**AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty of law**

**Department of Customs, Finance and environmental law**

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|   |  Faculty of lawApproved at the meeting of the Academic Council№\_\_\_Protocol « \_\_»\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2020  Dean of the faculty  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Baideldinov D.L. |

**«International legal problems of the status of the Caspian sea»**

**Instructions related to the performance of independent work by students**

Today, the literacy of the country is of great importance for the state as one of the conditions for entering the list of competitive countries.

Therefore, at the initiative of the head of state, radical reforms are being carried out in the education sector of the country. Education reform is one of the most important tools for increasing Kazakhstan's competitiveness. Currently, in order to improve the quality of training of specialists in the Republic, the system of credit education in universities continues to improve, using the introduced international educational systems. On demand, independent work of students is carried out with the participation of the teacher at the appointed time and without the participation of the teacher (SRO) in accordance with the assigned tasks. The topics, tasks, procedure for conducting the SRP,and the number of hours are indicated in advance in the syllabuses compiled on the discipline. Each independent work of the student is organized by the planned programs of work on the subject (Syllabus).

Independent work of students in the conditions of credit technology is one of the most important forms of Organization of the educational process. This form makes a great contribution to the formation of students ' interest in educational, research and professional activities, increasing their theoretical knowledge, developing their own scientific and theoretical conclusions and research abilities.

State educational standards provide for increasing the value and role of independent work of students and students.

In the course of training, students should independently study the educational and scientific literature, acquire the skills of self-development through their active cognitive activity.

The labor intensity of teaching the discipline includes three types of work that are necessary for mastering the discipline and are closely related to each other. They:

- traditional classroom work: lectures, seminars (practical)classes;

- Independent work of the student (this is aimed at mastering new knowledge and skills by the student in the course of training without the direct participation of the teacher

directed active method);

- Independent work of the student with the teacher (conducted within contact hours, on the basis of the teacher's consultation and by monitoring and evaluating the results of the student's performance of an individual task).

Independent work in the credit education system refers to the active activity of students in obtaining knowledge. In the modern era, the excessive proliferation of information and the constant dynamics of phenomena, the ability to independently study, study, compare, and analyze before learning and acquiring knowledge is the only condition for becoming a modern specialist.

The student's independent work is diverse, including the study of theory; the ability to combine domestic and foreign experience in the scope of a specific topic; the ability to prepare articles, abstracts, reports for scientific conferences and forums, etc.

Self-cognitive activity of students can be carried out in the following forms::

- Reading lecture materials;

- study of the material devoted to independent work; - homework or control work, which includes tasks on the topic or section of the discipline discussed in the seminar session;

- preparation of an individual presentation within the framework of the topics of the course of study; - writing a written paper (essay, abstract) on this topic; - preparing a case study;

The sequence of these forms indicates that the topic of the lecture being listened to should be independently supplemented by students. The lecture should be considered as a prerequisite for mastering the topic. It follows that through independent work of students, the content of the lecture topic is reviewed, supplemented on the basis of analysis of special literature and normative acts, on the basis of comparative generalization of the information provided. And these works will have an appropriate result based on the implementation of the teacher's recommendations, tasks and instructions.

Goals of assigning undergraduates to perform independent work in this discipline:

- Activation of the student's creative potential: that is, the student gets acquainted with the scientific literature, analysis of methods and mastering the technology of creativity in the course of independent execution of the educational task on the discipline "theory and practice of applying tax legislation".

-Education of students ' desire for independent learning and independent development: that is, to increase their creative abilities, to increase the quality of professional training, to develop a creative direction in solving professional tasks, to master the methods and techniques of general and individual research, etc.

-Increase motivation for learning activities: that is, to form and increase the ability of a person to justify their position in the course of training, to teach them to objectively justify new subjective views, that is, the function of independent acquisition of knowledge, to increase the new and personal significance for each specific student.

-Development of the student's cognitive activity: that is, the desire to think independently, to find their own direction in solving a task or problem, to try to acquire knowledge independently, to form critical opinions, to teach them to fully master educational and cognitive methods in the educational process.

Instructions for performing independent work of students:

1.one of the forms of performance of independent work (SIP) by a student is the performance of written work (essay, abstract).

The student's written work is carried out around the topics of the discipline. The written work is aimed at teaching the ability to express their own opinions related to the topic under consideration, to theoretically justify them. This type of work contributes to the development of future students ' ability to prepare reports for scientific conferences. The value of scientific work increases if the performer is aware of the feasibility of performing work or conducting research.

Writing an essay.

Essay in general from French "essai", from English "essay", "assay" – means the concepts of attempt, example, essay. And it manifests itself in a scientific, critical, philosophical nature and, above all, expresses the author's point of view, cognition, and opinion on the chosen question.

Before each subsequent lecture session, students read the theoretical materials of the previous lecture. And the teacher reveals the topic and sets out the questions aimed at studying it.

The essay reflects the specific content of the problem posed.It should contain self-analysis. Essay forms are written according to their individual characteristics, depending on which discipline or topics.

The subject of the essay should not just write the content of defining a specific understanding, its purpose is to encourage a person to think. The topic of the essay should contain questions about problem thinking.

The time that a teacher gives students to write an essay is usually 15 minutes. Therefore, each student should try to summarize the game on the identified question and present it in a given time. The written work should be short and complete, that is, the thought should be completed and justified. In the essay, the student should express his opinion on the materials studied in connection with the lecture. And he additionally cites materials from the media, including those obtained from the internet and other sources. Each student performs 14 essays on the discipline" customs law " within the topics provided for in the syllabus. This requirement increases the student's obligation to attend each lecture session.

The essay is divided into two parts: 1) subjective; the main goal is to comprehensively reveal and reveal the author. 2) objective; the main purpose is to reveal and reveal the author's point of view on a particular scientific topic.

Depending on the application: in the literary genre, as a method of control over knowledge, it is required in Western countries when entering universities. Subscription size: 500 words, from 1-2 pages to 20 pages.

Stages of writing an essay: problem identification-thinking-planning-writing-checking

As we have already noted, the correct choice of the subject depends on the correct performance of the written work. Each of the questions identified in order to reveal the topic of the lecture is considered as a single topic.

In accordance with the generally accepted practice, several methods of selecting a topic are provided:

- A method of conscious choice, that is, based on the knowledge or professional experience gained by the student in The Bachelor's degree.

- Recommendation, i.e. selection based on the teacher's instructions.

- On the basis of research, i.e. on the topic, to suggest new and modern ways to solve problems that have not yet been solved.

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When performing an essay, several conditions are considered for the completion of the thought – first, the lack of a very broad scope of the topic. That is, the more specific the chosen topic, the easier it will be to collect materials on the topic. At the same time, it should be remembered that the volume of this type of written work is limited. Secondly, the student should not choose a topic that is completely unfamiliar to him, because in this case, most of the author's time is spent on mastering the topic. Third, it is better for the student to choose a subject that, in his opinion, is as permissive as possible, since this will allow him to present conclusions and conclusions that can be clearly applied, while generating interest. And the student, developing the chosen topic, forms the basis for preparing a report for the conference.

Requirements that must be strictly observed when writing an essay:

\* Reflection of an individual approach;

\* Factual arguments (arguments);

\* Theoretical justification;

\* Use of terms;

\* Quote quotes;

\* Take examples of different points of view;

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When writing an abstract, the list is usually placed at the source of origin: first official documents (Constitution, codes, laws, etc.), then archival materials, if used, followed by a register of scientific papers. When you finish writing the work, you must enter the numeric page numbers. Numbering the title page and content of the abstract is not a prerequisite. Numbering begins with the introduction, i.e. Page 3. In general, the abstract materials should be presented in a concise and understandable form.

The final part of the work becomes very important. Because it is in this section of the abstract that the student summarizes the overall conclusion of his research. Here it is noted which questions are considered in full, and which are considered in part. The scope of subsequent research of the student is determined. Therefore, it is necessary to indicate what problems have not been solved, what new or additional questions have been raised, and what answers have not found solutions for science.

After writing the abstract, the student should carefully check the work for lexical and grammatical errors using a computer editor. This is because such errors can affect the overall price of the work. Depending on the level of performance of the work, the teacher can recommend the student to a scientific conference on the same topic.

Summing up the above requirements, the stages of implementation of the abstract can be shown as follows:

a) preparation (search for materials, literature on the topic and selection of necessary materials);

B) performance (reading literature; recording what you read in the form of quotes, theses, synopses, annotations, etc.);

C) Conclusion (processing the collected materials, writing an abstract, creating a list of references);

D) design of the abstract (title page – the 1st page of the abstract, which consists of the title of the work, the name of the author who performed it, data on the upper (name of the educational institution and Department) and lower (City, Year) sides of the page; pages are numbered from the 3rd page to the end in Arabic numerals; titles in sections, subsections are numbered in Arabic numerals, for example: 1; 3.2; 1.4.1; the list of references and appendices are included in the general numbering).

The composition of the abstract consists of the following sections::

1) Introduction-1 or 1 and a half pages;

2) the main part, i.e. the text content of the abstract.

3) conclusion – reproduces the main theses of the work, the most important thoughts, consists of the author's conclusions, suggestions made in connection with the prospects of the problem of the topic of the abstract. Its volume is 1/20 of the total work, not exceeding the volume of the introduction.

4) list of references;

5) applications;

6) indicators (links);

7) review.

Opposition of the abstract - (can be appointed from among students at the predetermined decision of the teacher) the pre-appointed opponent reads the literature and receives advice, he must know the subject of the Abstract no less than the student who wrote it. This will activate the work of the seminar and cause discussion. The time limit for speakers is set.

A case study is an effective method for developing choice and decision-making skills. The purpose of the case study is to mobilize students to do the following:

- analysis of any theoretical data and information;

- identify the main problems;

- find different ways to solve problems;

- planning your actions.

The case study complements the theoretical content of the discipline through a comprehensive consideration of practical materials. well, the portfolio is a collection of personal works and achievements of the student. In the portfolio, the student keeps samples of written work performed during the semester and summarizes the report on what he / she has learned at the end of the semester.