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WORLD CONGRESS
OF ADMINISTRATIVE & POLITICAL SCIENCES

11th
WORLD CONGRESS of ADMINISTRATIVE
and POLITICAL SCIENCES

Turan University
Almaty, Kazakhstan
06-07 October 202

ABSTRACTS
BOOKS

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KEYNOTES



Dr. Natalya Khokholova

Kazakh National and Pedagogical University, Almaty,
Kazakhstan

Keynote Title: "Implementation of sustainable development goals in the training of science teacher"

Abstract: Coined by the Russian formalist Mikhail Bakhtin, the term chronotope in 1937 helps the reader scholars to understand the context of the time and socio-economic conditions in which the given text was conceived. Chronotope is an interaction between time and space that provides the full tempo and progression of the provided story. Thus, consideration of this semiotic field generated by the amalgamation of time and space aids readers in understanding the development of the narrative and appreciating its emotion-fused rhythmic effects. The same approach of acknowledging time and space to recognize the issues in Education is advisable to eliminate or deal with them. There are three main issues in the World right now: Crisis in Education, CoVid-19, and Climate Change. Although there is a palpable and overwhelming crisis in Education, it is hard to define this tendency's specific reasons and chronological line. Contemporary Issues in Education began earlier than the pandemic of CoVid-19 that caused distancing and isolation and made the classroom teaching/learning experience redundant. And perhaps, it is contemporary to Climate Change, an outcome of the inhumane and exploitative methods of men harvesting and using the planet's natural resources to their dangerous short-term gain. However, the recent studies reveal that the issues in or with Education began with the occurrence of the new language: a language of coding, a digital linguistic unit, the one that can create and augment the alternative and virtual reality, and is making the classical languages subsidiary. This post-millennia phenomenon affected the learners' ability to keep their focus long enough to tolerate the entire standard fifty- minutes lecture or to finish reading Leo Tolstoy's masterpiece War and Peace (1869). Therefore, the solution is to come to terms with accepting the new norm, the illusory digital dominance, and by interconnecting it with the traditional methods of searching for the ultimate truth.

Bio: Dr. Natalya Khokholova holds a position of Associate Professor at Yeosu Technical Institute in Tashkent, at the Department of Humanities and also performs her duties as an examination assessment specialist for the Quality Assurance Board. She teaches a variety of courses from Teaching methods of ESL to the Introduction to Economics for the Art and Design department. She received her Ph.D. degree in 2015, from University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign from the Department of Slavic Languages and Literature.

She is the author of articles on financial adventures of characters of the 19th century Russian novels, and the matters of gender in Soviet film, in Sergei Eisenstein's aesthetics.



Prof. Dr. Jesus Garcia Laborda
Dean of the College of Education
Universidad de Alcala

Keynote Title: "Changes and trends in Teacher Education after the COVID pandemic"

Abstract: This presentation deals with the current challenges that are imposed in the training of teachers in the World. Based on experiences in European teacher training seminars, this paper will review some of the totally necessary aspects such as internships, formative and summative assessment, transnational policies, and significant changes in training in the upcoming situation after the COVID pandemic.

Bio: Jesús García Laborda has a Master's in ESL (University of Georgia), a Master's in Comparative Language and Literature (University of Wisconsin), a Ph.D. in English Philology (Complutense University of Madrid) and a Ph. European in Didactics (Complutense University of Madrid). He has been an assistant professor at the University of Georgia and the University of Wisconsin. He has also been a Visiting Scholar at Penn State University and the University of Antwerp and has taught courses in Colombia, Lithuania, Cyprus, Turkey, and Brazil. He has been principal investigator in four R&D projects and participated in seven more. He has also directed five teaching innovation projects at the University of Alcalá and the Polytechnic University of Valencia. He was director of the Department of Modern Philology at the University of Alcalá (2016-19) and since 2019 he is Dean of the Faculty of Education at the same university. He is also Editor-in-Chief of the journals Global Journal of Foreign Language Teaching, Internal Journal of Learning & Teaching and co-editor of Computer Assisted Language Learning Electronic Journal (SCOPUS), as well as a member of the scientific committee or evaluator of another 15 impact journals (JCR/SCOPUS/ESCI). He is a specialist in language teaching, assessment, educational technology and bilingual education. He has published more than 85 articles indexed in SJR / SCOPUS / WOS <https://www.uah.es/es/estudios/profesor/Jesus-Garcia-Laborda/>



Dr. Kulyash Kaimuldinova

Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor
Director of the Institute of Natural Sciences and Geography
Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Kazakhstan

Keynote Title: "Implementation of sustainable development goals in the training of science teachers"

Abstract: "Will be announced"

Bio: Date of birth - July 25, 1966

Professional experience

- ❑ **Assistant Lecturer** Physical Geography dept. Abai Kazakh Pedagogical Institute, Almaty. Sep 1988 – September 1997
- ❑ **Senior Lecturer** Regional Geography dept. Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty. September 1997 – September 2002
- ❑ **Associate Professor** and Senior researcher Regional Geography dept. Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty. September 2002 – September 2006
- ❑ **Head of the Department of Regional Geography and Tourism.** Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty. September 2006 – March 2016
- ❑ **Director of the Institute of Natural Sciences and Geography** Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, Almaty. March 2016 - the current time

Education

Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Physical geography **June 2010**
Institute of Geography of the Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Candidate of Geographical Sciences (PhD), Nature protection **December 1998**
Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Higher education **1983-1988**
Abai Kazakh Pedagogical Institute, Almaty, Kazakhstan



Prof. Dr. Huseyin Uzunboylu

Professor of Educational Technology

Member, Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation and Coordination Board, Nicosia, **CYPRUS**

President, Cyprus Educational Sciences Association
(Members of EERA & WERA)

Keynote Title: "Internationalization in Higher Education"

Abstract: "Will be announced"

Bio: Prof. Dr. Huseyin Uzunboylu he had completed high school at 20 Temmuz High School in Cyprus. In 1995, his higher education career began by winning the Anatolia University, Department of Communication and Planning on Education in Turkey. And after he had completed his preparatory education in one year and he has completed his undergraduate degree in 1991. Prof. Dr. Huseyin Uzunboylu has started his graduate education in Ankara University, the Department of Curriculum and Instruction in 1993 and graduated in 1995. He was accepted into the doctoral program in the same university, Educational Technology Department of Educational Sciences in 1995 and he has completed his PhD degree in 2002. In 2003, he became an Assistant Professor in the Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology at the Near East University, he was an Associate Professor in 2005 in Ataturk Faculty of Education, and in December 2010, with respect to the members of juries he was appointed as a professor. After doctoral studies he started working at the Near East University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences Department of Psychology in 1996 and he taught courses that educational sciences and research methods. He coordinated of 'Pedagogy Certificate Program' which was conducted by the University from 1997 to 1999, and since he conducted Chairman of the Department of Computer Education and Instructional Technology from 2004 to 2013. From 2013 to 2018, he serves as a Dean of Faculty of Education.

Since 23 October 2019, he is appointed to member of Higher Education Planning, Supervision, Accreditation and Coordination Board by President of North Cyprus (TRNC). Prof. Dr. Uzunboylu has five academic books published by Turkey's respected publishing firms; he has supervised five doctoral and 63 master's theses up to now. He has 103 high-level articles that searching by Web of Science (SSCI, SCI, SCI-Expanded, ESCI); He has 27 searching article and published papers are presented on the international or national conferences. He is editor-in-chief of the Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences; also, Prof. Dr. Uzunboylu serves as the boards of many journals referee within the searching in the Social Sciences Citation Index. Since 2004, he is taking place on the list as founders, and he is president of the Cyprus Educational Sciences Association (KEB-DER). In 2010, Prof. Dr. Uzunboylu has a major role

representing KEB-DER and put effort on being a full member of European Educational Research Association.



Prof. Dr. Ablet Kamalov
Turan University, Kazakhstan

Keynote Title: “Will be announced”

Abstract: “Will be announced”



Prof. Dr. Serik Akhanov
Chairman of the Board of the Association of Financiers of
Kazakhstan, Turan University, Kazakhstan

Keynote Title: “Will be announced”

Abstract: “Will be announced”



Prof. Dr. Boris Japarov
Member of European Academy of Science and Arts, Turan
University, Kazakhstan

Keynote Title: “Will be announced”

Abstract: “Will be announced”

Unseen Women Labor and Organization in Rural Development

Gülen Özdemir, Turkey

Abstract

There are approximately 3 million small family businesses in Turkey and a significant part of agricultural production is realized by these enterprises. Approximately 2/3 of 6.3 million agricultural workers are women. In Turkey, the participation of women as workforce and employer in business life is low, immigration and lack of education are the main reasons for these problems and many organizations are involved in for a solution, but the desired outcomes have not been achieved yet. Although the labor force participation rate of women in rural areas is high due to the fact that they work as unpaid family workers in agriculture, the rapid decrease in agricultural employment in Turkey leads to a gradual decline in female employment. Women actually do not see farming as a profession, although they work with their spouses in agriculture. For this reason, in this study, it was studied the things that can be done for women who have a major role in agriculture, especially livestock enterprises, to be noticed, actively participate in decision making mechanisms and in organizations were studied.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Gülen Özdemir, Turkey

E-Mail Address: gozdemir@nku.edu.tr

Media noise: new risks of social reality

Alla Polyana, Lobachevsky University

Abstract

The problem of hygienic regulation of a special type of noise is raised, the nature of which stems from sources of public information - the media. The author develops a new concept of understanding this type of noise - the concept of media noise. Such noise is associated with the special nature of its perception and consumption in the background, which is a risk factor for human health and well-being. The specific characteristics of media noise are: hyperstimulation of the auditory analyzer and the inability to control its performance (work), that is, perceptual obsession. Media noise is compared to mental violence.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Alla Polyana, Lobachevsky University

E-Mail Address: alker@yandex.ru

Relationship between Perceived gender stereotypes and personality traits on electoral behavior among 133 senior non-teaching employees of federal universities

Kingsley Onyibor Nweke, Nnamdi Azikiwe University AWKA, NIGERIA.

Abstract

Problem statement: Previous studies found links between pragmatic prejudice, gender stereotyping, candidate appraisal, information search, and gender disparities, as well as a cross-sectional data survey of voters following elections (Anazia & Bernhard 2022; Corbett, et al 2021; Cox & Quiroga, 2021). What is not clear is whether there is a link between gender stereotypes and electoral behavior among federal university non-teaching employees. Other studies examined relationships between personality traits, voting, and political behavior (Nai, 2022; Gerber, et al, 2011; Aldemur & Bayraktaroglu, 2004; Nai et al, 2021; Ha and Lau, 2015, Laguna et al, 2021). What is not certain is the nature of the relationship between extraversion and openness on electoral behavior. **Purpose of the study.** The general purpose of the study is to examine whether gender stereotypes, extraversion, and openness to experience will significantly predict electoral behavior among senior non-teaching employees of federal universities in Anambra state. **Results:** There was a negative relationship between perceived gender stereotype and electoral behavior at $r = -.022$, $p > .05$, similarly, there was a negative association between extraversion and electoral behavior at $r = -.149$, $p > .05$, and a significant relationship between openness to experience and electoral behavior $r = .216^*$, $p > .05$. **Conclusion:** Other theories besides planned behavior have been used in electoral behavior studies to explain and predict behavior in the political sphere. Using the TPB, the current study shows a nuanced knowledge of election behavior. The evidence-based from this study, shed further light on the importance of openness to experience as a personality trait that predicts electoral behavior. One of the most recent innovations in the history of electoral behavior studies appears to be the adoption of the electoral behavior scale. **Recommendations:** It was recommended that all political groups in the federal universities should practice transparency and all-inclusiveness so that employees may gain trust and become more interested in political activities. It is recommended that university non-teaching political office seekers should focus their campaign more on employees with openness to experience personality traits.

Keywords: Gender, Stereotypes, Personality Traits, Electoral Behavior Senior-Non-Teaching Employees

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Kingsley Onyibor Nweke, Nnamdi Azikiwe University AWKA, NIGERIA.

E-Mail Address: kingsleyuweke73@gmail.com

The international influence of the Council of Europe Budapest Convention: against Cybercrime

Ana Campina, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Faculdade de Ciências Humanas e Sociais, Porto, Portugal.

Carlos Rodrigues, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Faculdade de Ciências Humanas e Sociais, Porto, Portugal.

Abstract

The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001) and their Additional Protocols (2021) is considered as one coherent international agreement and the base to prevent, combat and criminalize this dangerous crime. The International Law and the national legislations are being developed according to this Convention, based on the strategic (re)action to this crime that is increasing with the worst consequences all around the world. The Rule of Law were obliged to develop their legislation, mainly Penal Law, considering the emergent need to answer to the most serious violations of the fundamental and the Human rights of their citizens, using the most modern technology through the internet, with capacity and efficacy that seriously affect all dimensions of life. The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime provides the criminalization of conduct; the procedural powers to the criminal investigation; and the International Cooperation as one of the most efficient and law enforcement to prevent and combat the Cybercrime. The 77 States Participants close working with the States Observers, within the International Cooperation strategy, connected with Governments, police authorities (national and international), International Organizations and Institutions have been the more profitable strategic (re)action, promoting the cooperation position to the emerging challenges, although the cybercrime is one of the hardest crimes to face. So, there is an evolution in the instruments and strategies to prevent and combat the Cybercrime, but there is an urgent need of an effective legal and social (re)solution, otherwise there will have world and human irreversible impacts. Finally, from the law and cybercrime challenges, the strategy is largely confirmed by the cooperation: the sharing a) information within the legal frameworks; b) the response – operational or tactical; c) the works in the Darkweb; the market, financial and economic movements facing the cybercrime or to denounce the cybercriminals; d) transparency to prevent the cybercrime evolution and implementation.

Keywords: International Cooperation; Cybercrime; Council of Europe; International Law; Criminalization

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Ana Campina, Universidade Fernando Pessoa, Faculdade de Ciências Humanas e Sociais, Porto, Portugal.

E-Mail Address: ana.campina@gmail.com

9/11 attacks: A study of the consequence on Central Asia

Duman Zhekenov, Al Farabi Kazakh National University

Saltanat Jakubayeva, Al Farabi Kazakh National University

Bakhtyar Gul Ahmadzai, Al Farabi Kazakh National University

Abstract

The article is dedicated to reveal the consequences of 9/11 on Central Asian region. In the paper were discussed such issues as, 9/11 Attacks, US invasion in Afghanistan, US interests and involvements in Afghanistan and in Central Asia, its impact on Central Asian countries economy. In this study, the authors were based on the principles of realism and national interests. In the work, a set of methods determined by the purpose and objectives of the study, as well as the logic of the study, were chosen as methodological foundations. The methods of scientific analysis and political realism forecasting and modeling are used in the work. 9/11 became an opportunity for the US to enter in the region to fulfill its interests. The New Great Game is a term used to describe the conceptualization of modern geopolitics in Central Eurasia as a competition between the US, and the United Kingdom and other NATO countries against Russia, China and other Shanghai Cooperation Organization countries for "influence, power, hegemony and profits in Central Asia". Many authors and analysts view this new "game" as centering regional petroleum politics. Now, instead of competing for actual control over a geographic area, "pipeline, tanker routes, petroleum consortiums, and contracts are the prizes of the new Great Game." In the context of the US 'War on Terror', Central Asia has once again become the center of geo-strategic calculations. The economy of all the Republics increased slightly during US presence as the US provides handsome aid for the bases under US occupation. On the basis of above discussion it is clear that the security of Central Asian Republics is dependent on the stability in Afghanistan. So, both the regions, being landlocked, need to work together through Regional Cooperation mechanism. After 9/11 a new geopolitical configuration has emerged where Russia, China and West led by America are playing a significant role in the regional development. There is a need for developing regional cooperation and cooperation with external powers, which is a prerequisite for stability and security. Impacts on Politics and Society Stability in the absence of peace is likely to strengthen non-state actors and their ability to shape events in the Central and South Asian regions. Unless efforts for negotiation and conflict resolution are strengthened, Afghanistan may remain vulnerable to the eroding economic and political impact of conflict. On the other hand, US has failed to achieve its goals in Afghanistan. The article is dedicated to reveal the consequences of 9/11 on Central Asian region. In the paper were discussed such issues as, 9/11 Attacks, US invasion in Afghanistan, US interests and involvements in Afghanistan and in Central Asia, its impact on Central Asian countries economy. In this study, the authors were based on the principles of realism and national interests. In the work, a set of methods determined by the purpose and objectives of the study, as well as the logic of the study, were chosen as methodological foundations. The methods of scientific analysis and political realism forecasting and modeling are used in the work. 9/11 became an opportunity for the US to enter in the region to fulfill its interests. The New Great Game is a term used to describe the conceptualization of modern geopolitics in Central Eurasia as a competition between the US, and the United Kingdom and other NATO countries against Russia, China and other Shanghai Cooperation Organization countries for "influence, power, hegemony and profits in Central Asia". 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ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Duman Zhekenov, Al Farabi Kazakh National University

E-Mail Address: duman.zhekenov@gmail.com