



**LEADERS
CREATE CULTURE**

**LEADERSHIP
INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE**

**LEADERSHIP IN EDUCATION,
BUSINESS AND CULTURE**

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**INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
EDUCATION & TECHNOLOGY**

2014

Leaders Create Culture

Leadership International Conference

Leadership in Education, Business and
Culture

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International Center for
Education & Technology

2014

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Published by ICET

ISBN 978-0-9856672-8-3

**Leadership International Conference: Leadership in
Education, Business and Culture. 25th April, 2014. Almaty –
Seattle.**

The organizers of this Leadership International Conference aimed at creating a permanent outdoor dialogue and interactions in general education and the vocational education and cultural socialization of youth. The Leadership International Conference is a pilot initiative of the Leadership International Institute (Almaty, Kazakhstan) in partnership with Education Services 2 (Seattle, WA, USA), with the participation of the Association of Universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Leadership International Conference: Leadership in Education, Business and Culture took place in Panel and Meeting sessions ("Transforming", "Leadership", "Workshop").

In the program:

- thorough discussions on relevant Leadership practice;
- master's-level coursework;
- presentations on successful national and international initiatives and projects in the fields of business, education, science, culture and public life, as well as of start-ups. There were also interactive discourses, using the concept of TED talks.

**Printed in the United States of America
109 E Lamme Street, Bozeman, MT 59715. USA**

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TECHNOLOGY OF EFFECTIVE USE OF SULPHANILAMIDE DRUG IN COMBINATION WITH ANTHELMINTIC TO CURE EIMERIA-STRONGYLATOZ INVASION OF SHEEP

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A huge economic loss is caused by eimeria-strongylatoz invasion in the process of sheep breeding development. Economic damage is determined not only by mortality but also by a sharp decline in productivity, delayed growth and development of sheep.

The aim of our work was approbation of sulfapiridazin in combination with albendazole at eimeria-bunostomosis invasion and sulfamonometoxine in conjunction with klozantin at eimeria-trichostrongylosis invasion with determination of effective treatment and taking into consideration sheep productivity as for example live weight and wool clip.

First examination of albendazole was in combination with highly-efficient antieimerian drug sulfapiridazin at eimeria-bunostomosis invasion of sheep.

The work was performed at three age brackets which consisted of twenty heads each. Twenty lambs were at the age of five-six months, twenty youngster at the age of one and one and a half months and twenty heads of ewes. Extent of infestation by eimeria and bunostoms in all groups made 100% at the intensity of infection for lambs of 50-200 oocysts and 5-10 eggs within one area for youngsters and ewes respectively 20-100, 3-5 and 10-50, 2-5.

In each group of lambs, youngsters and ewes were determined average live weight and wool yield and sulfapiridazin was measured in a dose of 50 mg / kg of animal body weight once per day for 5 consecutive days in combination with albendazole at a dose of 20mg/kg of body weight of the animal once per day for 5 consecutive days. For the control group of lambs, youngsters and ewes sulfapiridazin and albendazol drugs were not assigned. After treatment extensity and intensity of drugs was defined with account of productivity.

Here with extent of infestation by eimeria after treatment at lambs made 17 per cent at an intensity of infestation 2-20 oocyst for youngsters and ewes respectively 15 per cent and 2-8 oocyst with the 10 per cent and 1-2 oocyst. There were not defined bunostom eggs.

In general extensional efficiency of sulfapiridazin against eimeria made 83-90 per cent and intense efficiency was 92-96 per cent of albendazol made respectively 100 per cent and 100 per cent.

Incidence and intensity of infestation did not go down among the animals of the control group. Intensity of infection by eimeria and eggs of bunostom at lambs made 200 oocyst and till 10 eggs as for the youngsters and ewes respectively to 100 oocyst and to 7 eggs, to 50 and to 5 eggs.

The influence of eimeria-bunostomosis invasion on the productivity of ewes show that live weight at lambs before the use of medication in average was 14,5 kg and clipping was 0,69 kg accordingly at youngsters and ewes indexes were 23,8 and 1,07 kg, 35,7 and 1,72 kg. Under these conditions the live weight in comparison with the physiological norm is 20 kg and the average live weight of lambs is lower for 5,5 kg and clipping below the 0,31 kg at the norm in

1.0 kg whereas youngsters and ewes relatively 6.2 kg (30 kg) and 0.33 kg (1.4 kg), 4.3 kg (40 kg) and 0.28 (2 kg).

After the use of medication the live weight of lambs in average made 18.8 kg, which is lower in comparison with the physiological norm by 1.2 kg, clipping 0.87 kg that is lower by 0.13 kg, youngsters accordingly 26.8 kg that is lower by 3.2 kg and ewes 1.45 kg (lower by 0.55) and 38.9 kg (lower by 1.1), 1.79 kg (lower by 0.21 kg).

Live weight of lambs from the control group in average was 14.4 kg (lower by 5.6 kg), clipping 0.59 kg (lower by 0.41 kg), for the youngsters respectively 25 kg (lower by 5 kg), 0.72 kg (lower by 0.28 kg) and ewes had 27 kg (lower by 13 kg), 1.07 kg (lower by 0.93 kg).

Altogether, research results demonstrate that after treatment in comparison with the physiological norm the average live weight of experimental lambs is lower by 1.2 kg, for the control lambs by 5.6 kg and the average clip of experimental lambs is lower on 0.13 kg and for the control by 0.41 kg.

In the experimental group of young 1-1.5 years after treatment, the average live weight in comparison with the physiological norm is below 3.2 kg, for the control is below 5 kg and the average wool yield is correspondingly lower by 0.55 kg.

The experimental ewes have average body weight compared with the physiological norm below 1.1 kg, the average wool yield correspondingly is lower by 0.21 kg and for the control ewes below 5.6 kg with the average wool yield of 0.41 kg.

The second experiment was performed on test of Klozantin in combination with the high-efficient anti eimeria medication sulfamonometoxine under eimeria -trichostrongylosis infestation of sheep. Experiments were fulfilled at 3 stages on 30 lambs of age of five months to six. The first series of experiments was performed on 10 lambs; the second series was also done on 10 lambs and the third series on 10 lambs, which were spontaneously infected by eimeria and trichostrongylosis.

It is necessary to specify that before the experiment, according to the results of scatological investigation, extent of infestation by eimeria was 100 per cent and by trichostrongylosis 100 per cent too under intensity of infestation respectively from 10 to 200 oocysts and 5-12 trichostrongylosis in the area of one microscope.

One series of experiments included such procedure as 10 lambs out of the experimental group were given sulfamonometoxine in dose 10 mg/kg of live weight once in a day during five days successively in combination with the Klozantin in a dose of 0.3 ml / 10 kg subcutaneously once a day during five days successively and the control group out of 10 lambs did not receive medications.

Results of the first series has shown that under the use of sulfamonometoxine in combination with Klozantin against eimeria - trichostrongylosis infestation possesses of extensional efficiency of sulfamonometoxine against eimeria and makes 40 per cent whereas intense efficiency comprises 60 per cent of Klozantin against trichostrongylosis respectively 50 per cent and 66.6 per cents. In a control group extent of infestation made 100 per cent, trichostrongylosis 100 per cent at intensity respectively from 10 to 200 oocysts and 5-12 trichostrongylosis in the area of one microscope (increase 7*8).

Second series of experiments included a group of 10 lambs where sulfamonometoxine was given in a dose of 15 mg/kg of live weight once in a day during three days in combination with the Klozantin in a dose of 0.5 ml / 10 kg subcutaneously once a day during three days successively and the control group out of 10 lambs did not receive medications.

Results of the second series has shown that under the use of sulfamonometoxine in combination with Klozantin against eimeria - trichostrongylosis infestation possesses of extensional efficiency of sulfamonometoxine against eymeriya and makes 60 per cent whereas intense efficiency comprises 80 per cent of Klozantin against trichostrongylosis respectively 60 per cent and 75 per cents. In a control group out of 10 lambs extent of infestation by eimeria made 100 per cent, trichostrongylosis 100 per cent at an intensity of infection respectively from 10 to 200 oocysts and 5-12 trichostrongylosis in the area of one microscope.

Results of the third series has shown that under the use of sulfamonometoxine in combination with Klozantin against eimeria – trichostrongylosis infestation possesses of extensional efficiency of sulfamonometoxine against eimeria and makes 90 per cent respectively 100 per cent and 100 per cents. In a control group out of 10 lambs extent of infestation by eymeriya made 100 per cent, trichostrongylosis 100 per cent at an intensity of infection respectively from 10 to 200 oocysts and 5-12 trichostrongylosis in the area of one microscope.

THE CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE CURRENT CONTEXT

Dinara Kazymbetova

KazEU named after T. Ryskulov

Gender issues have been covered sufficiently in research studies. The researchers have sufficiently examined such concepts as gender, gender relations, gender system, gender politics, gender discrimination, etc. However, the issues of gender equality provision currently remain uncovered.

What is gender equality?

According to Russian scientists, gender equality is defined as equal representation, empowerment and participation of both males and females in all forms of public and private life [1]. Providing equal employment opportunities, arrangement of conditions for personal fulfillment, women participation in legislative and representative bodies is essential for a stable society. Wide access to education and state affairs management, expansion of business opportunities for women contribute to successful social development.

Is it possible to achieve absolute gender equality? Perhaps not, as it is typical for a woman to assume more responsibility for children and to take care of family.

We shall consider the achievements in gender equality provision in the USSR, Western Europe and contemporary Kazakhstan.

In former Soviet Union the achievements in human rights and freedoms of women had a dual nature: on the one hand, the state provided wide support to women, on the other, the activities of various women's organizations were formal. Women's associations were passive social groups entirely depending on the establishment.

Western Europe is the most successful in gender equality promotion. Following essential principles of democratic state helped to create one of the best systems of social security, health care and education.

In Kazakhstan despite the measures taken to eliminate gender inequality (in 1998 Kazakhstan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women), there are challenges associated with low wages, unemployment, inefficient representation of women in government (the total number of women in Mazhilis (state authority) of Parliament in Kazakhstan currently reached 24%) [2].

The concept of gender equality is opposed to gender asymmetry, a combination of social and cultural norms that society forces people to perform according to their biological sex [3]. The sources of gender asymmetry are as follows: omission of public authorities in matters of gender equality, discrimination, traditional view of social roles distribution between men and women. Gender asymmetry is reflected in the lack of representation of women in political and economic areas (among senior and middle management levels).

Occupational segregation can be another form of discrimination. In our research, we set ourselves a task to determine whether there is a division into so-called "male" and "female" careers. And one can come to the conclusion that due to historical, social-economic peculiarities of a country some occupations are considered male's, and others are female's.