

Abirov Daniyar Akparovich “Formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan (1991-2017)”

**dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the specialty
6D010300-Pedagogy and Psychology**

Abstract

Relevance of the study: A deep and large-scale analysis of the historical and pedagogical understanding of the experience of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan in 1991-2017 was done, and the system of a modern approach to the content has not been formed yet at its level. This led to consideration as one of the urgent problems of historical and pedagogical practice. Therefore, today the share of the day falls on a new look at the pedagogical experience of gymnasiums and lyceums, based on an innovative pedagogical idea in its nature and semantic structure, and an assessment of their pedagogical activity in the content structure. That is, the experience of solving pedagogical problems of gymnasiums and lyceums has not been fully studied. Published works are considered about gymnasium and lyceum schools - historical, philosophical, educational and school types with in-depth study of individual subjects.

However, the lack of special research work on the history of education aimed at identifying the causes and conditions that served as the basis for their formation and development, and their organization of the pedagogical process, a broad analysis and positive assessment of the historical and pedagogical experience of the process of organizing and conducting educational and upbringing work in the activity. These educational and upbringing institutions that took place in society and the social environment in the last years of Soviet power and at the general stages of the sovereign state of Kazakhstan occupy an important historical and pedagogical place in their pedagogical activity. The ongoing process of modernization of education is aimed at updating the content and structural components of knowledge transfer systems in accordance with the requirements of the modern socio-cultural situation.

Modern schools and their typical features, for example, for the harmonious organization of the directions of education, training and upbringing of gymnasiums and lyceums in accordance with modern requirements, it is relevant to analyze the pedagogical experience that has passed in the history of the formation and development of schools of this type from the point of view of modern scientific pedagogy and assess their reliability. This is due to the fact that knowledge of the history of the formation and development of gymnasiums and lyceums 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, the ability to track experience on the best example and correctly direct and develop its promising areas of development.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the above contradictions between the need for this issue at the present time and its systematic study and analysis before us in the history of education from a scientific pedagogical point of view and with the aim of systematizing and replenishing the history of pedagogy, we are considering

the topic of the dissertation research “Formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan (1991-2017)”.

The purpose of the study: to identify the historical and pedagogical foundations of the formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the field of education in Kazakhstan in 1991-2017.

Object of the study: the pedagogical process of 1991-2017 in gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan.

Subject of the study: Formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan in 1991-2017.

Scientific forecast of the study: if in the period from 1991 to 2017 the opportunity will be created to reveal the scientific and pedagogical basis for systematization of the history of the formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the field of education in Kazakhstan, then it will serve as a basis for replenishing theoretical and historical-practical knowledge in the context of the pedagogical process of these schools in the history of education, which, in turn, will allow modern gymnasiums and lyceums, in accordance with the approval of the advanced pedagogical approach in connection with development, to substantiate the validity of the forecast aimed at developing and replenishing historical knowledge concerning schools and their types in Kazakhstan, setting the goal of determining the development benchmark for the issue under study.

Research objectives:

1. Analysis of the formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the education system through historical and pedagogical systematization (1991-2017);

2. Definition of scientific and methodological foundations of novelty in the structural content of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan in 1991-2017;

3. To analyze the creation of the pedagogical process system of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan in the period from 1991 to 2017, taken for research, and determine the continuity of modern schools of this type with substantive construction;

4. “The history of the formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan (1991-2017)”, aimed at determining the formation and development of the pedagogical system of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the period from 1991 to 2017, elective course and practical work.

The leading idea. Generalization and assessment of domestic pedagogical practical work in the process of developing the history of Kazakhstani education, including the development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the education system in 1991-2017, the development of the structural system of modern and promising schools.

Methodology and theoretical basis of the research work: patterns of historical dialectical development of personality, transformation, modernization in the education system, truth and reality in the study of historical pedagogical phenomena, continuity of historical sequence.

Research sources: periodicals of 1991-2017, materials generalizing pedagogical thought in the education system of Kazakhstan and the CIS countries,

History of pedagogy of the last period of the Soviet government and the period of sovereign Kazakhstan, research works of scientists and experienced specialists in various fields, data from the collections of books and manuscripts of the National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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

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

Stages of the research: Stage 1 (2017-2018) in the research literature written on scientific, pedagogical and educational history, the topic of our dissertation was outlined, approaches to the consideration and study of this problem were considered and analyzed. In connection with the identified topics, literature and research on history, psychology, history, ethnography, and pedagogy were summarized and analyzed. The purpose, subject and object of the study were substantiated, research methods were considered.

The study defined scientific concepts and the scientific apparatus of the dissertation, collected relevant sources and necessary materials, and verified scientific validity by sorting.

The 2nd stage (2018-2019) analyzed the content-related and comprehensive data of the dissertation research with the system of fundamentals of the theory of modern pedagogical science, systematized, summarized the characteristics and features of the history of education or pedagogy for the period from 1991 to 2017, the emergence and development of educational institutions of the innovative direction of gymnasium and lyceum schools that took place in the Kazakhstani society and social environment.

The 3rd stage (2019-2020) Continuation of the 3rd stage 2022-2023) summing up and summing up the results of the search and research work done. The methods used in the periodization of the dissertation research: search and generalization, discussion, sorting, identification and analysis of the features of the content of documents of gymnasium and lyceum schools in genetic, comparative structures and in the system of service structures. In the individual activities of the doctoral candidate, future pedagogical specialists were given elective courses on the topic “History of the formation and development of gymnasiums and lyceums in Kazakhstan (1991-2017)”, supplementing the content of the course on the history of pedagogy with new information sources and lectures, seminars presented in the course program.

Scientific novelty and theoretical significance of the study:

1. To provide a systematic description of the historiography of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan, to analyze the circumstances that served as the basis for the creation of schools that are innovative, and to evaluate them from the point of view of truth and credibility (1991-2017).

2. In the period from 1991 to 2017, the scientific and pedagogical foundations of gymnasiums and lyceums created in Kazakhstan will be defined, systematized and conceptually analyzed.

3. The analysis of the continuity of the pedagogical content structures of gymnasium and lyceum schools created in the system of educational policy of the Soviet government and independent Kazakhstan in the period from 1917 to 2017 with these modern schools determines their relationship;

4. Implementation of the developed elective course on the topic "History of the formation and development of gymnasiums and lyceums in Kazakhstan (1991-2017)" into the pedagogical practice of the university and the implementation of replenishment of historical and theoretical pedagogical knowledge by conducting its experimental work in a Clear (statistical) form.

The practical significance of the study: The ideas of the historical and pedagogical content used in the dissertation research work and guided by specific factual data related to research activities reflected knowledge on the history of education and the history of the development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the transitional era to knowledge transfer systems in the period from 1991 to 2017. In the dissertation the existence of the USSR government of the last years is possible with the study of practical issues. As well as the formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan in the general study of the history of education in the direction of practice in the domestic educational process, as textbooks and teaching aids, in the preparation of educational programs of higher educational institutions, educational curricula, in the course of pedagogical historical discipline at the university and in conducting an elective course on the history of domestic education (1991-2017) in the program of the elective course. Based on reflections, it is possible to use knowledge of the history of pedagogy in the direction of expansion. The main provisions recommended for defense:

1. The results of the study of the historical and pedagogical problems of the formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the history of Kazakhstani education (1991-2017);

2. To substantiate the systematization of views on the scientific and pedagogical basis for organizing educational work in gymnasiums and lyceum schools of sovereign Kazakhstan in the period from the last years of the USSR to 1991 and in the period from 1991 to 2017 from the socio-social and national-cultural points of view;

3. Scientific and pedagogical analysis of the substantive legal system of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan from 1991 to 2017 and the substantiation of the relationship of continuity with modern schools of this type;

4. The substantive structure of gymnasium and lyceum schools at the studied stages of 1991-2017, and is aimed at revealing their pedagogical specificity in their formation and development "Formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan (1991-2017)". Experimentally substantiate and justify the elective course by introducing it into the pedagogical process of the university.

Evidence and validity of the research results: demonstrability in the system of historical scientific knowledge and practical methods achieved in the dissertation work focused on the search and use in the process of development of schools, gymnasiums and lyceums, which had a new character in the period 1991-2017 in society and the social environment, with an analysis of the historical and pedagogical content, guided by legislative and legal regulatory documents aimed at organizing education with, historical and theoretical consideration of the data and the results of the study can ensure the improvement of substantive knowledge on the history of pedagogy and courses on the history of domestic education in the educational process of pedagogical specialties at the university

Approbation and implementation of the research results: published in scientific journals included in the Scopus database, at domestic and foreign scientific and practical conferences, the Committee for Quality Assurance in Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the context of scientific and methodological works and in the form of a thesis report with the main substantive principles of the study:

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 білімгерлеров оканчившие лицей и гимназии «Сборник с научни доклады» (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.,
8. History of Formation of Lyceums and Gymnasiums in Kazakhstan and Peculiarities of their Educational Activities Talent Development & Excellence Vol.12, No.1, 2020, -495-506 pp.
9. Content system of the lyceum and gymnasium educational program. BULLETIN OF THE KARAGANDA UNIVERSITY, - №4,(100) - 2020, - 55-62

pp.,

10. Innovative features of education in Kazakhstan's Lyceum-Gymnasium
Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences, 17(1), -2022, -159–173 pp.
<https://doi.org/10.18844/cjes.v17i1.6693>

11. История появления первых лицеев и различия в образовании в современности. Образование от «А» до «Я» научно – практический журнал. –2024. –№2. – С. 7-11.

12. The history of the first lyceums and the differences in education in modern times. Science in the environment of rapid changes. – 2024. –№195.

Published scientific works: the main results and principles of the research are published in the materials of foreign and domestic international scientific and practical conferences (8) and scientific publications recommended by the Committee for Control in Education and Science of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (3), scientific journals included in the Scopus database (1). The results achieved in the course of the dissertation research work and the final conclusions based on it are based on indicative data in teaching an elective course included in the practice of training future teaching staff at the university, reflected in the research base.

Dissertation structure: The dissertation consists of an introduction, two sections, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices.

The introduction defines the relevance of the topic under study, and the dissertation research work presents: the purpose of the study, the subject, the object of the study, the forecast in science, the objectives of the research and the research base, the stages under study, discoveries in science, methods, experimental and theoretical, presented for defense.

The first section, “Historical and methodological foundations for the creation of institutions of the gymnasium and lyceum system in sovereign Kazakhstan,” examines the transitional stages of the formation and development of gymnasium and lyceum schools in Kazakhstan in the period from 1991 to 2017 and their specific features, history and guidelines for the development of the school system of that time.

The second part, “Practical ways of organizing the pedagogy process in educational institutions of gymnasium and lyceum types in Kazakhstan,” traces the current stage of the pedagogical experience of gymnasium and lyceum schools in the process of training and education at the stage included in the scope of research. Their pedagogically significant structures reveal the essence of the pedagogically valuable heritage in the history of education, analyzing the thoughts available in these schools on the issues of organizing education and upbringing students in new directions of educational and educational work.

In conclusion. In the research work, based on the results, substantiated conclusions and recommendations are given, and the prospects for the development of the current problem are indicated.