Functioning of basic school as effective way of socialization of rural schoolchildren

Geographical features of Kazakhstan location testify the most of the country represent regional centers with a developed infrastructure and education system. A special place in this system takes an ungraded school - 56.5% of the total. At this point in Kazakhstan function as independent small school (primary, basic and secondary) and resource cents with surrounding magnetic schools.

Currently, it is the rural school becomes the main cultural and information center of the area, where students and teachers, and the villagers themselves are involved. The practical orientation of educational activity is agricultural in nature: lessons of labor training, cycles of varieties disciplines, directions or educational work are carried out in the field, on the farm, in greenhouses, in the pastures. However, all cultural, entertainment and educational work is also carried out within the walls of rural schools: events of state character, national holidays and entertainment, reporting activities of the village administration, electoral activities, awareness raising activities, etc. Therefore, in the area it is a stabilizing factor in the lives of rural settlements with all its social and economic problems.

The first effect that can occur in small schools - is the effect of the community perhaps the most important and powerful. The main task of the modern school is successful socialization of his pupils, forming the basis for future adult life human values. The specific features of rural schools allow much easier to create a family atmosphere, the labor community. The second possible effect of small schools a special relationship with their parents and the outside world (society) in small schools there are more opportunities to organize a meaningful dialogue between the teachers and parents and the complicity of both in school life. Thus, a school in the village often deters the village from extinction, often - the main socio-cultural and information center of the village, and in some places the main organizer of social and economic life in the countryside.

Methodology continues

Active citizenship takes place through participation in social activities, in the implementation of the pedagogical process of active forms and methods of education, promote the development of students’ skills in solving various problems.

The purpose of research - to reveal the peculiarities of the support school as an effective way of socialization of schoolchildren at small rural schools Aktobe region.

Material and methods: the educational process of small schools of Aktobe region of Kazakhstan.

The methodological basis for the study is the theoretical basis of pedagogical research, as well as educational and training concept.

Set of methods: methods of organization studies (theoretical analysis of the philosophical, psychological and pedagogical and methodological literature on the problem, modeling, and analysis of methodical work of secondary schools); data collection methods (surveys, interviews, and diagnostics); methods of data processing and interpretation (comparative benchmarking).

<table>
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<th>Knowledge quality at 1st quarter</th>
<th>Knowledge quality before sessions</th>
<th>Knowledge quality at the end of the sessions</th>
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</table>

Conclusion

The work analysis showed that by establishing the resource centers many problems of quality education in small rural schools are solved:

- Educational - teaching process in the magnetic school is built with the focus on the teaching quality, qualitative obtaining the necessary information enabling operate with it successfully in life, build relationships with the society of the village, to be an active member in it;
- Management mechanism of ungraded schools is changed by creating a Coordinating Council (the Coordination Council consists of the Directors of the magnetic and support schools, representatives of local government offices, departments of education, social partners), aimed to the creation of a unified information and socio-cultural environment;
- Scientific - methodical system is improved: socio-cultural space includes the participation of scientists of Aktobe region and Kazakhstan in the development of influence mechanisms on the child’s personality; the participants of the pedagogical process of Resource schools became active in research work;
- Mutual cooperation of teaching staff at resource centers of small schools is strengthened, which serves as the basis for their creative self-realization;
- The quality and level of achievement of students’ knowledge and their versatility, overall development and education as a social and cultural phenomenon is observed;
- Student interest in the knowledge of natural history aspects of their region as a historical and political, geographic, demographic aspects are strengthened.

References