

**ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ АТЫНДАҒЫ ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ
КАЗАХСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ АЛЬ-
ФАРАБИ**

**ЗАҢ ФАКУЛЬТЕТІ
ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ**

Азаматтық құқық және азаматтық іс жүргізу, еңбек құқығы кафедрасы

Кафедра гражданского права и гражданского процесса, трудового права



**"Жоғары оқу орындарындағы оқу процесі ретінде заңгерлерді кәсіби
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конференциясының
МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ
8 қараша 2016 жыл**

МАТЕРИАЛЫ

**Научно - методической конференции
«Формирование профессиональных навыков юриста как фактор
модернизации учебного процесса в вузе».**

8 ноября 2016 года

Алматы 2016

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analyzing it, present you with a range of practical problems that need to be solved. Over hundreds of years, techniques, or methods, have been evolved to provide solutions to these problems. The practice of research is closely bound up with the theoretical developments that were promoted by philosophers and key thinkers and practitioners in the science, right back to the ancient Greeks.

So what we can use research to do in order to gain this new knowledge?

Some of the ways can be used one to:

- **Categorise.** This involves forming a typology of objects, events or concepts, i.e. *h'zl 'vrnuht l'z vy' i v l'z-'pu v' oich* these can be sorted. This can be useful in explaining which things belong together and now.
- **Describe.** Descriptive research relies on observation as a means of collecting data. It attempts to examine situation in order to establish what is the norm, i.e. what can be predicted to happen again under the same circumstances.
- **Explain.** This is a descriptive type of research specifically designed to deal with complex issues. It aims to move beyond just getting the facts in order to make sense of the myriad other elements involved, such as human, political, social, cultural and contextual.
- **Evaluate.** This involves making judgements about the quality of objects or events. Quality can be measured either in an absolute sense or on a comparative basis. To be useful, the methods of evaluation must be relevant to the context and intentions of the research.
- **Compare.** Two or more contrasting cases can be examined to highlight differences and similarities between them, leading to a better understanding of phenomena.
- **Correlate.** The relationships between two phenomena are investigated to see whether and how they influence each other. The relationship might be just a loose link at one extreme or a direct link when one phenomenon caused another. These are measured as levels of association.
- **Predict.** This can sometimes be done in research areas where correlations are already known. Predictions of possible future behavior or events are made on the basis that if there has been a strong relationship between two or more characteristics or events in the past, then these should exist in similar circumstances in the future, leading to predictable outcomes.
- **Control.** Once you understand an event or situation, you may be able to find ways to control it. For this you need to know what the cause and effect relationships are and that you are capable of exerting control over the vital ingredients. All of technology relies on this ability to control.

You can combine two or more of these objectives in a research project, with sometimes one objective needing to be successfully achieved before starting the next, for example you usually need to be able to explain how something happens before you can work out how to control it.

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Изучение документального фильма как средства массовой коммуникации

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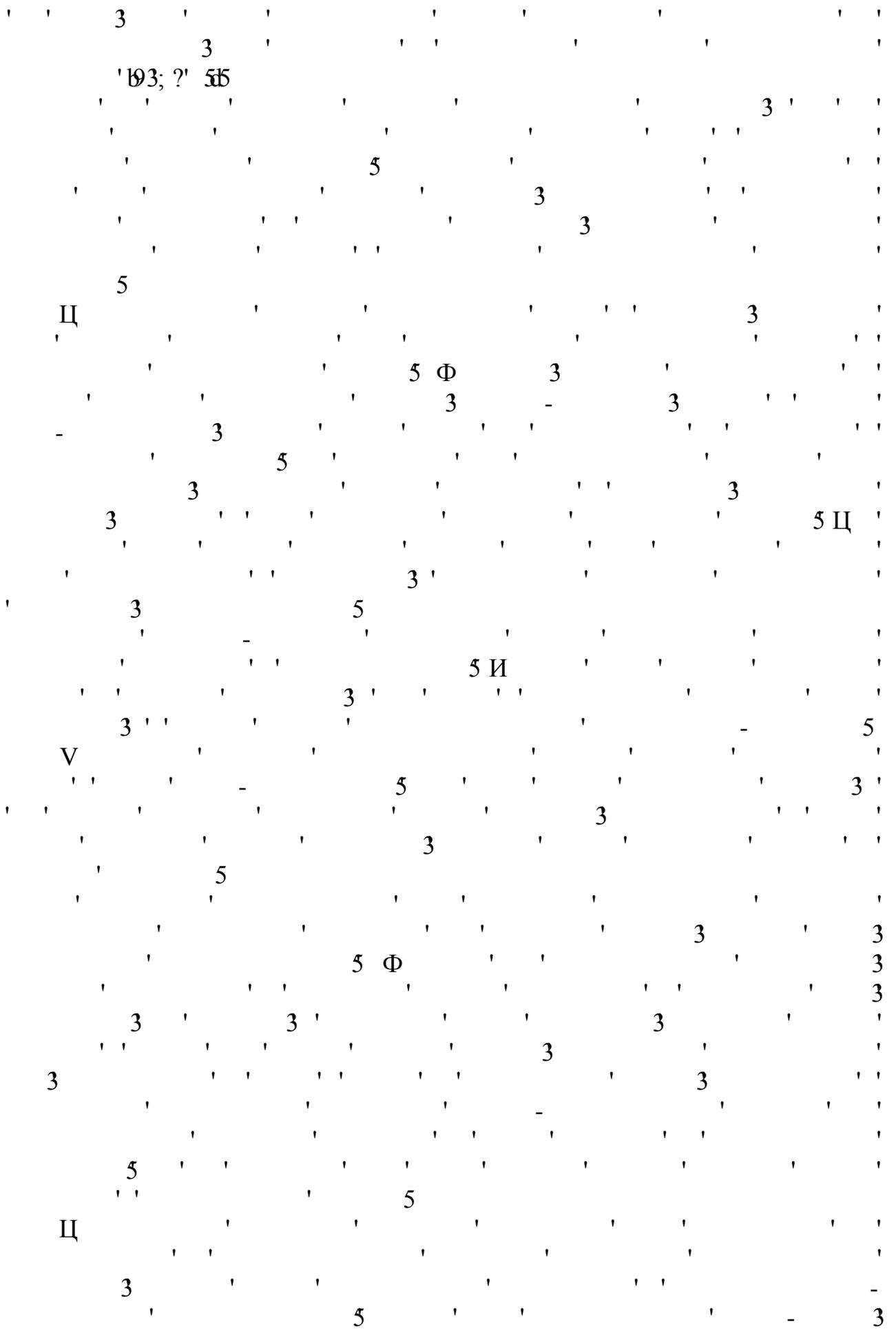
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Методология изучения римского права на юридических факультетах

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of modern technologies, methods and means of education, aimed at individual development, its ability to self-develop.

In terms of the globalization and aspiration of the Republic of Kazakhstan to be one of the most developed countries in the world it is extremely important to create the generation of highly competitive specialists who can represent the state on a worldwide level. It is obviously that this leads to the implementation of international standards to Kazakhstan program documents. For this moment it is the only possible way to find appropriate place in the world. But at the same time it is necessary to save the best thing from the experience accumulated.

Pilot educational programs should include the following types of training work: theoretical training, professional training, research work, including the implementation of the master's thesis, and the final state certification. Every type of training is accompanied by independent work of student: for theoretical training 3 hours, and for the research work 5.

In order to ensure the academic mobility of students from the experimental educational master's program the opportunity to get credits in other higher education institutions, including abroad is provided.

Normative duration of the educational pilot program, depending on the specialties is 1.5 -2 years. The main criterion of completion of the educational process is obtaining by master's degree students of not less than:

- 30 or 45 credits with in-depth profile preparation;
- 60 credits at the scientific and pedagogical training.

Master students construct their own individual work plan under the guidance of the supervisor, having a doctorate degree or PhD, academic rank of associate professor or professor, is actively engaged in research in this profile. It is possible to attract foreign experts known as both supervisors and co-heads. If necessary, scientific advisors can be assigned on related branches of science, including from other universities and/or from abroad.

Only teachers with academic degrees of doctor and candidate of sciences and academic master's degree can be involved in the educational process of the experimental master's programs. Scientific schools on an experimental master's programs must be recognized nationally or internationally, and teaching personnel must possess modern teaching technologies.

Leading and recognized experts from other universities of Kazakhstan, as well as well-known foreign specialists may be invited to implement the experimental educational programs. Organizations that implement pilot educational graduate programs, independently develop and approve educational programs for postgraduates (working curriculum, academic disciplines and professional practices programs).

The educational-methodical and information support of the educational process should ensure the opportunity to develop high-quality masters of experimental educational program of magistracy. Implementation of the educational program should be provided by free access to international information networks, to library collections and databases, computer technology, teaching materials and development on teaching disciplines and occupations, including the implementation of the master's

thesis.

Organization of education implementing pilot educational master's program must have an appropriate logistical base (classroom fund, computer classes, laboratories, instrumentation, stock materials), corresponding to the current sanitary standards and to ensure that all kinds of theoretical and practical training, provided by the curriculum, as well as the effective implementation of the research work of a student. Higher education institutions should provide the ability to mandatory publication of research results. Professional practice is carried out in order to form practical skills of the scientific and professional activities in accordance with the requirements for the organization of a student professional practice, approved by the central executive body in the field of education. Professional practice must be aimed at developing a graduate of key competencies in accordance with the requirements of the state obligatory standards of education.

Research work is carried out during the training period and completed with the defense of master's thesis. Master's thesis should be qualified scientific work, prepared under the guidance of the supervisor in the relevant specialty in the form of manuscripts, and meet one of the following requirements: contain new results, which solve a scientific problem; or contain new evidence-based results, the use of which provides a solution to the application.

Analyzing the normative requirements and the practical realization there is an issue should be mentioned concerning the theoretical training block. It should include courses that are not directly connected to the chosen specialty and cover the necessary volume of credits. It would be better if such disciplines are provided for students as elective ones.

**Askarova Aliya
PhD**

Research Designs

There are numerous types of research design that are appropriate for the different types of research projects. The choice of which design to apply depends on the nature of the problems posed by the research aims. Each type of research design has a range of research methods that are commonly used to collect and analyze the type of data that is generated by the investigations. Here is a list of some of the more common research designs, with a short explanation of the characteristics of each.

Historical. This aims at a systematic and objective evaluation and synthesis of evidence in order to establish facts and draw conclusions about past events. It uses primary historical data, such as archeological remains as well as documentary sources of the past. It is usually necessary to carry out test in order to check the authenticity of these sources. Apart from informing us about what happened in previous times and re-evaluating beliefs about the past, historical research can be used to find contemporary solutions based on the past and to inform present and

future trends.

Descriptive. This design relies on observation as a mean of collecting data. It attempts to examine situations in order to establish what is a norm. Observation can take many form. Depending on the types of information sought, people can be interviewed, questionnaires distributed, visual records made, even sounds and smells recorded. Important is that the observations are written down or recorded in some way, in order that they can be subsequently analyzed. The scale of the research is influenced by two major factors: the level of complexity of the survey and the scope or extent of the survey.

Correlation. This design is used to examine a relationship between two concepts. There are two broad classifications of relational statements: an association between two concepts where there is some kind of influence of one on the other; and a causal relationship where one causes changes to occur in the other. Causal statements describe what is sometimes called a cause and effect– relationship. The cause is referred to as the Independent variable, the variable that is affected is referred to as the dependent variable.

The correlation between two concept can either be none (no correlation); positive (where an increase in one results in the increase in the other, or decrease results in a decrease) ; or negative (where the increase in one results in the decrease in the order or vice versa). The degree of association is often measurable.

Experimental. Experimental research attempts to isolate and control every relevant condition which determines the events investigated and then observes the effects when the conditions are manipulated. At its simplest, changes are made to an independent variable and the effects are observed on a dependent variable. Although experiments can be done to explore a particular event, they usually require a hypothesis to be formulated first in order to determine what variables are to be tested and how they can be controlled and measured.

Simulation. Simulation involves devising a representation in a small and simplified form of a system, which can be manipulated to gauge effects. It is similar to experimental design in the respect of this manipulation, but it provides a more artificial environment in that it does work with original materials at the same scale. Models can be mathematical or physical, working with two or three dimensional materials. The performance of the model must be checked and calibrated against the real system to check that the results are reliable.

Evaluation. This descriptive type of research is specifically designed to deal with complex social issues. It aims to move beyond just getting the facts, by trying to make sense of the myriad human, politic, social, cultural and contextual elements involved. There are a range of different approaches of evaluation models, for example, system analyses which is a holistic type of research looking at the complex interplay of many variables and responsive evaluation which entails a series of investigative steps to evaluate how responsive a programme is to all those taking part in it. A common purpose of evaluation research is to examine the working of projects from the point of view of levels of awareness, costs and benefits, cost-effectiveness, attainment of objectives and quality assurance. The results are generally use to prescribe changes to improve and develop the situation.

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Высшие учебные заведения и базы практики: условия закрепления организации, являющиеся базами практики, заключения договоров об условиях прохождения профессиональной практики обучающимися

Вопрос 1: Затраты на профессиональную практику и определяются на основании договоров, заключенных с организациями образования».

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подтверждающие Вашу точку зрения или подкрепляющие выводы по теме. В заключении можно сделать общий вывод по теме, а если Вы приводите точки зрения нескольких авторов, постарайтесь обосновать, что Вам ближе. Так как Вы будущий юрист, старайтесь использовать в тексте специальную юридическую терминологию и философские категории. Объем эссе обычно не превышает 2-3 страницы, однако, если указанный объем Вас не устраивает, то его можно увеличить на несколько страниц. Задания, связанные с написанием эссе, позволят показать преподавателю не только Ваш кругозор, но и вашу начитанность и компетентность о проблеме, а обсуждение лучших работ позволит всем студентам расширить свои познания в определенной области знаний, а Вам отстаивать свою точку зрения на то или иное явление»

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Презентация позволяет Вам научиться: работать в команде; распределять задачи по поиску необходимых материалов для презентации среди участников команды (4-5 человек); искать необходимые факты в средствах массовой информации; уметь анализировать эти факты и донести свои выводы до слушателей; работать с разной аудиторией. Презентацию Вы можете поручить 1 человеку или нескольким. Время для презентации 7-10 минут. Оценивается лаконичность и убедительность подобранного материала, навыки работы с аудиторией. После презентации Вы должны ответить на вопросы со стороны других студентов. Задания, связанные с подготовкой к презентации, составлены так, чтобы Вы научились работать, как индивидуально, так и в группе. Презентация предполагает не только распределение задач, но и коллективный поиск решения проблемы. Кроме того, презентация позволяет Вам использовать различный материал (средства массовой информации, в том числе и Интернет) и разные способы представления своих идей, проектов (схемы, таблицы, диаграммы), а самое главное, подготовиться к публичному выступлению. Допускается использование студентами на семинарском занятии ноутбуков для показа материалов (снимки, схемы, таблицы).

Прежде чем Вы приступите к выполнению заданий, вначале ознакомьтесь с вопросами, по которым необходимо просмотреть рекомендуемые нормативно-правовые акты (законы и подзаконные акты), а также основную и дополнительную литературу по теме.

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В системе воспитательной работы университета определены три основные цели воспитания и, соответственно, обозначены блоки задач:

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'6Ф5Ф5 5 У 5А ' 5Л5 5У 397885 ' 5
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