

ISSN 2073-333X
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

№12/8 (154) 2020

ҚАЗАҚСТАННЫҢ ҒЫЛЫМЫ МЕН ӨМІРІ НАУКА И ЖИЗНЬ КАЗАХСТАНА SCIENCE AND LIFE OF KAZAKHSTAN



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

ҚОЖА АХМЕТ ЯСАУИ АТЫНДАҒЫ ХАЛЫҚАРАЛЫҚ
ҚАЗАҚ-ТҮРІК УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ КАЗАХСКО-ТУРЕЦКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ ХОДЖИ АХМЕДА ЯСАВИ
AKHMET YASSAWI INTERNATIONAL KAZAKH-TURKISH UNIVERSITY



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МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ
INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE JOURNAL

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ТМД ЕЛДЕРІНДЕГІ РЕДАКЦИЯ ӨКІЛДІГІ:

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Мәскеу, ММУ:	проф. Матвеева А.А.	ұялы тел.: +7 (916) 526-44-29
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Краснодар:	доцент Куфлева В.Н.	ұялы тел.: +79184333395
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Симферополь:	проф. Игнатов А.И.	ұялы тел.: +7 (978) 7736360

Журнал редакциясының мекенжайы:

Алматы қаласы, Абылай хан даңғылы 113 үй, кеңсе 27
E-mail: nauka-zan@mail.ru web-сайт: www.nauka-zan.kz

Бас редактор: з.ғ.д., профессор Алауханов Есберген Оразұлы
+7 701 111 8828 (WhatsApp)

Ғылыми редактор: Ақжанар
+7 778 515 99 50

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KABYLOVA ONGLASSYN KURMANBAIKYZY

Master teacher,

International Kazakh-Turkish University named after Khoja Ahmed Yasawi (Turkistan, Kazakhstan)

e-mail: onglassyn.kabylova@tyu.edu.kz

IBRAEV BAKYTZHAN IBRAYEVICH

Senior lecturer,

Kostanay regional University named after Akhmet Baitursynov

(Kostanay, Kazakhstan)

e-mail: bahibraev@mail.ru

DEMAND FOR THE CHOSEN PROFESSION FOR LABOR MARKET

Summary: The article will focus on the industry and professional structure of employment and which professions are in demand now and which will become in demand in the near future. Every year, thousands of school leavers decide what profession to choose. It is good when a person has a certain vocation, and he literally knows from childhood that he will become, for example, a musician or an athlete. But there are only a few such cases, and most applicants choose a specialty based on its prestige and demand in the labor market.

Key words: labor market, profession, Biotechnologist, Urban ecologist, City farmer, Translators between the generations, Employees of the social sphere, Marketing analyst, Information technology specialist, Leader of network communications, GMD-agriculturist, Bioethicist, The operator of the medical robot, Architect of living systems.

Түйіндемесі: Бұл мақалада негізгі назар жұмыспен қамтудың салалық және кәсіптік құрылымына, сондай-ақ қазір қандай мамандықтар сұранысқа ие және жақын болашақта қандай мамандықтар сұранысқа ие болатынына аударылды. Жыл сайын мыңдаған мектеп түлектері қай мамандықты таңдау керектігін шешеді. Адамның белгілі бір кәсібі болған кезде жасы, және ол бала кезінен, мысалы, музыкант немесе спортшы болатынын біледі. Бірақ мұндай жағдайлар аз және талапкерлердің көпшілігі мамандықты оның беделі мен әлеуметтік нарығындағы сұранысына қарай таңдайды.

Түйінді сөздер: әлеуметтік нарық, мамандық, Биотехнолог, қалалық эколог, қалалық фермер, ұрпақтар арасындағы аудармашылар, Әлеуметтік сала қызметкерлері, Маркетолог, Ақпараттық технологиялар жөніндегі маман, желілік коммуникациялардың қызбасшысы, ГМО-агроном, Биотехника, медициналық робот операторы, тірі жүйелердің архитекторы.

Аннотация: В статье основное внимание будет уделено отраслевой и профессиональной структуре занятости, а также тому, какие профессии востребованы сейчас и какие станут востребованными в ближайшем будущем. Каждый год тысячи выпускников школ решают, какую профессию выбрать. Хорошо, когда у человека есть определенное призвание, и он буквально с детства знает, что станет, например, музыкантом или спортсменом. Но таких случаев всего несколько, и большинство абитуриентов выбирают специальность, исходя из ее престижности и востребованности на рынке труда.

Ключевые слова: рынок труда, профессия, биотехнолог, городской эколог, городской фермер, переводчики между поколениями, работники социальной сферы, маркетолог, специалист по информационным технологиям, лидер сетевых коммуникаций, ГМО-агроном, биотехника, оператор медицинского робота, архитектор живых систем.

Every year, thousands of school leavers decide what profession to choose. It is good when a person has a certain vocation, and he literally knows from childhood that he will become, for example, a musician or an athlete. But there are only a few such cases, and most applicants choose a specialty based on its prestige and demand in the labor market. So how can representatives of the new generation decide on a profession?

Our review will focus on the industry and professional structure of employment and which professions are in demand now and which will become in demand in the near future.

Industry and professional structure of

employment.

Since the end of the 90s of the last century, along with fundamental changes in the economy, the structure of professional employment of the population began to change rapidly. Over the years, the distribution of workers among the main industries and professions has changed significantly, and this is typical for both the demand and supply of labor. The biggest losses in these years were experienced by agriculture, where the number of employees decreased by almost a third. Manufacturing (-20%), education (-8%) and mining (-4%) suffered heavy losses. Other industries managed to keep the number of employees

employed at the same level or even increase it. The main job providers were Finance (+100%), trade (+44%), hotels (+34%), construction and business services (+31%), public administration (+21%). The number of people working in transport, utilities and other services has also increased by about 5-10%.

In a relatively short period of time, the domestic industrial structure of employment has acquired a completely new look. Manufacturing lost its leadership as the largest sector of the economy, the share of people employed in them decreased, and trade took the first place. It is interesting that such an active industry "redistribution" did without a noticeable increase in unemployment. The labor force that was released under the influence of technological and social shifts from some sectors of the economy was very successfully used in others [1].

Top 10 most popular professions today.

Ten years ago, there was concern among specialists about the imbalance in the markets of educational services and labor. Of the 1.2 million graduates of higher education institutions, about 40% were economists and lawyers, while the economy lacked technologists, engineers, chemists, and biologists. This situation persists to this day. Many graduates, having the wrong idea about the demand for a particular profession in the labor market or under pressure from their parents, choose the prestigious, in their opinion, profession of Manager or lawyer. However, many of them cannot find a job after receiving a diploma, because the market has long been saturated with specialists of this kind [2].

Perhaps, when choosing a future profession, you should carefully analyze its prospects in the market. In 2018, the top 5 professions for specialists with higher education are as follows:

Information technology specialist. Global computerization, which leads to the need to create high-quality software, test and optimize it, regularly maintain servers, and develop programs to combat theft of confidential information, leads to the fact that IT specialists are becoming almost the most popular.

Engineer. Because of the sanctions, the economy is forced to develop its own production in various fields—from the food industry to heavy engineering. Therefore, both large and small manufacturing companies and enterprises are increasingly inviting engineers to work. According to analysts' forecasts, the demand for such specialists will only grow in the coming years.

Marketing analyst. The demand for this profession has also been affected by sanctions. Wanting to make a profit in difficult conditions of economic instability, trading companies are increasingly forced to develop their own marketing strategy based on an analysis of the current situation.

Employees of the social sphere. In recent decades, due to low wages, there has been an outflow of young professionals from schools, kindergartens, and medical institutions. In this regard, today there is a large number of vacancies that need to be closed.

Translator. Requirements for the quality of translation from foreign languages are constantly growing. Therefore, there are many people who had excellent grades in foreign language at universities, and the places of translators remain vacant. Serious study of a foreign language is a real chance to find a job.

What specialties will be in demand in the future?

Due to continuous changes in the economy, the labor market is changing, and those professions that seemed in demand five years ago may become almost unnecessary in the future. It is very difficult to predict exactly which specialties will become the most popular [3].

Translators between the generations. These are people who will help create communication between representatives of different generations. The problem of "fathers and children" has always existed, in recent years it has become more acute, and in the future, according to Tahir Bazarov, it will become so acute that special translators will be needed to help communicate and negotiate on various occasions. They will be trained at the faculties of sociology, psychology and universities that train specialists for mass media.

City farmer. An indispensable profession in conditions of lack of land for growing vegetables and fruits. It involves the construction and maintenance of agro-industrial complexes on the walls and roofs of skyscrapers. Even now, Japanese and American megacities have roof gardens.

Biotechnologist. According to forecasts, in five years biotechnologists will be in demand almost everywhere. These professionals will deal with the replacement of the existing atropicheskiy solutions to products of biotechnology. For example, instead of diesel fuel — biofuel, construction biomaterials instead of the usual concrete and cement. One of the already existing developments in this area — bioconcrete representing a symbiosis of the concrete mix and plant seeds. True, such predictions could be heard in the 90s of the last century, but there was no explosive demand for biotechnologists.

Urban ecologist. Specializes in construction, energy, and environmental monitoring. This forecast sounds reasonable due to the constant tightening of environmental standards around the world.

Leader of network communications. Today, hundreds of people are actually engaged in this profession. There are thousands of forums, communities, and expert groups on the Internet. In order for them to work effectively, you need professional moderators who need to be trained.

twentieth century. Cousin generation in the XX century. Therefore, this is the age of Youth, and here is the complexity of the problem [3].

There is also a saying: "when a grandfather looks at his grandson with hope, a grandson looks at his grandfather with suspicion." The reason is that the distance between the grandson and grandfather is six months. At the beginning of the new one is the grandson, at the end of the old one is the grandfather. We believe that it is difficult to go through those fifty years with my grandson, and it is not difficult at all. Under what circumstances do you want to meet your grandson, of course, in the family, at the table. The situation was difficult if the dastarkhan was not a platform for understanding grandchildren and grandfathers. Dastarkhan is a bridge, a platform for the continuity of generations for the Kazakh people. The head is here. If there is a delicious conversation on the palate, it will be absorbed like a white enemy. Family education begins with dastarkhan. Dastarkhan is a treasure that has come down to us from our ancestors. Dastarkhan is a letter that continues the continuity of generations. The blessing of the Kazakh people is at the dastarkhan. It is a table that washes the mood, a table that starts the person – a table, a field of Education – a table, a field that gives confidence in the mood – a table. The dastarkhan, no matter what, will be spread only for good intentions [4].

The main task of today is that our people, whose history begins in the depths of history, do not forget about the past, appreciate the present and confidently move into the future. This is the way – Nurly Zhol, the way of Mangilik El. The 20th anniversary of the assembly of people of Kazakhstan testifies to the unity of many nations, the 20th anniversary of the Constitution is a guarantee of legal stability. The 550th anniversary of the Kazakh

Khanate is a manifestation of unity and solidarity in our country, historical continuity.

"At the same time, the program "Kazakhstan – 2050" noted that in the new political strategy of the established state, the issues of spiritual unity and continuity between generations, the formation of national consciousness and New Kazakhstan patriotism are relevant, all this is a necessary condition for the construction of a strong and powerful state of Kazakhstan in the near future in a civilized way [5]."

This is the eternal dream of our ancestors. The motto and Song of our country should be the hope of tomorrow's bright day. The Seven Principles of "Mangilik El" reflect the fundamental values of our development, common interests and historical destiny of the people of Kazakhstan. After all, the achievement of the goal of Mangilik El is a manifestation of the unity and continuity of generations, the president's address to three generations of the people once again revived the voice of the ancestors in the depths of yesterday's history, and only if there is continuity between the feat of ancestors, the deeds of the present generation and the creation of the younger generation, the path to Mangilik El opens.

In conclusion, for the sake of national unity, the thread of continuity between parents and grandchildren should not be broken. There is a father between grandfather and grandson. Three generations that ensure the unity of the country: grandfather, father, grandson. These three generations should not break the thread of continuity by creating a system of three values that correspond to it, and if it breaks, it requires intelligence to find out where it broke. It is important to remember that the owner of intelligence is a grandfather.

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