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The role of volunteer activity in the professional development of future social educators

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Abstract

Relevance. The relevance of the presented research is due to the fact that at the moment there are a limited number of publications on this topic, and the topic of volunteer and social activities is gaining popularity every year both in Kazakhstan and around the world. Modernisation of Kazakhstan's education, changes in socio-economic conditions in the country have led to the need to revise the system of training university students, who must have a high level of professional competence, be competitive, mobile, tolerant and ready to work in a modern, constantly changing society.

Purpose. The purpose of the presented research is to consider volunteer activity, to study this term, as well as to analyse the impact of volunteer activity on the formation of future social educators.

Methodology. The methodological basis of the presented research is a combination of various general scientific methods of cognition. The methods of information analysis and synthesis, the comparative method, as well as the method of induction and deduction were used in this study. At the final stage of the study, the method of systematic analysis of scientific literature related to the subject of the study was used.

Results. In the course of the study, it was determined that volunteering affects the formation of cognitive, affective, behavioural components of professional self-awareness of future social educators. Also, in the course of the study, the main directions of volunteer activity in educational institutions were identified, to which future social educators can be involved. Each of the directions was reviewed and analysed.

Conclusions. The practical value of the research lies in the fact that it can be used to develop a programme to attract students to volunteer activities, as well as to study and analyse the volunteer process.

Keywords: charity, personal development, free associations, non-governmental associations, special assistance.

Introduction

Modernisation of Kazakhstan's education, as well as changes in socio-economic conditions in the country, have led to the need to revise the system of training university students, who must have a high level of professional competence, be competitive, mobile, tolerant and ready to work in a modern, constantly changing society. A special role in this process is played by universities as cultural and

educational centres that directly interact with the younger generation and have a formative influence on the formation of the personality of a future specialist [1]. One of the most important tasks of the pedagogical university is to prepare a generation of professionally qualified and active specialists who know the specifics of interaction with various social groups and are capable of civilized relations with all subjects of the educational process. Today, much

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attention is paid to social specialists, especially social educators. This is due to the tasks of forming a professional orientation of a person who is able to activate their potential, demonstrate competencies, link their actions with the expected result, see the problems of a particular person and develop professional skills [2].

The specifics of the content of the professional activities of social educators undoubtedly determine the specifics of their training at the university. Formation of general and professional competencies set by the standards of the modern generation through the system of independent work in the classroom and outside the university, and through the forms of organisation of extracurricular activities of students. The volunteer movement can be designated as one of the forms of work aimed at solving important tasks for the formation of a number of key competencies that will undoubtedly ensure the personal and professional self-realisation of future social educators [3-5]. Historically, the beginning of volunteer movement can be traced back to the late 17th and early 19th centuries. However, the volunteer movement reached its peak after the outbreak of the First World War, when volunteers formed entire paramilitary detachments. The word "volunteer" comes from the French word "volontaire" because it means voluntary activity [6; 7].

Volunteers or voluntary organisations are free associations of people united by some special interest expressed in the organisation's programme. Such programmes are usually aimed at providing special assistance, services and are based on three basic principles: protecting the common interests of its members, joining the organisation only at the personal request of each of them; a non-governmental association, which, however, can notify the government about the needs and characteristics of its clients. Volunteer activity allows solving a variety of social problems. In most states, volunteering contributes to the formation of civil society and is considered a tool for creating social capital. By the actions of volunteers, large-scale actions and public events are held. The legal regulation of volunteer activity has gradually entered world politics. Each state, relying on its own social, economic and cultural criteria, uses its own modification of the regulation of voluntary activity [8-10]. Thanks to this, in most cases today, volunteers can rely on the regeneration of their expenses [11]. Volunteering is a completely new concept for Kazakhstan, although the very idea of social services is almost as old as the concept of "society". There have always been people in society for whom the way of self-realisation and communication with other people had to work for the benefit of the community in which this person lived. The history of volunteerism in Kazakhstan goes back more than thirty years. The term "volunteer" has changed a lot over the past thirty years. In the 1980s, "volunteers" travelled across countries and received money for their work. In the modern sense, volunteering in Kazakhstan is beginning to take shape as a field of activity consisting of non-profit, public and charitable organisations [12; 13]. The purpose of the presented research is to consider volunteer activity, to study this term, as well as to analyse the impact of volunteer activity on the formation of future social educators.

Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of the presented research is a combination of various general scientific methods of cognition. The methods of information analysis and synthesis, the comparative method, as well as the method of induction and deduction were used in this study. At the final stage of the study, the method of systematic analysis of scientific literature related to the subject of the study was used. In the course of the study, the method of information synthesis was used. Synthesis is the process of joining or combining previously disparate things or concepts into one whole or set. Synthesis is also a way of connecting the whole from functional parts, unlike the analytical method, the synthetic method is the division of the whole into functional parts. The study also used the method of information analysis. Analysis is the process of dividing a complex topic or object into smaller parts in order to gain a broader understanding of the topic or object presented. Methods of synthesis and analysis were used to summarise information about volunteer activities. Comparison can be characterised as a logical technique that is necessary in any cognitive activity: at different stages and at different levels, regardless of the subject. The comparison method can be characterised as a narrower term. Comparison can be used as a special research method only if the comparison procedure requires special training and special organisation for its effective implementation. Such a need usually arises when comparing complex objects and phenomena that are characterised by a large set of very different characteristics. The experience of comparative law shows that on the basis of the comparative method, it is possible to solve not only scientific and educational, but also important applied tasks. In particular, studies of the "reception" of law or, in other words, the transfer of legal experience from one legal system to another are successfully developing. Conducting such studies serves as an important incentive for the development of theoretical and methodological problems of comparative research in legal disciplines.

The methods of induction and deduction were also used in the study. The inductive method is a method of research and presentation in which there is a transition from the observed concrete facts to the allocation of principles, general provisions of the theory and the definition of patterns. Deduction is a way of thinking, the result of which is a logical conclusion, the truth of which guarantees the truth of the assumption. In addition, it is possible to define a logical and methodological device that ranges from the general to the particular in the process of thinking. In the course of the study, a survey of student youth (136 people) was conducted about the meaning of the concept of "volunteerism". The survey was conducted among young people in Astana and Almaty. Both female and male students were represented in the sample. The age of students ranged from 16 to 25 years. As already mentioned, a systematic analysis of the scientific literature was carried out at the final stage. The analysis of scientific literature is the most accessible and at the same time one of the most demanding research methods, as it requires a highly responsive performer and the ability to critically evaluate the reading in relation to the chosen research topic. Also, this method requires certain skills of working with literature: the ability to take notes, make notes and group

the collected material in accordance with the work plan. The main goal in the process of analysing literary sources is to collect scientific data on a specific topic, determine progress in the studied area of knowledge, consider existing views on the problem, outline prospects for research and formulate a working hypothesis. The analysis took into account the scientific research of scientists from the EU and Eastern European countries.

Results and Discussion

Scientists describe trends in the development of modern society as processes of globalisation, informatisation, acceleration of the introduction of new scientific discoveries, rapid updating of knowledge, the formation of civil society, the formation of a new cultural type of personality. At the same time, there is an increase in extremism, instability in the political, economic, social, socio-cultural spheres of society, a change in the value preferences of students. In these conditions, the education

system is aimed at identifying positive practices for the spiritual and moral development of young people, including volunteering [14-16]. The role and efforts of volunteers are recorded annually in reports on the development of civil society in the Public Chamber; a number of legislative decisions have been adopted and implemented to support the development of volunteerism; support for volunteerism is becoming a priority area of state youth and social policy in general as socio-economic development of the country [11]. According to a survey of students (136 people), the concept of "volunteerism" is associated with humanism, helping people in need, charity, as well as expressing participation in important events for the country, such as the Olympic Games. None of the respondents paid attention to the possibility of volunteering in the field of education. As a result of the survey, the following conclusions can be drawn: young people in Kazakhstan are not aware enough about the concept of "volunteerism", as well as about the opportunities that this type of activity can provide them.

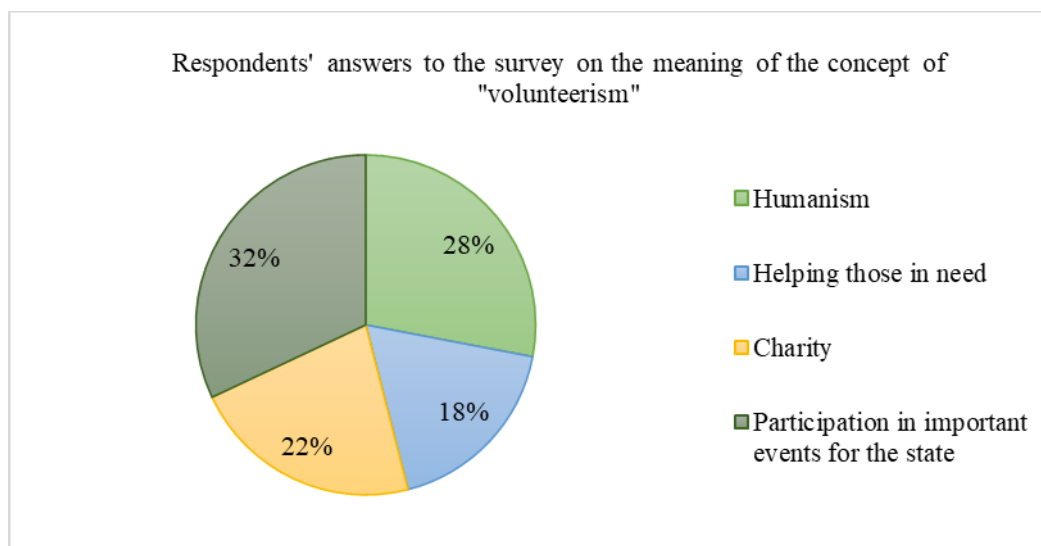


Figure 1. shows the results of students' answers to the question: "What does the concept of "volunteerism" mean?".

Figure 1 shows the percentage of respondents' responses.

Meanwhile, historical and pedagogical analysis shows that considerable experience of volunteering has been accumulated in the field of education. Currently, there is a revival of pedagogical volunteering in the activities of the children's and youth movement, in the field of additional education of teaching staff, etc.

In order to introduce the volunteer activity in educational institutions and its popularisation on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, it is necessary to develop a programme for its implementation. The main goal of the development of the volunteer movement in educational organisations is to unite the efforts of students and the public in solving the tasks of humanising the youth environment and providing comprehensive socio-psychological assistance and support to socially vulnerable categories of citizens [17; 18]. The educational space is an important area of volunteering, it helps people in one of the

most important areas, namely, in obtaining knowledge. This is free training in general and additional training programmes, organisation of master classes, scientific camps, expeditions and Olympiads. When building the processes of education, upbringing and development, it is important to take into account the specifics of the modern world, which is changing at an increasingly rapid pace, changes are accompanied by an increase in the amount of information. Unfortunately, researchers are faced with negative problems of educating the younger generation: infantilism, addiction, deviant behaviour, etc. [19]. To simplify the introduction of volunteering in educational institutions, it can be presented in the form of some groups (or directions). The main directions of volunteer activity in educational institutions are presented at Figure 2.



Figure 2. The main directions of volunteer activity in educational institutions

Social volunteering can be considered as student volunteering to help and support the elderly, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, orphans in orphanages, as well as children in difficult life situations. Volunteers help elderly people to cope with old age with dignity. In the lower grades, help is often needed to adapt children to school life, assimilate educational materials, help classroom teachers organise holiday games and prepare for the holidays. Volunteer students can attend classes in primary schools, entertainment workshops for children, sports events and environmental quizzes [20-22]. One of the main areas of volunteering can be considered environmental volunteering. Volunteers actively participate in tree planting activities, help in specially protected natural areas: clean up garbage, participate in the construction of small architectural objects, etc. They organise meetings with schoolchildren on environmental issues, collect information, collect signatures, participate in international programmes and much more. Volunteering in a public organisation helps people find like-minded people, friends, gain experience in the field of ecology and contribute to the protection of the Earth's nature. Volunteer students can participate in such areas of environmental volunteering as: preparation and implementation of projects on separate waste management, cleanliness days, planting trees, cleaning parks, forests, reservoirs, helping homeless animals (placing animals in shelters, finding new owners for animals), making birdhouses, feeding birds [23].

Sports volunteers help in carrying out sports events. Sports volunteers take part in events of different scales and play different roles in it. They help to ensure the perfect organisation of competitions, work with athletes, spectators and accompanying teams, journalists, provide a comfortable life and rest for guests of sports competitions. Meetings of delegations, arbitration competitions, organisation of sports events, observation of sports events, promotion of a healthy lifestyle among children and adults is the main work of a sports volunteer [24-26]. One of the most interesting areas of volunteering is the integration of volunteers into cultural volunteering. A cultural volunteer helps to organise large-scale cultural and entertainment events, work with museums and galleries, communicate with visitors and compile catalogues. Volunteers in museums and libraries usually work with visitors, help in organising various educational and concert events, collect external information and much more. They receive many advantages: invitations to the opening of exhibitions, free entrance to the museum, access to museum programmes and other privileges [27; 28]. Civic volunteering includes assistance in organising large-scale mass events (forums,

voting days, meetings with politicians, etc.). Volunteers are responsible for meetings, communication with the administration, representatives of the state and public organisations dealing with civil law issues [29].

Volunteering is becoming an important tool for the formation of an active civic position among students and the formation of their sense of responsibility. Student volunteering as an effective social practice helps to overcome such serious risks in the youth environment as: the growth of consumer trends and the spread of social passivity, a decrease in work ethics, a decrease of the meaning of work ("better consumption"), the choice of virtual reality. Volunteering promotes: communication and the desire to be socially useful to other people, strengthens the sense of duty, allows applying knowledge, skills, talent and abilities, make friends and belong to a group, satisfies the need for mercy, introduces kindness, dedication, participation in social change, arouses the desire to take initiative, develop new projects and gain experience. Volunteering arouses a desire to demonstrate leadership qualities and forms students' ability to work in a team, increases professional interest in social activities, satisfies the need for additional information, contacts, skills opportunities, increases the need to acquire special knowledge and skills necessary for life and work in the family, including where elderly people, disabled people, patients with diseases requiring special treatment live [20]. Thus, volunteering is an important part of modern society, which should become a style and way of life. In modern conditions, volunteering is extremely important, because volunteering has deep historical roots in Kazakhstan. Helping those in need is one of the most important provisions of Kazakhstan's ideology. Volunteering has many prospects for members of voluntary organisations and for society as a whole [1].

It is expected that as a result of the implementation of the programme for the introduction of volunteer programmes, students will develop such personal qualities and competencies as: the desire for self-knowledge and self-improvement, the desire to work selflessly for the benefit of society, the ability to determine ways to improve their lives and the lives of others, leadership and social interaction. Students' participation in the volunteer movement contributes to changing the outlook of the students themselves and benefits the community and the volunteers themselves. The awareness of one's own personal potential, the manifestation of one's abilities, the realisation of human destiny should become the leading motives for a person's participation in serving society. Through volunteering, members of the movement develop

their abilities, satisfy the need for communication and self-esteem, realise their usefulness and need, actually follow their moral principles and discover the spiritual side of life. The systematic development and support of volunteerism as a social value and at the same time a unique system of knowledge and technologies in the field of human resource development is designated as one of the most effective and efficient tools for solving problems that create conditions for the active responsible participation of young people of all ages in solving social problems [12; 30-32].

Many researchers from all over the world have studied the problem of integrating young people and students into volunteer activities, as well as the significance of this activity for them. In the context of the presented research, it is important to consider some of the publications on this topic. Article of Ye. Paklina [33], is devoted to the analysis of volunteer activity in universities. The author explores the importance of effective motivation and involvement of students in the volunteer process. A wide range of opportunities for participation in volunteer projects at universities is analysed. The progressive dynamics of the development of volunteering at universities is considered in detail, the pros and cons of this process are revealed. The author constructively characterises the steady trend of student youth participation in volunteer projects and programs aimed at broad public benefit, the development of creative principles, the implementation of creative ideas. Participation in volunteer projects constructively changes the moral and psychological attitudes of each student, which is an important factor in the educational process: social activity is created and developed to change and transform the surrounding reality, communication and organisational skills, self-confidence and responsibility are improved, leadership skills and abilities are acquired [34]. Volunteerism is currently a growing international trend. For example, the United Nations Volunteers programme contributes to peace and development by promoting volunteerism worldwide, encouraging partners to include volunteerism in development programmes, and mobilising an increasing number and diversity of volunteers. The dynamics of the development of student youth's interest in participating in volunteer projects and events is shown. Effective conditions and methods of involving students in the volunteer movement of the university have been created.

The article of L. Aigubov and K. Khadzhialiev [35] discusses the current problems of volunteering in the Republic of Dagestan, analyses the experience of volunteering, organisational forms and directions of their activities, motives for participating in volunteering and the impact of volunteer initiatives on self-control and self-realisation of young people. Theoretical and empirical data, the main scientific results obtained by the author, presented in the article, show that the participation of students in voluntary socially significant activities provides the most intensive development of their social activity, since socially significant activities meet individual needs. And if this type of activity is properly organised, it ensures the formation of a suitable motivational sphere and the area of individual needs when there is a need for self-expression as an individual. It provides a creative approach to the common cause, interest in other people, the desire to do good. The survey of

participants of public associations in universities conducted by the authors clearly showed that their activities are similar in terms of interests, are of a one-time nature, that is, there is no definite activity of the system. One of the most effective ways of organising volunteerism, which can become an impetus for the development of volunteerism on a massive scale, is the creation of volunteer associations at universities. This will make it possible to systematically solve problems involving students in socially significant activities.

M. Maznichenko and G. Papazyan [36] in their research note that in connection with the implementation of large-scale sports projects in Russia in recent years, especially the 2014 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games, student volunteering has become an integral part of higher education. Volunteering remains a key agenda today, including in preparation for the 2018 FIFA World Cup (Federation Internationale de Football Association) in Russia. Recent studies have shown a high potential for the development of volunteerism. However, an analysis of university practice shows that students practically do not use it, since the pedagogical conditions necessary for this do not have a scientific basis and are not created in universities. The purpose of their article is to describe the conditions of personal and professional growth of students in the conditions of volunteer activity, the development of these universal and professional competencies and civic qualities. The article Yu. Kudinova [1] analyses the impact of volunteering on the professional development and formation of the professional status of pedagogical university students. The article presents the experience of Voronezh State Pedagogical University in the field of volunteering, as well as comparative results of surveys for students on the impact of the role of volunteering on their formation as future teachers. In conclusion, the author notes that volunteer students have a stronger professional status, are ready to work with large categories of children, are ready to engage in social activities impartially and believe in establishing contact with a child. Thus, the participation of students in volunteer activities affects their personal development and the formation of professional status and is also an important element in the training of future teachers.

A. Bobrova et al. [12] note that the relevance of the problem under study is due to the need to include volunteer activities in the structure of professional education of future teachers, contributing to the formation of important socio-cultural values. The importance of including this component in the process of higher education is emphasised in the Concept of Volunteering in the Russian Federation in the letter of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated September 11, 2020 "On the inclusion of educational modules on volunteering and interaction with the public". The purpose of the study is aimed at identifying the components and mechanisms of the formation of socio-cultural values in future teachers through volunteer activities. The authors present the leading theoretical and methodological approaches to the formation of socio-cultural values (axiological values, systemic actions focused on personality, competencies) and key vectors and components that allow determining the level of their formation for future teachers. The competent approach is

characterised as basic in terms of the formation of empirical skills and the development of socio-cultural components. This approach is especially important in the context of the introduction of federal state standards of higher education of the next generation, ensuring the integration of disciplines that ensure the formation of socio-cultural values of the personality of the future teacher in the education system. The article also identifies the leading methods of problem research that allow evaluating motivational, cognitive and reflexive components, as well as identifying the ratio of components, criteria and indicators of the formation of socio-cultural values. The practical significance of the study lies in the identification of the main mechanisms for the formation of socio-cultural values in future teachers, among which the authors identified the placement of students in volunteer teams.

The article of A. Vasilyeva and T. Koryakina [37] is devoted to theoretical and practical aspects of the study of the role of volunteering in the professional development of future teachers. Analysis of volunteer activity of students of the Ammosov North-Eastern Federal University (Russia, Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)) studies their motivation for volunteering through a survey. It turned out that volunteering of future teachers in the process of teaching volunteer courses, practice, preparation of scientific papers, participation in socially significant projects significantly expands knowledge about the chosen profession, stimulates increased motivation to master the profession, creates adequate self-esteem, increases the personal and professional qualities of future teachers. The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of using the results of research in organising volunteer activities at universities. The study defines the conditions for organising volunteer activities at the university as the basis for the professional development of a teacher.

In the article of V. Bocsi et al. [38] the motives of volunteer work and labour values are considered in the context of higher education in the cross-border region of Central and Eastern Europe. The purpose of the article is to identify the existing links between various types of volunteering and labour values among young people. In the theoretical section, the authors considered the definition of volunteerism in the education system, the types and motives of student volunteerism and, finally, the relationship between the values of work and voluntary work of students. In the empirical section, they created cluster groups based on the motives of student volunteering and studied the differences between countries. Then the factor structure of students' work values was revealed and the relationship between cluster groups and factors was analysed using variance analysis. Five cluster groups were identified: "careerists with postmodern traits", "unmotivated", "highly motivated", "volunteers in an anti-volunteer environment" and the group "help for a new type of volunteers". There were only minor differences between countries, as most respondents are characterised by mixed motives. An interesting result is that the most frequent group are "volunteers in an anti-volunteer environment" in all the countries studied, especially in Ukraine, so the culture of volunteering is not popular enough in this region of Central and Eastern Europe. As for the relationship between work values and volunteerism, the authors found

that these two areas (work values and volunteerism) are closely related.

In their article J. Dean [39] argues that informal volunteering (unstructured dedication of one's time to helping friends, neighbours, or the community) is ignored or insufficiently studied in research and policy. With data often showing higher levels of informal volunteering among women, people of colour, working-class communities and other often discriminated against groups, and qualitative research demonstrating the value of informal volunteering in poorer communities, this positioning serves to reproduce dominant narratives around volunteering. Using Bourdieu's critical theory, developed mainly by British working-class feminist scholars, the article contributes to non-profit literature by showing how such a formulation increases the legitimacy of middle-class cultures and delegitimises working-class cultures, especially in the current neoliberal conjuncture, when the experience of volunteering is encouraged to be used as a tool of distinction and employment. However, the article warns against conceptualising informal volunteering within the existing formal structures of volunteering, as this can further undermine the life of the community.

The article of N. Klimentyeva et al. [40] is devoted to the problem of formation of professional confidence of students of pedagogical disciplines. It is noted that professional self-consciousness is a complex dynamic formation and part of the self-consciousness of the individual, the formation of which is influenced by the professional environment and the active participation of the individual in professional activities. An important stage in the development of a person's professional self-confidence is obtaining a professional education. The authors believe that the involvement of students in volunteer activities contributes to the formation of professional self-awareness. The concept of "volunteerism" and the experience of organising student volunteering in the Republic of Buryatia are analysed. The article presents a system of work on the formation of professional self-awareness of students, which consists of two stages: preparation for volunteer activities, participation of students in professionally oriented volunteer activities. The effectiveness of this work in shaping the cognitive, affective and behavioural components of future teachers' professional self-awareness has been proven.

Conclusions

In the context of the study, it was determined that the modernisation of Kazakhstan's education, changes in socio-economic conditions in the country led to the need to revise the system of training university students who should have a high level of professional competence, be competitive, mobile, tolerant and ready to work in a modern, constantly changing society. The systematic development and support of volunteerism as a social value and at the same time a unique system of knowledge and technologies in the field of human resource development is designated as one of the most effective and efficient tools for solving problems, creating conditions for the active responsible participation of young people of all ages in solving social problems. The main goal of the development

of the volunteer movement in educational organisations is to unite the efforts of students and the public in solving the tasks of humanising the youth environment and providing comprehensive socio-psychological assistance and support to socially vulnerable categories of citizens.

Volunteering is becoming an important tool for the formation of an active civic position among students and a sense of responsibility. Student volunteering as an effective social practice helps to overcome such serious risks in the youth environment as: the growth of consumer trends and the spread of social passivity, a decrease in work ethics, a decrease in the meaning of work ("better consumption"), the choice of virtual reality by the younger generation. In the course of the study, it was determined that volunteering affects the formation of cognitive, affective, behavioural components of professional self-awareness of future social educators. Also, in the course of the study, the main directions of volunteer activity in educational institutions were identified, to which future social educators can be involved. Each of the directions

was reviewed and analysed. At the final stage of the study, the method of systematic analysis of scientific literature related to the subject of the study was used. The practical value of the research lies in the fact that it can be used to develop a programme to attract students to volunteer activities, as well as to study and analyse the volunteer process.

5. The necessity was shown of including this course in the structure of students' educational programmes as an integral part of a specialised block aimed at developing innovative thinking and entrepreneurial skills.

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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Роль волонтерської діяльності у професійному становленні майбутніх соціальних педагогів

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Анотація

Актуальність. Актуальність представленого дослідження обумовлена тим, що на даний момент існує обмежена кількість публікацій з даної тематики, а тема волонтерської та соціальної діяльності з кожним роком набирає все більшої популярності як в Казахстані, так і в усьому світі. Модернізація казахстанської освіти, зміна соціально-економічних умов в країні призвели до необхідності перегляду системи підготовки студентів вищих навчальних закладів, які повинні володіти високим рівнем професійної компетентності, бути конкурентоспроможними, мобільними, толерантними і готовими до роботи в сучасному, постійно мінливому суспільстві.

Мета. Метою представленого дослідження є розгляд волонтерської діяльності, вивчення цього терміну, а також аналіз впливу волонтерської діяльності на формування майбутніх соціальних педагогів.

Методологія. Методологічною основою представленого дослідження є сукупність різноманітних загальнонаукових методів пізнання. У дослідженні використано методи аналізу та синтезу інформації, порівняльний метод, а також метод індукції та дедукції. На завершальному етапі дослідження використано метод системного аналізу наукової літератури, пов'язаної з темою дослідження.

Результати. У ході дослідження було визначено, що волонтерська діяльність впливає на формування когнітивного, афективного, поведінкового компонентів професійної самосвідомості майбутніх соціальних педагогів. Також у ході дослідження було визначено основні напрями волонтерської діяльності в закладах освіти, до яких можуть бути залучені майбутні соціальні педагоги. Кожен з напрямів було розглянуто та проаналізовано.

Висновки. Практична цінність дослідження полягає в тому, що воно може бути використане для розробки програми залучення студентів до волонтерської діяльності, а також для вивчення та аналізу волонтерського процесу.

Ключові слова: благодійність, розвиток особистості, вільні об'єднання, неурядові об'єднання, спеціальна допомога.