



Sciences of Europe

VOL 1, No 10 (10) (2016)

Sciences of Europe
(Praha, Czech Republic)

ISSN 3162-2364

The journal is registered and published in Czech Republic.
Articles in all spheres of sciences are published in the journal.

Journal is published in Czech, English, Polish, Russian, Chinese, German and French.

Articles are accepted each month.

Frequency: 12 issues per year.

Format - A4

All articles are reviewed

Free access to the electronic version of journal

All manuscripts are peer reviewed by experts in the respective field. Authors of the manuscripts bear responsibility for their content, credibility and reliability.

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«Sciences of Europe» -

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES**INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN
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Al-Farabi Kazakh National University***ABSTRACT**

In this article, methods of training law students to use information and communication technologies are considered. The developed methods of training law students to use ICT in their professional activity to generate knowledge and skills that allow for the formulation and implementation of the legal problems with the use of modern ICT equipment and software are considered. Today computer reference and legal systems and electronic legal databases are widely used both in public institutions and agencies, and in non-governmental organizations and enterprises of all forms of ownership, network providing services in the field of legal information covers most regions of the country.

Keywords: information and communication technologies, database management systems, law students, information culture, information and legal system, education informatization.

Introduction

Currently, there is an intensive introduction of information and communication technologies (ICT) in education. Leading factor in education policy is society's need for qualified professionals who are fluent in the arsenal of computer equipment. The most important task in the process of becoming a lawyer is a specialist formation not only legal, but also information and communication culture, developing the ability to adapt in a rapidly changing information flows and technologies. The effectiveness of ICT in law is determined not so much by the number of available ICT tools as the quality of their use, the level of competence of the expert information. Skills to use computer and internet in professional activities become an everyday tool in the desired address emerging theoretical and practical legal issues, training, work intensification, etc.

Providing education theory and practice of development and use of ICT is one of the most important means of implementing the new state educational paradigm, aimed at creating favorable conditions for self-development.

Separate unresolved issue is the quality and fragmentation of existing means of information used for educational purposes. Despite the fact that every year the

release of such funds has been steadily increasing, most of them are not yet well established, being in the stage of development. Many actual unsolved problems affect the quality of created and distributed by means of informatization of education, presence in their semantic content and cycles of the internal contradictions, lack of completeness and expressly highlighted a clear structure of educational material provided by the student to study.

In addition, it should be emphasized the general lack of interface, technology, content and data communication between the individual means of informatization of education involved in different areas of education. Typically, these funds are not connected to each other and unnecessarily duplicate the same information, which often leads to substantial and methodological collisions. Funds involved in the process of informatization of education, require fundamentally different methodological and technological approaches impose significant demands on the knowledge and skills of students, which affects the efficiency of the training system.

It should be noted that in the present study by means of informatization of education refers to the

firmware, operating on the basis of computers and telecommunications systems to ensure operations to work with the information in the field of education and aimed at achieving the goals of psycho-pedagogical training and education. Obviously, the concept of informatization of education is much broader concept of learning software. In addition to the latter, to the means of education informatization are a variety of computer tools and informatization management and organizational activities, educational institutions, methodological tools and test purpose, information support extracurricular and research activities, tools. At the same time part of the provisions of this study will relate primarily to electronic publications and educational resources, considered as serious and the most important means of education informatization.

However, experience shows that the use of ICT at the empirical level does not significantly improve the efficiency of the educational process. It is expedient to design a learning environment that is based on the extensive use of ICT would provide processes of humanization of education, enhance its creativity, would create conditions conducive to maximum self-identity. It needs psycho-pedagogical approach to the development and implementation of information technology education.

Viability and effectiveness of the pedagogical application of informatization is determined not only by their high psychological and pedagogical, technical, technological and ergonomic performance, but also the degree of uniformity of content, methodological and technological approaches to the implementation and operation of such facilities.

In education, information technology is seen as a tool that complements traditional teaching methods and to adapt the education system to the various needs of the society in educational services and levels of training.

The education system of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the task of «information culture among all citizens of the country». Concept of Education Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2015. (2004). To address this challenge require training law students to use ICT in their future professional activity.

Today, there is every reason to talk about the need to create new information culture, which is part of the overall culture of the individual. It is based on knowledge of the information environment, the laws of its functioning, the ability to navigate the information flows.

Information Culture of lawyers is their knowledge of the potential of modern information technologies, the ability to correctly and efficiently use these features in their daily work, making management decisions in their future professional activity. This ability to analyze anticipates and predicts the legal situation with the help of information models to study processes and phenomena using the whole arsenal of computer hardware and software [58].

Information Culture future lawyers are the lawyers of high quality knowledge on ICT development of reflective aspects of thinking, flexibility and adaptability acquired ways of information activities motivation,

professional achievements and effective cooperation in the information environment.

Modern education should be aimed not only at improving the level of education of a person, but also on the formation of a new type of intelligence, that way of thinking and method adapted to very rapidly changing economic, technological, social and informational realities of the world a new world of information, based on the understanding defining the role of information and information processes in the natural phenomena of life of the human community, and finally the activities of the human information culture of the future citizen of the information society.

Actual direction of improving the university training of lawyers is of higher legal education informatization. Currently this direction has no regulatory consolidation within the educational standard in the specialty: 050301 "Law", which leads to the need to find ways to implement it within the current conditions, regulate the educational process. In the context of the reform of education informatization jurisprudence should be realized through the content of education programs at the school level, and not in the list of disciplines that make up the curriculum. However, the educational system designed to generate information component of future ready professionals to the profession, does not always provide the proper level of information and skills.

Training to use ICT law student is considered as a component of professional readiness primarily because the lack of professional competence renders meaningless the use of computer in their professional activities.

Information- computer readiness contributes significantly to the professional readiness of arming future lawyer powerful means of professional activity - information and communication technologies, extends the range of analytical skills in the mastery of information system approach to the analysis of reality and projective abilities due to the formation of algorithmic thinking, aimed at selection of optimal solutions.

2. Methods of training law students to use information and communication technologies

The problems of using modern ICT for training future lawyers have their own specifics. Information and communication technologies and act as an object of study and as a tool for subject and teaching activities, and as a means of teaching complex subjects in the educational process of the university. However, the problem of the use of modern ICT, including various combinations of information technology as an object of study and training facilities, their system of scientific and methodological support in order to prepare future lawyers to the use of information technology in professional activities are not sufficiently investigated.

Organization of training at the university lawyer involves the use of ICT as:

- Training tools that provide both the optimization process of cognition, and the formation of individual style of professional activity;
- The subject matter - familiarity with modern methods of information processing, tailored to the organization of information processes in the legal profession;

• A tool to solve professional problems, providing at training law students working with specialized software is necessary to lay the foundation for further independent study of its capabilities and its successful use in professional activities.

Task of preparing a future lawyer is not only to teach him to perform the selected operations in the software, but also to teach the ability to independently seek out and explore unfamiliar operations that he needed in his work. Future lawyers needed tools and methodology of its application, in connection with which dramatically increases the role of the personal computer as a tool for ensuring the efficiency of the data with the legal and modern technologies of storage and retrieval of information, as a means of formation of information and skills.

Possession of ICT includes:

- Knowledge of their destination, application areas, the basic principles of the PC;
- Basic knowledge of the fundamental opportunities offered technologies;
- Knowledge of methods and techniques for working with software tools that implement the technology, and the ability to apply them in practice.

In education, information and communication technology is seen as a tool that complements the traditional methods of teaching and the education system can be adapted to the various needs of the society in educational services and levels of training.

Methods of training to use ICT in science course in high school are to develop basic computer science course. The purpose of this course is to develop knowledge and skills that allow for the formulation and implementation of the legal problems with the use of modern ICT equipment and software.

Typical job tasks that must be able to solve a graduate lawyer, identified in state standards [3]:

- Legal facts and circumstances of the qualifying.
- Legal expertise of legal documents.
- Legal Consultancy.
- Introduction of a legal decision on a legal issue.
- Development of legal documents.

All these tasks require analytical work with the legal information. Our study showed that the analytical solution of the problem for a lawyer relying on system methodology will comprise the following steps: Goal Setting -> analysis of the subject of activity -> selection method -> choice of means -> their application -> evaluation and interpretation of results.

Based on the study of a full cycle analysis as a lawyer on the legal issue and we have the following algorithm for a full cycle analysis as a lawyer in a generalized form in the solution of typical professional tasks:

Statement of the problem:

- 1) The isolation of the study situation or process and its legal concepts;
- 2) an indication of the concepts with respect to which must be set their truth or falsity;
- 3) the formulation of a fundamentally important conditions which must be received by the final output;
- 4) the identification of restrictions;
- 5) identifying the circumstances from which we can abstract;

6) a description of the situation model in natural language, or in the form of diagrams;

7) The formulation of the problem in legal terms. Fixation results in the working directory.

The choice of method the legal basis for the solution of

- 1) the search and selection of legal norms, and
- 2) consideration of models of situations in which these rules apply, and
- 3) to compare and choose from. Fixation results in the working directory.

Application of the method chose: the qualification of the situation in accordance with the selected legal norms; putting in the concept; obtaining conclusions. Fixing results to a folder.

Interpretation of results: the formation of the legal position. Fixation results in the working directory.

The layout of the final documents: create a report using a previously recorded performance.

Solution legal problem: qualified acts carried out in the form of arguments. Conclusions formulated in the form of judgments, and the withdrawal process solutions is a syllogism (deductive or inductive), adopted by the rules of legal logic, and in accordance with its laws. In this enumeration is used, comparison, selection of available facts and features.

This procedure consists of intelligent application of the law applicable at the stage of the legal assessment of the information.

This shows what properties should have information preparation stage decision. Based on these properties, it can be concluded that to step legal assessment information must be prepared in a certain way, that is, information on the previous stages of the legal profession should:

- identify and fix the legal concepts that will continue to be used in the procedures of inference;
- convert the information available at the stage of problem (organize, call and fix);
- to provide evidence requires the identification of arguments significant fragments.

Based on the properties of mediation and cognitive nature of legal work can be concluded that all the activities of a lawyer associated with the decision of its main objectives reduces to work with documents and other text materials, mostly text (objects and means of labor). Depth analysis of the legal information depends on the type of activity, the specific tasks assigned to the lawyer, and his duties as stipulated by federal law and job descriptions A.A. Ter-Akopov (2002).

Furthermore, given the characteristics of that information activities lawyer is analytical.

In fact, in terms of the analysis of individual operations performed by a lawyer with the legal information, one can speak about the transfer, comparison, extraction, selection of relevant text fragments in information materials, which are inference procedures and apply the lawyer at the stage of the legal assessment of the information.

In the analysis of intellectual property lawyer A.E. Zhalinsky, (1997), highlights:

- "action to work with legal information on its selection, analysis, processing and evaluation;

- identification and evaluation of situations that require legal solutions of problems using legal means;
- selection of optimal behaviors within the legal requirements" A.E. Zhalinsky, (1997)

In these three categories of action first category refers to the actual information activities, which allows you to prepare information for the implementation of the other two categories of intelligent action - inference procedures and procedures for the application of legal rules and regulations.

Thus, as described in the lawyer, on the basis of three levels of expression of the meaning of the law:

1. original text of the law;
2. interpretation of the text of the law in legal decisions;
3. interpretation of the text of the law in scientific judgments, respectively, three information analyzing unit.

Task 1. On the desktop, open the program database "Law" RK.

Database "Law" is the most comprehensive set of electronic official texts of legislative and other normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK) regulating socio-political, economic and international activities in Kazakhstan for the period from 1990 to the present time. Presence in base save opportunities previous revisions of regulations, as well as libraries become invalid documents drawn up the necessary references and comments, allows us to trace the chronology of changes.

New computer technologies allow creating a convenient search National Center of Legal Information (NCLI) shell database "Law / Zan ", which helps the user to quickly find the information you need. The search system is comfortable and comes with various search capabilities, such as: words or phrases in the text; date of the document, or making room number in the State Register of NLA RK; classifier, document type, department, region action, taking place. Service database features allow a transition from one regulatory legal act to other hypertext links.

1.1. Sections legal reference system.

In the program see what the database partitions are available to you? Record the number of documents in each of the sections, DB "Law" loaded on your workstation.

1.2. Types of Database menu "Law" RK

Familiarize yourself with the main menu; see the available actions in the described menu items. How many sections (points) the main menu? What menu item contains the maximum total number of sub? What menu item contains the maximum number of available sub?

Look pictographic menu (button bar). Do all the buttons have pictographic menu on the main menu?

How many teams has local (context) menu? What local menu commands are available to you when empty (and filled) card details?

Task 2. On the desktop, open the database "Lawyer".

2.1. In the program see what the database partitions are available to you?

2.2. Familiarize yourself with the main menu; see the available actions in the described menu items. How many sections (points) the main menu? What menu item contains the maximum total number of sub? What menu item contains the maximum number of available sub?

Look pictographic menu (button bar). Do all the buttons have pictographic menu on the main menu?

How many teams has local (context) menu? What local menu commands are available to you when empty (and filled) card details?

Method for studying the new course "Information and communication technologies in law" for law students provides extensive use of interdisciplinary links with academic disciplines legal block. The implementation of this system is effected at different stages of the study course:

- When choosing learning tasks for searching, selecting, processing and systematization of legal documents

- When the creative work in Information Retrieval for analytical work on legal subjects (an essay or term paper) using a computer database "Lawyer."

Creative work allows students to demonstrate their ability to solve non-trivial task. As a learning task selected information search for analytical work on legal subjects (an essay or term paper).

Topics for creative lesson were taken from lists provided by teachers and legal disciplines. Full-time students working on topics coursework performed by them in the course of the "Criminal Law». Students evening classes performed literature search on the topic of his essay on the subject "constitutional right".

Software complex database "Lawyer" is specifically intended for the analytical work with legal documents. This is done due to the composition of the document base software system database "Lawyer", which along with the texts of normative legal acts include documents litigation and arbitration practice, legal issues periodicals, dictionaries and comments of experts, case review. Note also the presence of a complete set of interface features for a legal document, such as the function "Definitions», "synonyms", "pyramid", and others.

"Legal" - "array of regulations and the closely related reference, regulatory, technical and scientific materials, covering all areas of legal work."

It seems more correct definition of the latter, since it is obvious that " solving problems of law-making , law and law enforcement," lawyers use a very wide range of information on facts, events, objects, persons, events occurring in the legal field, referred to in this information will refer to quite different areas of human activity.

For example, it can be conclusion of experts in various fields, the medical report, Demolitions conclusion, the findings of chemical and microbiological analysis of samples, videography important events and etc. Such data can be used, for example, in law enforcement, but the specifics of legal information have not.

In this study, the information will only be enjoyed by lawyers in their professional activities. Since the main task of a professional lawyer (outlined in the State Standard) - make the legal decision, guided by the law,

the last of the definitions seems to us the clearest and correct, corresponding to a given problem.

Legal information can be subdivided into three major groups: official legal information, information individually - the legal nature of legal significance, and informal legal information.

Official disclaimer is this information coming from the authorized state bodies having legal value aimed at regulating social relations.

Official legal information, in turn, is divided into legal and regulatory information and other official legal information.

Normative part of legal information component of its core - a set of normative legal acts in all their diversity and dynamics.

Normative legal act is a written official document adopted (published) in some form making body within its competence and directed the establishment, amendment and repeal of laws. Normative legal act can be both permanent and temporary act, calculated on a fixed duration determined by a specific date or the onset of an event, in turn, under the legal norm is understood as obligatory state injunction permanent or temporary nature, designed for multiple application.

Information individually - the legal nature of legal significance - this information coming from a variety of entities that do not have power, and aimed at creating (changes, termination) specific relationships (agreements, contracts, as well as complaints and petitions)

Informal legal information - are materials and information on the law and practice of its implementation

(application), do not involve legal consequences and ensure effective implementation of the rule of law. [105]

Legal validity of normative legal act is the act of this property to generate certain legal consequences. Methodology for conducting courses in the topic "ICT for legal activity" considered in Table 1 indicates the place in the system act of legislation and depends on the position and competence of the body which issued the act.

Acts have unequal legal force, depending on where the body which issued it, in the system of the state and its competence.

System of legal acts has a hierarchical structure, according to which each act takes its step in the hierarchy, is in subordination to other acts. Acts of the parent bodies have greater legal force; acts of subordinate bodies shall be issued in accordance with them, as they have less legal force.

In the process of informatization development was legal sphere, became widely used concept of information and legal environment, by which we mean a set of legal information resources, software and hardware and communication tools to ensure effective access, processing, storage and transmission of data in the legal sphere.

In all cases, a workplace lawyer can be equipped with a whole set of software products in compliance with the requirements for information and legal environment that is needed in a particular case.

Software to work with legal information and legal documents can be classified as follows.

Table 1

The methodology of the study sessions under «ICT for legal action»

Elements classes	Activity of the teacher	Activities of trainees
Organizing time	Checks readiness workplace student to perform practical work. Concentrates, creates a comfortable atmosphere in class.	Verifies the readiness of his workplace to perform practical work. Tunes in a training session. If necessary, identifies partners for the job.
Targeting and motivation	Offers students the target installation, orients them in the classroom, defines the scope of work and performance criteria for trainees.	Correlates with its ability requirements of the teacher. Aims.
Update	To give introductory talks to reproduce in memory system supporting students' knowledge of computer science courses Asks questions of different levels of complexity.	Answers questions of the teacher. Plays knowledge, selects information science needed to work
Fixing educational material	Explains the basic content of the theoretical material that is needed for use in the study of computer science. Offers practical work and the nature of the model performs its own, explaining how to work, shows a sample of the job.	Aware of the execution logic of action and defines the dignity of the sample.
Application	Offers typical job. Provides educational support (counseling students, tracking results, adjustment work and warning students).	Performs a practical task with RLS computer.
Control	Offers typical job. Monitors the runtime types of tasks.	Independently performs the task. Performs creative work on additional evaluation.
Summing-up	Brings organizational outcomes. Checks quest	Determine whether they have coped with the task.

Here you can select software products that are designed for document management, universal information storage and retrieval systems, standard DBMS), as well as programs focused on work only with the legal information - Reference and legal systems, legal systems analysis, decision support systems for narrow legal issues (in the field of crime investigation), expert systems in the field of criminology and crime investigation, business games for law enforcement training.

Legal concepts in a certain way marginalize qualitative aspects of the reflected object positions with regulatory requirements, thus allowing identifying the criteria for a legal assessment of the object. In practice, legal concepts are reflected in the RLS computer «LAWYER», IP "Paragraph", DB "Law", ILS "Adilet". Ability to detect and interpret their meaning in the documents necessary for the rapid study of the document, and in the solution of legal problems at the stage of the problem, analyzing the conditions and primary information, structuring tasks. In fact, the ability to detect the concept is one of the basic elements of the methodology of analytical activity of the lawyer at solving legal professional tasks.

In the method developed by us, the formation of skills occurs in several stages:

1. Search terms that are defined in the first article of the Code and other industry regulations (contextual search concepts in the nominative case) found fixation system concepts using electronic bookmarks.
2. Search for concepts defined in the following articles of the Code (Stemming) found fixation system concepts using electronic bookmarks.
3. Appeal to the formed structure for bookmarks results demonstrate the teacher.

As a result of learning tasks in the legal information system is formed by a hierarchical naming system electronic bookmarks as important concepts that further work may serve as a basis for the formation of a larger structure of the final report document. Since offered a series of assignments carried out in the same legal documents, the student becomes obvious need for careful approach to the selection of the name fixed by the information and the formation of the internal structure of the hierarchy of bookmarks.

It is thanks to specialized computer systems, allowing to store and distribute, essentially unlimited amounts of information, in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the last few years reached a new level in addressing the openness and accessibility of legal information.

There is no doubt that the reference legal systems - one of the most important elements of information provision of modern democratic society. There are three main problems that usually have to be solved with the establishment of effective mechanisms for disseminating this kind of information.

The effective dissemination of legal information systems for modern civil society is difficult to overestimate. Becomes obvious that no reform of the economic system and the political system in the country, in principle, impossible without access to millions of people and hundreds of thousands of businesses to legal information.

Over the past decade a new direction in the field of information management in law and law - legal reference system based on the use of computer technology.

These systems are an effective tool for professional legal information.

Today computer reference and legal systems have been widely used both in public institutions and agencies, and to private organizations and enterprises of all forms of ownership, network providing services in the field of legal information covers most regions of the country. Today in Kazakhstan offered a significant amount of original legal reference and information systems, produced and accompanied by commercial structures, "Lawyer", "Legislation" database "Law", and others. Each system has its advantages and disadvantages, however, such systems today - this is the only opportunity in the operational orientation of legal information at the avalanche process of law. All these modern trends of development and implementation of information and computer technology in the professional activities of lawyers should be considered at the stage of training future specialists in the school. The lesson, students simulate the activity of lawyers united in legal advice. Students are divided into groups, each of which is legal advice. In every legal advice drawn "visitor" with a request for a legal decision on the legal issue has arisen, as well as making the necessary legal documents for this situation, including a lawsuit in court. Students do this work you, after the date by which it is estimated the teacher. These tasks allow the best to exercise control over the quality of the acquired knowledge and skills in the students' work with a computer program.

Training sessions with legal reference systems has another positive aspect; it allows students interested in the results of their work. This is accomplished logical construction training system, from the initial legal situation and to the final - final results of a court decision. It should be noted also that the documents executed on a computer, help the student immediately submit a legal document issued by a lawyer as professional. This fact brings much training students from the outset with their immediate practical activities.

Based on the above, we can draw the following conclusions:

Application of computer legal reference systems in the training of students of legal specialties necessarily as attained maximum positive effect on the approximation of the educational process and direct professional practice lawyer.

The application of computer programs to search for legislative material and other areas significantly improves student learning, saves time of preparation for training.

In applying the computer when you make decisions and legal documents legal situations should not forget about personality and intelligence professional legal capacity.

Application of specialized legal training programs lesson maximize interest the students in the results of their labor.

This practice is recommended to use in the training of students and other relevant specialties.

Using Internet resources in the educational process requires new methodological developments and recommendations for its greater efficiency. Information and legal sites in the Republic of Kazakhstan on the Internet today provide only minimal satisfaction of needs. And it should be noted that in the near future will require a wider range of criminological and criminal legal information.

In our opinion should be given to organize the material, which can be used in the process of studying the course «Forensics». It is necessary to consider the following nuances:

Studies of the subject passes at the undergraduate, therefore students have experience with electronic information and legal, expert systems and databases.

Course Structure "Forensics" is constructed in some universities in accordance with the legal specialization listeners.

All the information useful to distinguish three main blocks.

First core is narrowly specialized information. That is, data that reflect the content of the object of science - crime in all its manifestations. We emphasize the most, in our view, important. First of all, it is - crime electronic atlases (local, regional, international). An important advantage of such atlases - sufficiently complete, regularly updated information about the reflection of the quantitative and qualitative changes in the object of criminology. Here we should mention the specialized servers, police, and other subjects to fight crime. Presented here: the dynamics of crime, acts of social reaction to it, are designed to promote a more detailed representation of the object, the formation of students' skills in criminological research, modeling frameworks. Here is useful to define and servers on which a wide range of moral statistics (from the regional to the international level).

In the second block, we propose to combine server (mainly libraries) for WEB- pages showing the sources and research papers covering all aspects of crime and other criminological problems. Update, supplement base occurs more slowly than in the first block. However, an important advantage of this group is more detailed, fundamental approach in the analysis of the issues involved. Insufficient equipment technical libraries, lack of access, incomplete information (providing only abstracts, brief annotations) cannot present a complete picture of the state in this area.

Supporting information (mainly WEB- page judicial authorities, other relatively specialized and non-specialized subjects to combat crime) form the basis of the third block of the proposed classification. Because it mainly sources of information of foreign states, primarily sanctifying their domestic problems from the crime, to the extent an appeal to the third group of servers may be of interest to obtain information about the object of Criminology abroad.

Appeal to the Internet to find information, it is important for both teachers and for law students. This increases in professionalism and the accumulation of experience, skills, due to the possibility of contacts with researchers from other countries.

Conclusion

Informatization of legal education today is particularly important. Modern level of work with legal documents assumes ownership technologies work with electronic documents, as well as the methods and techniques of search for documents in computer data banks. Over the past decade a new direction was formed in the field of information management in law and law - legal reference system based on the use of computer technology. These systems are an effective tool for professional legal information. Today computer reference and legal systems and electronic legal databases are widely used both in public institutions and agencies, and in non-governmental organizations and enterprises of all forms of ownership, network providing services in the field of legal information covers most regions of the country. All these modern trends of development and introduction of computer technology in the professional activities of lawyers should be considered at the stage of training future specialists in the school.

The developed technique training law students to use ICT in their professional activity generates knowledge and skills that allow for the formulation and implementation of the legal problems with the use of modern ICT equipment and software. During experimental verification proved the hypothesis that the proposed method of training with the use of ICT in legal activity, the content of which is made on the basis of computer science course and close to the profile of the future direction of legal specialists, training activates the cognitive activity of students.

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MONITORING OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION QUALITY AS AN OBJECTIVE NECESSITY OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The theoretical framework for monitoring of the higher education quality was reviewed in the article. The types, principles, tasks and functions of monitoring were systematized, also the evaluation and diagnostic criteria for the assessment of quality in higher educational establishments were specified. The authors determine the main approaches of improving the higher education quality in increasing the level of applicants training, conducting career guidance to future specialists in a certain branch, increasing the motivation of all educational process participants, improving the high school logistical support, further informatization of the educational process, its availability, transparency and openness of its results, development of scientific and pedagogical staff competence.

Keywords: higher education, quality of education, criteria, monitoring, diagnostic and evaluation procedures.

Problem setting. The entry of Ukraine into the European educational and scientific space determines the strategic objectives of higher education development — the integration into the international community while preserving and developing achievements and traditions of national high school, strict adherence to the principle of public responsibility, which involves training throughout life (LLL — LIFE LONG LEARNING), realization of right to qualification obtaining, extending knowledge and skills, acquisition of new competencies and personal growth [2; 12; 13; 18].

In this context, the issue on quality of education (QE) is of particular importance. Currently, monitoring is the mechanism that can ensure QE, which is defined in article 41 on the Draft Law of Ukraine "On Education" as a system of consistent and systematic measures to identify and study the tendencies of the quality education development in the country, in certain areas, educational establishments, conformity determining of educational activities actual results to its stated

objectives as well as assessment of the degree, direction and causes of deviations from the goals [11].

Recent research and publications analysis. Various questions on QE and its monitoring are constantly in the focus of the scientific interests. Thus, the theoretical and practical problems of QE monitoring were thoroughly studied by T. Lukina [5; 6; 7], the issues on organizational and methodical support of monitoring the quality in secondary education were considered by O. Liashenko and co-authors [8], the pedagogical conditions of monitoring the educational achievements quality of students in non-state owned higher educational establishments were highlighted in thesis research by N. Baidatska [1], organizational mechanisms for the management of specialists training quality in pedagogical higher educational establishments were defined by O. Sakharchuk [14], the issues on higher education quality were considered by N. Selezniova [16] and S. Trapitsyn [17], the theoretical-methodological aspect of QE monitoring was discussed by L. Shchegoleva [15], the approaches