

ПЕДАГОГИКА ЖӘНЕ ПСИХОЛОГИЯ
ПЕДАГОГИКА И ПСИХОЛОГИЯ
PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

IRSTI 14.27.09

THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH CAMPS IN REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

A.G. KOSHIM¹ [0000-0002-3355-3125], **A.E. AL'BEKOVA**^{2*} [0000-0002-6573-6145]

¹ Kazakh National University named after Al-Farabi, Almaty, Kazakhstan

² K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University, Aktobe, Kazakhstan

*e-mail: asem.alibek@gmail.com

Abstract. In this article, the question of the role of children's camps in the development of the child is studied. The organization of children's recreation and their recovery is a social phenomenon in which the process of purposeful upbringing and development of a child can be organized most effectively. Such a state and situation of the institutions organizing this rest and recreation became possible due to a decrease in the educational and developmental functions in the school education system and its centering on education proper. The upbringing of a healthy and comprehensively developed young generation is one of the primary tasks in our country. Children's tourism services are very specific, because they are aimed at performing various functions: educational, therapeutic, recreational, developmental, educational, informational, educational, patriotic, socialization of the individual. The content of the camp depends not only on the knowledge about the child, his capabilities, requests and needs for organized recreation, but also on the existing infrastructure, natural conditions and the location of the camp itself. A lot of attention is currently paid to the additional education of children, therefore, children's leisure during the vacation period becomes one of the ways to implement additional education. Children's health camp has long been a familiar way of spending summer holidays for children and teenagers. However, at the moment there are many alternative options for organizing recreation and development of children. In this regard, there is a need to study the role of a children's health camp in organizing leisure activities for children and adolescents.

Key words: children, education, camp, free time, fresh air, self-development

Today we can see that tourism for children is the best way of education, they are more prepared for adult life, they are more tolerant to people, their mind larger, and they are more creative and inquisitive. It helps to some kind of social groups of children to be on one level with more successful children. It helps then to adapt in outside life and give them possibility to take an education, to travel, to meet new people. Tourism has a positive impact on the learning process and makes a great contribution to the patriotic education of students, the socialization of personality, the formation of geographical, aesthetic and ecological culture, the formation of skills of conflict-free behavior in nature, Children's and youth tourism is designed to solve educational; health-educational; social; developing tasks.

Nevertheless, we are talking about the time spent by the child outside of school, which is at least four months of holidays and about two months of weekends and holidays. Thus, the child spends half of the year outside of the educational institution. This is a time of rest from school, leisure, time that cannot be lost for the upbringing and development of our children. For this purpose, there are special institutions for recreation, recreation and leisure of children.

As a rule, these organizations are represented by stationary children's health camps, tent camps and school summer playgrounds. Stationary children's camps occupy a separate place. They are sometimes called suburban, sometimes recreational or children's. The bottom line is one thing - these are country playgrounds, recreation areas for the organization of full-fledged recreation and health improvement of children.

To reveal the role, characteristics and functions of a modern children's camp, it is necessary to define the phenomenon of a children's camp and its place in the education and upbringing system. V.N. Antonov defines a children's camp as an institution of additional education, implementing health-improving educational programs, representing a set of conditions and services that ensure the prevention and strengthening of children's health, as well as self-determination and self-realization of the child.

This definition is somewhat narrow for understanding the phenomenon itself, but sets the main parameters (signs) of such a phenomenon as a children's camp. In our opinion, it is necessary to add to these parameters such as:

- "location - out of town";
- "main functions - educational, developmental, educational, health-improving";
- "children's stay time is from five to thirty days";
- "type of institution - summer stay, year-round stay".

Self-determination in this case will be somewhat cumbersome, but it will reflect the main content of the concept. Thus, a children's camp can be understood as a suburban institution for summer or year-round stay of children, providing a range of services for education, upbringing, development and rehabilitation of children and implementing special thematic or profile programs in these areas lasting from five to thirty days.

At the present stage of the development of school education, the role of organizations for recreation and health improvement of children is increasingly increasing. This role lies in the fact that these institutions have become full participants in the educational process and educational space, combining the functions of education with the functions of upbringing, development and self-actualization of modern children. The children's camp has always been and remains an effective, effective institution for the upbringing, development and personal growth of children.

What makes it possible to consider the role of a children's camp in organizing the development of modern children in this way? To answer this question, it is necessary to emphasize that a modern children's health camp is a self-developing, self-regulating open system organically integrated into the social environment. It is from the external environment that it draws resources for its existence: material, intellectual, personnel, recreational, informational, etc. It is also necessary to consider the current children's health camp as a unique organizational and pedagogical system. Its uniqueness is determined by its difference from other pedagogical systems (kindergartens, schools, institutions of additional education, etc.).

One of the misconceptions of the mass consciousness and even some of the camp teachers is that they consider the children's camp very narrowly, utilitarianly - only as an institution designed to meet the needs of the population in the rehabilitation of children (including sanatorium rehabilitation). It is also traditionally considered that the camp is exclusively an institution of additional education. Undoubtedly, the children's camp, in one way or another, bears these functions. But there are much more of them — the children's camp has always been and remains a powerful psychological and pedagogical tool in organizing the upbringing, development and personal growth of children.

The importance of such a phenomenon as children's recreation and such a unique phenomenon as a children's camp in modern society is not sufficiently realized. The stereotype of public consciousness connects them with idleness, leisure, entertainment and treats them as something light, not serious, not essential and secondary. Nevertheless, the children's camp has long been a platform for the socialization of modern children, a school of communication, comprehension of the socio-historical experience of mankind, the choice of a life path, the formation and development of a child's personality. Moreover, a well-functioning children's camp is often regarded as a fairly successful economic model capable of bringing certain financial and material dividends to its owners.

There are several obvious arguments that clearly substantiate not only the universal, humanistic nature of the children's camp, but also its possible economic potential in the development of the state. Let's consider them in a historical context, but through the functions that a modern camp performs. It is through the functions of the modern camp that it is necessary to consider its role and influence on the development of the personality of children, generation XX! centuries.

Initially, children's camps arose out of the need to improve the health of urban children during their holidays (usually summer). The first mentions of camps (XIX century, Canada, USA) contain information about a few children's groups under the guidance of teachers or pastors who go out of town and arrange a place for parking and temporary stay - a camp. As a rule, these were picturesque places near reservoirs. Fresh air, simple (but at the same time, healthy food), active leisure, sports — still all this remains relevant and determines one of the important functions of the children's camp — wellness.

The children's camp implements the following functions:

- additional education, involving the inclusion of the child in activities related to the expansion of his horizons, the development of abilities in his chosen field, the implementation of additional educational programs;

- socialization, social protection and adaptation, ensuring that the child learns social roles, acquires experience of social interaction, along with the protection and observance of his rights, interests, special attention to the preservation of uniqueness and the development of individuality of each child;

- education that provides for the formation of a system of value orientations in the younger generation within the framework of universal culture, views and beliefs that determine the manifestation of an active life and civic

position on the basis of self-expression and self-realization in the chosen field of activity;

- an organization implemented through the management of the process of children's life activity in a certain time period and related to goal setting, planning, mood and analysis of their individual and collective activities;

- integration associated with the unification of the efforts of the members of the camp's teaching staff in order to "create the necessary conditions for the personal, creative, spiritual and moral development of children, for children to engage in physical culture and sports, tourism, expanding and deepening knowledge about the world and nature, developing children's creative abilities, organizing socially useful work, forming and developing positive motivation for a healthy lifestyle".

At the present stage, conditions are emerging for the creation of a unique model of a new generation children's recreation system, a qualitatively new format based on innovative approaches to the development of this sphere. Children deserve quality rest and wellness. And the task of the state is to create conditions and incentives for the development of this sphere, to radically change approaches to the system of children's recreation, individual children's camps.

Moreover, according to some researchers, the educational and developing potential of the children's health camp at the present stage of the development of pedagogy (including school) is more powerful and effective than the educational and developing potential of the school education system. It is quite obvious that we are talking about a normally functioning children's camp, a camp that has a well-coordinated team, a professionally developed program - both a program for its development and an actual, in-demand and original psychological and pedagogical program of activity.

A completely separate place in this list is occupied by children's health camps. Nowadays, this institution of upbringing and personal development of children often takes on more than just an educational function. Very often, it is in a children's camp that a child solves a number of pressing problems for himself: life self-determination, choosing the direction of further education, finding

moral guidelines and priority values, socialization, getting rid of complexes and fears (often formed by the school), etc. It is in the camp that a child very often gets a positive experience of interacting with other people (children, adults). It is acquired in a joint collective activity. The whole life of a child is passed through the prism of collectivism, which is so sorely lacking in modern school.

It is in the children's camp that in just one shift a child can get an example of positive communication, master the skills of effective interaction, get an incentive for further development of his positive personal qualities, choose the direction of his future life path, acquire a hobby.

The technologies used in children's camps for working with individual children and children's groups allow us to achieve very good psychological and pedagogical results in a short time. Collective creative activity, pedagogical animation, team building, joint creatively oriented activity, coaching, psychological and pedagogical support, role-playing (or plot-role-playing) games - the purposeful complex application of only two or three technologies is the key to success in the implementation of educational the camp's programs are in the development of each child who came to it for rest and recovery.

That is why many children have such a great craving for visiting their favorite camp. After all, in it they have unique opportunities for self-realization, doing their favorite thing, gaining new knowledge, skills, and skills. Live communication, positive interpersonal relationships, an unusual atmosphere of creativity, the romance of adventure, freedom from school and parents (you also need to rest from them sometimes) - all this creates a unique phenomenon, whose name is "children's camp".

Moreover, there is a certain continuity in this phenomenon. Former children become first assistant counselors, and then the real counselors. This trend can be traced in many camps. After all, the interest of young people in this specific type of pedagogical activity is primarily due to the specificity of the phenomenon of the children's camp itself.

As a conclusion, it should be noted that the paradigm of modern education has made it possible to distinguish the institutions of the children's recreation system and their health improvement into a special institute for the development, upbringing and socialization of modern children. This institute is developing, improving, creating successful practices and serving a great cause — the comprehensive, harmonious development of the personality of modern children. That is why it is time to separate children's camps into a separate category of children's institutions and give them a special status.

References:

1. Mamrayeva, Dinara G; Tashenova, Larisa V; Kakimzhanova, Anar A. (2015). International experience of the development of children and youth tourism - Education and Science Without Borders; Prague Tom 6. [in Russian].
2. Antonov V.N. (1997). Pedagogical conditions of activity of children's health-improving and educational camps in modern conditions. – Yekaterinburg. [in Russian].
3. Scientific and methodological journal “Problems of children's and youth tourism”, No. 11. 2006. [in Russian].
4. Sysoeva O.E. (1999). Organization of summer holidays for children. - M.: Vlados. [in Russian].
5. A.M. Makarsky, A. A. Sokolova, D.V. Petrov, N. V. Lebedeva. (2014) Children and youth tourism: types, organization, educational potential. [in Russian].

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДА ЖАСӨСПІМДЕР ЛАГЕРІНІҢ МАҢЫЗЫ

А.Г. КОШИМ¹, А.Е.АЛЬБЕКОВА^{2*}

¹Өл-Фараби атындағы қазақ ұлттық университеті, Алматы, Қазақстан

² Қ.Жұбанов атындағы Ақтөбе өңірлік университеті, Ақтөбе, Қазақстан

*e-mail: asem.alibek@gmail.com

Аңдатпа. Бұл мақалада балалар лагерлерінің дамуындағы рөлі туралы мәселе. Балалардың демалысын ұйымдастыру және олардың денсаулығын жақсарту – әлеуметтік процесті барынша тиімді ұйымдастыруға болатын құбылыс баланы мақсатты түрде тәрбиелеу және дамыту. Мұндай мемлекет және осы демалыс пен демалысты ұйымдастыратын мекемелердің ұстанымы болды жылы тәрбиелік және дамытушылық функциялардың төмендеуіне байланысты, мүмкін мектеп жүйесі және оның дұрыс бағытталуы білім беру. Елімізде дені сау, жан-жақты дамыған жас ұрпақ тәрбиелеу – басты міндеттердің бірі. Балалар туризмінің қызметтері өте ерекше, өйткені олар әртүрлі функцияларды орындауға бағытталған: білім беру, емдеу, сауықтыру, дамыту, тәрбиелік, ақпараттық, тәрбиелік, патриоттық, жеке тұлғаны әлеуметтендіру. Лагердің мазмұны бала туралы білімге, оның мүмкіндіктеріне, ұйымдастырылған демалысқа сұраныстары мен қажеттіліктеріне ғана емес, сонымен қатар бар инфрақұрылымға, табиғи жағдайларға және лагерьдің өзінің орналасуына байланысты. Қазіргі уақытта балаларға қосымша білім берілуде үлкен көңіл, сондықтан демалыс кезеңінде балалардың бос уақытын қосымша білім беруді жүзеге асыру жолдарының біріне айналады. Балалар сауықтыру лагері бұрыннан кең таралған балалар мен жасөспірімдердің жазғы демалысын өткізу тәсілі. Дегенмен қосуды қазіргі уақытта көптеген балама нұсқалар бар балалардың демалысы мен дамуын ұйымдастыру. Осыған

байланысты бар балалар сауықтыру лагерлерінің ролін зерттеу қажеттілігі балалар мен жасөспірімдердің бос уақытын ұйымдастыру.

Түйін сөздер: балалар, білім, лагерь, бос уақыт, таза ауа, өзін-өзі дамыту.

ЗНАЧИМОСТЬ ДЕТСКО-ЮНОШЕСКИХ ЛАГЕРЕЙ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН

А.Г. КОШИМ¹, А.Е. АЛЬБЕКОВА^{2*}

¹Казахский национальный университет им. Аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан

² Актыбинский региональный университет им. К.Жубанова, Актобе, Казахстан

*e-mail: asem.alibek@gmail.com

Аннотация. В этой статье, изучается вопрос о роли детских лагерей в развитии ребенка. Организация отдыха детей и их оздоровления — социальное явление, в котором наиболее эффективно может быть организован процесс целенаправленного воспитания и развития ребёнка. Такое состояние и положение учреждений, организующих этот отдых и оздоровление, стало возможным по причине снижения воспитательной и развивающей функций в системе школьного образования и его центрировании на собственном образовании. Воспитание здорового и всесторонне развитого молодого поколения является одной из первостепенных задач в нашей стране. Услуги детского туризма очень специфичны, поскольку направлены на выполнение различных функций: воспитательной, лечебной, рекреационной, развивающей, воспитательной, информационной, воспитательной, патриотической, социализации личности. Содержание лагеря зависит не только от знаний о ребенке, его возможностях, запросах и потребностях в организованном отдыхе, но и от существующей инфраструктуры, природных условий и расположения самого лагеря. Дополнительному образованию детей в настоящее время уделяется большое внимание, поэтому детский досуг в каникулярный период становится одним из способов реализации дополнительного образования. Детский оздоровительный лагерь достаточно давно является привычным способом проведения летних каникул для детей и подростков. Однако на данный момент существует множество альтернативных вариантов организации отдыха и развития детей. В связи с этим, возникает необходимость изучения роли детского оздоровительного лагеря в организации досуга детей и подростков.

Ключевые слова: дети, образование, лагерь, свободное время, свежий воздух, саморазвитие.