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EDUCATION OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL VALUES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS ON THE BASIS OF LOCAL HISTORY VALUES

Annotation. This article discusses ways to educate the spiritual and moral values of Primary School students on the basis of local history values. A description of fundamental research on the basics of value orientation, problems of virtue, personality formation is given. In the modern educational process, the problem of preserving moral values, educating the individual, formed on the basis of spiritual awareness and behavior towards his native land, is studied theoretically and experimentally, the results of which are outlined. Today, it is important to form a sense of patriotism in students, strengthen interethnic harmony, unity, cooperation, and peace based on morality. The revival of the values of society objectively requires universal qualities, which are considered the main core of human life-morality, punctuality, honor and honor, duty and responsibility, good deeds. Based on this, the main goal of our society is to bring to light the spiritual treasures of the heart of the student, instilling his own spiritual and civic values, to develop the existing values in him in order to improve each child as an individual who deeply learns the history of his native land, which proves the relevance of research.

Keywords: universal human values; local history; spiritual and moral values; folk traditions; patriotism; personality; love.

Introduction

The problem of introducing the younger generation to patriotic education, expressed in general human values and aspirations, which have become an important part of modern public life and activities, is gaining new content. The presence of love for the motherland, native people and their region in the upbringing of the younger generation is one of the main indicators of the formation of a mature personality in the pedagogy of the Kazakh people. In the minds of the Kazakh people, there is a strong love for this native country and land, for Your Homeland, love for your relatives, brothers, feelings of love for your parents (the place where your ancestors lived), for your native land and the country where you live.

The revival of our historical and spiritual heritage cannot take place without respect for our history, culture, and native land. Local history is the basis for the spiritual and moral revival of society. Therefore, one of the large – scale tasks facing modern pedagogical science is to improve the problem of educating a person with a rich



spiritual and socio-moral world, a mature creative thinking and worldview culture, a rational and intelligent elzhan, developed patriotic feelings on the basis of universal values.

The law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "on Education" provides for the task of obtaining education and enriching the creative spiritual capabilities of a person, aimed at the formation, development and professional development of an individual on the basis of national and general civic values, achievements of Science and art. The main tasks of the education system are "education of respect for their land, respect for state symbols, respect for folk traditions, love for native land nature" [1].

Education of Primary School students about the world around them, awareness of local history is one of the main requirements of the educational process. The work of our educators A. Kunanbayev, Sh.Kudaiberdiev, M. Dulatov, A. Baitursynov, M. Zhumabayev, Zh.Aimautov, S. Kobeev, S. Toraigyrov, A. Margulan, K. Satpayev, M. Auevov and others is of great importance.

Sh. Kudaiberdiyev: "learn the mysterious secrets of the surrounding nature, create its immeasurable wealth for your ideals and needs. Knowing, recognizing, understanding is all a matter of reason, they are summarized and turn out to be concepts, thoughts, feelings" – he correctly concludes [2].

In the work of Zh.Aimautov "ways of learning with a complex", based on the basics of the world methodology, specific topics related to the relationship of learning with everyday life, the environment, tasks for independent work, presentation are given. The book covers the topics of autumn gathering, autumn creation, the difference between the city and the village, the improvement of the barn, the collection of cultivated plants, social organizations of the village, crafts and professions in the village, domestic animals, the preservation of livestock, the maintenance of crop equipment, government assistance to crops, the influence of the sun on creation, gardening work, various diseases of animals, ditching, the plan of summer work. All this is connected with the phenomena that the village child knows well, the psychology of life is quite taken into account the peculiarities of Customs. Today we see that all these listed topics are also included in the content of the subject of World Studies in the practice of Primary School [3].

The need to educate primary school students about their region is emphasized in the works of scientists S.Zhortanov, A.Burmese, K.Aimagambetova, K.Zhunosova, etc. S. Zhortanov: "nowadays, local history at school has become a source of creative work for students. Pedagogically and methodically properly organized local history work plays a leading role in the education and upbringing of young people. Thanks to local history, students study the peculiarities of the nature of their local area, changes occurring in nature, individual areas of activity and economy of their people and the specifics of their development. All this helps to better assimilate the materials of the program, expand the horizons of students" [4].

Kazakhs also perceive their native land as a set of places with distinctive qualities that connect historical continuity with the past life of their ancestors. For example, this is evidenced by the Tomb of the ancestors, the burial ground of the people of the ancestors, places, mountains, rivers, etc. In a comprehensive systematization of the idea "what do we mean by sacred" in the understanding of the Kazakh people,



S.Kenzheakhmetuly said: "sacred places are the places of Saints, heroes and Chechens, famous people, Graves, mosques, are considered sacred, sacred." People deliberately visit such places, spend the night, make wishes. "I don't know," he said.

Therefore, for the Kazakh country, in any historical region, the native land is considered a sacred and sacred place. The older generation has always paid special attention to education, forming in the younger generation a sense of pity for their native country and land. At an early age, our ancestors tried to instill in the child the qualities and value of their native land. Before our modern society, it has been preserved in our minds as an unshakable law and principle of our traditional folk pedagogy and as a sense of respect for the ghost of our ancestors.

One of the main requirements is to collect the centuries – old patriotic education, traditions, methods and means of our country and instill it in the personality of today's student. Well-known teachers-scientists S. K. Kaliyev, Sh.Taubayeva, S. B. Imanbayeva, etc. analyzed the concepts expressed in the concept of patriotic education of schoolchildren in the new social conditions of development. Thus, the concept of "patriotism" in a general sense means the love, love, sincere service of an individual to a well – known group or epic, as well as to his native country, land.

The purpose and objectives of the study are to determine the ways of educating the spiritual and moral values of Primary School students on the basis of local history values and to test its effectiveness by experimental and experimental means.

Research materials and methods

The methodology of writing the article covers the issues of determining the level of formation of spiritual and moral values of local primary school students in their native land, studying the history of their native land and considering the effectiveness of ways of formation of spiritual and cultural values.

Humanity is an integral part of nature, man lives in nature, enjoying its clear waters, high mountains, beautiful clouds, beautiful and unique seasons, we must show compassion for this vast land and not pollute its crystal clear water. One of the main goals of the discipline is to expand the understanding of the native country, the native land, the environment in which he grew up, develop feelings of love, respect for his native country, love for his native language, and patriotism.

Through a sense of patriotism and respect for national values, love increases, and a sense of responsibility for its powerful, independent existence appears.

For the Kazakh people, who equate their native land with the "Golden Cradle", it is inextricably linked with the motherland, native Family, Love, national patriotism, national spirit, deep – rooted national spiritual and moral education, which forms the basis of the improvement of human qualities. The essence of this education is to educate an individual in human and civil responsibility for his family, ancestry, people, Country, native land.

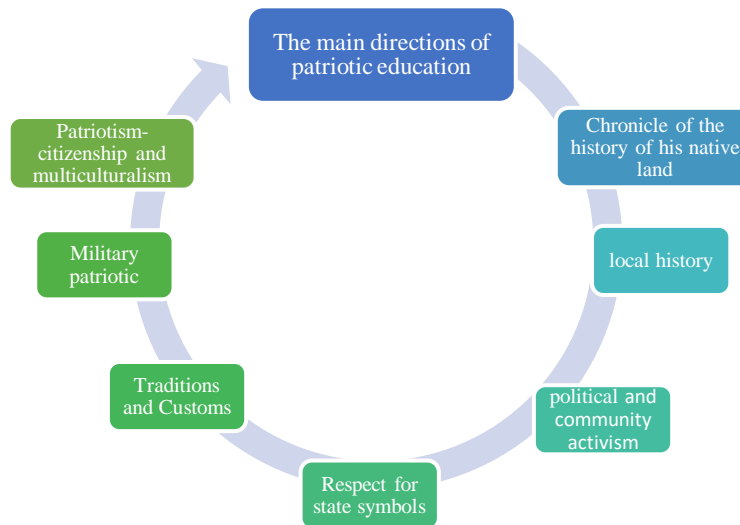


Table-1 - Main directions of Patriotic Education

Local history materials and local history works require great pedagogical skills from the teacher, deep thorough knowledge, and proper organization of the educational process. Preparing for local history work, the teacher should familiarize himself with various literature on local history, study the natural conditions of his native land, collect information and facts about the local area. At the same time, it is necessary to conduct joint trips and various observations with primary school students. "I don't know," he said, " but I don't know what to say." For the correct Organization of local history work in the teaching of literary reading, world studies, the teacher must have sufficient knowledge of his region.

The primary school teacher has two tasks in organizing local history work:

1) knowledge of the natural features of their region, its comprehensive study and collection of local history materials;

2) use of the collected local history materials in the lessons of native language, World Studies.

Table-2 - Local History works

In order to organize and conduct local history work in their degree, the teacher at the beginning of the school year must analyze texts and stories included in the content of the native language, World studies, establish circumstances and facts, identify objects that relate to the material of the local area.



Research results

The research work was carried out in secondary school No. 1 of Uralsk, West Kazakhstan region. A total of 50 students took part in the experiment. Of these, 25-ci were taken to the control group, 25 to the experimental group. In order to fundamentally solve the tasks set, a system of experimental work (determination, formation, control) on spiritual and moral education of Primary School students was carried out. The moral education of students was monitored during experimental work in the educational process and extracurricular time.

One of the most important things is always to involve the younger generation in scientific work in the education of respect for the heritage, historical figures of their native land, the formation of patriotic feelings, love for their native land and country.

The study consisted of three stages: determination, formation, conclusion. At the stage of the discovery, the experimental group was asked: "Do you know the history of your native land?" a survey was conducted on the topic: "26 students took part in the survey.

As Abish Kekilbayev said, it is important for every younger generation to know the historical chronicle of their native land. For the same purpose, a research travel project was organized on the topic: "Akzhayimym - Tuganmekenim, koinauynTunganshezhire".

The purpose of the journey to science:

- * Study of historical and historical monuments of the native land;
- * To learn more about historical figures of the West Kazakhstan region;
- * Formation of interest in science among students with a sense of patriotism.

At first, the students were offered a program of a scientific research project. In order to become an innovator, a conscious citizen with a deep knowledge of the history of his native land, the personalities of his native land, culture, students were divided into three groups of research groups, the following research works were given:

1 group "uly Dalaurpaktary" compiled and compiled a map of historical figures of the native land. Showing their activity, the students got acquainted with the life stories of historical figures, collected information about their labor and exploits.

The 2nd group "Halykmurasy" made a tour of historical monuments in Uralsk, visited historical monuments, collected creative photos and created a photo festival.

Group 3 "young researchers" "Seven Wonders of the city of Uralsk" was inquisitive in creating a project, looking at the chronological features and identifying the Seven Wonders of the city of Uralsk.

As a result of the scientific trip, each group got acquainted with their work, formed a mutual opinion and gained experience.

Conclusion

Comparing the results of the survey conducted at the final stage and the final stage, it can be seen that at the final stage, students have increased interest in the historical national heritage of their native land, the genealogy of their native land through research, research and creative work.

The forms of local history work are determined by research approaches. There are three organizational forms of local history in our country:



- state- republican, regional, city, district local history museums, archives, libraries and scientific institutions, government organizations (economic, environmental, administrative statistical departments, etc.).

- public-with the help of tourists, lovers of the region, public organizations (Society for the protection of Nature, Society of hunters and fishermen).

- school-conducted by schoolchildren under the guidance of a teacher. There are two main forms of school Local History: Program (educational) and Extra-program (extracurricular).

School local history helps to improve the data related to curricula in schools in specific objects. The environment and life of the student is an artistic tool that cannot be compared with any illustration or collection. School local history helps to deeply master the curriculum, expand the practical skills and vision of students, instill love for the motherland, and provide environmental education. Extracurricular local lore – extracurricular youth organizations-tourist clubs, circles in the House of schoolchildren, Scout organizations – tourist hikes, excursions, scientific work of students [6, 8 p].

Local history work includes not only the acquisition of ready-made knowledge by students from lessons or manuals, but also independent work of students under the guidance of a teacher, search and research methods. Therefore, the peculiarity of local history work is that it is said to be inclined to study teachers and students. Today, local history is an important, powerful tool for educating the younger generation as a creative person who knows the history, surname, language of their people, has a correct view of the world, and improving the quality of local history education and upbringing. Using local history materials, we reveal, clarify, understand the phenomena of environmental reality, scientific concepts.

Thanks

Thanks to the administration of Secondary School No. 1 of Uralsk for the organization and conduct of the study.

And it is known that the future of the country is young people who know the past and present of their country, know culture and literature, glorify and follow the traditions of their ancestors, rely on the older generation of the region, become an example for the younger generation, and work hard for the bright future of Kazakhstan.

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Ергалиева Г.А., Набиева Ж.Ж., Амангелди А.Е.
ӨЛКЕТАНУ ҚҰНДЫЛЫҚТАРЫ НЕГІЗІНДЕ БАСТАУЫШ СЫНЫП
ОҚУШЫЛАРЫНЫҢ РУХАНИ АДАМГЕРШІЛІК ҚҰНДЫЛЫҚТАРЫН
ТӘРБИЕЛЕУ

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада өлкетану құндылықтары негізінде бастауыш сынып оқушыларының рухани адамгершілік құндылықтарын тәрбиелеу жолдары қарастырылған. Құндылыққа бағдарлау негіздері, ізгілік мәселелері, тұлғаны қалыптастыру жөнінде іргелі зерттеулерге сипаттама берілген. Қазіргі білім беру үдерісінде адамгершілік құндылықтарды сақтау, туған өлкесіне деген рухани сана – сезімі мен мінез құлқы негізінде қалыптасқан жеке тұлғаны тәрбиелеу мәселесі теориялық және эксперименттік тұрғыда зерттеліп, қорытындылары баяндалған. Бүгінгі таңдағы оқушылардың патриоттық сезімін қалыптастырудың, адамгершілікке негізделген ұлтаралық береке, бірлікті, ынтымақтастықты, бейбітшілікті нығайтудың маңызы зор. Қоғам құндылықтарының жандануы адам өмірінің негізгі өзегі болып саналатын адамгершілік, ұқыптылық, ар мен намыс, парыз бен жауапкершілік, игілікті іс жалпыадамзаттық қасиеттерді объективті түрде талап етеді. Осының негізінде қоғамымыздың басты мақсаты - өзіндік рухани-азаматтық құндылықтарын оқушы бойына дарыта отырып, оның жүрек түкпіріндегі рухани қазынасын жарыққа шығару, әрбір баланы туған өлкесінің тарихын терең меңгеретін жеке тұлға ретінде жетілдіру үшін оның бойындағы бар құндылықтарды дамыту зерттеудің көкейкестілігін дәлелдейді.

Кілт сөздер: жалпы адамзаттық құндылықтар; өлкетану; рухани – адамгершілік құндылық; халықтық дәстүр; патриотизм; жеке тұлға; сүйіспеншілік.

Ергалиева Г.А., Набиева Ж.Ж., Амангелди А.Е.
ВОСПИТАНИЕ ДУХОВНО-ПРАВСТВЕННЫХ ЦЕННОСТЕЙ
МЛАДШИХ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ НА ОСНОВЕ КРАЕВЕДЧЕСКИХ
ЦЕННОСТЕЙ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассмотрены пути воспитания духовно-нравственных ценностей младших школьников на основе краеведческих ценностей. Дана характеристика фундаментальных исследований по основам ценностной ориентации, проблемам добродетели, формированию личности. В современном образовательном процессе теоретическим и экспериментальным образом исследуется проблема сохранения нравственных ценностей, воспитания личности, сформировавшейся на основе духовного сознания и поведения родного края. Сегодня большое значение имеет формирование у учащихся чувства патриотизма, нравственного межнационального благополучия, укрепления единства, сотрудничества, мира. Возрождение ценностей общества объективно



требует общечеловеческих качеств-нравственности, пунктуальности, чести и достоинства, долга и ответственности, благородного дела, которые являются основным ядром человеческой жизни. Исходя из этого, главная цель нашего общества - привить ученику свои духовно-гражданские ценности, раскрыть его духовную сокровищницу в сердце, развить в нем существующие ценности для совершенствования каждого ребенка как личности, глубоко владеющей историей родного края.

Ключевые слова: общечеловеческие ценности; краеведение; духовно-нравственная ценность; народная традиция; патриотизм; личность; любовь;