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## Problems of moral and patriotic education of youth in Kazakhstan

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### Abstract

**Relevance.** The relevance of the study is due to the fact that moral and patriotic education is one of the elements of the formation of self-awareness in young people, as well as one of the directions of modern education. For education, the key task is to select and find a quality curriculum for the education of a harmonious personality. In this regard, this article aims to reveal topical issues related to the implementation of methods of moral and patriotic education in the educational sector of Kazakhstan.

**Purpose.** The purpose of the study is to identify the key concept of moral and patriotic education, to analyze its impact on the education of the modern young generation of Kazakhstan.

**Methodology.** The main directions of research are predetermined by the lack of theoretical and methodological development of this issue, its increasing practical relevance. The leading method for the study of this problem is to analyze the approaches of moral and patriotic education in the context of globalization, determining the need for their synthesis in the formation of a highly developed personality.

**Results.** Based on the publications of other scientists in the field, formed their own conclusions, modeled the ways of further development of the educational sector. Materials of international specialists were studied, allowing a complex review of the importance of moral and patriotic education in modern conditions. As a result of the study the main methods of moral and patriotic education based on current trends in this area, scientific materials of popular specialists were highlighted.

**Conclusions.** Materials of the article have practical value and can be used in the development of modern, improved methods of education and education of young people in Kazakhstan.

**Keywords:** humanization and democratization of society; development and upbringing of personality; youth policy; the main factors of Kazakhstan patriotism; spiritual and moral values.

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## Introduction

Moral and patriotic education is an essential element of the comprehensive, all-round development of the individual, as society is a solid foundation of every country. Today there is a full-scale modernization of the educational system. Modern education involves the fundamental training of future specialists, the formation of a sense of responsibility in young people, learning the basics of building relationships with other people. The main factor in the correct and effective use of humanities disciplines in the educational and training process is to encourage the learning of the historical path followed by the people who inhabited Kazakhstan from ancient times to the present day, the basics of historical knowledge, formation of national unity in the formation of personality, education of citizenship and patriotism, interethnic harmony and tolerance. The moral and patriotic education of citizens, the formation of the moral image of young people has been much discussed in the works of such scholars as Yu. Balasaguni, M. Kashgari, A.N.M. Al-Farabi, Kh.A. Yassavi. Therefore, in the works of Akynov-Zhirau in the XV-XIX centuries can be traced a profound call for national self-consciousness, patriotism. For example, M.M. Begentaev *et al.* note that Shal-Akin, Shalkiz-Zhyrau, Zhyembet-Zhyrau, Asan Kaigy-Zhyrau, Bukhar-Zhyrau were convinced that the sacred duty of the Kazakh is the protection of native land from enemy invasion [1].

Ancient literature can also be mentioned in this article. Therefore, the works of medieval scholar Yu. Balasaguni is a valuable didactic material, which demonstrates to readers the traditions, methods of education and guidance of the ancient Turkic peoples [2]. The treatise of A.N.M. Al-Farabi is no less valuable in matters of moral and patriotic education. Many works of this sage, such as "Fundamentals of Wisdom", "Answers to the Questions of Philosophers", "On Musical Harmony", demonstrate that different branches of knowledge have their own history, backgrounds, and practical foundations [3].

The problem of moral education is also quite popular in the modern scientific environment. This issue has been studied by political scientists, educators, and social scientists such as, for example, S.B. Zhambusinov & N.A. Turekulova [4], G.K. Bekbusinova *et al.* [5], A.M. Gazaliev [6], A.N. Teslenko & M.E. Zhumataev [7], A.Kh. Kukubaeva & E.P. Litvinova [8], T.Z. Rysbekov [9; 10], L.E. Zhanalina [11], K.K. Kulambaeva *et al.* [12], A. Zhusupova [13], A.B. Pichugin [14], D. Kudzilov [15], Yu.A. Bubnov & O.B. Mazkina [16]. In the study of this problem it is important to conduct a sociological survey among young people, which would include such personal characteristics as, for example, patriotism, responsibility, stress resistance, erudition, punctuality, diligence, politeness, communication skills, creativity.

According to A.M. Gazaliev [6] and his colleagues, Kazakh patriotism is a phenomenon, acting as a spiritual and political factor of the multinational Kazakh people. Its formation is due, firstly, to the complex multi-level state policy associated with the provision of conditions for the civil identification of representatives of different ethnic groups living in the republic, and secondly, to the wisdom and tolerance of the people of Kazakhstan themselves, with their ability to realize themselves as a political nation, i.e. Kazakhstanis. Only combination of these two factors can

ensure the further development and strengthening of Kazakhstan's patriotism. A.B. Pichugin [14], for example, argues that to achieve the goals of moral and patriotic education of young people, a teacher must master the following principles of professional activity: ideological commitment, pedagogical humanism, pedagogical dedication and pedagogical optimism.

The purpose of the study is to identify the key concept of moral and patriotic education, to analyze its impact on the education of the modern young generation of Kazakhstan. For this purpose, the main tasks were accomplished: the impact of moral and patriotic education on the educational system of the country was analyzed, the current state of education in Kazakhstan in general was characterized, the methods for improving the modern educational process were proposed. This is necessary in order to fully characterize the socio-political identity of young people, the state of inter-ethnic interactions in the educational environment, as well as the attitude of young people to their native language and estimate its practical use.

## Materials and Methods

In this article the basis of the methodological approach is the analysis of the concept of moral and patriotic education in the context of the educational process. An important area of research is also the formation of a complex approach, which will promote the further modernization of the educational system of Kazakhstan. To determine the significance of moral and patriotic education in the formation of personality, such methods of research as, for example, data analysis, comparison of the results obtained with the materials of other specialists were used. The methodology that was applied in this study demonstrates the review of published academic literature, relevant documents.

The scientific study was conducted on the basis of a pre-prepared base, serving as a foundation for further research. The article also involves determining the significance of moral and patriotic education in the educational process, analysis of key approaches, which implies a modern comprehensive development of the individual. The theoretical basis of this article consists of the results of research conducted by a number of specialists, which were aimed at studying the problems associated with the definition of approaches of moral and patriotic education as those methods that are fundamental in the formation and comprehensive development of personality. The presented research work was conducted in three main stages.

At the first stage of scientific research a relevant theoretical basis was prepared, which was used as a foundation for further scientific research. Also a systematic analysis of the main aspects of moral and patriotic education was done, it was found out that it significantly affects the educational process and the educational system of Kazakhstan as a whole. Outlined the key issues that can be solved optimally with the practical implementation of modern research methods such as analysis, synthesis, modeling, analysis of thematic literature and documentation.

At the second stage of the research work was done analytical study of current problems of moral and patriotic

education, which are key in the educational environment of Kazakhstan today. In addition, at this stage of scientific research was made analytical comparison of the results obtained with the findings of other scientists involved in the practical development of issues related to a comprehensive approach to the study of aspects of moral and patriotic education in modern conditions.

At the final stage of the research work on the basis of the results were summarized scientific research, representing the reflection of these results and determining in general the main trends of further development of moral and patriotic education in the education sector in Kazakhstan. In general, the results obtained in the course of this scientific research, as well as the conclusions formulated on their basis, can be used in the future as an effective scientific basis for the study of prospects for research into the impact of moral and patriotic education on the formation of personality as a responsible and conscious citizen of his country.

The study is limited to the conditions of complete digital transformation of all sectors and areas of Kazakhstan. This is especially true for the education sector. This is due to the importance of implementing modern methods of personal education for quality learning process. In this case the main task will be the development of skills, abilities and competencies needed to implement the basics of moral and patriotic education in the educational environment implementation and adaptation to modern requirements will lead to improvement, modernization of the entire educational system of society.

## **Results**

After gaining independence, Kazakhstan did a tremendous amount of work, beginning with the adoption of the Constitution and ending with the formation of its own army. The state gained international recognition. However, most of the countries, which became independent after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, have similar achievements. Therefore, to achieve new heights, it is necessary first of all to pay attention to urgent problems. One of such is the problem of national unity. National ideology is a solid foundation of every country and society as a whole, since it includes religious, philosophical, political, humanistic, legal and aesthetic views and ideas of every person. Currently, in the conditions of global transformations, Kazakhstan needs a new concept of national ideology, which would guarantee democratic rights for representatives of all nationalities living in the country. The basis of this concept should be the customs and traditions of the Kazakhs, respect for national interests and sovereignty, and humanism.

Historical facts should also be brought to mind in this study. Moral and patriotic education of the Kazakh people is a reflection of centuries-old reality, worldview, customs and traditions. In this work it can not be mentioned the most famous fighters for citizenship and freedom of their homeland: the tribal leaders, leaders of national liberation movements, writers and poets, Batyrs, Khans, such as S. Datov, Tomiris, Isatai and Makhambet, Abylai Khan. Thus, in bloody battles the Huns, Saks, and Sarmatians were brave fighters who were ready to fight the enemy at any moment, having only swords and spears in their arsenal of weapons. The fundamental spiritual and political

factor in Kazakh patriotism is the strengthening of such general human values as, for example, internationalism, social consent, and humanism. It is also worth mentioning that in the formation of unshakable Kazakh patriotism the main role was played by the desperation, courage and bravery of such Kazakh batyrs as, for example, Karakypshak Koblandy, Er Kosaya, Kabanbay, Er Targyna, Er Kokshe, Bogenbay, Alpamys batyr, Bayan batyr, Raimbek who fought for the Motherland until the last drop of their blood. It should also be mentioned that about five hundred Kazakhs were recognized as heroes during World War II, of whom more than one hundred were Kazakhs. According to the overall index, the place after the three Slavic peoples, the Jews, and the Tatars was taken by the Kazakhs. Thousands of soldiers and officers were awarded orders and medals. The exploits of Aliya Nurmukhambetovna, Manshuk Mametova, Khivaz Dospanova, Nurken Abdirrov, Tolegen Tokhtarov, Sultan Baimagambetov and many others are invaluable for Kazakhstan [6].

Patriotism means love for one's people. The development of true citizens of their country is the key task of moral education. It is worth pointing out that patriotic education instills in the individual generally accepted norms of morality and includes the formation of a sense of national identity. It is also necessary to note in this study the fact that national unity is the guarantee of success in the transition to liberal democracy. The lack of national unity clearly demonstrates a kind of identity crisis, which is the main problem in political modernization. Nowadays, the world society is facing global transformations. All the social, economic, political changes that have occurred in Kazakhstan have also affected the system of higher education. For Kazakhstan, the national unity is vital in the interests of becoming a strong, prosperous country. It is worth noting that the key factors of the national ideology are the concepts of social justice, human dignity, international state recognition. It is necessary to emphasize that this ideology will not be recognized as effective, if it is not intertwined with public psychology, feelings, experiences and worldview of the public. Without the recognition of the indispensable practical importance of the fundamental equality of all interests, ideological integration is impossible. This also applies to the national interest.

An integral part of the modern state is the student society. The formation of young people's awareness will contribute to the development of a sense of civic duty, social and public responsibility, minimize the influence of extremism and radicalism both in theory and in practice [17-20]. It should be noted that in modern conditions it is necessary to inculcate in young people common norms and values, the basics of tolerance and democracy. Today, the main task of Kazakhstan becomes the implementation of several priority ideas:

- the idea of individualism, because for a long time the dominant idea was the total subordination of the individual to the interests of the collective, which, in turn, leveled the originality of the individual, excluded the freedom of personal opinion;

- the idea of humanism as a fundamental factor in modern society, which must be based on concrete ideological and moral concepts: these may include the

concepts of common human values, liberalism, and emancipatory ideas, which must become the basis for the development of the quality of self-sufficiency, the concept of the individual's self-interest;

- the idea of cultivating a rational attitude toward life, which is especially important at a time when irrationalism, occultism and mysticism are being popularized;

- the idea of equality, which consists in freedom, the ability of self-realization.

This issue should take into account another important factor – ideological pluralism, which is formed gradually, thanks to the public with different views and opinions [7]. It should be noted that Kazakhstan formed a generation of young people who grew up in an independent state in conditions of democratic transformation. It is worth pointing out that a number of important strategic tasks are placed on today's youth. These reforms will be successful with the appropriate level of awareness, physical and intellectual potential, education of young people, which is an important strategic resource [21]. Those changes that have occurred in recent years in all sectors and directions in the Republic of Kazakhstan have caused a new concept of education and raising young people in society. In modern culturology, pedagogy, and philosophy there is a similar key idea – raising, development, and formation of personality in order to determine the depth of its potential. In the conditions of the modern world for quality work with young people a balanced synthesis of scientific notions of the developing personality, the condition and tendencies of the systems of culture and education is necessary. It is worth noting that the intellectual and creative development of the individual is also important in this process.

In Kazakhstan's higher education institutions, the policy concerning young people is implemented by a number of state documents, laws, and programs. For example, the Concept of the State Youth Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020 "Kazakhstan 2020: The way to the future" [22], the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 319-III ZRK "On education" [23], State program "Cultural heritage" [24].

The policy aimed at the development and support of young people is also established in normative documents. These are the state measures, the main tasks of which are to create a positive public, social, political, economic, organizational atmosphere, appropriate conditions for the all-round development of the individual and to involve young people in active social life [25-28]. Social, intellectual, spiritual and physical development and the creation of optimal conditions for the realization of personal opportunities and skills are the main goals of this policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Its priorities are also defined, one of which is personal intellectual development, disclosure of intellectual and creative potential of modern society [29-31]. The result of the implementation of these measures is the solution of relevant matters, the creation of optimal conditions for the comprehensive development of young people. Among the achieved goals it can be also noted:

- the formation of a sense of patriotism in young people;

- spiritual and moral personal development;

- involvement of youth in economic, cultural and educational processes;

- creating the necessary conditions to meet the socio-economic needs of young people;

- motivating and supporting public initiatives [8].

At the end of the XX century in the process of profound social transformation of the educational system and the state youth policy disappeared from the educational system and the state youth policy. It is also worth noting that it has not been studied that for the formation of a highly developed personality is important quality patriotic, labor and moral education. It is worth noting that often the concept of comprehensive personal development means only a versatile spiritual development, assimilation of knowledge in the process of learning and self-learning in the fields of science, technology, politics, art. However, it should not be forgot that education is not identified with morality. The key task for the younger generation remains the education of humanity, sociality, conscience, goodness in a broad sense. Today, moral principles are massively popularized in the public, and the field of influence of moral aspects is expanding. For moral education the key mission is to form the value awareness of the individual, to help build relationships with people and attitudes toward themselves. Neither the transfer of knowledge and experience, nor the direct interaction between teacher and student will help to form personal qualities and values, because they are developed independently and are formed on the basis of experiences, not exclusively by rational means. This is why moral education is a deeper process for the individual. D. Kudzilov [15], one of the founders of the concept of moral immunity, means under this term a synthesis of spiritual, moral, moral characteristic personal qualities, aimed at personal self-realization, formation of psychological immunity to destructive influences of the environment.

It should also be said that moral immunity can be characterized as a kind of personal new formation, which is formed in a person in the period of childhood and further developed under the influence of regularly appearing personal moral-oriented activity. It includes sensory, regulatory, and value components. These components, in turn, serve as a significant factor in diagnosing the moral development of a person and help to predict the further vector of such personal development [16]. In modern realities both in Kazakhstan and in other countries there is a problem of moral and patriotic education of young people. As it was found out in the study, this direction of education is fundamental in the formation of personality. It is worth noting that a number of changes have taken place in Kazakhstan's higher educational institutions, which are limited not only to the formation of a multilevel system of training young specialists, equipping educational institutions with modernized information technologies, but also characterized by the strengthening of the humanitarian orientation of education. It is also worth noting that in modern conditions the key is becoming the strengthening of the upbringing function of education, which is aimed at the formation of diligence, citizenship, respect towards human rights, morality, love for the homeland and the world around us.

It is necessary to introduce a humanitarian orientation of education for higher schools in Kazakhstan, as it promotes the development of higher educational institutions as cultural centers. Its main function is moral,

spiritual, patriotic education of young people. In this study, it is also worth emphasizing that the problem of moral and patriotic education becomes particularly relevant for middle and high schools. For educational institutions it is necessary not only to study the value orientations of modern youth, but also to develop methods of education of morality, patriotism and morale of future professionals.

## **Discussion**

In the patriotic education of young Kazakhstanis a special place should be given to the innovative development of education. This creates conditions for the large use of modern technologies and interactive teaching methods in the educational process on the basis of an updated program, requires new teaching knowledge. In this regard, a special place in the learning process is given to mastering the innovative methods and techniques of education, deep knowledge of the subtleties of pedagogical technology, the ability to use it in their practice in everyday life. Those changes that have occurred in recent years in all sectors and areas in the Republic of Kazakhstan have caused a new concept of education and upbringing of young people in society. Modern higher schools present higher requirements for students. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the education of young people is complicated by the presence of several contradictions [32-34]. On the one hand, the student is becoming more and more independent personality, having the opportunity to choose a lifestyle and type of behavior, adapting to the new type of economy and social life. On the other hand, the upbringing of today's young people takes place under rather difficult socio-economic conditions. The most acute problem is the rejection of the standard commonly accepted values and the assimilation of new values, which are not fully formed. In this study it is worth noting the fact that in modern scientific works extremely insufficient attention is paid to the issues of moral education of young people, the development of modernized educational systems. V.E. Semenov [35], for example, in his work says that such aspects of moral education as social, substantive, personal and semantic will be relevant for the formation of personality. They, in turn, imply the following:

- purposeful impact on personal consciousness, behavior, feelings in order to form those moral qualities in young people, which are compared with the requirements of public morality;
- mastering the moral norms, principles, rules for the well-being, self-sufficiency and status of the individual in society;
- mastering the concepts of humanism, internationalism, morality, patriotism, common values, traditions and customs;
- assimilation of moral values by young people as a fundamental component of their upbringing and humanity;
- the formation of moral-will qualities, irreconcilability to immorality.

For effective formation of civil political position of young people it is necessary to provide quality information and analytical support of educational work. For this purpose, an important stage is the monitoring to determine the state of political awareness of young people. As it is known, for political personal socialization an integral component is socio-political identification. It is also

necessary to note in this study the fact that national unity is the key to success in the transition to liberal democracy. By this concept is meant a state of society in which the majority of society is aware of itself as a citizen of a particular given country. The lack of national unity clearly demonstrates a kind of identity crisis, which is the main problem in political modernization. So, N.S. Sadykov & G.K. Akhmetzhanova [36] in their publication say that Kazakh political scientists are quite concerned about this problem. Characterizing the political mentality of students, it is worth noting that quite important aspects are their value orientations in the branch of state structure of society. In the educational work with students the main vector is civic education and upbringing, which implies the implementation of activities aimed at the formation and development of civil political culture of Kazakh students. So, T.Z. Rysbekov [9] believes that in this culture the following components can be considered integral:

- an awareness of the promise of a liberal, democratic society;
- a pronounced sense of national belonging, patriotism;
- commonly accepted values and attitudes organically intertwined with the mentality, customs and traditions of Kazakhstan;
- tolerance, tactfulness in relation to other cultures, especially in the field of interethnic relations;
- respectful attitude to the state language, assistance in its development.

Today, the main task both in Kazakhstan and in other countries is the spiritual and moral education of the younger generation, nurturing in young people a love for their homeland and the world around them. It can be said that patriotism is a peculiar worldview of each person. Among the main factors of Kazakhstani patriotism can be identified such as, for example, love for their country, the unity of all ethnic groups and nations, respect for the history, language and culture of their native land. Democracy, science, kindness are all foundations of patriotic education. In one of the publications of T.Z. Rysbekov [10] said that in this issue the key becomes the solution of such problems as:

- improvement of the methodological form of the system of patriotic education;
- development of socially important personal aspects, such as, for example, love for their country, respect and protection of their native land;
- the formation of the concept of a healthy lifestyle among young people.

Today, the world society is exposed to global transformations. All the social, economic, political changes that have occurred in Kazakhstan have also affected the system of higher education. The problems of integration and globalization of education have caused the development and modernization of higher education and retraining of qualified personnel. For any educational system, the peculiarity of cultural heritage becomes the main feature. The main indicator is the amount of work done, the effectiveness of the educational process. Consequently, the role of national components in the educational system is increasing for Kazakhstan. A modern young specialist should know the peculiarities of life of their people and work for the benefit of their country. If we consider national education as a result of the development

of a multinational country and upbringing, the role of national components from the position of public policy and pedagogical practice becomes quite obvious. Thus, M.M. Begentaev *et al.* [1] argue that in the educational process to master the national components is necessary:

- popularization of historically formed cultural values;
- teaching young people national, regional, cultural knowledge;
- the formation of a worldview that focuses on national societal values.

In modern conditions the idea of national components can be implemented with the help of appropriate academic disciplines, extracurricular comprehensive works. For the formation of a highly developed modern personality, the national and regional components are also important. In modern conditions it is extremely important to preserve the national identity of each nation, as through the national culture the modern younger generation should absorb the world culture. In this issue, the question of ensuring the implementation of national components becomes particularly relevant. According to A.M. Gazaliev [6], the national and regional components are mostly shown in such disciplines as, for example, native language, art, literature, history, labor, which are included in the curriculum of educational institutions of Kazakhstan.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, the national components are complemented by the characteristics of young people, teachers, social, ethnic and political groups. Their content is inextricably linked with the peculiarities of the native land, the formed traditions and culture, and economic development. In Kazakhstan, there is a problem of moral and patriotic education of youth [37-39]. It is worth noting that some steps have already been taken to address this issue. For example, ethnic pedagogy is taught in most modern high schools in Kazakhstan. This discipline demonstrates the peculiarities of the inhabitants of multi-ethnic Kazakhstan, norms and values of their life. Consequently, the main task is to find the most effective educational tools and implement them in the modern educational process. According to Yu.A. Bubnov & O.B. Mazkina [16], today's society is open to various other cultures, modernized technologies make it possible to build international relations. New international ideas and values entering Kazakhstan, which are somewhat different from the moral foundations of Kazakhstani. The above mentioned circumstances become the reason for the necessity of involving young people to the national sources. Consequently, for Kazakhstan moral and patriotic education of young people is the foundation of modern society, to solve current issues it is necessary to introduce young people to the culture of their native land.

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## Conclusions

Numerous issues related to the impact of moral and patriotic education on the formation of a harmonic personality require careful study to develop improved methods of education and upbringing, which will radically change the outdated socio-political system during the full digital transformation of all branches and directions. An important aspect of this issue is to determine the incentives for the development of moral and patriotic education in Kazakhstan, which is essential in terms of conducting further research to determine the level of influence of this direction on the entire branch of education. Having analyzed the existing problems in the moral and patriotic education of young people in Kazakhstan, caused by the lack of development of this issue, it can be concluded that for the formation of a modern highly developed personality, such stages as the introduction of methods of moral and patriotic education in various branches of human activity, the educational process as a whole will be necessary. The various branches are closely intertwined, the problems of a particular nature affect the entire branch. That is why the actions of employees of educational institutions should be consistent and planned. In other words – it need a comprehensive approach in the development of moral and patriotic education in the field of education.

In modern conditions the necessity to solve the urgent problem of forming the bases of democracy and humanism in young people is increasing, since the younger generation is a promising future for Kazakhstan. Consequently, the current task of educational institutions of Kazakhstan is to familiarize the younger generation with culture and art, the formation of a high level of intelligence and upbringing. The materials of the article have practical value and can be used in the development of modern methods of upbringing and education. Prospects for further research methods of moral and patriotic education in the context of becoming a person as a citizen of his country are due to the outdated educational, economic and political system, the innovative potential of the modernized education system. It will be necessary for specialists of all levels of qualification to form a unified strategy that will improve the methods of moral and patriotic education for the educational system in a globalized environment.

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## Conflict of Interest

None.

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## **Проблеми морально-патріотичного виховання молоді в Казахстані**

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### **Анотація**

**Актуальність.** Актуальність дослідження зумовлена тим, що морально-патріотичне виховання є одним з елементів формування самосвідомості молоді, а також одним з напрямів сучасної освіти. Для освіти ключовим завданням є вибір та пошук якісної навчальної програми для виховання гармонійної особистості. У зв'язку з цим дана стаття має на меті розкрити актуальні питання, пов'язані з впровадженням методів морально-патріотичного виховання в освітній сфері Казахстану.

**Мета.** Мета дослідження – визначити ключове поняття морально-патріотичного виховання, проаналізувати його вплив на виховання сучасного молодого покоління Казахстану.

**Методологія.** Основні напрями дослідження зумовлені недостатньою теоретико-методологічною розробленістю цієї проблеми, її зростаючою практичною актуальністю. Провідним методом дослідження даної проблеми є аналіз підходів морально-патріотичного виховання в умовах глобалізації, визначення необхідності їх синтезу у формуванні високорозвиненої особистості.

**Результати.** Спираючись на публікації інших науковців у цій галузі, сформовано власні висновки, змодельовано шляхи подальшого розвитку освітньої галузі. Вивчено матеріали міжнародних фахівців, що дозволило комплексно розглянути важливість морально-патріотичного виховання в сучасних умовах. В результаті дослідження було виокремлено основні методи морально-патріотичного виховання, що базуються на сучасних тенденціях у цій сфері, наукових матеріалах популярних фахівців.

**Висновки.** Матеріали статті мають практичну цінність і можуть бути використані при розробці сучасних, більш досконалих методів навчання і виховання молоді в Казахстані.

**Ключові слова:** гуманізація та демократизація суспільства; розвиток і виховання особистості; молодіжна політика; основні чинники казахстанського патріотизму; духовні та моральні цінності.