

Report about the work of the dissertation Council

Dissertation Council in the direction 8D015-Training of teachers in natural science subjects (6D011300/8D01513 – Biology), 8D051 – Biological and Related Sciences (6D060700 / 8D05101 – Biology) at the Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University

1. Data on the number of meetings held

The dissertation Council at the Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University in the direction 8D015-Training of teachers in natural science subjects (6D011300/8D01513 – Biology), 8D051 – Biological and Related Sciences (6D060700 / 8D05101 – Biology) held 7 meetings of the council in the reporting year.

2. Surnames, first name, patronymic (if any) of members of the dissertation Council who attended less than half of the meetings.

There are no council members who have attended less than half of the meetings.

3. A list of doctoral students with an indication of the organization of training.

1. Azhmoldayeva Klara B., Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University;
2. Tursymatova Oraskul I., Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University;
3. Saimova Rita U., Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University;
4. Bakirov Serik B., Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University;
5. Shinysherova Gaziza B., Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University;
6. Anarkulova Elmira I., Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University;
7. Karabalayeva Ayman B., Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University.

4. A brief analysis of the dissertations considered by the council during the reporting year, highlighting the following sections:

Azhmoldayeva Klara B.

Dissertation topic: Methodological bases of using regional components in professional training of future biologist teachers.

Specialty: 6D011300 – Biology.

The dissertation was performed at the Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University.

The language of the defense is Kazakh

Date of protection: March 14, 2023

Scientific consultants:

Ibadullaeva Saltanat - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor, Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University (Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan)

Childebaev Zhumadil – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan)

Tavstukha Olga– Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Orenburg City Pedagogical University (Orenburg, Russian Federation).

The most important task for modern teachers is the formation of students' responsibility for nature through various information tools and innovative

technologies, when the teacher himself shows competence in environmental education and upbringing, acquires key competencies in work. Unfortunately, the need for the environment prevails, a low level of environmental competence and, as a result, a low perception of modern environmental problems; the task of professional training of biology teachers of a new type, possessing special knowledge and skills not only in the field of changing and improving the environment, but also pedagogy, psychology, development and formation of the student's personality, competent organization of communication of educational activities, as well as the introduction of innovative learning technologies into the practice of the education system, is more urgent than ever.

The organization of local history work and the use of its data in the educational process is not just an issue that has been moving since independence, it has gone a long way in its history. Cultural and spiritual heritage passed down from generation to generation, wills in stone inscriptions, instructions, parables, exhibits placed in local history museums instill a sense of patriotism and courage in the younger generation, contribute to the formation of their love for their native land, country, and culture of the nation.

In the dissertation work related to the definition of the methodological foundations for the use of regional components in the professional training of future biology teachers, analyzing the new mechanisms of the problem in education, it can be noted that during the research it was possible to obtain important theoretical and practical results recognized by scientific achievements in the implementation of set goals and objectives:

The first result: the theoretical and practical problems of using regional components in the training of biology teachers in universities are investigated.

The second result: a structural, substantive and procedural model of the use of regional components in the training of future teachers: target, content, activity, dimensional components and levels of formation, determined based on the criteria of their formation.

The third result: the methodology of using the regional component in the training of biologists in higher educational institutions was developed, the content of the plant system of the Aral Sea region was selected as a regional component in teaching biology in higher educational institutions, as a result, the author's programs of the applied course for the school "Biological local lore", "Bioecology of plants of Kazakhstan" and the atlas "Atlas of relevant family confirmations Buttercup regions of the Aral Sea region".

The fourth result: pedagogical experience was conducted on the introduction of the regional component in the process of training biologists, the results of regional studies were analyzed and introduced into the educational process.

The results obtained and the conclusions drawn can become the basis of scientific research conducted in this area in the future. It is widely used in higher educational institutions, institutions of secondary vocational education, in the system of professional training and advanced training of teaching staff and in general education schools. The results obtained in the course of theoretical and practical research do not contradict each other, are interrelated and fully reveal the essence of

the leading idea of the study. And their reliability is ensured by scientifically sound results in the process of solving the problem under study.

Tursymatova Orazkul I.

Dissertation topic: Scientific and methodological foundations for the formation of biophysical concepts in the process of training biology students in higher educational institutions.

Specialty: 6D011300 – Biology.

The dissertation was performed at the Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University.

The language of the defense is Kazakh

Date of protection: June 24, 2023

Scientific consultants:

Ibadullaeva Saltanat - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor, Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University (Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan).

Zhumagulova Kalampyr – Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Sumatokhin Sergey – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Moscow City Pedagogical University (Moscow, Russian Federation).

The scale of social changes in the Republic of Kazakhstan requires changes in the educational sphere, including in the educational strategies of higher education institutions. In this regard, today the urgent problems of training specialists are obtaining adaptive education in accordance with the world educational space, improving the quality of professional education, radically updating the scientific and methodological system of educational support, rethinking methods and forms of training organization, eliminating the discrepancy between advanced educational experience and the demands of modern society, differentiation of novelty in education, professional development and its perfection. It was also noted that it is necessary to strengthen the quality of teaching natural sciences at all levels of education.

Thus, the growing demand for specialists of the XXI century, the influence of modern world trends on it, the transition of schools of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the updated content of education, the construction of educational goals based on a spiral position, the harmonization of interdisciplinary, intra–subject topics, i.e. reliance on integration, necessitate the improvement of educational programs of universities and the preparation of educational and methodological complexes. The above questions determine the relevance of the research work.

New and reliable results have been obtained in the work, such as:

The first result: the theoretical foundations of the interaction of physical mechanisms and the theoretical foundations of modern areas of biophysics based on biological processes in the training of biology students at universities have been determined.

The second result: the place of biophysical knowledge in the content of natural science disciplines has been determined, a structural and meaningful model of the formation of biophysical concepts has been developed in order to implement it.

The components of the formation of biophysical concepts and criteria for the formation of concepts are defined, the possibilities of applying methods and

techniques of practical application of physical and chemical factors to biological objects are provided.

The third result: the features of the transfer of biophysical concepts in the content of biological education are revealed, a methodology for the formation of biophysical concepts in the preparation of biology students is proposed, a working curriculum for the elective course "Biophysics" and "Fundamentals of Biophysics" (Theory and methods of discipline for various pedagogical specialties), an educational and methodological complex and a teaching aid are included. It is recommended for wide use in higher educational institutions, institutions of secondary vocational education, the system of vocational training and advanced training of teaching staff and general education schools.

The fourth result: the theory and methods of discipline for various pedagogical specialties have been developed in order to form biophysical concepts in the preparation of biology students. The results of the experimental work have been analyzed and refined.

The results of the research work can be widely used in higher educational institutions, institutions of secondary vocational education, the system of vocational training and advanced training of teaching staff and general education schools.

Saimova Rita

Dissertation topic: "Life cycles of ground beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in agricultural landscapes of the south-east of Kazakhstan".

Specialty: 6D060700 – Biology.

The dissertation was carried out at Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University.

The language of the defense is Kazakh

Date of protection: May 24, 2023

Scientific consultants:

Yesimov Bolat K. - Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University, (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Rezanov Alexander G. - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Moscow City Pedagogical University, (Moscow, Russia).

The President's message paid special attention to environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. He proposed to develop a law on animal protection. That the implementation of the law will preserve and increase the biodiversity of animals. The need to establish general and special requirements for the conservation and protection of animals of various environments is clearly stipulated in the law "On the Protection of Natural Territories" (Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Article 8 of July 7, 2017). This law allows for the protection of all vertebrates and invertebrates in their natural landscapes. One of the most important directions is the study of ecological and faunal problems of biota, which have a significant impact on soil fertility of anthropogenic landscapes. The fauna and life cycles of bark Beetles (Carabidae) found in various biotopes of agricultural landscapes of southeastern Kazakhstan have not yet been studied. There is practically no data on the fauna of wandering Beetles inhabiting the agricultural landscapes of the region, their species composition, and the life cycle of the dominant species. Prior to the applicant's

research, no Beetle studies were conducted on the agricultural landscapes of southeastern Kazakhstan. Therefore, research work in this direction is relevant.

The first result: the species composition of ground beetles (Carabidae) distributed in the agricultural landscapes of the research area was determined, an annotated list of beetles included in the regional catalog was compiled;

The second result: the features of the fauna structure and the dominant species of ground beetles in the studied fields are determined, their practical significance is shown;

The third result: the analysis of the peculiarities of the distribution of ground beetles in the fields of southeastern Kazakhstan was carried out, the causes of changes in the seasonal population were analyzed and their causes were shown.

The fourth result: the features of the structure of the ground beetle fauna in the natural intact landscapes and agrocenoses of southeastern Kazakhstan are analyzed, recommendations are given for the control of harmful species of ground beetles in cultivated fields.

The results obtained can be evaluated as a solution to the problem of biological cycles of beetle development in agricultural fields, the growing season and trophic connection of plants, migration activity in the soil, and proposed agrotechnical measures to combat harmful dung beetles. And its importance lies in providing the timing of agrotechnical measures corresponding to the relationship of the cycles of life development of pest beetle species with plants in experimental fields.

Bakirov Serik

Dissertation topic: Identification of wheat genotypes resistant to common bunt (*Tilletia* spp.) of adapted to South-East of Kazakhstan.

Specialty: 6D060700 – Biology.

The dissertation was carried out at Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University.

The language of the defense is Kazakh

Date of protection: June 27, 2023

Scientific consultants:

Madenova Aigul Kalikhozhaevna - Philosophy Doctor (PhD), Kazakh National Agrarian University (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Galymbek Kanat - Philosophy Doctor (PhD), Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Kadir Akan - Philosophy Doctor (PhD), Associate Professor, Kırşehir Ahi Evran University (Kırşehir, Turkey).

Wheat is a socially and economically important crop for many countries around the world. Wheat worldwide is 230 million hectares sown on the acreage. Kazakhstan is a producer of high-quality wheat and exports it to more than 40 countries. One of the main factors limiting the high yield of winter wheat is a disease caused by a fungus. Including the hard black moth (*Tilletia caries* (D.C. Tul) is one of the most dangerous wheat diseases worldwide. In addition, wheat is becoming a key factor limiting yields. Wheat grains infected with solid black carbon spores are also not suitable for use as animal feed. The predominant spread of the disease leads to a decrease in yield by 30% or more. The production of resistant varieties and their

introduction into production is the most effective way to combat diseases. In addition, inoculation of resistant varieties in production reduces the need for widespread use of pesticides. In environmental terms, this prevents environmental pollution. The use of molecular markers associated with resistant genes is of great importance for reliable control of disease resistance. The use of molecular genetic markers in combination with the sign of resistance to solid black carbon makes it possible to select specific carriers of resistant genes. In the dissertation research, the sources of BT genes resistant to solid black soot of wheat using molecular methods in Kazakhstan were identified for the first time. Therefore, research work in this direction is relevant.

The main results of the study:

The first result: the resistance of domestic varieties and foreign wheat samples to the pathogen *Tilletia sagies* (D.C.) Tul in the Almaty region was tested in the field by creating an artificial infectious background. As a result of phytopathological assessment, 12 varieties of domestic wheat were identified as highly resistant to hard smut. Among foreign wheat samples, resistance, that is, resistance to hard smut, was manifested in 6 Bulgarian samples, 9 Hungarian samples, 8 Romanian samples and 7 Turkish lines taken from the CIMMYT center.

The second result: in the laboratory of Genetics and Breeding of the Institute of Plant Biology and Biotechnology, Bt genes of resistance to hard smut in domestic and foreign wheat samples were molecularly identified. As a result of molecular screening, a combination of five genes resistant to *Tilletia Caries* (D.C.) Tul was revealed in domestic and foreign wheat samples Bt8, Bt9, Bt10, Bt11 and Bt12.

The third result: the indicators of the biomass index (NDVI) of wheat samples were taken into account during the periods of earing, flowering and milk ripeness. 12 domestic wheat varieties allowed for industrial sowing are recognized with a high biomass index. Among the foreign samples, according to NDVI indicators, high biomass was found in 12 Bulgarian, 5 Hungarian, Romanian and 6 Turkish.

The fourth result: as a result of the analysis of the structural features of wheat samples, 12 varieties of domestic wheat with high productivity and resistance to hard smut were identified. Among the foreign samples, according to the Normalized Relative Vegetation Index (NDVI), 12 Bulgarian, 5 Hungarian, 5 Romanian and 6 Turkish have high biomass.

The fifth result: the varieties Zhetysu, Egemen 20, Karasai, Kyzylbidai, Naz, Almaly, Mereke 75, Zhaly, Kazakhstan 16 and Dinara, resistant to hard smut and having high yields, are recommended for sowing by farms of cultivated areas. Also, the results and materials of the research work can be used by future biologists of universities in order to improve professional knowledge in the disciplines of botany, genetics-breeding and ecology.

The results obtained and the conclusions drawn can become the basis of scientific research conducted in this area in the future. Wheat samples were obtained in a special laboratory. Infected with Tul spores. The indicator of infection of wheat samples with diseases in the conditions of an artificial epidemic field was estimated according to the Krivchenko V. I. scale. Using the Green Seeker device, biomass indices were determined during the periods of plant earing. To determine the yield

of the collected wheat samples, an analysis of structural features was carried out: the length of the plant, the length of the main ear, the number of spikelets on the main ear, the number of grains on the spikelets, the weight of the grains on the spikelets and the weight of 1000 grains. The main reason for this pungent odor is trimethylamine, which is also observed at very low levels of contamination (0.1% k/t) and significantly reduces the quality of grain. The method of seed washing used in the identification of a hard smut revealed the morphological features of one of the spores in a light microscope. Based on the molecular PCR method, the genes Bt8, Bt9, Bt10, Bt11, Bt12 resistant to smut were identified from wheat samples.

Shinysherova Gaziza B.

Dissertation topic: Methodological foundations of professional training formation of students in the conditions of educational field practice in biology.

Specialty: 6D011300 – Biology.

The dissertation was carried out at Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University.

The language of the defense is Kazakh

Date of protection: October 24, 2023

Scientific consultants:

Childebaev Zhumadil – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Yessimov Bolat – Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor, Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Rezanov Alexander – Candidate of Biological Sciences, Professor, Moscow City Pedagogical University (Moscow, Russian Federation).

The most important task for modern teachers is the formation of students' responsibility for nature through various information tools and innovative technologies, when the teacher himself shows competence in environmental education and upbringing, acquires key competencies in work. Unfortunately, the need for the environment prevails, the low level of environmental competence, as a result, the low perception of modern environmental problems; the task of professional training of biology teachers of a new type, possessing special knowledge and skills not only in the field of changing and improving the environment, but also pedagogy, psychology, development and formation of the student's personality, competent organization of communication of educational activities, as well as the introduction of innovative learning technologies into the practice of the education system, is more urgent than ever.

Field practice plays a priority role in shaping the professional training of future teachers. It ensures the unity of theoretical and practical training of future teachers as a single part of the pedagogical process. Field practice in biology at pedagogical universities is an integral part of the educational program. It is aimed at solving the urgent problems of educational institutions in the training of future biology teachers, the formation of personality in such a way that it meets the modern requirements of society.

The main results of the study:

The first result: in the field practice, the stages of experimental and test work on the development of professional and methodological training of students are defined: substantiating, basic and final;

The second result: a system of criteria and indicators necessary for the diagnosis of the results of professional and methodological training developed by students during field practice has been developed;

The third result: materials of experimental and test work in practice have been developed that meet the criteria and indicators for determining the degree of development of professional and methodological training of students. A methodological model of the organization of educational field practice in invertebrate zoology has been created; A methodology for organizing educational field practice in invertebrate zoology has been developed, the effectiveness of which has been experimentally verified;

The fourth result: a mobile application has been developed, experimentally tested and introduced into the educational process for organizing field practice in invertebrate zoology using information technology.

The results obtained and the conclusions drawn can become the basis of scientific research conducted in this area in the future. Widespread use is possible in higher educational institutions, research institutes, institutions of secondary vocational education, the system of vocational training and advanced training of teaching staff and general education schools.

Anarkulova Elmira I.

Dissertation topic: Methodology for the formation of research competence of students on the basis of molecular genetic characteristics and identification of viruses.

Specialty: 6D011300 – Biology.

The dissertation was carried out at Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University.

The language of the defense is Kazakh

Date of protection: October 24, 2023

Scientific consultants:

Amanbayeva Makhabbat Batyrgaliyevna - Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), acting associate professor of Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Bogoyavlenskiy Andrei Pavlinovich - Doctor of Biological Sciences, professor LLP "Scientific and Production Center of Microbiology and Virology" (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Sumatokhin Sergei Vitalevich - Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Moscow City Pedagogical University (Moscow, Russian Federation).

The relevance of the research is determined by the trends in the social development of society at the present stage and changes in science, since the volume of scientific information in the information society is increasing. During the period of informatization of this science and education, the molecular genetic description of biologically specific viruses as a whole is of great importance in forming a unified idea of life, organization and evolution of its levels. The above questions reveal the

specifics of the professional activity of the future specialist, inherent in his character. In this regard, it is necessary to study new knowledge aimed at revising and mastering them by designing and implementing the pedagogical process on a scientific basis. This, in turn, proves once again that achieving new achievements in the future professional activity of a future biologist specialist requires his research competence. The student's scientific worldview develops through research competence. A scientific worldview is formed not only by obtaining theoretical knowledge, but also as a result of factual evidence and research activities. Students, as a result of their research work, are convinced of the reality. This, in turn, sets universities the task of mastering the methods of forming research competence in the training of future specialists.

New and reliable results have been obtained in the work, such as:

The novelty of the first result defines the theoretical foundations for the formation of students' research competence based on the molecular genetic characteristics and identification of viruses. The significance of the results obtained lies in the fact that in the preparation of biology students, the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation of viruses based on molecular genetic description and identification were determined, and the possibilities of introduction into the modern educational process were considered;

The novelty of the second result is due to the content of the formation of research competence based on the results of molecular genetic research of viruses. The importance of the results obtained lies in the fact that as a result of the study, the complete genome sequence of *Acheta domesticus* densovirus (AdKaz18) was placed in GenBank with registration number MT823474, and the complete genome sequence of Invert iridescent virus (Kaz2018) was placed in GenBank with registration number MT862761. 1;

The novelty of the third result lies in the fact that a methodology has been developed for the formation of students' research competence based on the molecular genetic characteristics and identification of viruses. The significance of the results obtained lies in the fact that the results of the dissertation research and the conclusions drawn can become the basis for scientific research conducted in this area in the future. It is recommended for wide use in higher educational institutions, institutions of secondary vocational education, the system of vocational training and advanced training of teaching staff and general education schools;

The novelty of the fourth result lies in the fact that the effectiveness of the methodology for the formation of students' research competence based on molecular genetic characteristics and identification of viruses is experimentally tested and introduced into the educational process. The significance of the results obtained lies in the fact that the results of the experimental study have been analyzed and proven.

The results obtained and the conclusions drawn can become the basis of scientific research conducted in this area in the future. Widespread use is possible in higher educational institutions, research institutes, institutions of secondary vocational education, the system of vocational training and advanced training of teaching staff and general education schools.

The results obtained in the course of theoretical and practical research do not contradict each other, are interrelated and fully reveal the essence of the leading idea of the study.

Karabalayeva Aiman

Dissertation topic: Monitoring of visual system indicators in students and scientific and methodological basis for implementing the results in higher education

Specialty: 6D011300 – Biology.

The dissertation was carried out at Abai Kazakh National Pedagogical University.

The language of the defense is Kazakh

Date of protection: December 8, 2023

Scientific consultants:

Ibadullaeva Saltanat - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor, Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda University (Kyzylorda, Kazakhstan);

Sumatokhin Sergey – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, Moscow City Pedagogical University (Moscow, Russian Federation).

The health of students is one of the important aspects of their academic and life success. Healthy eyes and good eyesight are essential for a successful educational process, research and work. Poor eyesight can be an obstacle to effective learning and career growth. Therefore, studying and improving the visual health of students is a high priority for higher education.

In today's world, students are exposed to a variety of visual stresses, such as working at a computer, reading from mobile device screens and long hours of study. These factors can have a negative impact on the visual system. In addition, environmental issues can also affect eye health. The study of the influence of such factors on visual health is relevant and important for maintaining the health of students. Early detection and prevention of diseases of the visual system are important to prevent the development of serious problems. Research on the visual system and the development of methods to improve it can contribute to the creation of effective programs for the prevention of eye diseases and improve the overall level of health among students.

The development of scientific and methodological foundations makes it possible to systematize and structure the acquired knowledge, making it accessible and applicable in the educational process. The implementation of research results in the educational process allows students to provide relevant and useful knowledge, and teachers with tools for learning.

Scientific results and their validity

- The validity of the first scientific result corresponds to the main provisions of the Concept of Development of higher education and Science in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023-2029, the annual Address of the Head of State of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan and is determined by the state of health indicators of Kazakhstani youth, monitoring of diseases in the visual system of university students;

- The validity of the second scientific result is due to the logic of the research and the development of a structural and meaningful model for monitoring the

indicators of the visual system and the implementation of the results in the educational process to form representations of the visual system, which is determined in accordance with the principles of the national project "Quality Education. An educated nation" and is presented as an integral scientific and methodological system of activities in the direction of developing students' qualities. The need to determine the scientific and pedagogical conditions and the importance of the updated content of education in the period of the monopoly of digital technologies.

- The validity of the third scientific result is confirmed by the integration into the educational process of the methodology for the formation of biological knowledge and skills of students in the visual system with the help of methodological materials developed on the basis of a systematic approach to the introduction of scientific information into the educational process of a higher educational institution.

- The validity of the fourth scientific result is confirmed by experimental data proving the effectiveness of a special program and diagnostic tools, the effectiveness of the methodology for forming ideas about the visual system has been clarified and proven in practice.

The obtained results of the dissertation research can be used in the educational process of Kazakhstani higher educational institutions.

The model of monitoring the indicators of the visual system and the implementation of the results in the educational process, the work program are of methodological value and will be useful for students of pedagogical specialties, recommendations on the use of the experimental results obtained are effective for designing and researching the educational environment.

5. Analysis of the work of official reviewers (with examples of the most substandard reviews).

Kazakh scientists who have made significant contributions to research in the field of biology, theory and methods of teaching biology were appointed reviewers of dissertations.

When appointing reviewers, scientific consultants and the condition of independence of reviewers were taken into account.

The reviewers professionally analyzed the PhD dissertations. In their comments, the reviewers emphasized the theoretical and practical validity of the research results, drew consistent conclusions and regularly provided comments and suggestions. There were no negative reviews of the dissertations.

6. Information about the reviewers of the defended dissertations:

According to the dissertation of **Azhmoldaeva Klara B.:**

Dlimbetova Gaini - Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (Astana, Kazakhstan).

Mamurova Asem - Candidate of biological sciences, associated professor, al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

According to the dissertation of **Tursymatova Orazkul I.**

Tuleukhanov Sultan - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Department of Biophysics, Biomedicine and Neuroscience (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Salybekova Nurdana – Philosophy Doctor (PhD), Acting associate professor. Khoja Ahmed Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University (Turkestan, Kazakhstan).

According to the dissertation of **Saimova Rita**:

Esenbekova Perizat A. - Candidate of Biological Sciences, Leading Researcher of the Entomology Laboratory of the RSE "Institute of Zoology" of the CS MSHE RK. (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Taranov Bagdaulet - Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor (KazNAU, Almaty, Kazakhstan).

According to the dissertation of **Bakirov Serik B**:

Ussenbekov Bakdaulet Naubayevich - Candidate of Biological Sciences, Associate Professor, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Sultanova Nadira Zhumakhanovna - Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, Kazakh Research Institute of Plant Protection and Quarantine named after Zhazken Zhyembayev (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

According to the dissertation of **Shinysherova Gaziza B.:**

Suleimenov Maratbek Zhaksybekovich – Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, RSE at the Institute of Zoology of the KN of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

Kirbasova Elzira Artykbaevna – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Kazakh National Women's Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

According to the dissertation of **Anarkulova Elmira I.**

Burashev Yerbol Dosanovich– Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), RSE Scientific Research Institute for Biological Safety Problems (Zhambyl region, Korday, Kazakhstan).

Batayeva Dariga Serikkyzy– Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), Kazakh National Women's Pedagogical University (Almaty, Kazakhstan).

According to the dissertation of **Karabalayeva Ayman B.**

Tuleukhanov Sultan - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor. Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Department of Biophysics, Biomedicine and Neuroscience (Almaty, Kazakhstan);

Dlimbetova Gaini – Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor, L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University (Astana, Kazakhstan).

6. Proposals for further improvement of the scientific personnel training system.

At the meeting of the dissertation council, proposals were proposed for further improvement of the system of training scientific personnel:

- heads of universities submitting dissertations for defense and graduate departments need to pay close attention to the level and quality of preparation of research work.

7. The number of dissertations for the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD), doctor by profile in the context of specialties (areas of training):

	6D011300- 8D01513/6D060700 / 8D05101
Dissertations accepted for defense	7
Dissertations withdrawn from consideration	-
Dissertations withdrawn from consideration (including doctoral students from other universities)	-
Dissertations that received a negative decision based on the results of the defense	-
Dissertations for which negative reviews have been received	-
Those who received a negative decision based on the results of the defense	-

Chairman of the Dissertation Council

J. B. Childebaev

Scientific Secretary of the Dissertation Council

M. B. Amanbayeva

29.12.2023 y.

