

ABSTRACT of
Abirov Daniar Akparovich's thesis in candidacy for a degree PhD
on Pedagogy and Psychology specialty 6D010300 –on the topic "Lyceum-
Gymnasium formation and development in Kazakhstan (1987-2017)"

Topicality of the research: there is still a historical and pedagogical analysis of the experience of Kazakh lyceums and gymnasiums in Kazakhstan in 1987-1991, a deep and extensive analysis has been carried out, and historical and pedagogical approaches have not been formed. Thereupon, today it is necessary to take a new look at the pedagogical experience of lyceums and gymnasiums based on innovative pedagogical ideas in nature and substantive structure, and evaluate the pedagogical activity in its content structure. However, the experience of solving pedagogical problems of lyceums and gymnasiums is not fully studied. This is due to the fact that in the historical and pedagogical literature lyceums and gymnasiums in Kazakhstan are defined as educational institutions for children of the aristocracy, and there are conflicting opinions about them from the point of view of the prevailing view in recent times.

Over the last years of Soviet rule and the beginning of the sovereign state of Kazakhstan, these educational institutions, which occupy a place in society and social circles, have an important place in the historical and pedagogical sphere. The ongoing process of modernization of education is aimed at updating the content and structural components of the education system in accordance with the requirements of the current socio-cultural situation. The research was carried out by well-known Kazakh philosophy scientists Nysanbayev A., Abdildina R. Zh., Satershinov B. M., Russian philosophy scientists Aleinik R. M., Varlamova M. N., M. N. Tolstyakova, etc. Russian pedagogical scientists Konarzhevsky Yu. A., Babansky Yu. K., Skatkin M. N., Kraevsky V. V., Lerner I. Ya., Lednev V. S. Kazakhstan pedagogical scientists Kunantaeva K., Zharykbayev K., Khrapchenkov G. M., Ibraimzhanov K. T., Tlebaldieva A. K., Ilyasova A. N., etc. Scientists in Psychological Science of Russia Vygodsky L. S., Zankov L. V., Davidov V. V. scientists in Psychological Science of Kazakhstan Aimaurov Zh., Tazhibev T., Mukanov M., Zhakupov S. D., Zharimbayev K., Aldabergenov A. etc. in their research papers, special attention was paid to the problems of the pedagogical process practice in the education and training of schoolchildren, new educational concepts, new types of schools, the leading directions of the world educational process in the second half of the XX century, as well as the study of pedagogical thought and school business in Kazakhstan, the current state and directions of development of the education system.

Modern schools and their features, for example, for the harmonious Organization of education and training and education in Lyceum-Gymnasium in accordance with modern requirements, the relevance of the analysis of past pedagogical experience in the history of the formation and development of schools of this type from the point of view of modern scientific pedagogy and their factual assessment. After all, a good knowledge of the history of the formation and

development of Lyceum and gymnasium is the basis for determining the prospects for the development of schools of this type. After all, the ability to correctly understand the mistakes and gaps in the pedagogical experience of the past, evaluate the best practices and correctly guide and develop the direction of its future development.

In this regard, special attention is paid to the further development of secondary schools – lyceums, gymnasiums, which have a special priority and status as the main source of replenishment of the intellectual potential of our society.

The domestic Lyceum and gymnasium occupy a place in the field of education and upbringing of the country - a critical understanding of the socio-pedagogical status of the organization of secondary education as an academically oriented type, allows us to adequately assess and understand the meaning of its modern tasks and needs and contributes to the active search for ways to improve. A gradual and productive analysis of the educational activities of the Lyceum-gymnasium helps to identify the mechanism of historical continuity in setting goals, organizing the educational process of gymnasiums and lyceums, and understand the impact of positive and negative political, socio-economic factors on the work of modern educational institutions.

The choice of the chronological framework of our research topic is determined by the fact that 1987-1991 was a period of reform of various spheres of Public Administration, the search for new ideals of spirituality, the liberalization of socio-political life and the creation of a system of lyceums and gymnasiums of Secondary, Higher Education are mainly characteristic of modern Kazakhstan society.

The research work devoted to the topic of the study, there is still an incompleteness of the works, which were systematized in a clear direction, due to the content structures of lyceums and gymnasiums in previous works. But there are also research works on the formation and development of schools, lyceums and gymnasiums, national schools, etc. in Kazakhstan. In domestic studies of the school system and its types in Kazakhstan, their formation and development are considered within the framework of understanding the history of the Kazakh education system as a whole.

Nevertheless, the contradiction between the need to find opportunities to use the historical experience of lyceums and gymnasiums in the field of Education in Kazakhstan and the lack of its analysis determined the problem of our research:

- Analysis of the main historical and pedagogical prerequisites and features of the organization and development of Lyceum and gymnasium education in the USSR and in the period of Sovereign Kazakhstan, a positive assessment of the place of educational work in lyceums and gymnasiums as a pedagogical experimental system is born out of modern necessity:

- development of scientific, pedagogical and historical-practical characteristics of the system of Lyceum and gymnasium-type schools in Kazakhstan in 1987-1991;

- analysis of the process of formation of Kazakh lyceums and gymnasiums, disclosure of value orientations that form the basis of the educational process;
- there is a discrepancy between the quality characteristics of the teaching staff and the composition of students during the training period and others.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the above contradictions between the current necessity of this problem and the fact that it was not systematically studied and analyzed from a scientific and pedagogical point of view before us in the history of education, and to systematize and supplement the history of pedagogy, we decided that the topic of the dissertation research was the formation and development of Lyceum-Gymnasium in Kazakhstan (based on the materials of 1987-2017).

Purpose of the research: The aim of the study is to determine the historical, practical and methodological foundations of the formation and development of lyceums and gymnasiums in the field of education in Kazakhstan in 1987-2017.

Object of research: “Educational process of lyceums and gymnasiums of education in Kazakhstan in (1987-2017)”.

Subject of research: “Formation and development of lyceums and gymnasiums in 1987-2017”.

Scientific forecast of the research: if, in the period from 1987 - 2017, the Lyceum in the field of education in Kazakhstan - if it is possible to reveal the scientific and pedagogical basis for systematizing the history of the formation and development of schools of the gymnasium type, then it will serve as the basis for complementing theoretical and practical knowledge about the pedagogical process of schools of this type in the history of Education, which, in turn, gives the goal of confirming the opinion of the advanced pedagogical approach related to the development of the pedagogical process in modern lyceums and gymnasiums, It is the basis for demonstrating the correctness of the assumption regarding the replenishment of historical knowledge in relation to schools and their types in Kazakhstan.

Research objectives:

1. Analysis of the formation and development of Lyceum - gymnasium-type schools in the education system through historical and pedagogical systematization (1987-2017);
2. Determination of the scientific and methodological foundations of the structural content of lyceums and gymnasiums in Kazakhstan in 1987-2017;
3. Analysis of the formation of the system of pedagogical processes of lyceums and gymnasiums in Kazakhstan for the period 1987-2017 and identification of continuity with the content structure of modern schools of this type;
4. "History of formation and development of Lyceum – Gymnasium in Kazakhstan" (1987-2017), aimed at determining the formation and development of the pedagogical system in schools of Lyceum and gymnasium types in 1987-2017.) conducting an elective course and practical work.

Key note: In the course of the development of the history of Kazakhstan's education, to study and evaluate the accumulated domestic pedagogical practical work in the country, including the development of Lyceum and gymnasium-type schools in the education system of 1987-2017, to focus on the development of the structural system of today's and future schools.

Methodological and theoretical basis of the research: historical dialectical patterns of development of personality, transformation in the system of knowledge, modernization of development and formation, truth and truth in the study of historical pedagogical phenomena, connection of historical Systematics.

Sources of research: periodicals of 1987-2017, materials on the generalization of pedagogical thought in the Kazakh and Russian education systems, the history of pedagogy in the period of Soviet government and sovereign Kazakhstan, research works of scientists and experienced specialists in various fields, data from the collection of books and manuscripts of the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Research methods: comparative-historical analysis of historical and pedagogical works, legal-legal, regulatory documents related to the history of education during the period of study, logical-historical, theoretical and systematic analysis of data on the subject under study, sorting, generalization, differentiation and generalization, evaluation of the results of general research.

Research base: Zhetysu University named after I. Zhansugurov and Kainar Academy in Almaty.

Stages of the research: At the first stage (2017-2018), the topic of the study was determined, and in the scientific, pedagogical and special literature, the topic of the study was considered. A review of historical, historical-pedagogical, historical-ethnographic, psychological, and pedagogical literature was conducted on the topic. The students were familiarized with the curricula and programs of the research, textbooks.

The scientific and conceptual apparatus was established, the necessary sources and materials were collected, compared, and the scientific reliability was ensured.

At the second stage: (2018-2019), the collected data were analyzed from the point of view of the theoretical logic of modern Pedagogical Sciences, the history of education, the formation and development of Lyceum and gymnasium-type educational institutions in Kazakhstan in 1987-2017, was mainly systematized and described.

The third stage: (2019-2020) summarizes and systematizes the results of the conducted research. The methods used in periodization are: Analysis, generalization, historical comparative, historical genetic, structural and functional features. With the direct intervention of a doctoral student, the materials of the necessary research form for the discipline "history of formation and development of Lyceum – Gymnasium in Kazakhstan (1987-2017.lectures and seminars were offered and conducted by students of higher educational institutions in the program of elective courses").

Scientific novelty and theoretical significance of the research:

1. Systematization of the historiography of lyceums and gymnasiums in Kazakhstan, special analysis of the reasons for the creation of schools of this type, and an assessment of the truth (1987-2017);

2. The scientific and pedagogical foundations of Lyceum - gymnasium-type schools established in Kazakhstan in 1987-2017 have been identified, systematized and conceptually analyzed.

3. Their relationship is determined by analyzing the relevance of the pedagogical content structures of lyceums and gymnasiums established by the Soviet government and egen in the system of educational policy of Kazakhstan for the period 1987-2017 with modern schools of this type;

4. " History of formation and development of Lyceum – Gymnasium in Kazakhstan (1987-2017.the results of practical work and teaching of an elective course based on the system" were determined.

Practical significance of the research: The materials and conclusions contained in the dissertation research work and based on special sources can be used in educational, Educational, Research and other works on the history of education related to the formation and development of Lyceum and gymnasium schools in the transition periods of the education system of the sovereign state of Kazakhstan in the last quarter of the government of the USSR in 1987-1991 and in the first quarter of 1991-2017. They are involved in a comprehensive study of the history of education in the direction of Kazakhstan's pedagogical practice, in the preparation of textbooks and manuals, educational programs of higher educational institutions, as well as in the course of the history of pedagogy at universities and conducting elective courses on the history of domestic education "history of formation and development of Lyceum-Gymnasium in Kazakhstan" (1987-2017) in the program of the elective course. On the basis of thoughts, you can use your knowledge of the history of pedagogy in the direction of improving it.

Basic principles submitted for defense:

1. Results of the study of the problems of formation and development of Lyceum and gymnasium-type schools on a historical and pedagogical basis in the history of Kazakh education (1987-2017).);

2. Substantiate the systematization of opinions on a scientific and pedagogical basis from the socio - social and national cultural point of view of the organization of educational work in Lyceum and gymnasium schools of the government of the USSR in the last quarter of 1987-1991 and sovereign Kazakhstan in the period from 1991 to 2017;

3. Scientific and pedagogical analysis of the legal system of content in Lyceum and gymnasium schools of Kazakhstan from 1987-1991 and justification of the relationship of continuity with modern schools of this type;

4. "History of formation and development of Lyceum-Gymnasium in Kazakhstan" (1987-2017), aimed at revealing the content structure of Lyceum – gymnasium-type schools in the period 1987-1991 and their own pedagogical specifics in their formation and development.) prove the need for teaching an elective course through practical work.

Validity and validity of the research results: substantiation of the results obtained in the dissertation research on a scientific, theoretical and methodological basis, giving historical and pedagogical characteristics to the directions of formation and development of Lyceum-gymnasium-type schools in Kazakhstan in the period 1987-1991, the theoretical analysis of the data in the process of relying on documents in the form of legal regulations and the results of the research work is ensured by the addition of theoretical knowledge of courses on the history of pedagogy and the history of domestic education in the educational process of pedagogical specialties at the University.

Testing and implementation of the research result: the main principles of the research are reflected in the form of Scientific Reports at international scientific and practical conferences, in journals recommended by the Committee for control in the field of Education and science, in scientific journals based on Scopus:

Published scientific papers: the main results and principles of the research were published in the materials of foreign and domestic international scientific and practical conferences (5) and scientific publications recommended by the committee for control in the field of Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (3), scientific journals (2), which are considered in the Scopus database. The results of the study were introduced into the practice of training specialists in educational institutions specified on the basis of the study.

Structure of the dissertation: The dissertation consists of an introduction, two chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices.

The first section "**Historical and methodological foundations of the formation of institutions in the system of lyceums and gymnasiums in sovereign Kazakhstan** " examines the transition periods in the formation and development of lyceums and gymnasiums in Kazakhstan between 1987-2017 and their specific features, the school system of that time, their history and directions of development.

In the second section "**practical ways of organizing the process of pedagogy in educational institutions of lyceums and gymnasiums of Kazakhstan**", which is included in the scope of the study, it is necessary to find a connection with the current stage of pedagogical experience of lyceums and gymnasiums in the course of teaching and upbringing. Their content structures from a pedagogical point of view by analyzing the views that have taken place in these schools on the organization of education and upbringing of students in a new direction in educational work, the essence of pedagogical valuable heritage in the history of education is revealed.

The content of the dissertation research suggests that the current state of education and the structural system of educational institutions in the content and types of its organization have changed due to global reform processes, the development of business contacts between individuals in the social environment of the economy, politics, and society. The humanization of the educational process in the development of schools in the Republic is characterized by the orientation of its

goals and content to self-development, regulation of the individual, as well as the emergence of new types of educational institutions in the education system-lyceums and gymnasiums. Objective conditions that determine the nature and direction of innovation in education include: since 1987, in the Soviet system itself, the problem of training specialists in accordance with the requirements of the time has taken on a new character, there has been an exchange of pedagogical experience in the world and European educational space and training of future professionals in it; since 1991, the Republic of Kazakhstan has become an independent state; integration of the domestic education system into the world and European educational space; development of a personality-oriented model of the educational process, the content of innovations and the introduction of pedagogical technologies.

In the process of organizing the activities of gymnasiums and lyceums in the period 1987-2017, there are a number of difficulties. This was due to the lack of experience of functioning in the education system of the Republic in the structure and content system of society at that time and its needs in educational and educational institutions of this type. As a result, the development of lyceums and gymnasiums became haphazard, unmanageable /spontaneous/ in a neutral direction, and in the process of creating these educational institutions there were pedagogical experiments in the direction "in uncontrolled conditions, there is a typical change in features". In some cases, gymnasiums and lyceums have become important as general education schools for gifted children.

Based on the above-mentioned ideas, in order to give the specifics of the educational process of lyceums and gymnasiums from the point of view of the pedagogical system, we give two groups of structures that make up them:

1. In the field of Education, taking place from the primary system of one main line to the secondary level, depending on this ratio, it is the main purpose, objectives and content of its use as a designation of mass priority directions /trends/ that have their own specificity, having a priority direction over a certain period of time;

2. Implementation of joint pedagogical activities in the formation and structure of teachers and students, aimed at auxiliary or primary inclusion in accordance with the specifics and type of structural content of the educational institution – educational materials in the field of cognition, education, oriented training on the basis of new knowledge, etc.

That is, the need for a comprehensive study of the structural content of schools of the Lyceum and gymnasium type and the practical capabilities of the applied pedagogical system of teaching and educational processes in it, reveals the specific features and character of educational institutions of this type in educational systems at various historical stages of their development.

Taking into account the nature of the socio-social identity of lyceums and gymnasiums, we can distinguish several opportunities for the development of these educational institutions:

- coordination of educational trajectories with appropriate Labor sources, for high-quality professional orientation of students;

- different universities and cooperation for different professional development of students;

- improving the status of a professionally oriented educational institution.

In lyceums and gymnasiums, it is necessary to develop an internally positive educational environment that corresponds to the status of modern education in the world. It follows that taking into account the social factors of development of lyceums and gymnasiums, we can distinguish several cases:

- creation of Health Education;

- preventive measures for teaching staff. These measures are aimed at preventing burns. From now on, it is necessary to encourage the qualitative development of psychological services in lyceums and gymnasiums;

- development of organizational culture;-training of teachers in the skills of solving operational educational problems and drawing up long-term plans for upcoming events. It should be noted that the functional side of the importance of compliance with the implementation of components of the development of the education system is based on several functions. Thus, the functional aspect is represented by the following functions: :

- creation of an information base on the state of management of the development of the information environment of an information and analytical educational institution, the impact of informatization processes on changes in the results of educational and educational activities;

- motivational-the goal includes the development of cognitive, behavioral, and emotional relationships of control subjects to methods of interaction in the information environment of the educational institution;

- planning and forecasting is focused on the development of the educational process, planning, design, forecasting procedures related to the future state of informatization of Education);

- reveals organizational and Executive rights, powers and responsibilities as a vertical;

- control and diagnostic (diagnostics of the state of informatization, control of the effectiveness of management of the development of the information environment);

- correction (current regulation of the components of management of the development of the information environment of an educational organization and final correction of its undesirable results).

In general, it can be said that the issue of the development of gymnasium education is one of the few considered in the domestic pedagogics. The comparative analysis of theoretical research and real practice shows that there are no scientifically based approaches to studying the pace of modern gymnasium education in Kazakhstan. This creates contradictions between the following issues:

- the importance of applying advanced domestic and foreign pedagogical experience, the lack of generalizations to determine its main direction in gymnasium education and the lack of correction in their rapidly developing socio-economic conditions;

- inability of society to solve the difficulties of developing gymnasium education through pedagogical science, which allows us to effectively solve the problems posed by society and the needs of the future intellectual elite;

- lack of work on the development of modern gymnasium education, the need to create a set of conditions for pedagogical organization and this issue;

- the importance of finding solutions to the topic of modern gymnasium education in the form of profile training and the lack of implementation of these issues at the theoretical and practical level;

- the relevance of the new functions of the teacher, such as the formation of a gymnasium teacher as a teacher-researcher, manager of educational and research work, the lack of implementation of these issues at the theoretical and practical level; these contradictions cannot be resolved only around pedagogical practice. Taking into account the experience of modern gymnasium education, domestic and foreign experience, scientific research of historical significance has not been conducted. Many modern problems have a deep historical origin, including in the development of gymnasium education, the beginning of which was the research of the pre-revolutionary period. The reason for taking the chronological period of the XIX-XXI centuries into the study is the emergence and development of gymnasium education, which at that time was built on a social economic basis.

Summing up and analyzing the historical knowledge of Russian pedagogical science, we distinguished two stages:

1. USSR period (1987-1991);

2. sovereign period (1991-2017).

The reliability of the data related to the study is based on the comparison of data obtained from the survey of lyceums and secondary schools in Kazakhstan with the results of other researchers to determine the content structure of the educational system of lyceums and educational institutions . Description of the needs of the research problem in the state and social sphere. The validity period considers the problems of education of lyceums and gymnasiums of Kazakhstan based on the unity of their components and internal harmony with the environment, social position and society.

A system of methods in previous research work on the basis of historical methodological foundations statistical generalization, analysis, search, comparison of curricula and programs in typical educational institutions of lyceums and gymnasiums. He also gave an opportunity to get acquainted with the issues of formation and development of educational institutions of Lyceum-type schools and gymnasiums, conduct a sorting and analytical analysis. Participation in seminars, discussions and exchanges on author's articles. The data was collected using questionnaires.

It complements the educational content of the history of Pedagogy of Kazakhstan and gives a fair assessment of it from a new perspective. Guided by the results of our research work, we have included the topic of the elective course "formation and development of lyceums and gymnasiums in Kazakhstan (1987-2017) on the basis of the pedagogical PhD thesis of higher educational institutions. Elective course historiography of Lyceum and gymnasium educational institutions

of Kazakhstan from 1987 to 2017, which is included in the history of National Education and the system of education in them on a historical and methodological basis.

Guided by systematized theoretical knowledge in our research work, we conducted pedagogical practice to improve the effectiveness of the developed elective course, future teachers, to include knowledge on the subject "history of Pedagogy" in the educational program. the research method we have chosen is an experiment /constantiation experiment/ aimed at clear clarification. Since our research work represents the historical and pedagogical heritage, the experiment aimed at changing the circulation of scientific knowledge in the history of education and clarifying the validity of its influence on dependent variables is basically different from the other experiment in its purpose, using the heritage of the past to complement modern knowledge. However, historical research is an addition to the educational body of the pedagogical heritage, but can not influence the phenomena of past pedagogical experience. Such a study only shows a specific situation that does not affect it in any way.

The results of the experiment aimed at clarifying the accuracy of the elective course at the stages of teaching and conducting a survey in percentage terms are given in the following system.

Total percentage for the 2nd semester of the 2017-2018 academic year: at the initial stage-full answer - 11.34%; average answer -17.01%; low answer - 11.34%. The final result is a full answer – 18.9%; an average answer-19.53%; a low answer-1.26%.

Total percentage for the 2nd semester of the 2018-2019 academic year: at the initial stage-full answer - 9.15%; average answer-16.47%; low answer – 11.59%. The final result is a full response-15.86%; an average response -21.35%; and a low response -0%.

The total percentage for the 2nd semester of the 2019-2020 academic year- at the initial stage - full answer - 5.39%; average answer -13.23%; low answer - 5.39%. The final result is a full answer-9.8%; an average answer -13.72%; a low answer – 0.49%.

Of the total number of students involved in teaching the elective course at the initial stage - 173 full answers - 76.12%; average answers -140.13%; low answers -83.04%. The final result - the full answer - 131.48%; the average answer – 162.62%; the low answer-5.19%.

This is proof /validation/that the requirements of the user of real pedagogical and historical knowledge, the cognitive product, have been met. The results of a pedagogical experiment aimed at this content system – an internal process of quality management that ensures consistency in the course of the survey tasks in the experimental study-fully confirmed the subject of our research. Thus, the data obtained based on the results of a pedagogical experiment aimed at determining the validity of the proposed scientific assumption confirms, as well as justifying the completeness of the knowledge received by the teacher of the proposed elective course pedagogy the connection of students in the professional activity of the teacher with the history of pedagogy and professional educational

activities has opened up a wide range of opportunities for the trajectory of self-learning and creative work.

Pedagogical experiment/ aimed at identifying the above as a result of a permanent experiment / students of the specialty in the period from 1987 to 2017 demonstrated a successful level of growth of learning through the basis of Education, which became the basis for the formation of their cognitive ideas and views in this direction, the owners of knowledge in the development of Lyceum and gymnasium. This proved the need to provide an elective course, which is an indicator of the excellent skill of education in the adaptation of future teachers of the history of pedagogy, lyceums and gymnasiums to professional activities based on new knowledge .

In conclusion, in the course of writing the selected case study, we achieved the following results. In the period 1987-1991, the formation and development of schools of the Lyceum and gymnasium types of historical and pedagogical systems, work and new types of schools in the field of education, and the peculiarities of the organization of educational activities in accordance with their specific structural content were proved.

1. In the research work, the historical and methodological system of education in Lyceum and gymnasium schools of Kazakhstan in 1987-1991 was developed, historical, pedagogical and methodological characteristics were given, and the analysis was carried out.

2. In the historical period of the studied period of 1987-1991, the formation and development of Lyceum and gymnasium-type schools in Kazakhstan and the systematic nature of their content structure were determined by the implementation of ideological subordination in the construction of a single centrally managed Soviet society and the historical significance of their own character in the development of the education system during the sovereign period.

3. The historical and pedagogical connection of the educational system of Lyceum-gymnasium schools of Kazakhstan in the period 1987-1991 with modern educational institutions of this type is determined and their continuity is proved.

4. "Formation and development of Lyceum and gymnasium educational institutions in Kazakhstan" (1987-2017 an elective course on the topic "history of pedagogy" was developed, the effectiveness and effectiveness of which was justified by conducting a pedagogical experimental study aimed at clarifying the specifics of the educational program of specialties that train future teachers at the University.

The validity of the proposed scientific forecast and the structural system of the entire research work is proved in the scientific apparatus of the dissertation work. The results of the research revealed that Kazakhstan replenishes the knowledge base related to the history of education and can be widely used in research and research work related to the history of pedagogy.

Based on the results of research work, we make the following recommendations in the direction of promoting the formation and development of pedagogical experience of Lyceum and gymnasium-type schools and, accordingly,

in the training of future teachers or in improving and improving their professional knowledge:

1. We consider it effective to study the history of school development in Kazakhstan as an elective course for educational programs developed in the pedagogical specialty;

2. Professional development of school teachers in institutes it is possible to conduct lectures and practical training on the formation of pedagogical experience, history and theory of Lyceum and gymnasium-type schools;

3. We understand that in the course of education about the pedagogical processes of schools of various types, it is necessary to study the history of the methodology, taking into account the pedagogical experience of these lyceums and gymnasiums in historical and pedagogical research;

4. Based on the experience of educational work in schools of the Lyceum and gymnasium type in Kazakhstan from 1987 to 1991, it is obvious that the optimal, flexible application of modern lyceums and gymnasiums to the educational work organized during the educational period - to work in the direction of education of Kazakh citizenship and patriotism.

Triability and implementation of the research result: the main principles of the research were reflected in the form of Scientific Reports at international scientific and practical conferences, in journals advised by the Committee for control in the field of Education and science, in scientific journals based on Scopus. Based on the main conceptual ideas and results of the thesis in the field of scientific research, scientific and methodological works have been published in the following publications:

1. Қазіргі қоғамдағы инновациялық мектептердің ерекшеліктері. «Рухани жаңғыру – Қазақстанның серпінді дамуының негізі» атты халықаралық ғылыми-тәжірибелік конференциясының материалдары., Талдықорған, І.Жансүгіров ат. ЖМУ. 2018, 57-60 бб.

2. Қазақстандағы заманауи гимназиялық білімнің даму мәселелері. Қазақстанның ғылымы мен өмірі. №1 (74), 2019, 38-41 бб.

3. Траектория развития системы образования лицеев: сравнительный анализ Казахстана и зарубежных стран. Центр наукових публікацій Збірник наукових публікацій., IV МІЖНАРОДНА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ «НАУКА В ЕПОХУ ДИСБАЛАНСІВ», (м. Київ | 30 листопада 2018р.), 2 частина - С. - 38-44.

4. Қазақстандағы жаңа үлгідегі білім беру мекемелерінің ерекшеліктері. Қазақстанның ғылымы мен өмірі., №2 (77), 2019, 89-92 бб.,

5. Основные направления учебно-воспитательного процесса в лицеях и гимназиях. Инновационный потенциал развития науки в современном мире «НИЦ Вестник науки» Уфа, 31 октября 2019 г., Часть 3, С. 27-37.

6. Развитие университетского образования в аспекте подготовки студентов окончившие лицей и гимназии «Сборник с научни доклади» (трета книга)., - Болгария, Издателство; ЕКС-ПРЕС, 2019., - С. 161-166.

7. Публично-социальный характер создания в Казахстане образовательных учреждений типа лицеи и гимназии "Prospects for the

Development of Modern Science" Materials of the V International Scientific-Practical Conference Международная конференция, - Сеул, Корея , 11-13 март 2020г., -Часть 2,-С.115-123.,

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