

References:

- 1 Todaro M.P. (1969): *A model of labor migration and urban unemployment in less developed countries*. In: *American Economic Review*, (59), 138-48.
- 2 Lee E.S. (1972): *A theory of migration*. In: *Demography*, 45-57.
- 3 Sjastaad L.A. (1962): *The Costs and Returns of Human Migration*. In: *The Journal of Political Economy* (70), 80-93.
- 4 Wolpert J. (1965): *Behavioral Aspects of the Decision to Migrate*, in: *Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association* 15, 159-169.
- 5 Taylor J. E. (1999): *The new economics of labour migration and the role of remittances in the migration process*. *International Migration* 37:63-88 *Working Papers – Center on Migration, Citizenship and Development*
- 6 Taylor M. J, Moran-Taylor M. J, Ruiz D. R. (2006): *Land, ethnic, and gender change: Transnational migration and its effects on Guatemalan lives and landscapes*. *Geoforum* 37:41-61
- 7 Shapiey G.M., Dauen D.B.: *Influence of migration processes in China on Kazakhstan / Abay Kazakh National Pedagogical University*. *Bulletin of KazNPU, series "Social and Political Sciences"*, No.2(70) 2020, pp. 236-242.
- 8 Seisen N.: *Actual issues of migration policy: assessment of the current state / Abay State University*. *Bulletin of KazNPU, series "Social and Political Sciences"*, No.1(53) 2016 pp. 24-28.
- 9 Massey D. S. (1989). *International Migration in Comparative Perspective*. Washington, D.C.: *Commission for the Study of International Migration and Co-operative Economic Development*
- 10 Massey D. S. 1990. *Social Structure, Household Strategies, and the Cumulative Causation of Migration*. *Population Index* 56:3-26

SRSTI 04.51.53

<https://doi.org/10.51889/2021-1.1728-8940.08>

A.Mukazhanova<sup>1</sup>, R. Japparova<sup>2</sup>, G.Yakiyayeva<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University  
Kazakhstan

<sup>2</sup> Khoja Akhmed Yassawi International Kazakh-Turkish University  
Kazakhstan

## MODERN FORMATION OF PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN MODERN CONDITIONS

### Abstract

The article considers the idea of patriotism, which at all times occupied a special place not only in the spiritual life of society, but also in all the most important spheres of its activity – in ideology, politics, culture, economics, ecology, etc. Patriotism is an integral part of the national idea of Kazakhstan, an integral component of national science and culture, developed over the centuries. It has always been regarded as a source of courage, heroism and strength of the Kazakh people, as a necessary condition for the greatness and power of our state.

**Key words:** patriotism, patriotic education, patriotic dignity.

Мукажанова А.Ж.<sup>1</sup>, Джаппарова Р.Т.<sup>2</sup>, Якияева Г.Ш.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті  
Қазақстан Республикасы

<sup>2</sup> Қ.А. Ясауи атындағы Халықаралық қазақ-түрік университеті  
Қазақстан Республикасы

## ЖАСТАРҒА ПАТРИОТТЫҚ ТӘРБИЕ БЕРУДІ ДАМУ ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙДА ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ

*Аңдатпа*

Мақалада қоғамның рухани өмірінде ғана емес, сонымен қатар оның барлық салаларында - идеологияда, саясатта, мәдениетте, экономикада, экологияда және т.б. ерекше орын алған патриотизм идеясы қарастырылады. Патриотизм – бұл Қазақстанның ұлттық идеясының, ғасырлар бойы қалыптасқан ұлттық ғылым мен мәдениеттің ажырамас бөлігі. Ол әрқашан қазақ халқының ерлігі, батырлығы мен күшінің қайнар көзі, мемлекетіміздің ұлылығы мен құдіретінің қажетті шарты ретінде бағаланған.

**Түйін сөздер:** патриотизм, патриоттық тәрбие, патриоттық сана.

Мукажанова А.Ж.<sup>1</sup>, Джаппарова Р.Т.<sup>2</sup>, Якияева Г.Ш.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Казахский национальный педагогический университет имени Абая  
Казахстан

<sup>2</sup> Международный казахско-турецкий университет имени Х.А.Ясауи  
Казахстан

## СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ ПАТРИОТИЧЕСКОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ В СОВРЕМЕННЫХ УСЛОВИЯХ

*Аннотация*

В статье рассматривается идея патриотизма, которая во все времена занимала особое место не только в духовной жизни общества, но и во всех важнейших сферах его деятельности – в идеологии, политике, культуре, экономике, экологии и т.д. Патриотизм – составная часть национальной идеи Казахстана, неотъемлемый компонент отечественной науки и культуры, выработанный веками. Он всегда расценивался как источник мужества, героизма и силы казахстанского народа, как необходимое условие величия и могущества нашего государства.

**Ключевые слова:** патриотизм, патриотическое воспитание, патриотическое сознание.

### Introduction

Kazakhstan as a multinational state in modern conditions is faced with the task of developing such a content of patriotism, which will most contribute to the education of Kazakhstani patriots of the 21st century, and not repeat the limited versions of patriotism of the past centuries. The idea of patriotism in the context of the country's renewal should reach a qualitatively new level of interpretation and understanding. Kazakhstani patriotism should express the interests of the state and citizens of Kazakhstan, be at the level of the national idea and occupy a dominant position in relation to any private patriotism. The role and significance of patriotism grows at sharp turns in history, when objective trends in the development of society are accompanied by an increase in the tension of its citizens (wars, invasions, social conflicts, revolutionary shocks, exacerbation of crisis phenomena, the struggle for power, natural disasters, etc.). Manifestations of patriotism in such periods are marked by high noble impulses, special sacrifice in the name of their people, their

Motherland, which makes us talk about patriotism as a complicated and, of course, extraordinary phenomenon.

The position of patriotism is the desire of a person to participate in the modernization of the country, to a sharp increase in the efficiency of the economy, to a volitional concentration of all social forces for a breakthrough, to a way out of lingering apathy and indifference to his own present and future.

### **Results and discussion**

The format of patriotism is the ethnocultural, geopolitical, economic space of Kazakhstan, its powerful development potential. Patriotism in modern Kazakhstan presupposes a corresponding active socio-cultural and other human activity in a team. Patriotism, as a fundamental, social, cultural, subjective correlation of the interests of an individual, collective, society and state to the conditions of its existence, presupposes a high mutual responsibility for stability and security.

In these conditions, a specific person wants his own well-being through being in demand in society, the team strives for stability in a professional and productive space, society is interested in the health and social success of the population, the state is interested in a consolidated competitive society, integrity and national security. Ensuring such unity and harmony is the main condition for the formation of a new basis for the patriotism of the people's life, which implies the gradual and natural inclusion of the whole people in the implementation of reforms, the mobilization of the social potential of the population on the basis of the unity of personal, collective, social and state interests. "The new Kazakhstani patriotism is that should unite the whole society, beyond ethnic differences. New Kazakhstani patriotism is the basis for the success of our multinational and multi-confessional society". [1]

130 ethnic groups live in Kazakhstan and their unification is possible not only under one flag, within one border, but also under one idea. The name of this idea is Kazakhstani patriotism. In the country's development strategy "Kazakhstan-2030", the President of the Republic identified long-term priorities for the country's development: national security, sovereignty and independence through the development of a sense of patriotism and love for their country in all citizens. The Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" defines the principles of new Kazakhstani patriotism, which is designated as an important condition for the country's entry into the number of 30 developed countries of the world. The foundation of the new Kazakhstani patriotism is the equality of all citizens and their shared responsibility for the successful development of Kazakhstan.

Our state, headed by the Leader of the Nation – N.A. Nazarbayev, does everything to improve the living and working conditions of Kazakhstanis, creates opportunities for creative growth. A striking example of this is the message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan, the strategy "Kazakhstan-2050". The message defines the main goals and objectives of the country's development: "Our main goal is to create a welfare society by 2050 based on a strong state, a developed economy and the possibilities of universal labor" [2]. The united, close-knit and friendly people of Kazakhstan, who love their Motherland, continue to increase its wealth by their labor. This is a manifestation of Kazakhstani patriotism in practice.

Patriotic education of youth should be based, on the one hand, on the basis of strengthening democratic values in the mass consciousness, and on the other, on the basis of specific historical traditions of patriotism in Kazakhstan (spirituality, dedication, readiness for self-sacrifice, openness to representatives of all ethnic and religious groups). The history of Kazakhstan is an inextricable interweaving of tragic and heroic principles and not only cannot be forgotten, but should serve as the main starting point and the most important source of information and inspiration in the activities of all subjects of patriotic education. A special role should belong to educational institutions (teaching history, literature based on the use of heroic images), as well as artists and the media, who must realize their responsibility for the patriotic education of the younger generation [3].

The main manifestations of patriotism are pride in the achievement of their country, respect for the history of their people and respect for the people's memory, national values and cultural traditions. The moral and ethical significance of patriotism is expressed in the fact that it is one of

the most important forms of combining and complementing personal and public interests, the unity of man and the homeland.

There is a search for new approaches to the system of patriotic education, taking into account the modern conditions of our society, when our youth is passionate about the Western way of life, skeptical about the national culture, the traditions of their people. In such a dangerous situation, it is necessary to gradually form a new, Kazakhstani patriotism, in which the traditions of the heroic past and today's realities of life should be harmoniously combined. This basis can be considered a formula for the rallying of all nations at the beginning of the third millennium: "The glory of the past - the will of the present - confidence in the future" [3, p. 737-741].

This is a high level of awareness of the younger generation; young people, being guided by the experience of previous generations, are not ready to accept any ideals on faith. Therefore, it is important that the formation of a sense of patriotism occurs from within, becomes an inner conviction of a person, and the task of a teacher is to develop students' cognitive skills, teach independently, construct their knowledge, navigate the information space, develop critical thinking. However, patriotic ideas themselves become genuine in the event that, if they are associated with a sense of respect for other peoples, manifestations of international culture.

The patriotic component should be inherent in the moral education of young people, which is understood as the instilling of a regulating function of behavior in a person. The patriotic aspect of behavior in modern conditions is a factor in the prevention of antisocial phenomena in the youth environment, an element of the education of the necessary traits and qualities of civic education of the individual [4].

The modern stage of the formation of Kazakhstan's statehood highlights the need to raise the entire system of spiritual, value and patriotic education to a new level. The main task of this activity is the formation of a personality capable of perceiving the highest social values, unselfish manifestation of love for their native country. The most important conditions for the formation of patriotism are: patriotic consciousness, psychological and volitional readiness of a person for patriotic behavior. At the same time, as many studies have shown, the patriotic mood of modern youth is quite low, but it is quite explainable by the state in which the modern Kazakhstan society is.

Based on the study of the patriotic upbringing of the personality, the following indicators of the patriotic orientation of the personality and the specific conditions for their manifestation can be determined: motivational characteristics of the activity, ideological readiness, communicative and active orientation, moral and ethical stability, evaluative and critical attitude towards oneself and the people around. Each of the above indicators expresses the level of patriotic upbringing of an individual and is a model, when compared with which it is possible to establish the degree of their conformity, approaching the ideal.

The upbringing of patriotism among young people is associated with the upbringing of respect for ancestors; love for their people and homeland. At the same time, self-patriotic education is directly related to the education of a culture of interethnic relations and ethnic tolerance. Forecasting the sustainable development of society and its socio-political stability is impossible without the implementation of knowledge of the whole spectrum of socio-political sciences.

### **Conclusion**

The modern stage of the formation of Kazakhstani society highlights the need to raise the entire system of patriotic education to a new level. The main task of this activity is the formation of a personality capable of perceiving the highest social values, disinterested manifestation of love for their Fatherland. The most important conditions for the formation of patriotism are: patriotic consciousness, psychological and volitional readiness of a person for patriotic behavior.

Patriotism in Kazakhstan has become a state ideology, one of the main resources for consolidating society. In the public consciousness, patriotism is the most important condition for the preservation and development of our Motherland, an integral historical and social and moral value of the Kazakh people, a system-forming element of the national idea.

In patriotic education as in the direction of state policy, it was possible to transfer the solution to the problem on a systemic basis. One of the most important tasks set in state programs - the creation and functioning of the state system of patriotic education in the country - has been solved to a certain extent. Under the formation of a system of patriotic education, it is legitimate to understand the procedure of its dynamic improvement, qualitative transformations into the integrity and completeness of interrelationships between its structural components, which is externally manifested in an increase in the level of patriotic consciousness and vigorous activity of people.

At the republican and regional levels, the main subjects of patriotic education and their relationship in the management vertical have been identified, the regulatory and financial base of their activities is being strengthened. Patriotic education should become one of the most important directions of state policy, the daily activities of most government bodies, government bodies of the subjects of the Republic, leading public organizations.

The system of patriotic education of young people should provide for the formation and development of socially significant values, citizenship and patriotism in the process of education and training in educational institutions of all types and types; mass patriotic work organized and carried out by state structures by local self-government bodies, social movements and organizations; activities of the media, scientific and other organizations aimed at considering and covering the problems of patriotic education, at the formation and development of the personality of a citizen of Kazakhstan.

*References:*

1. Nazarbayev N.A. *Social modernization of Kazakhstan: Twenty steps to the Society of Universal Labor [Electronic resource]/ N.A. Nazarbayev// Official site of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. - Access mode: [www.akorda.kz](http://www.akorda.kz).*

2. *Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050". The new political course of the established state. Message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan - Leadership N.A. Nazarbayev to the People of Kazakhstan/ [http://www.akorda.kz/ru/events/astana\\_kazakhstan/participation\\_in\\_events/poslanie-prezidenta-respubliki-kazahstan-lidera-nacii-nursultana-nazarbaeva-narodu-kazahstana-strategiya-kazahstan-2050-novyi-politicheskii](http://www.akorda.kz/ru/events/astana_kazakhstan/participation_in_events/poslanie-prezidenta-respubliki-kazahstan-lidera-nacii-nursultana-nazarbaeva-narodu-kazahstana-strategiya-kazahstan-2050-novyi-politicheskii)*

3. Salikov Zh.K., Muskunov K.S., Sabanbayev N.I. *The role of civil-patriotic education in the system of higher education of the Republic of Kazakhstan// Modern science-intensive technologies. - 2015. - No. 12-4. p. 737-741.*

4. *Speech by the President of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev at the opening ceremony of the Year of Youth. January 23, 2019/ [http://www.akorda.kz/ru/speeches/internal\\_political\\_affairs/in\\_speeches\\_and\\_addresses/vystuplenie-prezidenta-kazahstana-na-nazarbaeva-na-torzhestvennoi-ceremonii-otkryodei-goda-mol](http://www.akorda.kz/ru/speeches/internal_political_affairs/in_speeches_and_addresses/vystuplenie-prezidenta-kazahstana-na-nazarbaeva-na-torzhestvennoi-ceremonii-otkryodei-goda-mol)*

5. *Youth policy/ <https://qogam.gov.kz/ru/content/molodezhnaya-politika>*