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**SOME ASPECTS OF SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF
MODERNIZATION OF KAZAKHSTAN'S IDENTITY**

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During the years of Independence, Kazakhstan people have achieved the success that our ancestors have dreamed of for centuries. The history of our country today is developing in a new format. Kazakhstan has become a strong state with a stable economy and significant authority in the global community. For further accomplishments, spiritual rebirth becomes important.

The younger generation needs to know the history and culture of their country. According to historians, all this will allow to preserve the main value of the people - the national code.

Spiritual modernization is inextricably linked with the education of Kazakhstani youth. After all, they are destined to continue the chronicle of the history of our independent country. From the competitiveness, education and inner core of today's pupils and students depends on how meaningful the pages of this fascinating book of life will be.

Since the beginning of 2017, Nursultan Nazarbayev has come up with three large-scale initiatives aimed at further comprehensive development of the state and society – those are the constitutional reform, the address to the Nation of Kazakhstan "Third Modernization of Kazakhstan:

Global Competitiveness", and the article "Course Towards the Future: Modernization of Kazakhstan's Identity", which calls for spiritual revival and building a single nation.

In the framework of the implementation of the Third Modernization of Kazakhstan, three modernization processes will be implemented: political reform, the creation of a new model of economic growth and the modernization of public consciousness [1].

Among these processes, the fundamental is the modernization of the spiritual sphere. It is obvious that the success of both political and economic modernization depends, first of all, on the level of public consciousness, where spirituality is a priority.

The task is to ensure the advancement of modernization of public consciousness, which is not only a logical complement to political and economic modernization, but also serves as its mental foundation. This objective is based on deep objective regularity of the development of the state and society: without public consciousness, it is impossible to create an effective social and political environment for a large-scale economic and social breakthrough.

In the new reality, the key principle of development is the inner desire of every Kazakhstani to renovation, competitiveness, pragmatism, which are based on the cult of knowledge and openness of consciousness. At the same time, our national spirit, our own national code should be based on civil principles, be receptive to innovations and modernization trends while preserving the national identification.

Successful modernization of the country is also possible with a big public support. Therefore, the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan is called upon to make a significant contribution to strengthening Kazakhstan's civic identity, unity and harmony in society as the basic and fundamental basis of Kazakhstan's strategic transformation processes.

All the structures of the Assembly are actively involved in the implementation of the tasks of political, economic and spiritual modernization. These are ethnocultural associations, councils of public consent, the scientific expert community, the departments of the ANK in all regions, all ethnic media, houses of friendship, and others. The Assembly of People of Kazakhstan addresses the compatriots and all Kazakhstanis to take personal civil responsibility and take an active part in the implementation of the modernization program.

The most important thing is that a clear vector of the Assembly's work on the basis of a new ideological platform, has been set for decades to come. The article "Course Towards the Future: Modernization of Kazakhstan's identity" provides deep theoretical foundations for the formation of a single nation in the context of modernizing public consciousness related to the preservation of cultural code, cultural identity, and customs [2].

The phased transition of the Kazakh alphabet to the Latin alphabet is also a serious project [3]. This task is connected with the peculiarities of the modern technological environment, communications, as well as scientific and educational processes in the 21st century.

The project "New humanitarian knowledge. 100 new textbooks in the Kazakh language" will allow to bring the training of personnel to a qualitatively new level adapted to the global competition of knowledge. It is precisely the lack of humanitarian knowledge in the global world that leads to the fact that technological progress of mankind is not accompanied by social progress. Leading American companies have recently begun to invite specialists with a liberal arts education. This is no accident, because it is those people who will have to look beyond the horizons of the future development of the world.

The program of spiritual modernization is a document that requires comprehensive reflection and discussion, and a concrete understanding of the concept of modernization for the people of Kazakhstan.

A genuine national modernization began only after Kazakhstan gained independence. The potential of every nation in the world is directly related to the ability to learn from history, the ability to gain useful experience. Nursultan Nazarbayev, as an outstanding reformer, urges our people to radically reconsider their worldview. "Openness and susceptibility to the best achievements is the key to success and one of the indicators of open consciousness," he is convinced. He proposes, on the one hand, to recall the traditions of the ancestors, and on the other,

in accordance with the requirements of the current rational era, to become pragmatists. And here he gives a clear definition of modern pragmatism: “an accurate knowledge of one’s own national and personal resources, their economical use, and ability to plan one’s future”. The task of expanding the horizon of national identity is also important and needs to be understood correctly.

First of all, no modernization can take place without preserving the national culture. Secondly, in order to move forward, you need to abandon those elements of the past that prevent the nation from developing. In other words, we have to ensure continuity between the past and the future, we must take the best and discard all obsolete.

Our path is an evolutionary transition from economics to politics, a well-thought strategy of phased reforms. Such an approach ensured the phenomenal success of the transformation of Kazakhstan society.

The project “Modern Kazakhstan culture in the global world” will be of particular importance. Kazakhstan will present to the world the best examples of its culture, which will entail its competitiveness at the international level. The most important thing in this project is that domestic culture will be heard in the six UN languages: English, Russian, Chinese, Spanish, Arabic, and French. Aida Balayeva, head of the working group of this project told about the launch of the projects “Theater Laboratory” and “Literary Belt”. The Theater Laboratory as a single creative team of young artists from all regions of the country will contribute to the disclosure of creative potential, raising the level of acting skills and will enable regional actors to play in plays and performances under the guidance of well-known world directors. As part of the launch of the Literary Belt project, a group of gifted writers will be formed, their work will be devoted to all regions of the country, their history, identity and cultural characteristics. This will provide support and wide involvement of the literary community in the process of modernization of public consciousness and will give a powerful impetus to the development of modern literature.

We must know and honor not only the heroes of a glorious historical past, but also appreciate our outstanding contemporaries. The project “100 New Faces of Kazakhstan” is aimed exactly at this. In particular, the systematic work of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and Sports, the Ministry of Information and Communication provide serious state support in this matter. Last year, 100 people were represented in the country, who in one way or another benefited the state and showed through their experience that anything is possible in life. The project “100 New Faces of Kazakhstan” is the story of 100 concrete people from different regions, different ages and nationalities who have achieved success during these rapid years. These were specific stories of specific people who became the heroes of television documentary. It is noteworthy that more than 1,500 applications were received in the framework of the project “100 New Faces of Kazakhstan”.

Since the basic principle of the concept of spiritual modernization is the harmonization of the past and the future, we need to keep in mind the following: by joining the world achievements, we must preserve our national identity. Therefore, Nursultan Nazarbayev proposed to adopt the program “Tugan Zher”. In this area, history work in the field of education, ecology and landscaping, the study of regional history, the restoration of cultural and historical monuments and cultural objects of local scale are organized. This implies the following direction under the name “Sacred Geography of Kazakhstan”. It is necessary to link together in the national consciousness the complex of monuments around Ulytau and the Kozha Akhmet Yassauy mausoleum, ancient monuments of Taraz and Beket-Ata burial grounds, ancient complexes of eastern Kazakhstan and sacred places of Semirechye, and many other places as they all form the framework of national identity. Thus, according to the “Sacred Geography of Kazakhstan” project, 100 sacred objects were selected at the republic level and 500 at the regional level.

This concept is of fundamental importance, since national identity is a more stable and conservative category than economic progress. Modernization of culture implies the development of a civilized political culture and the strengthening of public institutions.

Respect for the environment, polite communication among each other, mercy, it would seem, elementary truths recognized by the whole society, but so far poorly perceived at the

individual level. Without cultivating high morality and a culture of pragmatism, we will not be able to inculcate them in children and future generations.

The main direction in the life of the nation is spiritual modernization. Because today's Kazakhstan is a new state, weighing all its actions and fully aware of the danger of imitation. The main drawback of Western models of modernization of the XX century in relation to the realities of our time was the fact that they transferred their unique experience to all nations and civilizations without considering their peculiarities. We, the builders of an independent Kazakhstan, believe in our potential and abilities. There is no doubt that "the first condition for the modernization of a new type is the preservation of its culture, its own national code" [4].

The six projects that are going to be implemented in the coming years are designed to ensure competitiveness and pragmatism, the preservation of national identity, the cult of knowledge, the evolutionary development of the country, and the openness of consciousness. They will contribute to the prosperity of the nation, the education of descendants, remembering their roots, but adapted to the new world, will bring the State of the Great Steppe to a new level of development, whose history goes back to antiquity and which today is building its future.

Literature

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