

**ЗАМАНАУИ БІЛІМ БЕРУ МЕН  
ПЕДАГОГИКАНЫҢ ӘДІСНАМАЛЫҚ МӘСЕЛЕЛЕРІ  
МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОВРЕМЕННОЙ  
ПЕДАГОГИКИ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ**

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*K.K. Zhampeisova<sup>1</sup>*

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

**MODEL OF NATIONAL EDUCATION OF THE STUDENTS  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

*Abstract*

The article, proceeding from the social and cultural realities of modern Kazakhstan as a multinational state, actualizes the problem of national education of the students, which is aimed at the development of the national consciousness of a person. The author presents the new model of national education developed by a number of scientists from the Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University. The components of this model are treated in the context of its three most important elements: ethnic, civil, and nationwide. The significance and content of each component, as well as the main methodological provisions, on which the authors rested in the course of its development, are substantiated. A feature of this model is that it involves the purposeful work on the development of the national consciousness of the students from their ethnic socialization and identification within the civil, and from it to the nationwide one focused on the formation of an intellectual and competitive nation.

**Keywords:** national education, model of national education, ethnic socialization, civic socialization, national identification, competitiveness.

*K.K. Жампеисова<sup>1</sup>*

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

**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫҢ ОҚУШЫ  
ЖАСТАРЫН ҰЛТТЫҚ ТӘРБИЕЛЕУ МОДЕЛІ**

*Аңдатпа*

Мақалада көпұлтты мемлекет ретінде қазіргі Қазақстанның әлеуметтік мәдени болмысына сүйене отырып, мақсаты жеке тұлғаның ұлттық сана-сезімін қалыптастыру болып табылатын оқушы жастарды ұлттық тәрбиелеу мәселесі өзекті болып отыр. Автор Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университетінің бірқатар ғалымдары әзірлеген ұлттық тәрбиенің жаңа моделін ұсынды. Бұл модельдің құрауыштары оның үш маңызды құрамдас бөлігі: этникалық, азаматтық және жалпыұлттық мәнмәтінде ашылады. Авторлар әзірлеу кезінде сүйенген әр құрауыштың маңыздылығы мен мазмұны, негізгі әдістемелік ережелері негізделген. Модельдің ерекшелігі – ол оқушы жастардың этникалық әлеуметтенуінен және азаматтық сәйкестендіруінен, ал одан жалпыұлттық, зияткерлік және бәсекеге қабілетті ұлтты қалыптастыруға бағытталған ұлттық сана-сезімін қалыптастыру бойынша мақсатты жұмысты көздейді.

**Түйін сөздер:** ұлттық тәрбие, ұлттық тәрбие моделі, этникалық әлеуметтену, азаматтық әлеуметтену, ұлттық сәйкестендіру, бәсекеге қабілеттілік.

К.К. Жампеисова<sup>1</sup>

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

## МОДЕЛЬ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО ВОСПИТАНИЯ УЧАЩЕЙСЯ МОЛОДЕЖИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

### Аннотация

В статье, исходя из социокультурных реалий современного Казахстана, как многонационального государства, актуализируется проблема национального воспитания учащейся молодежи, целью которого является формирование национального самосознания личности. Автором представлена новая модель национального воспитания, разработанная рядом ученых Казахского национального педагогического университета имени Абая. Раскрываются компоненты данной модели в контексте трех ее важнейших составляющих: этнической, гражданской и общенациональной. Обосновывается значимость и содержание каждого компонента, основные методологические положения, на которые опирались авторы при ее разработке. Особенностью модели является то, что она предполагает целенаправленную работу по формированию национального самосознания учащейся молодежи от их этнической социализации и идентификации с гражданской, а от нее к общенациональной, ориентированной на формирование интеллектуальной и конкурентоспособной нации.

**Ключевые слова:** национальное воспитание, модель национального воспитания, этническая социализация, гражданская социализация, общенациональная идентификация, конкурентоспособность.

### Introduction

The objective processes happening in the modern world and expansion of the information flows, affecting almost all areas of human activities, have a strong influence on the determination of the content of training and education of the students in Kazakhstan, in particular, national education.

The newsocial and cultural realities of the global community require a conceptually new approach to the determination of the essence of national education of the students in Kazakhstan, in particular, its structural components. From this point of view, a certain transformation shall happen in the system of national education of Kazakhstan, the main goal of which is the development of the national consciousness of the students. These transformations required from the country's scientists the development of the new Model of national education of the students [1; 2], taking into account:

- conceptual provisions of the country's strategic and policy documents, based on which the long-term ideology of building the national statehood of the Republic of Kazakhstan as an Independent multinational state was formed and is being formed;

- values of the national idea «Máńgilik El», Seven Facets of the Great Steppe, main indicators of the spiritual modernization of the public consciousness “Rýhani jańgyrý” (competitiveness, pragmatism, national identity, the cult of knowledge, evolutionary rather than revolutionary development, the openness of consciousness) [3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9].

The comprehensive study of the basic provisions of these documents, the opinions of the Kazakhstani scientists (philosophers, historians, political scientists) on the building of the civil society in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and their requirements of the international organizations (UNESCO) for tolerant and intercultural interaction allowed the developers to present the new Model of national education of the students in the context of its three most important components: ethno-forming, civil, and nation wide (see Fig. 1).

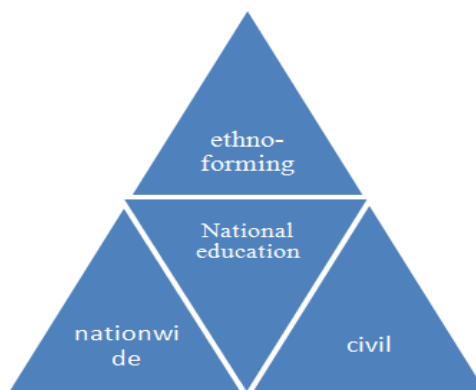


Figure-1. Model of national education in the context of its three most important components: ethno-forming, civil, and nation wide

### Research methodology

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research includes:

- person-centered, cultural, ethnocultural, polycultural, polylingual, polysubjective, competency-based, and axiological approaches;
- principles of consistency, historicism, social memory, natural conformity, multifactority, and integrity;
- content analysis of the strategic and policy documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan, detailing the key points of policy in the field of the national idea and national education of the students, including the international ones;
- study and analysis of philosophical, historical, and pedagogical literature on the problem under study; ranking and modeling.

### Discussion and results

The peculiarity of this Model is that the development of the national consciousness of the students in Kazakhstan as the primary goal of national education is considered from the perspective of three aspects:

- preservation of the national cultural code (ethno-forming);
- enhancement of the dialogue with various cultures of the human kind (civil);
- prevention of self-isolation, self-alienation, and self-limitation; desire to seek a better life through the development of the intellectual potential and competitiveness of the modern youth.

The priority areas of national education were determined accordingly (see Fig. 2):

1) within the framework of the ethnic component, the priority is given to the ethnic and ethnocultural education of the students aimed at the preservation of the national cultural code (language, customs, traditions, history, etc.);

2) within the framework of the civil component, the priority is given to the civic and patriotic, spiritual and moral, multicultural and polylingual education aimed at the intercultural and interfaith interaction based on the universal human values;

3) within the framework of the nation wide component, the priority is given to the intellectual education aimed at the formation of the intellectual and competitive nation with the highly developed national consciousness, patriotism, public spirit, and social activity.

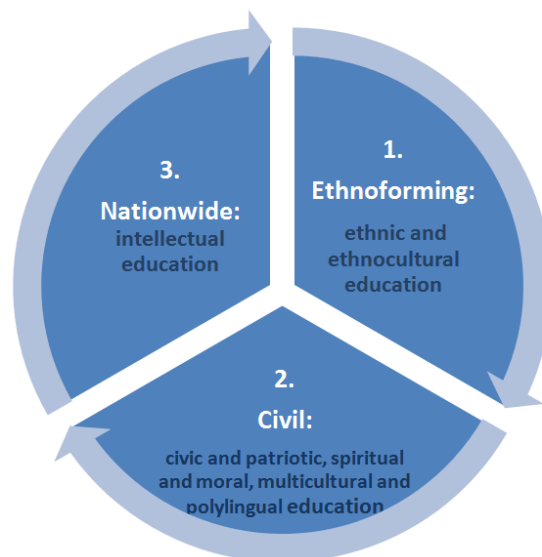


Fig.-2. The content of the structural components of the new Model of national education of the students in Kazakhstan

What methodological provisions did the developers take from the basic documents when determining the structural components of the new Model of national education specified above? There are many of them, but we will mention the key ones:

1) our great purpose is to unite and become a great nation regardless of the ethnic origin, carefully preserving and passing to the descendants the most precious thing we have: the sovereign and independent Kazakhstan. It means that every citizen, society, and states hall understand their responsibility to the people

and future generations and take all necessary effective measures to ensure that all citizens of the country realize their unity and deep connection with the Motherland – Republic of Kazakhstan» [10];

2) integration of citizens of various ethnicities into the united people of Kazakhstan shall be based on the preservation of their ethnic characteristics, language, culture, traditions, and customs. The spiritual harmony in a multinational society can be reached through the cultivation of the national dignity of each individual as a subject of the system of social relations and the historical development of the society (Menlibayev K.N., Akhmetova L.S., Bekturov A., Bizhanov A., Kasenov U., Zhushupov S., Dyachenko S., Adygaliyev B., Yeshanov D., Musin O., Karymsakov E.);

The key focus points in achieving these goals should be the unity, inviolability of the constitutional system, territorial integrity, and unitary form of the republic; strengthening of economic and political stability, as well as spiritual sovereignty of the state, further consolidation of all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan around the Kazakh people, aimed at strengthening of the state independence; priority of the national interests in the field of international cooperation based on the inviolability of the country's sovereignty; careful attitude towards the core values: independence, land, unity, and spirituality [10];

3) if we want our country to be a Strong and Powerful state, we should not rock the boat ourselves and destroy the fragile peace and order. We should not let anyone sow discord and fear in our blessed land. We must live in peace and harmony: our time requires it. Ensuring national unity is an important condition for the creation of a democratic, secular, legal, and social state. The economic growth, social progress, and democratic development of the country are possible only with the consolidation and preservation of the unity of society [3].

According to Kazakhstani philosophers, only this statement of the question «facilitates internal security and stability of the society, development of a civil nation as an interethnic community; smooths out contradictions and defuses the conflicts of interests and values of the ethnic groups; overcomes the dividing lines, borders, and distances between them, which has the positive effect on the identity of all Kazakhstanis, regardless of their ethnicity, with their home country – the Republic of Kazakhstan [11];

4) such focus points as «national unity», «strong competitive economy», «intellectual and creative society», «respected state» should form the basis for the successful development of our Motherland [12];

Indeed, today not only individuals, but a nation as a whole has a chance for success by just developing their competitiveness. The feature of tomorrow is that it is the competitiveness of a person that becomes the factor of the national success» [9];

5) the national idea of the Kazakhstanis is to become competitive, work at competitive enterprises, and live in a competitive country [13].

Those who do not develop and do not advance will have to give way to the more competitive persons. The consultants of «McKinsey», one of the leading international consulting companies, say: «Move forward or aside». This very principle guides the modern competitive world and should determine the view of life of the Kazakhstanis in many respects. The competitiveness of Kazakhstan should lead not only to the material enrichment, but to the self-enrichment of the nationality as well. The economic prosperity will be followed by the flourishing of culture and arts, native language, traditions and life philosophy of our people [14];

As we see, the economic well-being and political prosperity of Kazakhstan require the total activation of the intellectual, as well as the spiritual and creative potential of young people. Modern society needs competent, competitive, and creative individuals with the qualities of mature citizens and patriots realizing the responsibility not only for their personal life but for the prosperity of the multinational state of Kazakhstan as well. At the same time, the competitiveness of the nation is considered as one of the core conditions of integration of Kazakhstan into the global economy, in particular, into the increasingly globalizing world.

Based on the positions specified above, the Model of identification processes carried out within the framework of national education from ethnic and civil identification to nationwide identification has been developed (see Fig. 3).

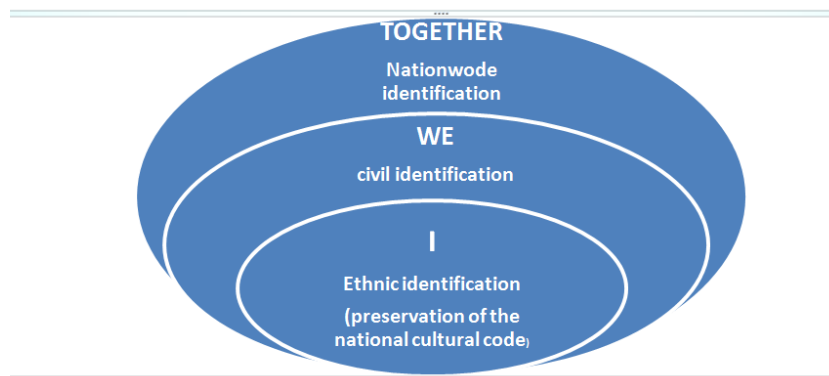


Fig.-3. Model of identification processes carried out within the framework of national education from ethnic and civil identification to nation wide identification

Now we need to substantiate the importance of each component of the new Model of national education of the students in Kazakhstan.

**I.** The ethno-forming *component of the Model of national education*. The national education in Kazakhstan should not be abstract; it should be specific and reflect, first of all, the national and ethnic originality of moral, language, customs, traditions, and manners of the Kazakh people, be supported by its culture, creation of the ethnocultural environment, and maximum use of the means of the traditional Kazakh pedagogy [2].

The importance of the foregoing is also determined by the fact that now in Kazakhstan, the issue of the model of national building of Kazakhstan, and in the future, the Powerful state of Kazakhstan, around the state-forming ethnic group, the Kazakhs, is in question. The formation of the single people of Kazakhstan as a civil society around the Kazakh ethnos is essential for Kazakhstan for some reasons:

The actual practice of nation-building in various modern states is based on the principle «both...and». This method of nation-building is one of the most common ones in the world and is called the «dominant ethnic group» model (Anthony Smith). Outside this approach, the existence of an independent state is impossible. Any country has its name according to the name of the state-forming ethnic group. The state-forming ethnic group of Kazakhstan is the Kazakhs. Kazakhstan is the only legal and historical heir to the centuries-old statehood of the Kazakh people and the natural continuation of its political and state system [10]. There is no other place in the world where they have other statehood that would be concerned about the preservation and development of the Kazakhs as an ethnic group, their culture, way of life, language, and traditions» [4].

Throughout history, the existence of any ethnic group has been connected with the careful preservation of the national cultural code. The originality of the national cultural code allows indicating one's belonging to a particular ethnic group. The national cultural code is the code of self-identification in the multinational world.

As the researchers note, this phenomenon, formed by the basic values of the people, determines the distinctness of the national psychology, reflected in the acts and activities of the people, their life philosophies, and behavior strategies. It reflects the historically developed social and cultural, spiritual and moral, family and household, natural and geographic, economic, and geopolitical features, which are considered the common self-identification standards of ethnic groups that are passed down through the generations with the help of training and education, as well as preservation and reproduction of the national historical memory. For any people, the maintenance of the national cultural code has great importance: it is based on the historical experience of the people, its values and traditions, expresses its basic interests, and determines the goals of politics and the ways of its implementation [15].

***That's why to keep our statehood, ethnic and ethnocultural education of the representatives of the state-forming ethnos under modern conditions, we consider the most important component of the new Model of national education of the students in Kazakhstan as its core and basis.***

***The target of this component is ethnic identification, ethnic socialization, and the development of the image «I am a representative of the Kazakh people», «I am responsible for the peace and order in my land!».***

**II. The civil component of the new Model of national education.** At the same time, it has developed historically, that Kazakhstan has become a multinational state, and that's why the national education as an integral part of the development of society, should be carried out, taking into account the development prospects of the whole multinational people of Kazakhstan [1]. The development of the national consciousness of the Kazakhstani students is not the prerogative of the representatives of the state-forming ethnos. The representatives of other ethnic groups forming the single people of Kazakhstan shall also know their ethnic codes (language, customs, traditions, national culture, and history of their peoples).

But, being the citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, they should respect the language, customs, traditions, national culture, and history of the state-forming ethnic group, as well as know the Kazakh language as the state one. There is a simple truth: language is the soul of the people. If there is language, there is people. No language - no people. No people - no state. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the states providing the permanent residence for the representatives of other states or allowing the representatives of other states to receive education have no objections in most cases. But there is one condition: learn our language as a state one. If we go to Japan, we need to learn Japanese, to Germany - German, to the Czech Republic - Czech, to France - French, to China - Chinese, to South Korea - Korean, etc. And this is commonly accepted. In this case, Kazakhstan is not an exception.

The UNESCO International Education Committee (1997) notes that education and training should ensure that, on the one hand, the individuals know their roots and cultural treasure of their people, and, for the other part, respect the cultural values of other ethnic groups and global culture in general, so that they can find their places in the modern world [16].

Having taken the path of building an Independent state, Kazakhstan strictly adheres to the system of moral values, corresponding to the status of an independent state and based both on the national traditions of the Kazakh people and common moral standards, the core of which is formed by the national unity, civil peace, civil responsibility, patriotism, humanism, compromise and tolerance, social stability, international and interfaith harmony (Nazarbayev N.A.).

That's why the new Model of national education of the students in Kazakhstan has the civil component along with the ethnic one.

At the level of the civil component, the national education should be carried out in a spirit of new Kazakhstani patriotism. In the «Strategy «Kazakhstan-2050». The new political course of the established state» (December 2012), the following is noted:

- new Kazakhstani patriotism is what should unite the society regardless of the ethnic differences. We have the multinational society. We should build the society of equal opportunities, where all of the citizens are equal under the law. The maintenance and strengthening of social harmony is an indisputable condition of our existence as a state, society, and nation;

- the basis of the new Kazakhstani patriotism is the equality of all citizens and their common responsibility for the honor of the Motherland. Each citizen of the country shall feel like a master of its land, be proud of his/her country and its achievements, and be ready to perform its civic and constitutional duty to protect the interests of the homeland [3];

***Within the framework of the civil component of the new Model of national education, the priority is given to the civil and patriotic, spiritual and moral, polycultural, and polysubject education.***

***The target of this Model component: civil identification, the formation of the image «We are the citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan!». The core of the development of the civil identity should be the fundamental idea: «Kazakhstan is our common home», «We are all responsible for maintaining peace and order in our land!».***

**III. The nationwide component of the new Model of national education.** The young people of Kazakhstan should understand that with the strengthening of the globalization processes, the competition between the countries has got a new feature. It has transformed into the competition in the field of quality of intellectual resources and the quality of education, and the system of the development of high-quality educational services complying with the international standards has become one of the priority areas [17]. At the same time, the competitiveness of the nation is considered an important condition for the integration of Kazakhstan into the global economy, in particular, into the increasingly globalizing world.

The foregoing is essential. As the Doctrine of the national unity of the people of Kazakhstan states, today time makes more and more stringent demands on countries and nations. Only those can hope for an independent future who, without losing their traditions and values, are focused on constant renewal, modernization, and strengthening of competitive advantages. It is the imperative of our era, and we should

correspond to it. Modernization and competitiveness supported by the traditions constitute the basis for the rise of our national spirit in the XXI century. Only the nations aimed at completing the super-tasks of global scale, become successful [10].

The transformation of Kazakhstan into a country with competitive human capital runs through such a fundamental document as «Intellectual nation – 2020». In the context of this document, three points were identified, without which formation of an intellectual nation is impossible: innovative development of education, information revolution, and the spiritual and moral education of young people [18].

In this document, the following words are significant: «A focus on competitiveness must become an essential part of our national spirit. It is a basis and guarantee of moving forward and breakthrough of the nation to the new horizons. Each citizen of Kazakhstan should feel it as a desire to become better, richer, smarter, a need to do everything to make his/her country prosperous. Everybody must develop this quality and do everything to make this spirit of victory a part of his/her life, the life of society, and the state. Competitiveness can be achieved only through the modernization of all areas of the life of society. But the most important thing is to make the modernization as a constant striving for renewal an integral part of our consciousness. It is our response to the challenge of time, because a nation without striving for development is doomed. We need an intellectual breakthrough that will ignite the potential of the nation.

As we know, the competitiveness of the state consists of the competitiveness of the individuals – its citizens. The focus on competitiveness requires of the multinational, polyethnic, polylingual, and multiconfessional Kazakhstani society to consolidate its efforts on the implementation of this nationwide project. *That's why we have mentioned the nationwide component of the new «Model of national education of the students in Kazakhstan» as its essential part in the course of its development.*

*This component, in close unity and cooperation with the ethnic and civil components, should be aimed at the nation wide identification and formation of the image “I, WE, TOGETHER – an intellectual, competitive nation with a highly developed national consciousness, patriotism, humanism, tolerance, and social activity.” The intellectual education shall have a priority in this component (see Fig. 4).*

In the XXI century, only an intellectual nation can expect a success. Supported by the traditions, constantly improving, and setting high standards for ourselves, we will ensure the unity of the nation and strengthening of the national spirit [3].

The guidelines mentioned above allowed to develop the Model of the staged formation of the national consciousness of the students in the context of three essential components of the new Model of national education: ethnic, civil, and nationwide (see Fig. 4).



Fig.-4. Model of the staged formation of the national consciousness of the students

## Conclusions

Based on the foregoing, we can make the following conclusions.

1. Kazakhstan has developed and applies the new Model of national education of the students in close unity and cooperation of such essential components as:

a) **ethno-forming**, involving a high level of ethnic identification and socialization for the representatives of the state-forming nation;

b) **civil**, involving supra-ethnic identification both for the representatives of the state-forming ethnic groups and other nationalities;

c) **nation wide** identification, focused on the development of an intellectual and competitive nation.

In the context of these components, the national ideal of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the building of an independent, prosperous, politically stable, and competitive state with national unity, social justice, and economic well-being of the whole people of Kazakhstan united by the idea: «Kazakhstan is our common Motherland», «Our common house».

This model is focused on the strategy of conflict-free and safe development of Kazakhstan in present-day conditions.

It attracts by its social orientation towards the future through:

- preservation of the national cultural code, without which no state can exist;
- commitment to humanization, tolerance, interethnic, international, and interfaith harmony and dialogue of cultures;
- formation of the human resources and human capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The developers associate the success of the implementation of the new Model of national education of the students in Kazakhstan with such properties and qualities developed in the Kazakhstani society as the tolerant mentality of Kazakhstanis, spiritual openness as a dominant feature of the mentality of Kazakhstanis, interethnic and interfaith harmony and friendship, and openness for innovations.

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