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В УЧЕБНЫЙ ПРОЦЕСС ПО КРЕДИТНОЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ**

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By special teaching methods of legal disciplines include distance learning, which is practiced in many countries around the world, particularly in Kazakhstan.

In the last decade in the teaching of legal disciplines sufficiently widely adopted innovative technologies related to the development of distance education. This is due to changes in the system of higher education in Kazakhstan, especially the tightening of the requirements for training in higher education, which is reflected in the state educational standards.

Legal education in the field of information relations requires not only a teacher of modern permanent job on their level of professionalism and knowledge of modern learning tools, but also mastery of methodology of educational process on rapidly developing the latest information and legal relations.

This condition, of course, will contribute to achieving the main goal of introducing new standards of education in Russia - meet the requirements of the labor market and international trends in the development of higher education.

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Innovative technologies in the educational system

At the moment, the future of the country's sovereign measured depth knowledge of the younger generation. Educated, versatile, capable of generation - the nation's priceless treasures. And teaching - to improve the future of the country and uplift the spirit of the young generation of intelligent upbringing and education of his profession.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Nazarbayev «Socio-economic modernization - main direction of development of Kazakhstan», a new stage in the development of the President's Address to the 2012 to strengthen the economy, improve the well-being of the population that is the problem. President of the country to become a high-income countries in 2015 to start the task outlined the priorities for the next stage of the development of the state. That one of the priorities

of the country, specialists in the social and economic competitiveness is determined by the competitiveness of technical systems and technologies [1].

The Company's operational update for the education sector, especially in the public system of higher education to train future professionals urgently need to be updated. *In this issue, the system has been successfully implementing the reform of higher education. Currently included in the three-level education in the field of education, credit system, the state not only in the field of education, social interaction is the result of innovative reforms.* Today, the highly competitive world of professional training, which will improve their knowledge, creative, enthusiastic, innovative training, scientific research in the training of teachers who rose to the heights of priorities. The purpose of education in the context of globalization and changes in the value of "educational technology", "educational technology", "innovative technologies" that contributed to the emergence of new concepts.

The achievements of modern innovative technologies of pedagogical science and practice, practice traditional value system, social progress, achievements, from the humane society and democracy is the accumulation. Pedagogical innovation - new ideas, methods, technologies not only elements of the educational process unit or individual elements of the education and training of an effective way to solve the problem. This is an important issue, especially in high school, including the preparation of future teachers for the stock. This question became the basis for many scientific studies [2, p. 13].

Education - is to determine the status of the development of society and the future. The total population of the country's economic and political independence of any state depends on the level of education and vocational training.

Humanization and democratization of education in improving the effectiveness of teaching methods, in particular, requires the introduction of new teaching technologies. The use of advanced technology in the educational process on the issues of the day.

Summary As for that, «innovation» word - Latin «Novus» news and «in» to enter the word, and his Kazakh translation for «refresh, indirect, change» means.

Innovation has been implemented since the company appears to be 70-80 years of the twentieth century as a pedagogical category even if it is only enforced. This is one of the main reasons for their different understanding of the meaning.

Some scientists definition of innovation when it will be paid special attention to the types of food. Some are based on the goals and objectives of education news: the material and the spiritual, structural and technological, basic, fundamental, strategic allocated to news; organizations and others in the field of education and innovation: global, individual, organizational and spontaneous, large and small, imported and spontaneous, disables the internal and external news that several species [3, p. 158].

What is innovation - the introduction of new content and a new means of the introduction of a new organization, the organization of the innovation process is the development of new content, determines the formation of the «new» new content, a way to understand the phenomenon, including the technology and how to enter .

According to a study of «innovation» refers to the teaching category and education events in the news: a new program, curriculum, methods of training and education is the introduction of work.

At present, the ongoing process of humanization of society, educational institutions all over the world to the new requirements. Increase the volume of information, technical and scientific progress, re-creation of the content of education and educational institutions in the revision of the principles of action, it will be the identity of the professional qualifications of teachers and teachers to focus on the personal requirements of the process inevitably leads to the growth. Today, the university use of innovative educational technologies to improve the efficiency of the process is a fact of life itself.

Innovations in education for sustainable development in accordance with the changing needs of its society and the natural condition. If on the one hand to preserve the values, on the other hand,

the two things they all refused, can be the basis of social developments themselves. Hence, there are special requirements for trying to maintain the current level of the educational process.

New approaches to the new content system. Today, educational institutions is one of the key technologies in the learning process. Technology and methods Dividing simple is sometimes difficult for the teachers.

Technology and methods of teaching science are closely related to each other. Methodology of Science «What training?», «What do you need for training?», «How to educate?» Looking for answers to questions, technology, «How effective is training?» Looking for a solution to the problem. The purpose of which is considered one of the effective ways of teaching. Is determined by a variety of methods of teaching effective ways of teaching.

Today, the school is in the process of learning the basic techniques and new methods of teaching, that is often used innovative methods.

For example: the existing methods:

a) The question-and-answer, b) or the use of visual aids in the picture) translation, g) complete the sentence and the word, St) in the text chat, e) test issues.

New educational method: a) discussion (debate) method, b) the method of communication, c) the method of dramatization, g) business method, St) video (video) by the method of teaching, e) how to design lessons, and) education of method, etc. [4]

Today, the worldwide use of the educational experience, the quality of the educational process fast and effective way to reduce the amount of classroom lessons effective by giving more time for independent work of students, there is no impact on the growth of their creative abilities to minimize academic disciplines. The correct dose and the number of students in the course of the academic year because his work in the semester system is to pay special attention during the session «to underachievement» and leads to a decrease in the quality of education. In this regard, the cost of operations for each student teaching, and at the beginning of a semester in the correct order, and therefore should be the task of organizational and methodological materials.

To present innovative process of scientific literature is divided into the following periods. Period of emergence of the idea or the concept of innovation, it is conditional, the results of fundamental and applied research, which is called the opening period. Just find the stage, that is, any object, material or spiritual product, which has become the model to create or open a new phase. The introduction of new phase, where virtually invented news News and processed into force will be long-lasting results. As soon as the news begins to live a life of its own, and the current situation in the innovation process News alğırılıq to embark on the next stage. Innovation in the use of the following may occur: news distribution stage, where the news is widely introduced in the new industries. The period of one domain dominated by the news, the news will have lost the former properties of innovation here and it will be replaced with a more efficient event management process. The period of the reduction of the scope of the news, here again replaced with a new product [5, p. 223].

Significance of innovative educational process, in our opinion, to its innovative, new products and deals, and then sell them on the market and on the introduction of the target sequence of actions is qamıtındıǵınan.

In short, a forerunner of the principles of the country entire Al-Farabi Kazakh National University. At the same time, all the innovation that is reflected in the increase of the previous terms and conditions.

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О методике преподавания правовых дисциплин в университете

Излишне доказывать насущную необходимость правильной постановки преподавания правовых дисциплин в университете. Время студентов так ограничено, университетский курс настолько широк и по числу, и по объему дисциплин, жизнь предъявляет к советскому юристу такие огромные требования, что постановка преподавания должна быть рационализирована в максимальной степени: лишнего времени нет, и всякий час должен быть использован с возможной пользой. Между тем вопросы методики университетского преподавания представляются до настоящего времени, в значительной степени, неразработанными и даже неосвещенными в должной мере. Не только отсутствуют какие-либо конкретные методические указания, но и накопившийся в отдельных вузах и у отдельных преподавателей правовых дисциплин опыт еще не подытожен и не систематизирован. Еще до настоящего времени указанные преподаватели остаются в известной мере "одиночками". Всем нам в значительной степени приходится учиться на своих ошибках и улучшать свои методы в порядке индивидуальной работы. При таких условиях мне представляется не излишним изложить имеющийся у меня материал по указанным вопросам, тем более что наша литература, касающаяся специально методики преподавания, недостаточна. Быть может, постановка этих вопросов в настоящее время вызовет дальнейшее обсуждение их и принесет известную пользу в качестве материала при выработке "общего мнения" в данной области. Заранее оговариваюсь, что изложенные ниже мысли являются не только результатами личного опыта и размышлений, но и основываются на опыте работы предметной комиссии по хозяйственному праву факультета советского права I МГУ, одним из членов которой является автор настоящих строк.

Мы переживаем эпоху коренных преобразований дела преподавания и эпоху интенсивного поиска новых путей. Прежняя постановка преподавания вызывает глубокую неудовлетворенность и требует принципиальных изменений. Однако перестройка школы в отношении порядка преподавания и методики затронула университеты в меньшей степени, чем школы I и II ступени. Если содержание преподаваемых в университете дисциплин и учебные планы изменились коренным образом, и в этом отношении произошла глубокая революция, то нельзя сделать столь же категорического вывода о методах преподавания. Правда, и в этой области уже имеются значительные достижения, например введение в ряде дисциплин лабораторно-семинарского метода. Но, наряду с этим, сохранилось еще много пережитков и неправильностей, как, например, обилие курсов, преподаваемых только лекционным путем, с обязательными и поголовными зачетами (т.е. экзаменами), производимыми фактически на основе зазубривания учебников и т.п. Наряду с этим, и методы семинарских занятий еще не являются вполне сформулированными и в значительной степени зависят от личных взглядов и навыков отдельных преподавателей.