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## АЛТЫНСАРИН ОҚУЛАРЫ

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ҒЫЛЫМИ-ПРАКТИКАЛЫҚ  
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## МАТЕРИАЛДАРЫ II КИТАП

## АЛТЫНСАРИНСКИЕ ЧТЕНИЯ

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## II КНИГА

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«Педагогикалық білім берудің үздіксіздігі-заманауи педагогтардың табыстылығының кепілі»: 2022 жылдың 11 ақпандағы Халықаралық ғылыми-тәжірибелік конференция материалдары. II Кітап. –

П23 Қостанай: А.Байтурсынов атындағы Қостанай өнірлік университеті, 2022. – 365 б. = «Непрерывность педагогического образования – залог успешности современных педагогов»: Материалы международной научно-практической конференции, 11 февраля 2022 года. II Книга. – Костанай: Костанайский региональный университет имени А.Байтурсынова, 2022. – 365 с.

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Жинаққа «Педагогикалық білім берудің үздіксіздігі-заманауи педагогтардың табыстылығының кепілі» атты Алтынсарин оқулары халықаралық ғылыми-практикалық конференция материалдары енгізілген.

Талқыланған мәселелердің әртүрлілігі мен кеңділігі мақалалар авторлары үздіксіз білім беру саласын педагогтардың жаңаша даярлау бағдарымен байланыстырып, әр түрлі деңгейдегі білім беру бағдарламаларын іске асқырудың тиімді тәжірибесін көрсету, білім мазмұнын жаңарту аясында мұғалімдердің көсіби шеберлігін арттыру қажеттілігін негіздеу, инновациялық технологиялар мен білім алушылардың тұлғалық дамуын психологиялық-педагогикалық қолданыс туралы зерттеулерін енгізу. Бұл жинақ материалдары ғалымдарға, ЖОО мен колledge оқытушыларына, мектеп мұғалімдері мен мектепке дейінгі тәрбиешілерге, педагогтар мен психологиярға, магистранттар мен студенттерге қызықты болуы мүмкін.

В сборнике содержатся материалы Международной научно-практической конференции Алтынсаринские чтения «Непрерывность педагогического образования – залог успешности современных педагогов». Многообразие и широта обсуждаемых проблем позволили авторам статей раскрыть сущность, тренды и тенденции непрерывности педагогического образования с учетом достижений науки и практики, показать эффективные практики реализации образовательных программ разного уровня, обосновать необходимость совершенствования профессионализма педагогов в условиях новых вызовов в образовательной практике, представить инновационные технологии и форматы психолого-педагогического сопровождения развития личности обучающихся.

Материалы данного сборника могут быть интересны ученым, преподавателям вузов и колледжей, учителям школ и воспитателям дошкольных учреждений, педагогам-психологам, магистрантам и студентам.

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Сонымен қорыта айтқанда, инклюзивті оқыту – оқушылардың тәң құқығын анықтайды және үжым іс-әрекетіне қатысуға, адамдармен қарым-қатынасына қажетті қабілеттілікті дамытуға мүмкіндік береді. Инклюзивті оқыту арқылы барлық балалардың мұқтаждықтарын ескеріп, ерекше қажеттіліктері бар балалардың білім алуын қамтамасыз ететін жалпы білім үрдісін дамытуға болады. Мұндай оқыту түрі арнаулы білім беру жүйесінде дәстүрлі түрде қалыптасқан және даму үстіндегі формаларды ығыстырмайды, қайта жақыннатады. Инклюзивті бағыт арқылы мүмкіндігі шектеулі балаларды оқуда жетістікке жетуге ықпал етіп, жақсы өмір сүру мүмкіншілігін қалыптастырады. Осы бағытты білім беру жүйесіне енгізу арқылы оқушыларды адамгершілікке, ізлілікке, қайырымдылыққа тәрбиелей аламыз.

#### **Әдебиеттер тізімі:**

1. Жалпы білім беру процесінде ерекше білім беруге қажеттілігі бар балаларды қолдау бойынша педагог-ассистенттерге арналған әдістемелік ұсыныздар. – Астана.2018, 3-4 б.
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5. Қазақстан Республикасының Білім беруді дамытудың 2011-2020 жылдарына арналған мемлекеттік бағдарламасы.-Астана, 2010.

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#### **ABOUT PEDAGOGICAL CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN INCLUSIVE EDUCATION**

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#### **Аннотация**

Өзектілігі және мақсаты: Кәсіптік даярлық-білім алушыда кәсіптік бағыттылықты, жалпы мәдени, жалпы кәсіптік және кәсіптік құзыреттерді қалыптастыру мақсатында даярлаудың тиісті бағыты мен бейінің негізгі Кәсіптік білім беру бағдарламасының мазмұнын игеруді қамтамасыз ететін ұйымдастырушылық жағдайлар жүйесі.

**Түйінді сөздер:** педагогикалық жағдайлар, инклюзивті оқыту, кәсіптік даярлық, міндеттер, инклюзивті оқытуды іске асыру шарттары

#### **Аннотация**

Актуальность и цель: Профессиональная подготовка – система организационных условий, обеспечивающая освоение содержания основной профессиональной образовательной программы соответствующего направления и профиля подготовки, с целью формирования у обучающегося профессиональной направленности, общекультурных, общепрофессиональных и профессиональных компетенций.

**Ключевые слова:** педагогические условия, инклюзивное обучение, профессиональная подготовка, задачи, условия реализации инклюзивного обучения.

#### **Abstract**

Relevance and Goal: Professional training is a system of organizational conditions that ensures the development of the content of the main professional educational program of the relevant direction and profile of training, in order to form a student's professional orientation, general cultural, general professional and professional competencies.

**Keywords:** pedagogical conditions, inclusive education, professional training, tasks, conditions for the implementation of inclusive education word, word, word, word, word.

Currently, inclusive education is considered as one of the most promising areas for the development of the education system for children with disabilities (hereinafter HIA). This approach is associated with the inclusion of children with special educational needs in ordinary general education schools. In this regard, the professional training of a future teacher to work in inclusive education is becoming a priority task of modern society and the state.

In Kazakhstan, a special education system has been created for children with disabilities, which includes special (correctional) educational institutions of various types: for the deaf, hard of hearing and late-deaf, blind and visually impaired, for children with severe speech disorders, with disorders of the

musculoskeletal system, with mental retardation, for children with mental retardation. These institutions carry out educational activities according to adapted basic general education programs. The children study in homogeneous groups, being among peers with similar development problems. In these institutions, jobs are organized in accordance with the peculiarities of the development of a certain category of children. However, due to the isolation of institutions of this type, society is divided into healthy and disabled people, which negatively affects the integration of children with disabilities into a full-fledged social life. L.S. Vygotsky also noted that: «the main disadvantage of special schools is that they lock their pupils into a narrow homogeneous circle of the staff of this correctional institution, create a space limited from real life, do not contribute to the socialization of special children, but, on the contrary, lead to even greater isolation.» It was L.S. Vygotsky who was one of the first to substantiate the idea of integrated education, spoke about the need to include children with special educational needs in the environment of ordinary children. Integration contributes to the inclusion of a child with disabilities in the system of social relations, the acquisition of new social roles, the acquisition of a sense of group belonging.

So, as an alternative to the special education system, there is the spread of the inclusion process - the inclusion of children with disabilities in ordinary general education institutions.

According to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: «Persons with disabilities include persons with persistent physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments that, when interacting with various barriers, may interfere with their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others» [1].

The inclusive approach has become established due to the fact that in modern society, the «medical» model, which defines disability as a health condition, is gradually being replaced by a «social» model, in which the cause of disability is not a specific disease, but physical (architectural obstacles) and relational barriers and stereotypes existing in society. If in the «medical» model of understanding disability, a child with disabilities is considered as a «carrier of the problem», then in the «social» model, on the contrary, it is believed that problems and barriers in the education of such a child are created by society itself and an imperfect education system that cannot meet the diverse needs of students in a mass school. Changes in the education system are required for the successful implementation of the inclusion of students with special educational needs in the general education process and the implementation of the social model.

It depends on the level of development of the state. The main task of the state program for the development of education in Kazakhstan until 2020 is to improve the system of inclusive education at school. According to the terms of this program, by 2020, the share of children covered by inclusive education from the total number of children with developmental disabilities should be 50%. To date, only the first examples of teaching children with disabilities in general education schools have appeared in the country, but they inspire specialists with optimism. [2]

The ideas of promoting inclusive (inclusive or integrated education) are clearly spelled out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed by Kazakhstan in 2008. Inclusive education is taking only the first steps in our country, although the proportion of inclusive schools is very high in many countries of the world. To date, there are 58 psychological, medical and pedagogical consultations in Kazakhstan, which are funded by local budgets. According to the standards, there should be 80 such organizations in the republic. Methodological guidance of these consultations is assigned to the Republican Psychological, Medical and Pedagogical Consultation located in Almaty. [3]

At this stage, Kazakhstan is dominated by the definition of inclusive education only as the education of persons with disabilities (disabilities), disabled people in mixed or correctional groups of educational institutions. Until recently, there were two forms of organization of education for children with disabilities in our country:

- external differentiation in the form of specialized correctional classes.
- integrated inclusive education in the context of the general education process.

As we have already said, our state is on the verge of large-scale changes in education. To ensure that all children, including children with disabilities, have access to quality educational services in general education schools. It's not enough just to open offices. To do this, it is necessary to improve the quality of the training staff. Children with disabilities should be provided with support specialists - teachers who have received special education. These are such specialists as support teachers, tutors, curators, supervisors. It is also very important to provide each school with the necessary equipment, equipment, equipment, a powerful methodological base, software materials, high-quality developments, didactic educational materials. Various pedagogical conditions for the implementation of professional activity in inclusive education are being developed for the introduction of inclusion in secondary schools in Kazakhstan, namely:

- 1) organization of trainings aimed at the formation of personal qualities of a future teacher, necessary for working in an inclusive education;
- 2) building an educational process based on personality-oriented learning;
- 3) the formation of the motivational component of the educational environment aimed at the emergence of sustained interest and the need for self-improvement in educational and professional activities;

4) the construction of the educational process based on the close connection of theoretical material and practical activities.

Unlike an ordinary teacher, an inclusive education teacher needs to possess a number of qualities, among which one can distinguish such as tolerance, tact, empathy, responsibility, etc. Inclusive education, like no other, connects the professional and humanistic orientation of the individual, which manifests itself in the teacher's awareness of the humanistic values of professional activity, satisfaction with it.

The specifics of the organization of educational and correctional work with children with developmental disabilities necessitates special training of the teaching staff of an educational institution providing integrated education.

Professional training of a teacher is the formation of a pedagogical orientation and a system of pedagogical knowledge, skills and abilities, the acquisition of experience in solving typical professional and pedagogical tasks [4]. A.I. Piskunov in the content of professional training includes nuclear (invariant) and variable parts that form an integral set. The invariant part consists of: fundamental philosophical, psychological, pedagogical and methodological scientific knowledge; technological knowledge in the field of organization of forms and types of educational and extracurricular activities; professional and pedagogical skills. The variable part takes into account the peculiarities of the profile of the student's scientific training, his personal inclinations [5].

Professional training is a system of organizational conditions that ensures the development of the content of the main professional educational program of the relevant direction and profile of training, in order to form a student's professional orientation, general cultural, general professional and professional competencies.

The following components are distinguished in the structure of professional readiness for inclusive education:

– psychological readiness (knowledge of the basics of psychology and correctional pedagogy; knowledge of the individual differences of children; knowledge of the individual characteristics of children with various developmental disabilities, etc.) and professional (emotional acceptance of «special» children, willingness to involve them in the learning process in the classroom and satisfaction with their own pedagogical activities) (S.V. Alyokhina);

– cognitive, personal and activity components (O.V.Bonin); - motivational-value, operational-activity and reflexive-evaluation (O.S.Kuzmina); - personal-semantic, cognitive and technological components (E.G.Samartseva).

Thus, the analysis of the above studies allows us to state that in the structure of a teacher's professional readiness for inclusive education, it is possible to distinguish a motivational and personal component, a content and activity component. Motivational-personal (personal-semantic (E.G. Samartseva), motivational-value (O.S. Kuzmina)) the component includes professional (pedagogical) orientation, personal and psychological readiness.

Professional orientation is a generalized form of a person's attitude to a profession, which is defined as an interest in a profession and an inclination to engage in it. Orientation includes the idea of the goal; motives that encourage activity; emotional attitude to activity; satisfaction with it (N.V.Kuzmina) [6]. A teacher's readiness for inclusive education is an integrative professional and personal quality that is formed in the process of mastering competencies that determine intentions and ability to effectively teach in an inclusive environment that guarantees equal access to education for all children of early and preschool age, taking into account the diversity of special educational needs and individual opportunities. The purpose of pedagogical activity is the formation of a common culture, the development of physical, intellectual, moral, aesthetic and personal qualities, the formation of prerequisites for educational activities, the preservation and strengthening of children's health.

The highest value of a teacher of inclusive preschool education is the personality of a developing child, which determines the humanistic and personality-oriented nature of the teacher's value orientations, as well as the personality of the educator himself as a subject of introspection and self-improvement.

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УДК 376

## ПРОЕКТ ИНКЛЮЗИВНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ШКОЛЕ

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### Аннотация

Соңғы уақытта ерекше білім беру қажеттіліктері бар балаларды оқыту мен тәрбиелеуге инновациялық тәсілдер жиі ұсынылуда. Бұл тақырыптың өзектілігі даму ерекшеліктері бар балалар білім ауда басқа балалармен тең мүмкіндіктеге ие болуы керек. Бүгінгі таңда мүмкіндігі шектеулі балаларға онтайлы оқу жағдайларын жасайтын оқыту түрін енгізу қажеттілігі бар.

**Түйінді сөздер:** инклюзив, бала, білім, ауыл мектебі, жоба

### Аннотация

В последнее время все чаще предлагаются инновационные подходы к обучению и воспитанию детей с особыми образовательными потребностями. Актуальность данной темы заключена в том, что дети с особенностями развития должны иметь равные возможности с другими ребятами в получении образования. На сегодняшний день существует потребность во внедрении такой формы обучения, которая создаст детям с ограниченными возможностями оптимальные условия обучения.

**Ключевые слова:** инклюзив, ребенок, образование, сельская школа, проект.

### Abstract

Nowadays, innovative approaches to the education and upbringing of children with special educational needs have been increasingly offered. The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that children with special needs should have equal opportunities in education. Today there is a need to introduce such a form of education that will create optimal learning conditions for children with disabilities.

**Keywords:** Inclusive, a child, education, rural school, a project

Инклюзивное образование – это процесс развития общего образования, который подразумевает доступность образования для всех.

Обязательным условием эффективности инклюзивного образования является организация системной подготовки, переподготовки и повышения квалификации педагогов, психологов. Другим условием эффективности инклюзивного образования является целенаправленное формирование в современном обществе положительного отношения к детям с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, продвижение идей инклюзивного (интегрированного) образования.

Остро стоит вопрос образовательного процесса в сельской школе. В КГУ «Владимировская общеобразовательная школа» число лиц школьного возраста, имеющих те или иные ограничения здоровья, достигает 10,8% от общего состава школьников. К их числу относятся умственно отсталые дети и дети с задержкой психического развития, дети с нарушениями речи.

В соответствии с Конституцией Республики Казахстан и Законом «Об образовании» эти дети имеют равные со всеми права на образование.

В КГУ «Владимировская общеобразовательная школа» обучается 340 детей с 1 по 11 классы. Из них 37 – дети с ограниченными возможностями здоровья (задержка психического развития – 18, умственная отсталость – 4, нарушение речи и слуха – 15). Психолого-педагогическая поддержка осуществляется социальным педагогом, школьным психологом и учителями-предметниками (80% всего коллектива прошли курсы повышения квалификации по программе «Особенности организации