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The impact of "self-knowledge" subject on social-psychological characteristics of pupils' identity

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Abstract

Reforming of an educational system in Kazakhstan includes the variety of educational projects. First lady of Kazakhstan S.A.Nazarbayeva's project on moral-spiritually education "Self-knowledge" is actively implementing today. The "Self-knowledge" subject could have an impact on social-psychological characteristics of pupils' identity, which requires using valuable aspects of education in professional development of future specialists. Studying the influence of "Self-knowledge" subject on social and psychological characteristics of pupils' identity. Special methods were used in present study: A questionnaire on civic consciousness; Test for determination of communicative type of behavior of L. Michelson (adapted by Yu.Z.Gilbukha); the test of self-updating (SAT) of A.V. Lazukin (adapted by N. F. Kalina); Sishor's technique for group unity index. The present study reflects several findings: pupils who studied "Self-knowledge" subject showed high rates in competence-based type of behavior and low indices in scales of dependent and aggressive types of behavior. They have higher level of consciousness and self-assessment, as well as high indices of group unity index. The conducted research showed that the level of civic consciousness, love to the homeland, patriotism, competence-based type of behavior, the high level of consciousness and a self-assessment, the high level of group unity are more applicable for pupils who studied "Self-knowledge" subject. Thus, the subject "Self-knowledge" has influence on social and psychological characteristics of pupils' identity.

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1. Introduction

For the practical decision to reforming of an education system in Kazakhstan the complex works directed on improvement of both a substantial, and procedural basis of the organization of educational process today.

However all these measures won't be able to achieve desirable result if the role of moral and spiritual education isn't strengthened, essentially new approach to increase of moral culture of younger generation won't be created (O.H. Aimaganbetova, 2007).

In the practical solution of this problem the leading role belongs to the Project of the first lady of Kazakhstan Sara Alpyskyzy Nazarbayeva (2010) on moral spiritually education. The subject offered by first lady, with the name "Self-knowledge" actively takes root today as in system of secondary education. In this regard studying of influence of the maintenance of the subject "Self-knowledge" on social and psychological features of the identity of pupils represents special relevance today.

2. Purpose and Methods of the study

The main purpose of this article is to study influence of the subject "Self-knowledge" on social and psychological characteristics of the identity of pupils. The pupils of Kazakh-Turkish lyceum and secondary school of Almaty participated our research. As a subject social and psychological characteristics of the identity of pupils were aimed. The theoretical basis of our study is the concept of spiritual and moral education "Self-knowledge" offered by S. Nazarbayeva (2010).

3. Reserch methods

Special methods were used in present study:

- 1) A questionnaire on civic consciousness;
- 2) Test for determination of communicative type of behavior of L. Michelson (adapted by Yu.Z.Gilbukha) (U.M. Zhukov, 1990);
- 3) the test of self-updating (SAT) of A.V. Lazukin (adapted by N. F. Kalina) (Lazukin et al., 2012);
- 4) Sishor's technique for group unity index (Fetiskin et al., 2012).

4. Findings

With the purpose to investigate the level of civic consciousness of pupils there were conducted special questionnaire. Results of the analysis of the data obtained during a questionnaire on determination of level of civic consciousness of pupils are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Average values of civic consciousness levels among pupils

	Total quantity of pupils	%	Mean age
High level of civic consciousness	42	28,5%	13
Middle level of civic consciousness	42	45,2%	13
Low level of civic consciousness	42	26,3%	13

From table 1 it is visible that for 45,2% of pupils the middle level of civic consciousness is applicable, whereas the high level of expressiveness is applicable for 28,5%, which confirms that pupils express moderate, middle level of civic stand which peculiar to teenagers of 13 years old, during this period of life they interested in communication with their friends rather than in subjects of global character. We will note that the lowest indicator of civic consciousness level is characteristic for 26,3% of pupils that is an indicator of the fact that pupils don't feel their belonging to the state and aren't interested what occurs in the country.