

сипаттамасы арқылы ашылатын көрсеткіші болып табылады. Арнайы пәндер аясында жүргізілетін сабақ үрдісі болашақ білім алушылардың кәсіби дағдыларының қалыптасуына ықпал етуі керек. Ал, оның мақсатты жүргізілуі, сабақ нәтижесінің жоғары бағалануы оқытушының ұйымдастыру қабілетіне байланысты.

ҚОЛДАНЫЛҒАН ӘДЕБИЕТТЕР ТІЗІМІ

1. Ұлжалғас Үсейін. «Кәсіптік мектеп» №4-6 (96). 2019ж. 6 б.
2. Зимняя И.А. Ключевые компетенции — новая парадигма результата образования // Высшее образование сегодня. 2003. № 5. С. 18–24
3. Ш.Таубаева. Педагогикалық әдістеме. Оқу құралы. - Алматы. 97 б.
4. Бұлақбаева.М.К. Педагог мамандығына кіріспе. Оқу құралы. - Алматы. 205 б.
5. С.Аманжолов, Құзыреттілікті қалыптастырудың теориялық негіздері // Өскемен: 2007. – б.135-140.
6. Мұқанбетжанова Ә.М. «Кәсіптік мектеп» - №4. 65-68 б.
7. Құдайбергенова К.С. Әдістемелік құрал, 2006ж. 264 б.
8. Баймолдаев Т.М. Мектеп басқару: даму тарихы, ғылыми және әдіснамалық негіздері, тәжірибесі. – Алматы, 2009 ж.
9. Аганина К.Ж. Организованно-педагогические вопросы формирования ключевых компетентностей учащихся // В мире образования. -2008. № 1(1). - С. 7-10.
10. Ұлжалғас Үсейін. «Кәсіптік мектеп» №4-6(96). 2019ж. 7 б.

ТҮЙІН

В статье анализируется сущность определений понятий компетентность, профессионально-педагогическая компетентность, профессиональная компетентность на основе анализа профессиональной компетентности студентов. Профессиональная компетентность студента определяется как показатель сочетания теоретической и практической подготовки по профессии, который раскрывается через постоянное самосовершенствование и интеграцию профессионально-личностных качеств и качественных характеристик работы предмета.

RESUME

This article analyzes the essence of the definitions of the concepts of competence, professional pedagogical competence, professional competence based on the analysis of professional competence of students. The professional competence of a student is defined as an indicator of the combination of theoretical and practical training in the profession, which is revealed through constant self-improvement and integration of professional and personal qualities and qualitative characteristics of the work of the subject.

УДК 811.111

Келеман А., АН-11

Научный руководитель: **Бимашева Г.С.,** ст. преподаватель

Западно-Казахстанский аграрно-технический университет имени Жангир хана, г. Уральск

YOUTH OF INDEPENDENT KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract

The article discusses the youth of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the level of education of young people, their interests and way of life and the situation with the growing generation and their achievements in an independent country. Quality education is also the main social lift for young people. Thousands of boys and girls have access to secondary and higher education at the level of international standards. The young people of Kazakhstan are a generation that has grown up with the state.

Keywords: *young people, Republic of Kazakhstan, youth policy, education, young generation.*

Youth is the perpetual motion of the future. Therefore, Kazakhstan's path to the future is related to the level of development, opportunities, value orientations, participation rates of economic, political and

social life of Kazakh youth. The foundations of this future are laid in the present. Youth support is an investment in the country's progress. Since the first years of independence, the head of state has focused and will continue to focus on education, health, access to new information technologies, professional and personal competitiveness, patriotic education, and the successful socialization of the young generation.

The young people of Kazakhstan are a generation that has grown up with the state. Over the years, the older generation of Kazakhstan has built an independent, fast-growing, competitive and respected state in the world through its selfless work, peace and harmony, faith in itself and the state, the dream of a better future for its children. This has laid a solid foundation for Kazakh boys and girls to be equal among the best in the world.

Today, the country sets itself new large-scale challenges for social modernization, accelerated innovative industrialization and mutually beneficial economic integration. To consolidate its achievements, Kazakhstan intends to join the ranks of the world's developed nations in the third decade of the 21st century.

Only patriotic, educated, professional, physically and morally healthy, competitive, socially and socially responsible young people can perform such a mission.

At the same time, there is a need to popularize technical education and disciplines. The level of education of young people in Kazakhstan is changing the paradigm of their thinking, increasing the desire for a high standard of living. Quality education is also the main social lift for young people. Thousands of boys and girls have access to secondary and higher education at the level of international standards.

Today, socially active young people have a real opportunity to enter the public service and move on, open and run their own business, successfully engage in self-education, science, sports, creativity and many other activities. The young people of independent Kazakhstan are a new composition of people who fully felt the inviolability of their statehood and independence. These are people who are able to think freely and act responsibly, to react quickly and rationally to changing socio-economic conditions, people who strive for continuous self-improvement and improved living standards. The traditional values of young people - education and careers - should be reviewed, taking into account the clear orientation of the education system to the labor market, ensuring that the education and training system is in line with economic, social and business realities.

The state youth policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan as an instrument of ideas of solidarity and tolerance of young people

In modern Kazakhstan, young people are increasingly looking for ways to protect their rights and interests, creating a variety of institutions and organizations, from school and student government organizations to youth parliaments, youth governments and various public organizations. In addition, the number of young people participating in political organizations (both pro-government and opposition) is increasing. Young people can publicly declare their desire to build a new state, a new economy, a new policy. In the context of the modernization of the state, which is so much and often talked about today, the concept of rejuvenation is relevant.

In addition, the task of patriotic education of young people is to show the younger generation the meaning, content and goals of religious associations in Kazakhstan. A new education system for Kazakh patriotism needs to be established. Promoting national ideology, educating Kazakhstan by stimulating the development of national cultures, languages, customs and traditions, educating national patriotism on the example of the historical consciousness of Kazakhs and other ethnic groups living in Kazakhstan. Such an ideology helps to solve the problems of Kazakhstan's political independence, the strengthening of Kazakhstan's ethnopolitical and ethnocultural community, and the moral, physical and environmental improvement of the population. He actively opposes chauvinism, separatism, nationalism, manifestations of tribalism and national isolation. It is important that the state ideology functions as a healing spiritual force in all walks of life in Kazakh society.

Thanks to an effective patriotic policy, Kazakhstan has now reached a stable social consensus. Rural citizens agree on the need for unconditional patriotism in everyday life. The youth policy of modern Kazakhstan determines two main general factors. Firstly, the interests of the state in this historical period, which can be provided with the necessary resources. For modern Kazakhstan, this means ensuring sustainable development through democracy, increasing the security of citizens, society and the country. This strategic interest requires the formulation and implementation of a national youth policy, as only the modern generation of young people will be able to accept and apply democratic values and principles in all areas of Kazakh society for 15 to 20 years. Secondly, youth policy is determined by the needs of young

people themselves, their social, economic and legal status. The current situation of young people in Kazakhstan as a special social group of the population has a direct impact on the objectives, directions, structure and effectiveness of the Republic of Kazakhstan's youth policy [1]. The state's activities in the field of youth interests and relations are quite in line with the level of policy. The existence of specific objectives and directions, their legal and resource support, management structures, their actual activities for the implementation of the planned programs all show the existence of the formed state youth policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Increasing the effectiveness of Kazakhstan's youth policy will help to improve the coordination of all state structures and civil society activities related to the implementation of youth policy. In the management of youth policy, it is advisable to create a vertical of executive power, based on coordination and joint work between national, regional and municipal authorities [2]. It refers to the regulatory, financial, information and analytical staff of national youth policy. There is a need to create a modern youth policy infrastructure that meets the different needs and interests of young people at the local level, stimulates the development of youth socio-political centers, clubs, organizations by providing them with resource support. The prospects for successful economic development and maintaining the country's socio-political stability point to an increase in the level of rationality and effectiveness of the Republic of Kazakhstan's youth policy in the coming years.

Kazakh youth are ambitious in a good way, striving forward, ready to sincerely do great things. In this regard, it is extremely important to convey that every personal achievement of a young person, merging into a single patriotic stream, ultimately forms the national success of Kazakhstan.

It seems that our youth will choose the path of the first and lead the process of the formation of a new high-tech Nation.

Thus, the main thing is to do everything possible to help young Kazakhs believe in themselves, gain self-confidence, prove themselves, and reveal their hidden potential. The road should be immediately opened for the most worthy, prepared and responsible young people. They are the same age as the renewed democratic Kazakhstan. They are his strength, his freedom-loving spirit, the desire for new discoveries and achievements. And they will have to prove the right of our country to high positions in the world.

REFERENCES

1. Mukashev T.T. Youth policy as an integral part of state social policy. - Astana: Academy of Civil Service under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2002 - p. 83.
2. Zainieva L.Yu. State youth policy: Kazakhstan in the context of world experience. - Almaty: Dyk-press, 2006 - p. 53The address of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan – the Leader of the Nation A.Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan. «Social and economic modernization
3. The main vector of development of Kazakhstan» // Kazakhstanskaya – 2012. – 28 February.
4. Concept of the state youth policy of the Republic of The order of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. August 28. 1999. No.73. – Astana, 1999.

ТҮЙІН

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасының жастары туралы айтылады, жастардың білім деңгейін, олардың қызығушылықтары мен өмір салтын туралы айтылады. Өскелең ұрпақтың жағдайы және олардың тәуелсіз елдегі жетістіктері көрсетілген, сондай-ақ жергілікті деңгейдегі жастардың әртүрлі қажеттіліктері мен қызығушылықтарын қанағаттандыратын, қоғамдық-саяси орталықтарын, клубтарын, ұйымдарын ресурстарды қолдау арқылы дамытуды ынталандыратын қазіргі заманғы жастар саясатының инфрақұрылымының қажеттілігі талқыланады.

РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной статье рассматривается молодежная политика Республики Казахстан, уровень образования молодежи, их интересы и образ жизни. Освещены дела с подрастающим поколением и его достижениями в независимой стране, также обсуждается необходимость современной инфраструктуры молодежной политики, отвечающей различным потребностям и интересам молодежи на местном уровне, стимулирующей развитие молодежных общественно-политических центров, клубов, организаций путем оказания им ресурсной поддержки.