

## ABSTRACT

of dissertation thesis of Aspanova Gulmira Ramazanovna The development of «Leadership skills in primary school children» presented for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in major in 6D010200 - Pedagogy and methodology of primary education

**The relevance of research.** The relevance of research. One of the characteristic features of the modern period of civilization is that the world around us is changing more and more rapidly. At the same time, the scale of changes that are taking place in practically all spheres of the life activity of society, so significant, and their social economic and psychological consequences of such radicals, that one can justifiably speak about the emergence of a new global problem of the development of civilization is a problem of man in a changing world.

The innovative processes happening in Kazakhstan connected with updating of public life, stabilization of economic and social situation, modernization of education sets a task to bring up at younger generation of quality of the identity of the 21st century. In this regard education as institute of implementation of the state order is intended to train the person with pronounced organizing skills, capable to offer the non-standard ideas and to lead people around, able to work in team, to build productive relationship with other people.

Scientists agree that leaders are not born, but become. It is noted that any person has the potential to become a leader. It is known that leaders are not born but become. At present, scientists agree that any person has the potential to become a leader. Although the statistics show that only 5% of people realize themselves as a successful leader. That is why the education system needed a new psychological and pedagogical approaches to the process of special development of leadership abilities of the younger generation.

The leader is a bright human individuality that can take the initiative and can take responsibility. This is an individual which right to take important decisions affecting group interests and determine the direction and nature of the group activities is recognized by all group members. Such persons are formed and develop initially in children's groups.

Primary school age is the period of active formation of the child's personality, determining his inclinations and abilities. It is elementary school is designed to ensure the actualization of the child's personality, develop its ability to create the conditions for its full development. It is therefore important during this period to find hidden talents in the child and to develop them.

**The degree of elaboration of the topic.** Leadership development is the problem that has attracted the attention of representatives of various directions for many centuries. The secret of this phenomenon tried to penetrate Confucius, Aristotle, Platon and many others.

In the modern Western social science literature, leadership issues are very widely represented, they are studied by such well-known scientists as J. Blondel, B. Base, K. Levin and others.

Modern philosophers such as V.P. Klychkov, V.T. Pulyaeva, as well as well-known historians Y. Bromley, Y. Knysenko, Alexeyev V.P., et al. contributed to the in-depth understanding of the leadership problems

Psychological works B.D. Parygin, E.M. Doubovskaya, A.A. Ershov and other authors made it possible to understand the mechanism of interaction between biopsychological and social factors regulating the process of forming leadership qualities of a personality.

Leadership as a phenomenon of group interaction is studied by psychologists: R.L. Krichevsky, L.I. Bozhovich and etc., teachers: O.S. Gazman, F.Y. Shapiro and etc.

A some contribution to the coverage of the leadership problem was made by E.V. Andrienko, V.V. Davydova, A.V. Zaporozhets, S.A. Bagretsova (typology of leadership). A.I. Dontsova (problems of group cohesion) and Y.I. Kolominsky (psychology of relationships in small groups).

Studies of such psychologists as L.N. Bozhovich, A.N. Leontyeva S.L. Rubinstein, J.I. Namazbaeva, K.B. Zharikbayeva, Kh.T. Sheryazdanova on the development of children of primary school age, the specifics of their interaction with the surrounding world, and the perception of natural objects by children were of great importance for determining the theoretical foundations for developing leadership abilities among primary school children

Questions of the content and methods of primary education, the use of ideas of developmental education are extensively presented in the works of L.V. Zankov, N.A. Menchinskaya, D. B. Elkonin, S.N. Lysenkova, authors of Kazakhstani textbooks for primary school: Almagambetova K.A., T.K. Ospanova, S. Rakhmetova, A.E. Zhumabayeva, G.I. Wiseway etc.; authors of textbooks on the program of the updated content: Akpaeva A.B., Lebedeva L.A., Buchenau R.A., Bogatyreva E.V., etc.

Certain theoretical background, creating conditions for the analysis of the problem under study, developed in the national pedagogical science. Historical and theoretical training of primary school teachers investigated Bekmagambetova R. K.; problems of teacher training dedicated to the works of N.D. Hmel, N.N. Khan, L.A. Shkutina, B.T. Kenzhebekova, O.B. Botalova, A.D. Syzdykova etc.

The issues of the content and methodology of primary education, the use of developmental education ideas are widely represented in the works of L.V. Zankova, N.A. Menchinskaya, D.B. Elkonin, S.N. Lysenkova, K.A. Aymagambetova, T.K. Ospanov, S. Rakhmetov, A.E. Zhumabaev; G.I. Uaisova and others.

A noticeable place is occupied by variational systems and models of modern primary education, developed by Sh.A. Amonashvili, N.F. Vinogradova, N.B. Istomina, A.A. Pleshakov, as well as the technological development of the teaching

process in primary school, which was considered by V.P. Bespalko, I.P. Volkov, M.V. Clarin, VM Monakhov, G.K. Selevko and others.

At the end of the XX century research on the development of creative abilities of primary schoolboys presented in the works: B.A. Turgunbaeva, A.S. Amirovoh, S.N. Zhienbaeva, Sarsekeeva J. E. et al intensified.

For our research, the work of Russian scientists on the problems of establishing political leadership in Kazakhstan, forming leadership and image of the leader among future specialists is of scientific interest: B.T. Kuppbaeva, A.T. Baiturbaeva, G.M. Kozybakova, development of leadership qualities in future teachers of primary classes B. Baymukhametova, etc.

Despite the abundance of scientific literature on leadership issues analysis gives reason to conclude that the problem of leadership abilities development of primary school boys has not been fully comprehended in pedagogical science, because the most part in the development of our problem belongs to the work of the psychological plan, and using the capabilities of primary school educational environment in the development of leadership abilities of children is not appropriately reflected in the studies.

In this connection there is need for research aimed at resolving *the contradiction between:*

- a conscious need for individuals who are ready for active work in the conditions of innovative development of society, and the insufficient development of the problem of developing leadership abilities in modern pedagogical science from an early age;

- the need to use a variety of pedagogical in the development and leadership abilities in primary school children and the insufficient development of scientific and methodological support of this process.

These contradictions marked the direction of scientific inquiry and let to define the *problem*, which lies in the need for a structural-functional model, the implementation of which would contribute to the successful development of leadership skills in primary school children

Identified the importance of resolution of contradictions and the formulated problem led to the choice of research topic «**The development of leadership skills in primary school children**».

**Aim of research:** theoretical justification, development and experimental verification of structural - functional model of effective development of leadership skills of the primary school children.

**The object of study:** the educational process of an elementary school.

**Subject of research:** development of leadership skills of students in the modern elementary school.

**The hypothesis of the study:** *if* the educational process in elementary school will focus on the implementation of the structural-functional model, which includes phased leadership skills development program , *then* this process will be most effective, *as* primary school students will be included in the content of

diverse activities that contribute to the improvement of their leadership manifestations.

**Objectives of the study:**

1. To carry out a theoretical analysis of philosophical and psycho-pedagogical literature on the problem of "leadership" of primary school children;
2. To clarify the essence, content, structure of the concept of «leadership abilities» of primary school children;
3. To construct a structural-functional model of development of leadership abilities in primary school children, identifying and substantiating its components, content and connections.
4. Develop, justify and test the effectiveness of the program for the gradual development of leadership abilities in primary school children, which provides for the use of a set of psychological and pedagogical tools.

**The theoretical basis** of the study are: the theory of mental development of L.V. Vygotsky; theory of leadership Krichevsky; personality-operation approach to personality development AN Leontiev and, S.L. Rubinstein as well; pedagogical concept leadership stimulation of A.L. Umansky.

**The methodological basis** for the development of leadership abilities among primary school children was the axiological, systemic, activity-oriented, synergistic and personality-oriented approaches.

The purpose, hypothesis, objectives of the study determined the choice of a set of complementary and mutually testing methods of research:

- methods of research at the theoretical level (induction and deduction, analysis of literature on the problem of research and legal documentation, modeling the development of leadership skills in younger students);
- empirical methods (observation, questionnaire, psychological testing);
- mathematical and statistical methods of analysis of the data.

The study was conducted in three stages.

In the first phase (2013-2014). - (theoretical) The authors examined the philosophical, psychological and pedagogical literature on the research problem, to identify the level of its elaboration; It was the development of methodological research unit. It was designed as a model of development of leadership skills in primary school children, defined methodological framework and methods research.

In the second phase (2014-2015). - (Pilot) a program ascertaining and forming experiments was designed, testing of individual teaching development was conducted, and also general hypothesis of the study was reformulated.

In the third phase (2015-2016.) - (final-generalizing) testing and analysis of the research work was conducted, data from an experiment were processed, practical recommendations related to the prospect of the research problems of development leadership skill in primary school children were developed, the dissertation was written out, the results were put into practice.

**Propositions to be protected:**

1) The leadership is a multidimensional phenomenon that exists and can be studied from different points of view: as a psychological and pedagogical phenomenon, as a certain structure of interpersonal relations, as a continuous process of influencing interpersonal relations in a group, as one of the basic mechanisms of differentiation of social activity and involves the achievement of a special position by a certain person in relation to the other members of the group. The leader is a member of a small group, which is promoted as a result of the interaction of the members of the group for the organization of the group when solving a specific task in a specific situation, taking on certain functions.

2) The problem of early detection, education and development of future leaders is actively studied in pedagogics and psychology around the world. They argue that the desire to lead is one of the manifestations with which all healthy children are born. Leadership abilities of younger students are defined by us as a set of individual psychological qualities, which provides a successful impact on other members of the children's team and allows you to make decisions in a particular situation.

3) It is proved that abilities exist and develop or perish in the person under certain circumstances, therefore timely assistance for their development is extremely necessary. The problem of early detection and development of abilities is actively investigated in domestic and foreign science. The most favorable period for this is the primary school age. The development of leadership skills - the purposeful formation and deepening of the relevant qualities and skills. Consider the features of the development of leadership skills of primary school children, we believe effective to develop them in phases: 1) the generation of knowledge about leadership and development of motivation for him; 2) the child's learning of his leadership potential; 3) self control, self-regulation; 4) management of others; 5) development of reflection skills of one's own leadership position, followers' activity. Only after the full mastery of the tasks of a certain stage can we proceed to the next.

4. Leadership development-purposeful formation and deepening of relevant qualities and skills. Step-by-step program of development of leadership abilities in younger students includes: such psychological and pedagogical means, forms and methods as: leadership workshops, game, social and psychological training, psychological fairy tales, WEB-site, diary of self-observation and self-analysis "I-book" coloring book " Who is the leader?", is a consistent performance of children specially organized educational situations that ensure optimal efficiency of the process.

**Scientific and theoretical significance of the research** is determined by the following aspects:

- a theoretical analysis of the scientific literature of the phenomenon of «leadership primary school students» was carried out;
- the concept of «leadership skills of primary school students» and features of its development were clarified;

- a structural-functional model of development of leadership skills in primary school children was developed. It is a system of interrelated structural components: normative-target component, theoretical-methodological component, procedural component; an appraisal and performance component; including a target, the steps species means criteria, levels and predicted RESULT atm and verified its effectiveness.

**The practical significance of** the study lies in the fact that developed and tested program for the development of leadership skills in primary school children, including psychological and pedagogical tools (leadership workshops, play, socio-psychological training, psychological tale, the WEB-site, a diary of introspection and self-examination, «I - the book», A coloring book «Who is a leader?», Lepbuk), necessary for scientific and methodological support and increasing the effectiveness of this process.

**Testing and implementation of research results.** On the topic of the dissertation published 13 articles, including 2-in journals included in the database Scopus; 3 articles published in scientific journals recommended by the Committee on control in education and science; 1 article – scientific publications of foreign countries; 3 articles – in scientific journals of the near abroad; the main theoretical provisions, the course and the results of the study were presented and approved in the proceedings of international conferences – 4 articles.

**Structure of the dissertation:** the dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters, conclusion, bibliography (200 titles) and an Appendix. The total volume of the thesis-160 p.