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The Opportunities of Kazakh National Culture in The Formation of Value Orientations of Students

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Abstract

The Kazakh national culture is a complex of values of syncretism variability, reflecting transmitted from one generation to another way of life, respect for the environment and its natural resources, rituals and festive traditions, aesthetic features of the architecture of the Kazakh dwelling and its interior decoration; memory of ancestors, respect for elders and preserving family heirlooms, Islamic faith and the specific spiritual and moral ideals developed in the national environment approaches to child-rearing. And it performs such functions as recording information in various texts on the "language" of culture; transmission of information from generation to generation and exchange of information contemporaries; new information and transform available.

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1. Introduction

The effective solution of many urgent problems of education and training is not possible without a thorough understanding of what culture is, without developing a cultural approach to pedagogy. This is no accident, for even the very concept of "culture" is very close to the basic concepts of pedagogy, education and upbringing.

Translated from the Latin "culture" is the cultivation, processing, maintenance, improvement. Turning to the substantive analysis of the concept of "culture", it is often a synonym of progressive spiritual and material values, as an individual, and all mankind, as a process of self-affirmation in a person truly human principles and qualities. For

* Uzakbaeva.S.A.Tel.: Tel.: +7 707 385 18 78. E-mail address: zhanat_2006@mail.ru example, according to Berdyaev, "... culture is associated with the cult of ancestors, with the tradition. It is full of sacred symbols in it are signs and similarity of other spiritual activities. Every culture, even the material, there is a culture of the spirit; every culture has a spiritual basis - it is a product of the creative work of the spirit over the forces of nature ".

On the basis of foregoing, it can be argued that "culture is historically certain level of development of society, the creative powers and abilities of the person, expressed in the types and forms of life and activity of people in their relationship, and they create a material and spiritual values. The narrower sense is the sphere of the spiritual life of the people ".

The concept of "culture" is extremely complex and multifaceted. This "story of a man, which considered from the point of formation view of his social and creative spirit at the same time, absorbs the whole social process of society" (Staretu, 2014; Ketsman, 2014; Butvilas, 2014).

The analysis results of the scientific literature allow us to give a general characterization of the culture functions and identify the most general approximation of their most important parameters that will be discussed in more detail with axiological positions. For the aim of implementing International Convention on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage National Committee on Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage has been created. The Committee comprises representatives of key state agencies, public organizations, universities, NGO's, profound experts and scientists, traditional bearers and practitioners of different forms of ICH.

The aim of the present paper is the statement of the opportunities of Kazakh national culture in the formation of value orientations of students.

2. Method

2.1. Participants

The functionality of culture manifests itself in optimal conditions, and ensure the full and timely harmonizing needs. Several authors defines culture as "a set of ways of human endeavor" to meet the needs, keeping in mind the broad understanding of "methods" includes tools. It is believed that the most fundamental function of culture is to adapt as "life strategy" where shown and anti-entropic, and self-improvement. Others offer concept of culture that implements functions such as value-oriented, informative, transformative, communicative and artistic. Some presents a system of culture, including seven major functions: the development and transformation of the world; communicative; significative (signed); accumulation and storage of information (information); normative; projective discharge (compensatory); protection. In the opinion of, should be highlighted the normative function of culture because it "has regulatory significance. Social norm encompasses: the shape uniformity of actions (invariant), the exclusion of other behaviors (taboo), a model of the desired or expected behavior (ideal) and evaluate the behavior of persons who deviate from the norm ".

2.2 Results

Towards the person culture manifests itself in the system of appropriate restrictions and regulations, and although moral culture, of course, is not reduced, but it can be argued that the examples of heroism and self-sacrifice, the stored culture, make evaluative luggage for educational impact on all of the younger generation.

Here we must emphasize that the majority of researchers, among the functions of culture is isolated axiological as important. Exception axiological aspect in consideration of culture leads to the loss of a single for the whole history of mankind test culture, the equation of all forms of society, without which it is impossible to grasp the direction of the historical process, the identification of factors in the formation and development of the individual as a subject of history (Anastasiadou, 2014; Alkhalaf, 2014).

World culture is a world of values created by different generations of people. Values depend on the level of development of material production, public relations, scientific, moral and aesthetic development level of society. Values differ as its direction and the ability to inspire, capture members of society. In the process of socialization of the person internalizes these values, converts them into the inner essence of his personality. Value lies in yourself,

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