abstract

The article deals with the problems of the transformation of the spiritual and cultural values of society from the point of view of new approaches to the current stage of the socio-political development of Kazakhstan via comparative qualitative research methods. As a result, a citizen with a capital letter, seek to obtain new knowledge, mastering new technologies, easily processing the flow of new information. In conclusion, an appeal to scientific research in the provision of the patriotic upbringing of students is a socio-pedagogical problem.

Keywords: Upbringing, Patriotism, Kazakhstan, National, Heritage.

La educación patriótica como factor definitorio de la formación de la personalidad

Resumen

El artículo aborda los problemas de la transformación de los valores espirituales y culturales de la sociedad desde el punto de vista de los nuevos enfoques de la etapa actual del desarrollo sociopolítico de Kazajstán a través de métodos comparativos de investigación cualitativa. Como resultado, un ciudadano con una letra mayúscula, busca obtener nuevos conocimientos, dominar las nuevas tecnologías, procesar fácilmente el flujo de nueva información. En conclusión, una apelación a la investigación científica en la provisión de la educación patriótica de los estudiantes es un problema socio-pedagógico.

Palabras clave: Crianza, Patriotismo, Kazajstán, Nacional, Patrimonio.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the main categories studied by science pedagogy is upbringing. Upbringing predetermines and predicts not only human fates, but also determines the main milestones of the spiritual life of man. Only in the process of upbringing does a person develop spiritually. A person in life needs not only material conditions, but also upbringing, as a prerequisite for the vital activity of mankind. Therefore, the philosopher Soloviev noted that morality is not a thing that one person can give to another, it is an internal state of a person

that is achieved only through experience. For many centuries, our people have attached their descendants to humanism and love for their country. This ingrained tradition can be considered the basis, stronghold of national upbringing.

As the great Abai (2001) bequeathed: Do not be the son of the father, but be the son of man, and to be the son of man you need a bright mind, hot valor and a good heart. The younger generation needs to instill a sense of patriotism and national identity. At the same time, these feelings should be passed on to the generation through knowledge, learning, reading, and striving for new knowledge. Without a doubt, this function should be performed by parents, educators, teachers and social environment. It should be emphasized that in the content of secondary education special importance is attached to the formation of the competence of the personality. Problems of formation of the personality of school students are the basis of the concept of education and upbringing.

This work should begin with the creation of an educational plan, carrying out systematic work on it. The main two questions of the upbringing plan are: upbringing hours and class diagnostics. Conducting unusual differentiated classroom hours with the introduction of new technologies, stage productions, such as shows, sketches, makes it possible to determine the mental abilities, creative talents of children, as well as the characteristics of each child. Getting to know each child as a personality makes it much easier to work with him. The main goal of pedagogy is upbringing, which involves the disclosure of the great potential of creative morality and the general

moral culture of a person through the culture of consciousness. For constantly updated pedagogy, such changes are normal.

Life changes, children change, and pedagogy changes. Both old and new, each methodology is good within its conditions. There is no limit to perfection». As the great Kazakh akyn, the enlightener Magzhan (2005), noted very precisely: Upbringing a child is an art, and a heavy art that requires knowledge of a separate science. To properly upbring a child, not enough experience. It is necessary to get acquainted with the experience of other people. School is a center of education. The field of upbringing is wider; the roots are deeper.

Since upbringing is a continuous process, it is necessary to conduct upbringing work on the basis of modern techniques and methods. And do not forget the effectiveness of studying the abilities of the student during the formation of the personality. Using the innovative advanced experience of domestic and world pedagogical schools and movements, it is necessary to use new approaches and methods of upbringing, because only a creative person can bring up a creative person. In the era of modern renewal and globalization of society, as well as changes in the human factor and the whole life of the people, the meaning and problems of upbringing a child are complicated. But even in this case, special attention is paid in the upbringing process to the attitude towards the child, as to the personality and his versatile development.

2. METHODOLOGY

The Law On Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan states The main task of the education system is to create the necessary conditions for obtaining knowledge aimed at the formation and professional improvement of an individual on the basis of national human values, achievements of science and practice; Introduction of new technologies of education, informatization of education, access to international global communication networks. Therefore, the task set by our president to teachers about the need to upbringing a creative, enterprising, cultural, competent person is a diverse task. Personality is not born, it becomes in the process. The formation and development of personality depend on 3 factors - origin, environment and upbringing. In addition, each educator, teacher, along with deep, comprehensive knowledge of the traditions and customs of his people, must be spiritually pure, deeply assimilated human values of all people

Conscious behavior - the unity and harmony of three things: heart, mind and hands. If a child learns to listen to his heart and follow its commands, he will find his place in life. Spiritual upbringing can draw strength from every world phenomenon. In this regard, each academic subject can be a tool for the formation of humanity, good behavior. Recently, however, the problem is the relationship between the adult and the child, the attitude of the teacher to the student. Between them there are experiences, feelings of fear, and hatred, disrespect, which aggravate the relationship.

The quality of education is determined by purposeful, systematic, professional conduct of educational work. Therefore, there is a need for the education of pedagogical tolerance. A moral, humane, educated person is the wealth of any state, a guarantee of tranquility and civilization of life. And therefore, the government of each country creates its own ideology at the state level. When considering the goals of education, the above measures have an impact on the formation of the personality of the student. So our upbringing process used in the work of the upbringing center Kausar Bulak consists of components of nine directions. Upbringing - the main source of creativity of the teacher, and creativity itself have long had its own characteristic properties. The abilities of a teacher, a mentor, and a class teacher, his organizational skills are different. Everyone knows that the second tutor after parents is the class teacher. It is clear that with the development of the child, the improvement of his outlook, not every teacher has professionalism in harmony with creativity. We will conduct a brief review of the literature.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

In the course of the educational process, our younger generation must learn to solve problems themselves; master the skills of obtaining knowledge in a new way and study new information, have large-scale and critical thinking; show aspiration and resourcefulness. A full future belongs to a country whose people know how to effectively use in life

the information, knowledge and technology obtained through training and education. In addition, the school is the place of formation of personality. It provides not only the basic knowledge and skills that are the basis for further education of adolescents, but at the same time gives the initial practice of life experience. It is here that the foundations of the relationship between the individual and society, attention to elders and peers, respect for law and public order are laid. The student learns to understand the tasks of the state, to realize his support through social institutions in the implementation of personal plans.

Due to the fact that the Kazakh language was declared the state language and the Republic of Kazakhstan is a sovereign state, one of the urgent problems is the revision of our history, in terms of spiritual values, their use in upbringing the current young generation, as well as the study and study of the heritage that brought invaluable contribution to the fund of spiritual values. Analyzing the scientific works of Zharykbayev (1995), and other scientists note that the problem of educating students in civic position and patriotism has not been fully investigated by them (Feizuldayeva et al., 2018).

In the periodicals after independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan began to raise the problems of national and Kazakhstan patriotism. Based on the judgments of scholars, educators and philosophers, psychologists, we support their conclusion that the concept of Kazakhstan patriotism should exist, as was once the concept of Soviet patriotism. For the formation of true patriotism in the minds of students, all the ethnic groups of our state should not only be aware

of the complex problems that occur daily, but also with all their hearts to empathize and sympathize. Only then the formation and development of Kazakhstan patriotism will be productive.

The Republic of Kazakhstan has proven to the world its ability to be a sovereign state. Our next task is the prosperity of our state, improving the social and economic situation of the people. The main duty of every citizen who considers Kazakhstan his Homeland is to make his contribution to the solution of this problem. The program idea of patriotic upbringing of youth is reflected in the section Mission of Kazakhstan in the Address of the President Beysenbaeva (2004) to the people of Kazakhstan - 2030: our children and grandchildren ... will be ready to work in the conditions of a modern market economy, while maintaining the traditions of their ancestors. They will be patriots of their peaceful, prosperous, fast-growing country, known and respected throughout the world. We have the duty to upbringing young people in the spirit of patriotism. At the beginning of the 20th century, the brilliant sons of the Kazakh people, Tazhibayeva & Kalieva, (2004) and others left an indelible mark on history (Aimauytov, 1924).

4. RESULTS

Today, we consider patriotic upbringing from two points of view. The first one creates the prerequisites for the formation of patriotic upbringing in students on the basis of Kazakh ethnopedagogy, and at the same time determines the further course of life.

In a person, kindness and evil rage, meanness and courage, and the desire for knowledge coexist. Only good or bad traits are not found in human behavior. He has both good and bad qualities. However, everyone should understand that choosing the right course to achieve a good goal, he needs to defeat himself, through willpower to show his determination and get rid of his bad qualities. (Saurykova et al., 2018).

The Kazakh people are the heir of enormous spiritual and cultural wealth. The historical truth is that the muffled sounds of kui and sybyzgy-cheese of our ancient ancestors, the solemn performance of beautiful songs, love songs, eloquent tunes, poems aytys and historical epics about our ancestors batyrs who defended their lands and freedom of the people over the centuries, they have been educating their generation with exemplary and skillful, humane, highly moral citizens who value their honor. We are talking about personality, about the upbringing of the personality (Kozhakhmetova, 1997). And who is the personality? According to scientists, each person is at three stages of development:

Individual - cannot make decisions on his own; all life needs the help of others; lives fearfully, with apprehension; content with what he has. Man - knowledge is enough, he lives independently; makes himself content with what he has; can provide for himself (Ibray, 1991). Personality - wants to multiple existing, to know more; helps everyone - relatives, neighbors, friends; everyone knows him.

Thus, a personality is a conscious, competent, comprehensively developed, and able to live independently man. A citizen with a capital letter, seeking to obtain new knowledge, mastering new technologies,

easily processing the flow of new information. And by the term patriotism, we understand the deep feeling of love for the Homeland, with its political, cultural and social environment. Therefore, Kazakhstan patriotism is the duty of everyone to feel that they are an integral part of the people of the republic, accepting the Republic of Kazakhstan as a single Homeland (Rayces, 1982).

We should not forget about the cognitive significance of the process of fostering patriotism, which will be effective if it begins with the formation of patriotic consciousness and a sense of patriotism. At the same time, methods of fostering patriotism in schools are conducted with an impact on the minds of students in general and on each student. The work carried out in this direction can be in the form of lectures, lessons, performances of epic tales, meetings with war and labor veterans, conversations, reading conferences, parties, matinees, etc. photo albums, participation in sports games, etc., which are aimed at shaping the consciousness of students (Zholdasbekov & Sartkozha, 2006).

5. DISCUSSION

In whatever century we lived, the issues of education and upbringing were not left without attention. No wonder even Plato said: Upbringing a child is an important task of the state. The most important of the great goals facing every nation in any era is the education of a decent, conscious generation of patriots who will

continue their life and work. Our task is to upbringing the future owners of society with comprehensively developed, highly intelligent, culturally and scientifically erudite citizens. We have the duty to upbringing young people in the spirit of patriotism. In this regard, the problem of patriotic upbringing is an actual problem of inculcating schoolchildren love for the Homeland, as it is a great goal of the entire history of mankind, passed down from generation to generation, as is the problem of upbringing young people in general.

The people of Kazakhstan are the heir to enormous spiritual wealth. The historical truth is that the muffled sounds of kui and sybyzgy-cheese of our ancient ancestors, the solemn performance of beautiful songs, love songs, eloquent melodies, poems of aitys and historical epics about our ancestors batyrs who defended their land and freedom of the people, for centuries upbringing their generation exemplary and skillful, humane, highly moral citizens who value their honor. In this case, it would be very true, taking as a basis these traditions and customs of our ancestors in upbringing the future generation of patriots of our sovereign state, to inculcate in them the most expensive qualities like courtesy, kindness, modesty, and politeness.

It is clear that the main factor in the implementation of these worthy tasks is teachers of schools, gymnasiums, professors, teachers of higher educational institutions. In this case, the implementation of these tasks is very important for the education of the patriotic spirit of youth. We should not forget about the cognitive significance of the process of upbringing patriotism, which will be effective if it begins

with the formation of patriotic consciousness and a sense of patriotism. At the same time, methods of upbringing patriotism in schools are conducted with an impact on the minds of students in general and on each student.

Thus, in our opinion, if the main goal is the upbringing of patriotism of schoolchildren, then its main directions are patriotic consciousness, a sense of patriotism, and self-upbringing of patriotism. And its tasks should be determined by actions to strengthen and awaken the honor, conscience, awareness of the feeling of love. All this together will manifest in students in the form of such noble qualities as courage, heroism, mercy, kindness. It is known that their psychological techniques are consciousness and will. At the same time, Kazakhstan scientist Beisenbayeva: Any person needs to understand one thing. Patriotism is an understanding of own participation (Sears, 2018; Indriastuti, 2019).

6. CONCLUSION

In order to reform the education system of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed a Strategy for Modernizing the Content of General Education, which describes the process of humanizing education, which involves filling it with valuable meanings of moral responsibility and civic activity. Humanization of education determines the formation of a humanistic-oriented culture. The result

of the activities of educational institutions is recognized not as a system of knowledge and skills, but as a set of key components in the intellectual, civil, communicative, informative, and other fields (Yang et al., 2019). From the wide range of tasks of this document, we highlight two that reflect the problem of patriotic upbringing:

1. Strengthening the social and humanitarian value orientation of general secondary education, ensuring the expansion and concretization of its social and cultural context (Soo et al., 2019);

2. Ensuring knowledge at the level of functional literacy of at least one foreign language by all graduates of a complete secondary school, increasing the role of communicative disciplines in general, primarily information technologies, Russian and foreign languages.

It defines the ways of development of the system of the patriotic upbringing of citizens, allowing to form the readiness of Kazakhstan citizens to serve the Fatherland; focused on all social and age groups. Its implementation is aimed at preserving social and political stability, restoring the national economy and strengthening the country's defense capability. To achieve the goal, the following tasks are solved:

- The creation of a mechanism to ensure the formation and effective functioning of the state system of patriotic upbringing;

- The formation of patriotic feelings and consciousness of citizens on the basis of historical values and the role of Kazakhstan in

- the destinies of the world, the preservation and development of a sense of pride in their country;

- The upbringing of the personality of a citizen - a patriot of Kazakhstan, able to stand up for the protection of the state interests of the country;

- The formation of a complex of regulatory, legal, organizational and methodological support of the functioning of the system of patriotic upbringing;

- Formation of such qualities as patriotism, professionalism, responsibility, development of the social and cultural experience of past generations, achievements of world civilization;

- Upbringing of the youth of Kazakhstan patriotism,

- interethnic harmony, value attitude to the surrounding reality;

- The formation of a healthy lifestyle, legal awareness, political culture of youth;

- The formation of social activity, creativity, initiative, democratic culture among young people;

- Promoting the development of student associations and organizations aimed at creating conditions for civil development and social self-realization of young people;

- Development and implementation of the positive experience gained by older generations, the practical development of the best traditions of the multinational people of Kazakhstan.

The implementation of the Program was carried out during 2006-2010 in two stages. At the first stage, it was planned to develop its organizational bases; the creation of a regulatory framework of patriotic education; development of subprograms (lists, plans) by the executive authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan; holding

departmental and regional patriotic events. At the second stage, the implementation of the main activities of the program was carried out, the content of which included the coverage of heroic events of history, the country's outstanding achievements in the field of politics, economics, science, culture and sports, which expressed moral ideals. The program provides socio-economic, spiritual and cultural development, the strengthening of the state and its defense, the achievement of social and economic stability.

The state youth policy conducted since the first years of Independence is aimed at ensuring the social rights of young people in the fields of education, labor and employment, health protection, the development of creative potential, the creation of conditions for the broad socialization of young people and the formation of patriotism values. And, naturally, the contextual correspondence of the patriotic education to the whole system of upbringing of an educational institution is extremely important. At the present time, in the era of globalization, in our opinion, it is necessary to understand patriotic upbringing as a holistic concept, as a new phenomenon in educational science and practice. Therefore, an appeal to scientific research in the provision of patriotic upbringing of students is a socio-pedagogical problem.

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