

WORKS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN N.A. NAZARBAYEV AS A MEANS OF TRAINING AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF STUDENTS

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Abstract: The article considers the issues of Patriotic education of schoolchildren at lessons of history of Kazakhstan with the use of works of the first President, Leader of the nation Nursultan Nazarbayev as a means of formation of civil qualities and socialization. The works of the Head are chosen to suit the program material on the history of Kazakhstan for students of grades 5-11.

Keywords: President, Kazakhstan, heritage, message, history.

In 2001 Kazakhstan celebrated 10 years of independence. In his speech, “Ten years equal to century” at a ceremony dedicated to this event held on 16-th of December, 2001 in Astana, the President of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev noted: “Over these years, without a doubt, we have run through the equivalent of several decades. We live in a multinational state. It is the work of many generations of Kazakhstani people, the soul and the fate of all peoples of our country.”[1]

Today the political processes in the country determine the necessity of scientific-theoretical comprehension of the phenomenon of political leadership – the first President of Kazakhstan N. A. Nazarbayev, the creation of a political portrait of the Leader of the Nation of a sovereign state, taking into account peculiarities of Kazakhstan’s development and mentality of the Kazakhs.

Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev was included in the modern political history of the sovereign state and the international community not only as a builder of the independent Republic of Kazakhstan, but also as a successful strategist and organizer of the socio-economic and political reforms. Scientific papers of the President of Kazakhstan, Leader of the Nation Nursultan Nazarbayev stand a special place in the history of the Kazakh culture and statehood, they are the most important means of consolidation of the society and upbringing of the younger generation.

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History shows that ignorance of national features of the people, their psychology, traditions, customs, dismissive attitude to the past means the destruction of the link between the generations. It is proven that when education is not based on national culture, customs, traditions, torn roots, fading national memory, national identity is destroyed, there is a delay of formation of the personality, lost of the moral values.

In 1997 the President's message to people of Kazakhstan was published "Kazakhstan-2030. Prosperity, security and improvement of welfare of all Kazakhs". It contained a detailed analysis of the then situation of the Republic, revealed the "mission of Kazakhstan", stated such "long-term priority goals," as national security; domestic political stability and consolidation of society; economic growth based on developed market economy with high level of foreign investment; health, education and welfare of the citizens of Kazakhstan; energy resources; infrastructure, particularly transport and communication; professional state.

At this stage the transfer of the capital from Almaty to Akmola occurred. On this occasion, the President, Prime Minister, Senate Chairman and the Chairman of the Majilis of the Parliament made an Appeal to the people. It said that from the 10-th of December, 1997 Akmola is the capital of our state. "The heart of our Homeland is here now." The document stressed: "Kazakhstan is a Eurasian country. Kazakhstan is one of the geographical centers of the Eurasian continent". In addition, it was stated that it most fully meets the requirements of cities in the choice of the capital of the state. And the Proclamation ended with the words: "In the drama history of the XX-th century for the first time we took an independent decision about the capital of the state. And on the threshold of the XXI-th century we affirm our own choice - the new capital under the bright sky of the ancient Sary-Arka". On the 6-th of May, 1998 Akmola was renamed to Astana.[2]

The book of N. A. Nazarbayev "In the stream of history" published in 1999 says: "The history of the Kazakh people is unique as evolutionary development, and content. It is full of the greatest tests for quality assurance, firmness, courage and dignity of the Kazakhs. More than once we were on the verge of extinction, but always found the strength for revival. History remembers how the Kazakhs, like a Phoenix, revived from obscurity and began the movement in a great caravan of world civilization." [4]

"We build a multiethnic state with equal rights and opportunities for all. In this role the President, as guarantor of the Constitution, is responsible to all the people of Kazakhstan, in front of all 130 nationalities and ethnic groups". Further N.A.Nazarbayev writes, history is difficult to determine "the substance of history," "what is called national spirit." "A stimulating push to appeal to some of the fundamental lessons of the past - was the task to be able to enter the" great body of the national culture into another steep bend of the canvas of history. At the same time, the movement on this huge and dynamic "backbone of modernity does not

allow the use of archaic methods. Otherwise, looking to the past we can lose the future.”[4]

The book includes coverage of such key issues of the past and present of Kazakhstan, as preservation of its national “I”; the Kazakh steppe - part of the Great Turkic Ale; cultural perspective; the legacy of “Alash” and modernity; national identity; totalitarian and national; independent States of Central Asia and the lessons of history; the rings of history and national memory.

It is impossible not to agree that it is a teacher who is entirely responsible for the success of educational work because there are no miraculous systems. There is creative, socially active personality of the teacher who knows how to think unconventionally, to act professionally, to create new social values. To perform the functions at a high level, the teacher should become a creator, on a daily basis to enrich oneself with the new given by the modernity.

The book Of Nursultan Nazarbayev “In the stream of history” can be used to teach and educate students in grades 5-6. (P. 77-117). It is written in the best tradition of a close dialogue with the reader about the most important matters of history. It is written in a poetic language with many striking images, metaphors and examples, clear to small and adult readers, each section contains a good epigraph. It is written with great respect and love for the Homeland.

As the content of history of Kazakhstan studied in grades 7-8 is largely personified and the events of that time contain many striking, emotionally-rich facts, it is necessary not only to make an excursion into the past, telling about batyrs, national judges, khans, talented jyraus, bard, musicians, educators, but also to acquaint students with modern assessment of activity of outstanding people of Kazakhstan. And for this reason we can and should use speech and statements of N.A. Nazarbayev at a solemn meeting, dedicated to the 175-th anniversary of Kurmangazy Sagyrbayev (1998), at a scientific-practical conference dedicated to the 200-th anniversary of Makhambet Utemisov (2003), and article of N.A. Nazarbayev “The Embodiment of Abylay’s dream”(2013). “Today there is a radical rethinking of national history taking into account new approaches developed during the years of independence,” - said in the article. “In every society great personalities were responsible for the prosperity of the people and were an example for the nation and future generations. Abylai Khan is one of such great sons of the Kazakh people. Abylai’s personality harmoniously combined such important qualities as dream of independence respected by people, exceptional will and determination. The battles in the name of independence of the Kazakh people, headed by Abylai Khan, which took place in that difficult geopolitical time display us bright pages of the national history”.

“Abylai Khan’s personality became the most important bulwark of revival of the national spirit. Chokan Valikhanov used extremely expressive words about

his famous ancestor: “Era of Abylai Khan is the era of courage and pride of the Kazakhs.” Abylay Khan, born in a difficult period of the Kazakh history, became not only a formidable military commander, successfully fought with the enemy, but also an outstanding statesman who united the nation in times of severe trials”. “Only the generation that knows about the complicated history of the state, turns and zigzags of the path traveled by the ancestors, the complex stages and fateful decisions, “white spots” and the achievements of great personalities, will be able to successfully achieve the intended purpose,” - said the President. “History is a lesson of life. Images of Abylay Khan and his era, bards and sages, biys and batyrs of the time should be kept in the minds of the young generation”, - said the President. N.A.Nazarbayev believes that the story of the life of Abylai Khan should be an example for the whole nation, especially for the new generation.[7]

“This allowed us to create a foundation for lasting friendship, mutually beneficial trade, economic and cultural relations with our neighbors. These days no country has claims about the territory of Kazakhstan”.[7]

“The most important thing is that we were able to keep harmony in this sacred land given to us as a legacy by our ancestors. Creative Kazakhstan is respected in the world, it has become a sovereign state, stands firmly on the feet, famous for its unity and harmony. Despite the ordeals through which the Kazakh people had to pass, Kazakhstan had not lost the love of peace and today we live a peaceful life. Isn't it Abylay's dream come true?!”. [7]

“If in those difficult years Dzhungars succeeded in winning the land of the Kazakhs, it would have happened not because of the weakness of Kazakh warriors or Kazakh nation, but because of the lack of cohesion, infighting among the people and failure to comply with the dictates of the time. And the liberation of the Holy land from the insolent enemy, and the defeat of Dzhungarian troops took place due to the fact that we were able to gather in a single fist under the banner of Abylay Khan, achieved a solid national consensus.”[7]

The current generation of Kazakhstan has a chance to live in an independent country, the dream of which was carefully protected and honored by Abylay Khan. Today we, first of all, should say the words of gratitude for that, and not to forget our roots and the great power of unity. As no less serious challenges can wait us ahead,” - said N.A. Nazarbayev.

Completion of a full cycle of national history study in the 9-th grade is associated with the study of the historical period from the beginning of the XX-th century to the present time. That's why the books should cover a variety of issues in recent times, that is, Soviet and post-Soviet periods. Books of the President are made to understand the past and build the future.

The most popular are: “In the stream of history” (P. 77-117,117-145), “Kazakhstan-2030: prosperity, security and improvement of welfare of all

Kazakhstan”, “Eurasian Union: ideas, practice, prospects”, “Epicenter of peace”, “Strategy of formation and development of Kazakhstan as sovereign state”, “Ideological consolidation of society - as a condition of progress of Kazakhstan”, “On the threshold of the XXI-th century”, “The Critical decade”, “Kazakhstan’s way”, “Five years of independence”, etc.

If at the beginning of the primary school pupils study the overall development of the history of Kazakhstan, reflected in the book of the President N.A. Nazarbayev “In the stream of history”, in the 9-th grade, special emphasis should be laid on the chapters, dedicated to the heritage of Alash, totalitarian past and national characteristics, as well as the careful preservation of folk memory. (P. 145, 173, 217)

Indispensable books for teachers in the process of studying of the period of independence are: Nazarbayev N.A. “Strategy of independence”; “Epicenter of the world”; “Critical decade”; “Kazakhstan’s way”; “In the heart of Eurasia” (about Astana), in each of these books the President raises urgent issues of state building, creating the most favorable conditions for Kazakhstan, draws attention to the risks and challenges - terrorism, extremism, the “zone of special attention” drugs and determine ways to ensure security.

The book “Epicenter of the world” tells us about establishment of international relations of the young sovereign state, the desire of Kazakhstan to nuclear-free world, a multi-vector policy and new realities in the twenty-first century.

Books of N.A. Nazarbayev for high school students and pupils of 10-11 classes are: Nazarbayev N.A. “In the stream of history” (P. 3, 77,117,217); Nazarbayev N.A. “Without right and left”; Nazarbayev N.A. “Epicenter of the world”; Nazarbayev N.A. “Critical decade”; Nazarbayev N.A. “The Strategy of radical renewal of global community and partnership of civilizations”. These books contain a variety of topics and give meaningful information on all issues of domestic and foreign policy, raise many problems of the Patriotic upbringing and socialization of personality in the context of a rapidly changing global world: issues of democratization; intellectual, political, ecological culture of youth; the strategy of radical renewal of the global community; preservation of cultural heritage; modernization of economic development; the active participation of Kazakhstan in international organizations, etc.

The content of the book of Nursultan Nazarbayev. “Thoughts with the people share” includes the following sections: Light of hidden meaning. One and indivisible Homeland is independent Kazakhstan. Earth’s fate is the fate of the country. On the altar I am your victim to sit. Independence is the lot of strong spirit. Native language is the mirror of the nation. The lessons of history. The unity of the people is the supreme virtue. National dignity is a great value. Democracy is not established by decree. Only hope for valiant labor. Following the tradition, looking to the future.

Without humanism there is no civilization, each of which is a kind of aphorism.
[12]

Interesting material and information about the biography and activities of the President is contained in the work of Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev with a symbolic name “He makes history,” and in the essay on the President entitled “First”. A new book by well-known Kazakh politician and diplomat Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev “He makes history” is a collection of published in Kazakhstan and abroad, historical and journalistic articles and essays, which show us a prominent role of the founder of independent Kazakhstan, President Nursultan Nazarbayev in the formation and strengthening of the state. The main attention is paid to active and multilateral activities aimed at the creation of a successful, competitive and prosperous Kazakhstan.[19]

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