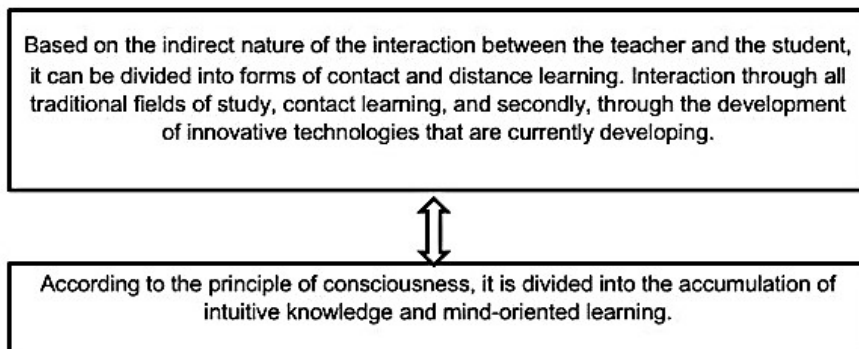


Thus, it can be distinguished that at present the areas of study are considered from the point of view of some general concepts.



For potency increasing the amount of education of pupils and students: using the classification of pedagogic technologies, created in step with the curriculum, can considerably increase the interest in learning. Innovative technologies, equivalent to the strategy of the project, role plays, discussion, similarly because the conduct of non-traditional lessons, creates such conditions, represents its own natural feature process, that stimulates interest within the lessons and develops the imagination of the scholar. [1, p 13]

Issues that arise between the student and therefore the teacher, disappear, as a result of the aim of communication between the teacher and the students isn't the presentation of information, however discussion and consolidation. An important aspect of the teacher's work is trying to understand the ways in which each student understands the topic. An understanding of the need to work with students to improve or change their understanding, and an understanding that each student can take in the learning material in special methods. [2, p 46-47]

REFERENCES:

1. Alkozhayeva N., Tuleshova U. "The use of new pedagogical technologies in the educational process of high school" , 2009, 125 p.
2. Kusainov G.M., Aitbaeva D.B., Kaitbayev D.B., Abykanova B.T Myltykbaeva L.P Nugumanova S.B «Scientific and new educational practice of teaching» , 2020, 289 p.
3. <https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:->
4. <https://moluch.ru/archive/113/29063/>

UDC 33.024

<https://doi.org/10.53355/g0259-8009-2537-i>

MODERNIZATION INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION OF THE INDEPENDENT KAZAKHSTAN

Tubekova D.O., Lecturer of the Department "Management and Tourism" Master of Economics
International Kazakh-Turkish University by H.A.Yasavi, Kazakhstan, Turkestan

E-mail: danamktu@mail.ru

В данной статье рассматриваются влияние модернизации на формирование независимого Казахстана. Модернизация становится процессом политической, социально-экономической трансформации общества. Ее целевой предназначенностью является достижение стабильности и оптимальной динамичности. Политическую систему можно определить стабильной, если под влиянием как внутренних, так и внешних факторов она в состоянии сохранить свою структуру, адаптироваться к происходящим изменениям.

Модернизация: проблемы и перспективы, должна восприниматься, прежде всего, как проблема исторической науки, проблема исследования именно историко-культурных аспектов правовой и экономической модернизации Казахстана.

Ключевые слова: Стратегический план, Модернизация экономики, Международный опыт, Приоритетная политика, Новая модель, Современное развитие, Политическая реформа, Политическая стабильность, Перспективные отрасли, Онлайн-торговля, Мобильный банкинг, Цифровые услуги.

Бұл мақалада модернизацияның тәуелсіз Қазақстанның қалыптасуына әсері қарастырылған. Жаңғырту қоғамның саяси, әлеуметтік-экономикалық трансформация процесіне айналады. Оның мақсаты тұрақтылық пен оңтайлы динамизмге қол жеткізу болып табылады. Егер ішкі және сыртқы факторлардың әсерінен оның құрылымын сақтап, болып жатқан өзгерістерге бейімделе алатын болса, саяси жүйені тұрақты деп атауға болады. Жаңғырту: мәселелер мен даму жолдары, ең алдымен, тарих ғылымының проблемасы, Қазақстанның құқықтық және экономикалық жаңғыруының нақты тарихи-мәдени аспектілерін зерттеу проблемасы ретінде қабылдануға тиіс.

Тірек сөздер: Стратегиялық жоспар, Экономиканы жаңғырту, Халықаралық тәжірибе, Басымдылық саясат, Жаңа модель, Қазіргі заманғы даму, Саяси реформа, Саяси тұрақтылық, Перспективалы салалар, Онлайн-сауда, Мобильді банкинг, Цифрлық қызметтер.

This article examines the impact of modernization on the formation of independent Kazakhstan. Modernization becomes a process of political, socio-economic transformation of society. Its purpose is to achieve stability and optimal dynamism. A political system can be defined as stable if, under the influence of both internal and external factors, it is able to maintain its structure and adapt to the changes taking place. Modernization: problems and prospects, should be perceived, first of all, as a problem of historical science, the problem of studying the historical and cultural aspects of the legal and economic modernization of Kazakhstan.

Key words: The Strategic Plan, Economic modernization, International experience, Priority policies, The new model, Modern development, Political reform, Political stability, Promising industries, Online trading, Mobile banking, Digital services.

"It is impossible to carry out any modernization or reform without preparing your own thinking. I think that everyone who will be involved in this huge work should realize how important it is today to engage in surveys of the reorganization or modernization of our consciousness." [1, p.12]

Over the years of Independence, Kazakhstan, relying on international experience, has developed its own approaches to development, which are now called the "Kazakhstan model" all over the world. The Kazakhstan model allows combining the evolutionary path of gradual improvements with decisive steps of a breakthrough nature, while maintaining socio-economic stability. The two previous modernizations of Kazakhstan were successful due to this combination of evolution and accelerated development. Kazakhstan's development model is an important competitive advantage of the country in today's conditions. The "Nursultan Nazarbayev Model" will allow us to continue to be proactive, combining the dynamism of the reforms of the Third Modernization and the stability of the current course. [2, p.69]

The Strategic Plan 2025 includes two "engines" of systemic changes: The first is forced. Systemic reforms are the seven most important breakthrough changes that must occur in the economy and social life of the country by 2025. Without implementing these changes, achieving the targets A strategic plan is impossible. The second is evolutionary. Priority policies for the implementation of the strategy "Kazakhstan-2050— is a course implemented by the Government in priority areas. The Government's seven policies are designed to ensure that social stability is firmly maintained during the implementation of reforms. The forced and evolutionary approach

complement and reinforce each other. The potential of the Kazakhstan model is a response to high dynamism and high uncertainty in the global economy. The plan of 7 systemic reforms and 7 priority policies principles of successful implementation: Clear responsibility for the results of ongoing reforms and initiatives, the implementation of target indicators and the achievement of expected results. Sharing responsibility for implementation results with business and the public. Focus on the value of the result, not the process, and independent evaluation. Operational monitoring based on digital tracking of the progress of work. The main goal of Kazakhstan is to achieve a qualitative and sustainable economic recovery by 2030, leading to people's material well-being reaching the level of the OECD countries and on the way to the league of thirty developed countries of the world. [3, p.2]

Fundamental changes for Kazakhstan by 2030: The existing regulatory burden on business does not contribute to rapid economic growth. The state still plays a significant role in the markets. 18.6% is the share of gross value added of the public sector in GDP. The public sector draws on itself not only financial resources, but also qualified personnel. The measures taken by the Government to deregulate business allowed Kazakhstan to take 36th place in the World Bank's "Doing Business" rating in 2025, improving its performance by 15 points. At the same time, according to the business community, it is too early for us to talk about the existence of perfect competition. The new model of Kazakhstan's economic growth in the framework of the Third Modernization is based on the leading role of the private sector. It is who should become the engine of further development, determine the directions of technological renewal, ensure the continuous development of the competencies and skills of his employees, make investments, create new enterprises and industries. [4, p.25]

Analyzing the impact of the foreign policy strategy of the Republic Kazakhstan on the processes of political modernization of Kazakhstan society.

Nursultan Nazarbayev recalled a popular proverb: "The country where people live in harmony is rich." It is especially important that all Kazakhstanis are united by common values: human dignity and well-being, Freedom, Unity, Justice, Rule of Law, Family and traditions, aspiration to the Future. We must preserve our harmony and unity.

Universal modern development priorities, which have found a place in the Strategy - 2030, without exception represent a value, both for the power structures and for the opposition forces of our republic. The unification and joint development of achieving the well-being, prosperity and security of all Kazakhstanis can really become a real platform for organizing the process of constructive cooperation between the opposing political forces. When carrying out a particular political activity, it is necessary to observe the principle of its effectiveness for the development of the whole of Kazakhstan, and not its individual social, political, ethnic and other forces, groups, etc. [5, p.2]

Thus, modernization has begun and continues in our republic. For its further effective implementation, much more will need to be done, and this, in turn, determines the need to consolidate all political forces of the Kazakh society. In the presence of this and other listed factors, the modernization process will come to its logical conclusion.

The relevance of modernization of Kazakhstan in the modern world, problems and prospects is extremely important for Kazakhstan's political science. The comprehensive crisis in the cultural, political and economic life of the recent past, modern Kazakhstan, I think, is largely determined by a misunderstanding and lack of consideration in market reforms of its historical and cultural specifics.

Although there is widespread talk about the "special path" of post-soviet Kazakhstan, so far few people take into serious account the determining importance of Soviet, and even more so pre-Soviet, traditions of Kazakhstan, the nature of their intertwining and fusion. But historical science already knows the practical role of the continuity of mentality in the process of social events and in the structure of social institutions.

The goal of modernization of Kazakhstan in the modern world is to determine the historical function of the traditional structure of Kazakhstan in the development of mankind, in a comparative analysis of the role of the institution of the presidency in the implementation of

spontaneous and catching up political modernization, to develop on this basis scientifically sound practical recommendations for improving the institution of the presidency as a tool for the modernization of post-totalitarian societies.

Accordingly, the following main tasks were set:

1) Elaboration of the concept of traditional structure as a term of historical science; study of the origin and essence of the traditional structure of Kazakhstan; study of the nature of transformations of the traditional structure of Kazakhstan in the XIX-XXI centuries. and their consequences;

2) Elaboration of a model of legal and economic modernization of Kazakhstan, taking into account its historical and cultural specifics, with the revival of the traditional structure of Kazakhstan in market transformations.

3) Analysis of the patterns and features of the process of political modernization; identification of the specifics of the functioning of the institute of the presidency in the countries of the "first echelon" of modernization; determination of the degree of effectiveness of the institute of the presidency in the implementation of reforms in the countries of "catching up modernization"; study of the modernization impact of the institute of the presidency on the development of state power in Kazakhstan;

4) Study of the President's foreign policy initiatives as a factor in ensuring the modernization of the political system of Kazakhstan;

The above allows us to come to the following conclusions:

1. Firstly, the process of further modernization should be aimed at the formation, including the middle class. Representatives of this class will become the active subject that contributes to the formation of free market relations. In addition, it is the middle class that will become the social base of the democratic system. After all, as far as we know, civil society is formed by the middle class. In turn, civil society is one of the irreplaceable principles of the democratic structure of society and the State. [5, p.9]

2. Secondly, in the current conditions, it is imperative to maintain stability and order, in the presence of which it would be possible to talk about further reforms of the transformation of Kazakh society. The preservation of a strong government, which will provide the conditions of stability and social harmony so necessary for reform, remains necessary today.

3. Thirdly, it should be noted once again that it is the existing government that has become the main initiative subject of modernization. Thus, this government, its institutions, elites and leaders recognized the values of modern society, and led their countries precisely to the chosen example of social life.

4. Fourthly, while maintaining a strong executive power, it is necessary to carry out a campaign to introduce and develop other political institutions inherent in democratic governance. Further modernization should ensure the development of other elements of democracy, strengthen the legislative and judicial branches of government. Create a system of checks and balances that will not allow one branch of government to suppress others. [5, p.16]

5. Fifth, the consistency and smoothness of the stages of transition to a modern society, the preservation of civil peace and political stability will ensure the success of belated modernization in Kazakhstan.

6. Sixth, political reform must be consistent, logical, step-by-step. Rough, not calculated steps will become the basis for the emergence of a conflict situation, the general collapse of the modernization process. The borrowed values of Western democracies should be implemented at a rational level. In addition, when introducing democratic political institutions, it is necessary to take care that they become really functioning, and, of course, legitimate. Only if these and other conditions are met will political reform be successful.

7. Seventh, the gradual nature of political reform is by no means the reason for postponing them for later. Justifying the authorities that they are premature can lead to the opposite result. Against the background of economic growth, the individual presents new needs. If the authoritarian government is able to adapt adequately and rationally to changing objective conditions, this will contribute to its preservation and subsequent democratic development.

The implementation of new economic programs, including those covering the issues of industrialization and the development of digital technology, requires trained professional personnel. And the improvement of education is a prerequisite. The spread of English, on the one hand, as an international language of communication, and on the other - the main language of modern information technologies, is of particular importance. Its promotion will contribute to a deeper integration of the republic into global digital technologies. [6, p.2]

In general, the realization of the goals and objectives of the third modernization as a strategic interest of the country is that both routine performance discipline and high professionalism, non-standard approaches, the ability to take responsibility from both government departments and the business sector are important.

The President was instructed to develop such promising industries in the country as 3D printing, online trading, mobile banking, digital services, including in healthcare and education, and others. These industries have already changed the structure of the economies of developed countries and have given a new quality to traditional industries and the Digital Kazakhstan program. [6, p.7]

Summing up, I want to say with confidence that Kazakhstan is at the present stage, in a situation of searching for a development model that would allow it to increase its economic potential, successfully complete modernization and become one of the 30 developed countries of the world by 2050. We are confidently moving towards this goal.

REFERENCES:

1. Kasymbekov M.B. Factors of the effectiveness of the institution of the presidency in the countries of catching up modernization. / Problems of market transformation in the economic space. Of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 2020.-255c.
2. Nazarbayev N.A. Kazakhstan-2030. Prosperity, security and improvement of the well-being of all Kazakhstanis. The message of the President of the country to the people of Kazakhstan. - Almaty: Bilim, 1997. - 256c.
3. National security: the results of the decade. - Astana, 2020. 421c.
4. <https://ipksko.kz>
5. <https://strategy2050.kz>
6. <https://zakon.kz>

ӘОЖ 94.547

<https://doi.org/10.53355/c3290-1848-4124-m>

АХМЕТ БАЙТҰРСЫНОВТЫҢ ҚАЗАҚ ТАРИХЫНДАҒЫ ТҮЛҒАЛЫҚ ҚАСИЕТІ

Абдильдинова Л.Б., гуманитарлық ғылымдар жоғарғы мектебінің оқытушы-дәріскері
І. Жансүгіров атындағы Жетісу университеті, Талдықорған қ.

E-mail: lashyn_aidar@mail.ru

Мақалада Алаш ардақтысы Ахмет Байтұрсынұлының өмірі мен қоғамдық-саяси қызметі жылдары қарастырылған. Оқу-ағарту ісінде, оқулықтар жасауда, әліппе, емле мәселелерімен қатар мәдениет пен әдебиет саласында, қоғамдық өмірде әлеуметтік мәні бар істермен айналысып, қазақ халқының саяси-мәдени жағынан дамуына үлесін қосқан Алаш арысы Ахмет Байтұрсынұлының қызмет жолына арналған.

Тірек сөздер: *Алаш арысы, мемлекет қайраткері, қазақ тілі, араб жазуы, қазақ әліпбиі, «Байтұрсынов әліпбиі».*

В статье рассмотрены годы жизни и общественно-политической деятельности Ахмета Байтұрсынұлы. Внесшего вклад в политико-культурное развитие казахского