BULLETIN OF NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

ISSN 1991-3494

Volume 5, Number 387 (2020), 270 – 274

https://doi.org/10.32014/2020.2518-1467.168

UDC 291.17

N. L. Seitakhmetova¹, D. U. Kussainov², Z. K. Ayupova³, G. Kuttybekkyzy², M. M. Nurov²

¹National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan; ²Kazakh National Pedagogical University named after Abai, Almaty, Kazakhstan; ³Kazakh National Agrarian University, Almaty, Kazakhstan. E-mail: nseytakhmetova@bk.ru, daur958@mail.ru, zaure567@yandex.ru, guskoni 92@mail.ru, markhabat-nur@mail.ru

THE ESSENCE AND CONTENT OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Abstract. Islamic education is the component of the educational process in post secular society, because the post secularity today acquires another sense than in the last century. Post secularity as the continuation of the secular process in the modern historical, sociocultural and political processes was found as an epoch, involving the secular educational projects in the modern time. If in the past century theology education was distanced from pragmatism of the secular educational practices, finding them too utilitarian and maintenance of man in the world; today theologies, designing the religious education, enter the modern scientific secular dialogues in the standardized programs of education. Criticism of the secular education was related to the problem of crisis of the western thinking. The well-known thinkers of the West declared about this crisis.

Key words: education, philosophy of education, secular education, Islamic education, secularization, modernization of religious education, model of education, religious sphere, theological education, ideology.

The relevance of the topic. In the modern conditions the Republic of Kazakhstan pays more and more attention to the Islamic education. Islamic education, as one of the fundamental phenomena in the educational practice, is developed in the form of dialogical attitude, projecting modern thinking, avoiding the Western model of education, which is increasingly criticized by the experts in this field [1, p.19]. But we are not criticizing Western models of education; we are just trying to clarify the question of the ontological meaning of the education and its content.

The goal is to reveal the ontological meaning of Islamic education and its aimed to training the professional specialist, developing his ability to think, including critical thinking. In Islamic education there is an attitude of openness that promotes and "provokes" reflection and communication. Developing the ability to communicate is another task that is being implemented in Islamic educational practice. Building a dialogue between the people in Islamic educational practice is aimed at achieving agreement, mutual understanding, the center of the dialogue is "You", not "Me", while in the Western theory of communication, "I" prevails. This determines the difference in the ways of thinking of Eastern and Western people.

For a broad discussion on this issue, it is necessary to involve secular scientists and theologians to develop alternative strategies and conceptual teaching methods. Globalization processes contributed to the understanding of world civilization as a single planetary process, in which education also acquired a global character.

When modeling Islamic education in a post-secular society, we must keep in mind new fundamental attitudes in the Humanities of the world science [2, p. 199]. Yes, however, Islamic education in the era of information technology is carried out in accordance with the new technologies and the needs of modern

ISSN 1991-3494 5. 2020

Islamic people. The discourses of Islamic education should focus on modern techniques, in order to be "modernized" [3, p.58]. To solve them it is necessary to reveal the ultimate meanings of education. Fundamental approaches to education should be carried out from the standpoint of philosophy; this is how it is possible to reveal the content, subject of education and consistency. The philosophy of education in Islam differs from other trends in this area: from the American-pragmatic, non - Marxist, pedagogical-anthropological and post-modernist ethical dominant and dialogism. The foundations of the educational system laid by Comenius, Pestalozzi, Froebel, Herbart, and Humboldt represent classical educational models in our time. Since the development of classical German philosophy, education has become the subject of deep philosophical reflection from the standpoint of the classical methodology.

In the humanitarian practice of mankind the philosophy and education are two concepts that clarify the ultimate meanings of being and reveal of human ontology [4, p.21].

That is why the philosophy of education is formed into the separate direction of the humanities in the context of studying and teaching philosophy, pedagogy, anthropology, and cultural studies. About the owl noted the great Abay Kunanbayev [5, p.21]. The pluralism of discursive practices in education are implemented through the techniques, such as deconstruction, transgression, trans dimensional, palimpsest, etc.

Materials and methods of research. The research methodology is based on a dialectical method, freed from materialistic or idealistic monism and based on a pluralistic, multilinear interdependence of all social phenomena. We also used the method of dialectical interdependence and interaction of methods: theoretical and empirical, historical and logical, induction and deduction in the study of the formation and development of education in the world philosophical heritage, which takes into account the main ideas of Plato, Aristotle, Abu Nasr al-Farabi and other classics of world philosophy on the problems of anthropology and education. The method of structural and functional analysis, which has been tested and justified for a long time in the Humanities in Western countries, was also used [6, p.16].

Education in Kazakhstan, and in any society is the most important problem, and the future of the country depends on its solution. Religious education, especially Islamic education, is now involved into the range of political problems. The politicization of Islamic education levels its ontological meaning [7, p.30]. This is why the question of Islamic education begins with the question of reforming education in General, and of reforming Islamic education, in particular.

Research results. Spiritual education cannot be realized by the means of science by itself. Postmodernism has not destroyed the meaning of life; rather it is a product of an era, in which the meaning of life has been lost. Spiritual experience is something that, according to postmodernism, is superfluous for a person living in a "network maze" (U. Eco), because no experience can be support in the world in which "God died" (F. Nietzsche). Full freedom of the plural positions of the modern education opens up the possibility to create an infinite number of them along with the previous, quantitatively limited. And in such circumstances, accepting or rejecting the position will not make the significant difference. The problem of alienation, which since the 30-s of the twentieth century has been the focus of Western philosophy, is declared by postmodernists to be devoid of any meaning, and therefore the problem of alienated education has lost its relevance and meaning.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990-s began the religious stage of the religious revival, which was supported by the authorities, since the collapse of the Soviet power has started, and Communist ideology and religion could help fill this ideological vacuum. Another inevitable process since independence has been the migration of religious missionaries from South Korea, the United States, and India. However, the share of "international" religious movements (followers of Jehovah, Krishna, etc.) among the indigenous population, most of which referred themselves as representatives of the Muslim faith, was insignificant. Diplomatic relations with the countries of the Islamic world have led to the penetration of various currents into the territory of Kazakhstan. It is known that diplomatic relations between Kazakhstan and the number of Islamic States (Pakistan, Libya, Egypt, etc.) were founded in 1992. Establishing and developing relationships in the first five years of independence opened up new opportunities for the foreign missionaries. Missionary missions, due to the weak social status of the state, successfully penetrated the country, replenishing their ranks with young Kazakhstanis [8, p.81]. The main type of sponsorship, in contrast to the previous one, provided free secondary and higher education (in some cases, providing dormitories for non-resident students). Some students were able to study in Egypt, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Turkey for free. Some students, especially those who were educated in Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, treated religion with the certain fanaticism, and observed the rites with

fanatical strictness, which was characteristic of the Khan-balit school (mazkhab), rather than the Hanafi school - traditional for the Kazakh people, which includes Muslim representatives of Kazakhstan [9, p.91]. According to the number of religious scholars, Khan-balit mazkhab, like Wahhabism, does not exclude the idea of religious extremism and Islamic fundamentalism, seeks to overthrow the secular power and establish the religious one. The main current of Islam in the country is the Hanafi school, whose followers are not only the indigenous population-Kazakhs, but also Uighurs, Uzbeks and others [10, p.5]. Other adherents of Sunni Islam, but the Shafi'i mazkhab are Chechens. Despite the fact that the mazkhab is not officially registered, the mosque in Almaty has been opened in 1998. On the territory of the South Kazakhstan region, Sufism continues to develop and replenish its ranks, whose followers worship Kh.A. Yassaui and perform "Hajj" to his mausoleum, located in Turkestan.

Conclusion. In the conclusion we would like to note that the classical system of education that arose in the context of Islamic faith under the influence of reformist ideas, acquires the modernist in the light of contemporary realities, updating any new problems, but always remains its unchanged the meaning is moral, which is the paradigm for the exercise of a person. "Education" and "morality" in the concept of Islamic education are identical concepts, there is no doubt that the person, studying the Koran and Sunnah, natural Sciences and Humanities will be the moral person, since religious education is not only teaching religion, but it is learning the connection with God. Everyone knows that the Muslim world was the huge communicative educational space, where representatives of different nationalities lived, studied and philosophized.

Н. Л. Сейтахметова 1 , Д. Ө. Құсайынов 2 , З. К. Аюнова 3 , Г. Құттыбекқызы 2 , М. М. Нұров 2

¹Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық ғылым академиясы, Алматы, Қазақстан;
²Абай атындағы Қазақ ұлттық педагогикалық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан;
³Қазақ ұлттық аграрлық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан;

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ИСЛАМДЫҚ БІЛІМНІҢ МӘНІ МЕН МАЗМҰНЫ: ТЕОРИЯЛЫҚ-ӘДІСНАМАЛЫҚ НЕГІЗДЕРІ

Аннотация. Ислам білімі – постсекулярлы қоғамдағы білім беру үрдісінің құрамдас бөлігі, өйткені бүгінгі таңда постсекулярлылық өткен ғасырға қарағанда түбегейлі өзге мағынаға ие. Постсекулярлылық казіргі тарихи, элеуметтік-мәдени және саяси процестерде секулярлы процестің жалғасы ретінде діни білім беруді жаңғырту және оны қазіргі заманғы зайырлы білім беру жобаларына тарту іс жүзіндегі әдіс ретінде пайда болды. Егер өткен жүзжылдықта теологиялық білім беру зайырлы білім беру практикаларының прагматизмінен, оларды тым утилитарлы және элемдегі адамның мәні мен мақсаты туралы мәселеден алып шығатын болса, бүгінде теологтар діни білім беруді үлгілеп, заманауи ғылыми, зайырлы дискурстарды стандартталған оқыту бағдарламаларына енгізеді. Зайырлы білім беруді сынау батыстық ойлау дағдарысының мәселесімен байланысты болды. Бұл дағдарыс туралы батыс ойшылдары мәлімдеген болатын. Қазақстан Республикасында азаматтардың шет елдерде теологиялық білім алуын қатаң реттеуге бағытталған заң күшіне енді. Оны қабылдау бастамашылары осылайша қазақстандық дін қызметкерлерінің қатарын жалған дінтанушылардан, ал қоғам жалған діни идеялардан тазартудан үмітті. Бұл шараны Қазақстан қоғамы бірауыздан қолдаған. Ол түсінікті жағдай, өйткені азаматтарымыздың бөтен діни дәстүрлермен әуестенуі рұқсат етілген шектен шығып, одан да қауіпті формаларға ие бола бастайды. Кейбір сарапшылар бұл үдерісті бақылауға алған. Отыз жыл бұрын көптеген мәселелерге байланысты елімізде діни бағыттағы жекелеген сенім иелерінің болғаны бәрімізге белгілі. Бірақ сол кезде халықтың дінге деген қызығушылығы артып, мемлекетке осы салада тәртіп орнату үшін арнайы заң қабылдауға және тіпті тұтас министрлік құруға тура келеді деп кім болжай алды? Қазақстан азаматтарының 90%-ға жуығы өздерін діндарларға жатқызады, олардың 70-тен астамы мұсылмандарға жатады. Бірақ олардың кейбіреулері ғана осы дінді шын мәнінде түсінеді және шынайы исламды радикалды жалған діндерден ажыратуға қабілетті. «Қазақстан мұсылмандары діни басқармасының Астанадағы кеңсесінде Египет Араб республикасы эл-Азһар университетіне қарасты имамдардың білімін жетілдіру курсына жолдама алған имамдармен кездесу өтті» деп хабарлайды («Нұр Астана» орталық мешітінің баспасөз қызметінен). Соңғылардың арасында тегін діни білім іздеу арқылы елден еш кедергісіз кеткен, ал кейін дипломмен бірге бөтен дәстүр мен идеологияны алып келген ISSN 1991-3494 5. 2020

біздің отандастарымыз да көп. Алғаш рет шетелдік теологиялық білім беруге тыйым салу қажеттілігі діни саладағы мемлекеттік саясат тұжырымдамасында жазылған. Ол діни қызмет және діни бірлестіктер туралы жаңа заң жобасын дайындау кезінде ерекше идеологиялық негіз болды. Демек, ондағы нормалардың, оның ішінде шетелдік жоғары оқу орындарында оқуға тыйым салатын нормалардың негізділігіне қатысты күмән болмауы тиіс.

Түйін сөздер: білім беру, білім беру философиясы, зайырлы білім беру, ислам білімі, секуляризация, діни білім беруді жаңғырту, білім беру моделі, діни сала, теологиялық білім беру, идеология.

Н. Л. Сейтахметова¹, Д. У. Кусаинов², З. К. Аюпова³, Г. Куттыбеккызы², М. М. Нуров²

¹Национальная академия наук Республика Казахстан, Алматы, Казахстан; ²Казахский национальный педагогический университет им. Абая, Алматы, Казахстан; ³Казахский национальный аграрный университет, Алматы, Казахстан

СУЩНОСТЬ И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ИСЛАМСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН: ТЕОРЕТИКО-МЕТОДОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ

Аннотация. Исламское образование - составляющая часть образовательного процесса в постсекулярном обществе, поскольку постсекулярность сегодня приобретает кардинально иной смысл, нежели в прошлом веке. Постсекулярность как продолжение секулярного процесса в современных исторических, социокультурных и политических процессах обретается как эпоха, в которой практически произошла модернизация религиозного образования и вовлечение его в светские образовательные проекты современности. И если еще в прошлом столетии теологическое образование дистанцировалось от прагматизма светских образовательных практик, находя их слишком утилитарными и уводящими от вопроса о смысле и назначении человека в мире, то сегодня теологи, моделируя религиозное образование, вводят современные научные, светские дискурсы в стандартизированные программы обучения. Критика светского образования была связана с проблемой кризиса западного мышления. Об этом кризисе заявляли известные мыслители Запада. В Республике Казахстан вступил в силу закон, призванный жестко регулировать получение гражданами теологического образования за рубежом. Инициаторы его принятия надеются таким образом очистить ряды казахстанских священнослужителей от псевдопроповедников, а общество - от псевдорелигиозных идей. Данная мера - одна из тех, которую казахстанская общественность поддержала чуть ли не единогласно. Оно и понятно: увлечение наших граждан чужими религиозными традициями начинает выходить за рамки допустимого и приобретать все более опасные формы. Как считают некоторые эксперты, если бы этот процесс взяли под контроль еще лет тридцать назад, то многих проблем, связанных с религиозной ориентацией отдельных верующих в нашей стране, можно было бы избежать. Но кто в то время вообще мог предположить, что интерес населения к религии возрастет настолько, что государству придется принимать специальные законы для наведения порядка в этой сфере и даже создавать целое министерство? Согласно статистике, около 90 % граждан Казахстана относят себя к верующим, из них более 70 – к мусульманам. Но проблема в том, что лишь единицы из них действительно разбираются в тонкостях этой религии и способны отличить истинный ислам от радикальных псевдоучений. Остальные, как правило, плывут по течению и верят тем, кто более красноречив и убедителен. Этим давно и успешно пользуются разного рода вербовщики и псевдопроповедники. Среди последних как раз таки много наших сограждан, которые когда-то беспрепятственно уезжали из страны в поисках бесплатных религиозных знаний, а обратно вместе с дипломами привозили чужие традиции и чужую идеологию. Впервые необходимость запрета на зарубежное теологическое образование была прописана в Концепции государственной политики в религиозной сфере. Она стала своеобразной идеологической основой при подготовке нового законопроекта о религиозной деятельности и религиозных объединениях, который, кстати, прошел серьезнейшую общественную дискуссию. Следовательно, сомнений относительно обоснованности содержащихся в нем норм, в том числе запрещающих обучение в зарубежных вузах, быть не должно.

Ключевые слова: образование, философия образования, светское образование, исламское образование, секуляризация, модернизация религиозного образования, модель образования, религиозная сфера, теологическое образование, идеология.

Данная статья публикуется по материалам научно-исследовательского проекта «Исламоведение как диалогический проект гуманитарной науки: дискурс и праксис Казахстана и Франции».

Information about authors:

Seitakhmetova N.L., corresponding member of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Chief Researcher of the Institute of Philosophy, Politology and Religion of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Science in Philosophy, Almaty, Kazakhstan; nseytakhmetova@bk.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7583-5406

Kussainov D.U., Doctor of Science in Philosophy, Professor, Kazakh national pedagogical University named after Abai, Almaty, Kazakhstan; daur958@mail.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4274-5986

Ayupova Z.K., Doctor of Science in Law, Professor of Law, Kazakh National Agrarian University, Almaty, Kazakhstan; zaure567@yandex.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5925-1619

Kuttybekkyzy G. Doctoral student, Kazakh national pedagogical University named after Abai, Almaty, Kazakhstan; guskoni_92@mail.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0018-1871

Nurov M.M. Doctoral student, Professor, Kazakh national pedagogical University named after Abai, Almaty, Kazakhstan; markhabat-nur@mail.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1219-3298

REFERENCES

- [1] Seitakhmetova N.L. Philosophy of Islamic education: history and modernity. Almaty, 2019.
- [2] Satershinov B.M. Islamic education in Kazakhstan: history and modernity // Adam alemi. 2017. Vol. 71, N 1. P. 199-207.
- [3] Seitakhmetova N.L. The problem of the perfect man in falsafah, Sufism and Kabbalah // In the book: The philosophy of al-Farabi and Islamic spirituality. Almaty, 2015.
 - [4] Murata S., Chittick W.C. The Vision of Islam. London: Tauris, 2016.
- [5] Kulumzhanov N.E. The man who knows // Seifullin readings-11: Youth and science: Materials of the Republican Scientific Conference. Astana: KazATU, 2015. Vol. 1, Part. 3. P. 21-24.
 - [6] Abai Kunanbayev. Words of edification / trans. S. Sanbaev. 2nd ed. Alma-Ata: Zhalyn, 2017.
- [7] Koyanbayeva G.R. The ideal of the perfect man in al-Farabi's philosophy and Sufism // Al-Farabi. 2018. Vol. 2. P. 30-38.
- [8] Ayupova Z.K., Kussainov D.U. Novelties in providing of legality in the legal politics of the Republic of Kazakhstan // News of the Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of social and human sciences. 2019. Vol. 4. P. 81-85. https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.140
- [9] Duisembayeva N.B. Education in Kazakhstan in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and Kazakh intellectuals // News of the Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of social and human sciences. 2019. Vol. 4. P. 91-96. https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.142
- [10] Ayupova Z.K., Kussainov D.U. About essence of institutes of law of the international organizations // News of the Academy of sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Series of social and human sciences. 2019. Vol. 5. P. 5-11. https://doi.org/10.32014/2019.2224-5294.156