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## **THE YOUTH POLICY IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AND THE WAY TO SPIRITUAL RENEWAL**

### **Annotation**

This article examines the development trends of youth policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the theoretical aspects of assessing the effectiveness of work on its development, as well as an analysis of the current state of the youth policy of the region.

**Keywords:** modern youth, juvenization, methodology, generation, priority

The 21st century continues to make its own corrections in the upbringing of children and adolescents, in the formation and development of modern youth. Modern Kazakhstani youth are increasingly seeking ways to protect their rights and interests, creating various institutions and organizations from the bodies of school and student government to youth parliaments, youth governments and various public organizations. In addition, the percentage of young people's participation in political organizations (both pro-governmental and opposition) is increasing. Young people more and more openly declare their desire to build a new country, a new economy, a new policy. In the context of modernizing the country, which is so much and often said today, the notion of juvenization becomes topical.

Juventization is a term for referring to social changes and innovations that are the result of youth's active activities. The notion of juvenileization was introduced in the mid-1970s. Bulgarian school of sociology of youth. For the first time this term appeared in Kosta Gospodinov's work on the methodology of studying the effects of the type of upbringing, which summarized the research of the Bulgarian School of Sociology of Youth, which was formed around the Youth Research Institute under the Central Committee of the Dimitrovsky Komsomol in Sofia, on the problem of establishing the society's demands for youth [1]. Today, the expectations of society in relation to youth and youth in relation to society are equally great. The rather low level of political socialization, civic culture and patriotism is of concern to the older generations. Young people, in turn, are waiting for the support of the state and the public, needing the development of additional organizations and institutions to promote political literacy, increase political and social participation.

Young people are one of the socially active segments of the population that have an important potential weight in the future. The pattern of modern world development depends on the allocation of youth policy in an independent direction of the state.

In Kazakhstan, during the period of independence, a sufficient number of youth movements and organizations were formed.

Among them: Zhas Otan, Association of Young Leaders, Youth Parliament of Kazakhstan, Youth Media Alliance of Kazakhstan, Kaisar, Kahar, Union of Patriotic Youth of Kazakhstan, Abyroi, etc. Some of them have stood the test of time, others have disintegrated. However, to date, there is no mass youth organization in Kazakhstan that can really protect the interests of young people. At the same time, most of the existing organizations are mostly state-owned and accordingly are pro-governmental in nature. The analysis of legislation on state youth policy, the study of the structure and activities of the bodies that form and

implement the youth policy in Kazakhstan, allows us to conclude that the state has stepped up in this direction in the last 5 years.

However, it is impossible to judge the quality of the state youth policy in terms of the number of legal acts, the activities carried out and the established bodies for its implementation. Important is the objective arrangement of priorities in the conduct of youth policy in accordance with socio-economic and political reality. It is legitimate to single out short-term and long-term priorities, depending on which funding for this or that youth program should be implemented.

What should be preferred today in Kazakhstan? What is most important: professional, social inclusion of young people; formation of citizenship and patriotism; solution of the housing problem and assistance to the unprotected strata of youth; realization of the potential of youth? This issue requires a lot of objectivity, knowledge of youth problems, the ability to keep up with changes in the youth environment, which occur rapidly. In connection with the priorities set, the bodies implementing the youth policy in Kazakhstan should conduct real cases.

Today young people are one of the most organized socially-active segments of the population, it is objectively the generator of new ideas, the life force and energy of society. Young people are not just the future of the country, it is its present.

The last years were notable for the youth policy of the Republic. State youth policy is one of the priorities in the activities of many countries. The main normative legal document regulating the sphere of relations between the state and youth in the Republic of Kazakhstan is the Law "On State Youth Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan" No. 581 of July 7, 2004, which defines its goals, objectives, directions, as well as mechanisms for state support of youth, its social and political rights. Sessions of three youth congresses of Kazakhstan were held with the direct participation of the President of the country N. Nazarbayev. The sphere of state youth policy was regulated to varying degrees by various state and sectoral programs: the Youth Policy Program for 2005-2007, the State Program for the patriotic education of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2006-2008, the Concept of the State Youth Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and others. State youth policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out in order to create socio-economic, legal, organizational conditions and guarantees for the spiritual, cultural, educational, professional development of young people's physical development, the disclosure of its creative potential in the interests of the whole society.

State youth policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of labor and employment is implemented through the implementation of youth employment programs, the development of public works and the training of young people in vocational training and further training courses.

An example of the successful implementation of one of the tasks of the state youth policy, in the provision of employment for university students and graduates of vocational institutions is the "Youth Practice" project. Its purpose is to acquire initial work experience, knowledge and skills, assist in employment and improve competitiveness in the labor market.

Summarizing, we can conclude that the special national legislation in the field of youth policy is a generally accepted world practice, an effective tool for the formation of state youth policy.

The rights of young people, enshrined in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Youth Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan", are found in the sixth article to date, supported by the state, including free medical care, and a monthly state scholarship for young people studying on a state educational grant. The quota for admission is also provided in the amounts established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for citizens from rural youth. The possibility of receiving social services in the form of consultations on legal,

psychological and other issues of concern to young people is fixed. This statutory legal act provides for an article that provides an opportunity to finance activities within the framework of the implementation of the state youth policy in the form of a state social order. Undoubtedly, this tool of state support of youth in the Republic of Kazakhstan has great potential for strengthening youth organizations.

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#### ТҮЙІН

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасындағы жастар саясатының даму үрдістері, оның дамуының тиімділігін бағалаудың теориялық аспектілері, сондай-ақ аймақтың жастар саясатының қазіргі жағдайын талдау қарастырылған.

#### РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье рассматриваются тенденции развития молодежной политики в Республике Казахстан, теоретические аспекты оценки эффективности работы по ее развитию, а также анализ текущего состояния молодежной политики региона.

UDC 811.111:378

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#### THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AMONG STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNICAL SPECIALTIES

##### Annotation

The article reveals the problems that arise in the logistics activities in the conduct of international activities related to the use of English. Such problems include: the problem of insufficient communication skills for negotiating logistic services; problems of translation of professional documentation and contracts; The problems of using professional vocabulary and terminology in English. The article reveals the topic and suggests the main ways to solve the above problems. Logistic activities in the modern world is impossible without the use of English language skills. In modern conditions, business development is associated with the movement of commodity flows. Goods can move not only within our state, but also abroad. In this regard, the importance of English comes to the forefront. Many processes associated with the movement of goods are impossible without the knowledge of a foreign language. Such processes include: negotiations related to the supply and movement of the commodity flow; conclusion of contracts; communication during the delivery of goods from the customer to the buyer, billing related to the provision of services or transactions for the purchase / sale of goods; after-sale or after-sales service.

**Keywords:** logistics, logistics, negotiations, vocabulary, international activity.