

AL-FARABI KAZAKH
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INFORMATION
about publication activity
LAW DEPARTMENT

№	Наименование публикации	Выходные данные (doi статьи)	Аннотация статьи	Ссылка для цитирования (Ф.И.О., название статьи, название, номер и/или выпуск, том журнала, страницы, doi статьи)
2022 год				
1.	Examining the potential association between perceived life expectations and violent behaviors, criminal justice processing, and victimization: A longitudinal analysis	<p><u>Journal of Criminal Justice</u> 82,101968</p> <p>10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2022.101968</p>	<p>There has been a small body of research examining perceived life expectations and orientation and how they relate to delinquent involvement. The findings of these studies have consistently shown an association between perceived life expectations and delinquency, but there remains much that is unknown about how perceived life expectations might contribute to antisocial and negative outcomes. The current study sought to partially fill this gap in the literature by examining whether perceived life expectations in adolescence were related to violent criminal behavior, criminal justice processing, and victimization in adolescence and adulthood. To do so, the authors analyzed data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health). Analyses of these data revealed that some of the perceived life expectations</p>	<p>Rima, D., Turgumbayev, M., Alimkulov, Y., Useinova, K., Beaver, K.M.</p>

			<p>measures were associated with violent criminal behavior, criminal justice processing variables, and measures of victimization. These associations, however, varied across the six perceived life expectations measures and across the measurement of the outcome measures. Directions for future research are discussed and limitations of the study are noted. © 2022 Elsevier Ltd</p> <p>Author keywords Add health; Crime; Delinquency; Expectations; Orientation; Victimization; Violence</p>	
2.	<p><u>Does Self-control Predict Crime, Delinquency, and Victimization in Immigrants? A Longitudinal Analysis</u></p>	<p>Journal of Interpersonal Violence 37(11-12), pp. NP8534-NP8558 10.1177/0886260520976215</p>	<p>Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of low self-control has generated a considerable amount of research and the results of these studies have shown that low levels of self-control are consistently associated with involvement in antisocial outcomes. Despite the empirical support for this theory, there still remain areas of it that need to be more fully evaluated. Once such area is whether self-control is associated with antisocial outcomes in samples of immigrants. The current study sought to address this gap in the literature. To do so, data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) were analyzed. The results of the statistical models revealed that low levels of self-control were associated with increases in self-reported delinquency, being arrested, being convicted of a crime, being sentenced to probation, being incarcerated, and being victimized. Taken together, the results of this study show that self-control is a robust predictor of antisocial outcomes among immigrants. We conclude by identifying limitations of the current study and directions for future research. © 2020 SAGE Publications.</p> <p>Author keywords Add Health; crime; delinquency; immigration; self-control; victimization</p>	<p><u>Kundakova, M., Rima, D., Atakhanova, G., Temirbolat, N., Beaver, K.M.</u></p>

3.	<u>Long-Term Health and Economic Consequences Associated with Being Processed Through the Criminal Justice System for Males</u>	<u>American Journal of Criminal Justice</u> 10.1007/s12103-022-09723-3	<p>There has been a great deal of scholarship examining the outcomes associated with being processed through the criminal justice system. Much of this research has focused on legal outcomes, such as recidivism, but research has also centered on extralegal outcomes, including measures of health and economics. The current study added to this body of research by examining whether contact with the criminal justice system (i.e., arrest, conviction, and incarceration) was associated with health problems, suicidal ideation, economic disadvantage, and poverty in adulthood for males. The analyses controlled for preexisting criminogenic measures (e.g., low self-control, delinquent peers, neighborhood disadvantage) and for adolescent delinquent involvement. Data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) were analyzed. The results revealed that all of the criminal justice system measures were statistically significant predictors of the health and economic outcomes even after accounting for preexisting criminogenic traits and delinquent behavior. © 2022, Southern Criminal Justice Association.</p> <p>Author keywords Add health; Arrest; Criminal justice; Economics; Health; Suicide</p>	<u>Rima, D., Akbolatova, M., Orynbasar, T., Arailym, J., Beaver, K.M.</u>
4.	<u>An analysis of protective and risk factors associated with no formal contact with the criminal justice system in a nationally representative sample of males and females</u>	<u>Journal of Crime and Justice</u> 10.1080/0735648X.2022.2105382	<p>Criminological research is largely focused on understanding the causes, correlates, and pathways to criminal behavior and contact with the criminal justice system. An equally important issue that has received comparatively less attention is a focus on understanding the correlates and causes of abstinence from criminal behavior and contact with the criminal justice system. The current study was designed to analyze the potential protective and risk factors associated with having no contact with the criminal justice system—that is, abstaining from criminal justice system contact. To do so, the authors analyzed data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health). The results revealed that about 72 percent of respondents abstained from contact with the criminal justice system. Moreover, religion and intelligence were associated</p>	<u>Rima, D., Mukhamadieva, G., Alimkulov, E., Duzbayeva, S., Beaver, K.M.</u>

			<p>with increases in the odds of abstinence while low self-control, delinquent peers, and victimization were associated with reductions in the odds of abstinence for both males and females. We conclude by discussing the limitations of the study and directions for future research. © 2022 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association.</p> <p>Author keywords Abstainers; Add Health; crime; criminal justice; developmental; life course</p>	
5	<u>Adolescent Delinquency and Adulthood Economic Disadvantage and Job Benefits: Results From a Longitudinal Sample of Males and Females</u>	<u>International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology</u> 10.1177/0306624X221110802	<p>There is a long history of examining the connection between crime and delinquency and economic well-being and employment quality. Despite this vast literature, there still remains unanswered questions surrounding these associations, including whether the timing of adolescent delinquency is associated with adulthood economic disadvantage and job quality, whether different types of adolescent delinquency maintain differential associations with measures of economic disadvantage and employment quality in adulthood, and whether any associations between delinquency and economics/employment are invariant between males and females. The current study sought to address these issues by exploring the associations between adolescent involvement in nonviolent and violent delinquency (measured at two times in adolescence) and adulthood economic disadvantage and job quality. To do so, data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health were analyzed. The results revealed consistently null associations between the measures of adolescent delinquency and economic disadvantage and job quality for males. For females, however, the results were consistently significant, indicating that females who self-reported greater involvement in delinquency were more likely to be economically disadvantaged as adults and to have lower quality jobs. These results indicate that the associations between delinquency and economic disadvantage and job benefits differs between males and females, with females, in comparison with males, paying a significantly greater toll for</p>	<u>Turgumbayev, M., Rima, D., Dossanov, M., Baisalov, A., Beaver, K.M.</u>

			<p>engaging in acts of violent and nonviolent delinquency. © The Author(s) 2022.</p> <p>Author keywords Add Health; economic disadvantage; employment; gender; job quality</p>	
6	<p><u>Criminal Justice System Processing and Victimization: Results from a Longitudinal Study of Males and Females</u></p>	<p><u>Victims and Offenders</u> 10.1080/15564886.2021.2024468</p>	<p>There has been a great deal of interest in understanding the etiological underpinnings to victimization. This body of research has uncovered a list of risk factors that have been consistently tied to victimization. One of the more consistent results is that criminal offenders are at-risk for being victimized. The current study expanded on this finding by examining whether four measures of being processed through the criminal justice system (i.e., arrest, conviction, probation, and incarceration) were related to multiple measures of victimization in adolescence and adulthood. To do so, data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) were analyzed. The results revealed consistent and statistically significant associations between the criminal justice processing variables and the victimization measures for both males and females even after controlling for self-reported criminal and delinquent involvement. We conclude by contextualizing the results and offering suggestions for future research in this area. © 2022 Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.</p> <p>Author keywords Add Health; adolescence; adulthood; crime; offender; victimization</p>	<p><u>Adlet, Y., Rima, D., Akbolatova, M., Akynkozha, Z., Beaver, K.M.</u></p>
7	<p><u>Examining the nexus between involvement in crime and delinquency and being processed through the criminal justice system</u></p>	<p><u>Journal of Crime and Justice</u> 45(1), pp. 120-133 10.1080/0735648X.2021.1890185</p>	<p>Abstract The criminal justice system is designed to detect, apprehend, punish, and rehabilitate criminal offenders. Precisely how effective the criminal justice system is at achieving these goals is not entirely known. The current study sought to add to this gap in the knowledge base by examining the connection between self-reported crime and delinquency and the probability of being arrested, convicted, sentenced to probation, and incarcerated. To do so, male and female</p>	<p><u>Turgumbayev, Y., Adlet, Y., Sabitova, A., Izbassova, A., Beaver, K.M.</u></p>

			<p>respondents drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) were analyzed. The results revealed that respondents who were relatively more involved in acts of nonviolent crime and delinquency, as well as violent crime and delinquency, were significantly more likely to be processed through the criminal justice than were those who were less involved in such behaviors. These findings indicate that being processed through the criminal justice system is a function of criminal involvement. We conclude by calling for additional research to determine whether the effectiveness of the criminal justice system could be improved. © 2021 Midwestern Criminal Justice Association.</p> <p>Author keywords Add Health; crime; criminal justice; delinquency</p>	
8	Legal framework for external security of the Republic of Kazakhstan	DOI 10.1504/IJESDF.2022.121180	<p>The purpose of the study is to show the crux of the legal framework of the Republic of Kazakhstan in external security. The paper presents the main aspects of international legal treaties, documents, and agreements to ensure the external national interests of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which facilitate coordinated cooperation with other states. The main methods of the study include research, as well as a thorough analysis of laws and regulations. Comparison of the legislative framework of Kazakhstan with the laws of the USA and Russia makes it possible to identify the most practical component used in ensuring the external security of these states. As a result, imperfections and peculiar conflicts in the laws of Kazakhstan and Russia were revealed. Thus, the fundamental laws concerning external and national security require certain improvements and changes, in particular, the addition of new concepts in external security.</p>	<p>Kassymzhanova, A.A., Usseinova, G.R., Baimakhanova, D.M., Ibrayeva, A.S., Ibrayev, N.S. International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics, 2022, 14(2), pp. 209–222 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85125849223&origin=resultlist&sort=plf-f</p>

9	Examining the potential association between perceived life expectations and violent behaviors, criminal justice processing, and victimization: A longitudinal analysis	DOI 10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2022.101968	<p>There has been a small body of research examining perceived life expectations and orientation and how they relate to delinquent involvement. The findings of these studies have consistently shown an association between perceived life expectations and delinquency, but there remains much that is unknown about how perceived life expectations might contribute to antisocial and negative outcomes. The current study sought to partially fill this gap in the literature by examining whether perceived life expectations in adolescence were related to violent criminal behavior, criminal justice processing, and victimization in adolescence and adulthood. To do so, the authors analyzed data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health). Analyses of these data revealed that some of the perceived life expectations measures were associated with violent criminal behavior, criminal justice processing variables, and measures of victimization. These associations, however, varied across the six perceived life expectations measures and across the measurement of the outcome measures. Directions for future research are discussed and limitations of the study are noted.</p>	<p>Rima, Dzhansarayeva; Turgumbayev, Marlana; Alimkulov, Yerbola; Useinova, Karlygasha; Beaver, Kevin M. Journal of Criminal Justice Том 821 September 2022 Номер статьи 101968 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85133564170&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f</p>
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10	Adolescent Delinquency and Adulthood Economic Disadvantage and Job Benefits: Results From a Longitudinal Sample of Males and Females	DOI 10.1177/0306624X221110802	<p>There is a long history of examining the connection between crime and delinquency and economic well-being and employment quality. Despite this vast literature, there still remains unanswered questions surrounding these associations, including whether the timing of adolescent delinquency is associated with adulthood economic disadvantage and job quality, whether different types of adolescent delinquency maintain differential associations with measures of economic disadvantage and employment quality in adulthood, and whether any associations between delinquency and economics/employment are invariant between males and females. The current study sought to address these issues by exploring the associations between adolescent involvement in nonviolent and violent delinquency (measured at two times in adolescence) and adulthood economic disadvantage and job quality. To do so, data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health were analyzed. The results revealed consistently null associations between the measures of adolescent delinquency and economic disadvantage and job quality for males. For females, however, the results were consistently significant, indicating that females who self-reported greater involvement in delinquency were more likely to be economically disadvantaged as adults and to have lower quality jobs. These results indicate that the associations between delinquency and economic disadvantage and job benefits differs between males and females, with females, in comparison with males, paying a significantly greater toll for engaging in acts of violent and nonviolent delinquency.</p>	<p>Turgumbayev, Marlana; Rima, Dzhansarayevaa; Dossanov, Murata; Baisalov, Alia; Beaver, Kevin M. International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology 2022 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85134298422&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f</p>
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11	Retraction: The History of the Alash Party in the Context of the Impact on the Processes of Constitutional Acts	DOI 10.5334/AA.308	This article details a retraction to the article: Auanasova, A., Nurpeisov, E., Auanassova, K., Kushenova, G. and Mukhlissov, N., 2021. The History of the Alash Party in the Context of the Impact on the Processes of Constitutional Acts. Ancient Asia, 12, p.14. DOI: http://doi.org/10.5334/aa.234 . © 2022. The Author(s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC-BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.	Auanasova, Alima Nurpeisov, Erkesh; Auanassova, Kamilla; Kushenova, Ganizhamal; Mukhlissov, Nurlan Ancient Asia Том 132022 Номер статьи 6 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85132975259&origin=resultlist&sort=plf-f
12	Legal Protection of Atmospheric Air as a Priority in Environmental Activities of States	Democracy and Security. -Том 18, Выпуск 3, Страницы 291 - 3092022 DOI 10.1080/17419166.2021.2016404	The purpose of this article is to study the environmental protection activities of states in atmospheric air protection. An emphasis is placed on the fact that this vital component of the human environment is still insufficiently protected from the negative influences on methodological and legal level. An important conclusion was also made that the quality of atmospheric air directly affects the state of transboundary pollution over long distances, climate change, and the ozone layer of the Earth. The authors focus on the need for proper and well-thought-out organization of legal protection of the atmospheric air by states.	Umbetbayeva, Z.B., Suleimenova, S.Z., Amanzholov, Z.M., Kuanaliyeva, G.A., Ospanova, D.A. Legal Protection of Atmospheric Air as a Priority in Environmental Activities of States // Democracy and Security. -Том 18, Выпуск 3, Страницы 291 - 3092022 DOI 10.1080/17419166.2021.2016404 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85121669865&origin=AuthorNamesList&txGid=a62f72a393045f0727a4625d2887d272&isValidNewDocSearchRedirection=false

13	Innovations in legal discourse translation practice	XLinguae, 2022, 15(2), pp. 78–84 DOI 10.18355/XL.2022.15.02.06	This research deals with translation of legal discourse into English and addresses the related problems. With legal translation becoming increasingly important in the present global world, legal discourse appears to be one of the most challenging areas in translation practice. Hence, the studies in the field of translation in general and institutional-legal interlingual communication in particular appear to be of immense topicality. The research objective is identify the main strategies relevant for legal discourse translation. As a result of the translation techniques analysis, the following effective strategies of legal discourse translation into English have been considered: terminological construction, the strategy of "conscious omissions" and the strategy of "conscious simplifications". Their effectiveness in solving many problems of legal translation into English has been proved, taking into account the dynamics of the legal discourse development, as well as linguistic and cultural factors. The expediency of using the suggested approaches and principles as a linguistic guide is substantiated. © 2022, Slovenska Vzdelavacia Obstaravacia. All rights reserved.	Junusbayeva, M., Byessonova, O., Kuandykov, K., ...Kozhabek, K., Kulyash, D. Innovations in legal discourse translation practice // XLinguae, 2022, 15(2), pp. 78–84 DOI 10.18355/XL.2022.15.02.06 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85129807053&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
14	Digitalization of Environmental Information in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Issues of Legal Regulation	Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 2022, 13(1), pp. 115–127 DOI 10.14505/jemt.v13.1(57).10	This article considers legal regulation in the sphere of digitalizing environmental information. The study addresses the legislative consolidation of such digitalization to protect the environment and use natural resources, as well as respect human rights to access environmental information. The article is based on both general and special scientific methods. The article provides recommendations on improving the existing legislation in the field of access to environmental information and regulating the digitalization of environmental information.	Yerkinbayeva, L., Nurmukhankyzy, D., Kalymbek, B., Ozenbayeva, A., Kalymbekova, Z. Digitalization of Environmental Information in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Issues of Legal Regulation // Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 2022, 13(1), pp. 115–127 DOI 10.14505/jemt.v13.1(57).10 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85126277762&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f

15	Legal regulation of transboundary water resources of the republic of Kazakhstan	Environmental Development, 2022, 44, 100781 DOI 10.1016/j.envdev.2022.100781	<p>This study discusses the legal issues of regulation of transboundary water resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The purpose of the study is to study the problem of rational use and protection of transboundary rivers of Kazakhstan to ensure stable development. The methodology for solving the direct problem is based on general scientific methods of cognition, and concepts of interaction between society and nature; methods of logical-legal, structural-functional, and comparative legal analysis were applied based on a comprehensive approach to the study subject. The authors identified several advantages and disadvantages of current legal regulation measures and reviewed the current state of transboundary water resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Also, the authors analysed the regulatory framework in transboundary water resources management and investigated the international regulatory framework for cooperation in the field of transboundary water resources management of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The authors conclude that a considerable disadvantage in establishing an effective legal regime for regulating water resources is the practical lack of legal regulation at the river basin level.</p>	<p>Ozenbayeva, A., Yerezhepkyzy, R., Yessetova, S., Jangabulova, A., Beissenbayeva, M. Legal regulation of transboundary water resources of the republic of Kazakhstan // Environmental Development, 2022, 44, 100781 DOI 10.1016/j.envdev.2022.100781 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85142178677&origin=resultlist&sort=plf-f</p>
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16	Long-Term Health and Economic Consequences Associated with Being Processed Through the Criminal Justice System for Males	American Journal of Criminal Justice, 2022 DOI 10.1007/s12103-022-09723-3	There has been a great deal of scholarship examining the outcomes associated with being processed through the criminal justice system. Much of this research has focused on legal outcomes, such as recidivism, but research has also centered on extralegal outcomes, including measures of health and economics. The current study added to this body of research by examining whether contact with the criminal justice system (i.e., arrest, conviction, and incarceration) was associated with health problems, suicidal ideation, economic disadvantage, and poverty in adulthood for males. The analyses controlled for preexisting criminogenic measures (e.g., low self-control, delinquent peers, neighborhood disadvantage) and for adolescent delinquent involvement. Data drawn from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) were analyzed. The results revealed that all of the criminal justice system measures were statistically significant predictors of the health and economic outcomes even after accounting for preexisting criminogenic traits and delinquent behavior. © 2022, Southern Criminal Justice Association.	Rima, D., Akbolatova, M., Orynbasar, T., Arailym, J., Beaver, K.M. American Journal of Criminal Justice, 2022 DOI 10.1007/s12103-022-09723-3 https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85144897783&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
17	Features of the conclusion of a civil transaction on the internet	10.1504/IJESDF.2022.120008	The era of the development of new information technologies has contributed to the emergence of the latest telecommunications, such as the global computer network internet, mobile communications, etc. The emergence of the internet, has led to an update in approaches to organising and conducting commercial activities. The purpose of this article is to analyse the nature of the features of the conclusion of a civil law transaction using information and telecommunication technologies. The methodological basis for this study is dialectical materialistic analysis, historical and formal-logical. As a result of the research, an assessment was made of the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in this area, a comparative analysis was carried out with the legislation of other states. The paper proposes a model of legal regulation of the conclusion of civil transactions using information technologies, focused on creating an attractive and developed domestic market.	http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-85122794759&partnerID=MN8TOARS Adanbekova Z.N., Omarova A.B., Yermukhametova S.R., Khudaiberdina G.A., Tynybekov S.T. Revista de Direito, Estado e Telecomunicacoes, 2022, Volume 14, Issue 1, Pages 98 – 112.

18	Features of an Electronic Transaction as Evidence in Court	10.26512/lstr.v14i1.40374	<p>This article is aimed at revealing the theoretical features of an electronic transaction as evidence in the procedural and legal field of a judicial instance. [Methodology/Approach/Design] The leading method of studying this issue is a combination of materials and methods of scientific knowledge. The main one is the dialectical method, which was used during the entire study and is considered the basic one in all components of the work, which made it possible to analyse comprehensively the theoretical developments of domestic and foreign scientists, as well as to study the judicial practice of applying the regulatory framework in the evidentiary process and the practical activities of leading lawyers in the judicial process of using electronic evidence. [Findings] The relevance of this article is due to the increasing trend in the use of electronic transactions, as well as the use of the latter in court as evidence. So, the legal nature of electronic transactions is analysed here in detail, namely: the history of occurrence, approval by national legislation, methods and conditions of conclusion, as well as legal force in legal relations between individuals and legal entities, the methodological basis for the study of the concept of electronic transactions has been determined, and their sources of legal regulation of their existence have been identified. The article provides a list of characteristic features of electronic transactions, reveals the main methods of their conclusion, justifies the effectiveness of using electronic transactions in courts as an evidence base, identifies the main legal omissions and shortcomings of the regulatory framework. [Practical Implications] The materials of this article provide applied value in the course of the reform and improvement of procedural legislation, as well as the development of methodological manuals for training and skill development of practising jurists and lawyers.</p>	<p>http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-85122794759&partnerID=MN8TOARS Adanbekova Z.N., Omarova A.B., Yermukhametova S.R., Khudaiberdina G.A., Tynybekov S.T. International Journal of Electronic Security and Digital Forensics, 2022, Volume 14, Issue 1, Pages 19-36.</p>
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19	Regional Land Road System of Putivl Uyezd in the 17th century [Региональная система сухопутных дорог Путивльского уезда в XVII веке]	10.13187/BG.2022.2.557	<p>The article deals with the formation and functioning of land routes in the southern part of the Putivl district (uyezd) in the 17th century. The authors analyzed a significant number of written and visual sources and proposed options for passing the routes of the roads known at that time. At the end of the 16th century, Putivl played an important role in organizing guard and border services on the border with uninhabited steppe areas of the Wild Field (Dike Pole). At that time, roads in the modern sense of the term did not exist in the region under study. The act documents stipulated the general direction of movement and indicated the places of crossings over the rivers. In the middle of the 17th century, in the regions bordering the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, several fortresses appeared, located far from the populated territories of Muscovy. Their lives were directly dependent on the supply of food and military supplies. At this time, the load on the old roads increases, and a primitive road network between these cities is being formed. These roads were not equipped with engineering and hydraulic structures, and their throughput and ease of movement remained at a primitive level. The second half of the 17th century was marked by changes in the administrative structure of the region. Ukrainian settlers began to form a qualitatively new system of communications. The road network was improved, and cities and large villages made it possible to receive groups of merchants who came from remote regions. Fairs began to appear in these settlements, to which merchants from the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Lithuania and Hetman Ukraine came. The construction of a new road network allowed the cities of Sloboda Ukraine to quickly integrate into the economic trading model of Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85133506037&origin=resultslist&sort Degtyarev S.I., Osadchij E.M., Zabikh S.A. Bylye Gody, 2022, Volume 17, Issue 2, Pages 557-570.</p>
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20	<p>Social and Public Life of Austro-Hungarian War Prisoners in Western Siberia and Turkestan (1914-1917) [Социально-общественная жизнь австро-венгерских военнопленных в Западной Сибири и Туркестане (1914-1917 гг.)]</p>	10.13187/BG.2022.2.1022	<p>First World War contributed to the formation of the destinies of Austro-Hungarian subjects in a new historical and geographical environment. In the West Siberian and Turkestan territories, which were considered distant provinces of the Russian Empire, their fate was checked as prisoners of war. The political-ideological and socio-legal aspects of prisoners of war in Western Siberia are among the historical issues widely discussed in historiography. Recently, researchers have been interested in the situation with the adaptation of prisoners of the First World War in the new regions where they were placed. And the issues of the national composition, socio-public and medical-sanitary situation of Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war placed in concentration camps and cities of Western Siberia and Central Asia (Turkestan) are becoming increasingly important in modern history. In Russian studies, one of the topics discussed at a high level is the aspects of ethnicity, labor conscription of prisoners of war in Turkestan and Western Siberia. But the social and everyday issues of the situation of refugees from the European part of Russia to Central Asia in 1915-1916, concerning prisoners of war, still require comprehensive consideration. Due to the arrival of refugees, the conditions of detention of prisoners of war in the camps and cities of Turkestan were complicated. In addition, scientific consideration of the socio-social status of prisoners of war in Turkestan is among the topical topics. This article examines the social and social levels of Austro-Hungarian prisoners of war in Western Siberia and Turkestan in 1914-1917 on the basis of archival data. Also, the research paper provides an objective assessment of the positions and views on the study of the history of prisoners of war.</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85133499761&origin=resultslist&sort Zabikh S.A., Jihangir Y.M., Zhoraeva G.T., Kalenova T.S. Bylye Gody, 2022, Volume 17, Issue 2, Pages 1022 – 1032.</p>
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21	Legal Education in the Russian Empire in the 18th century	10.13187/ejced.2022.2.592	<p>This paper examines the efforts to organize legal education in the Russian Empire undertaken by the Russian government in the 18th century. Primary use was made of research findings from scholars researching the system of public education in Russia in the period between the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as the statutory framework relating to the topic. By and large, the Russian Empire did not yet have in place a robust system of public education in the 18th century. This, in turn, reflected on the pace of the development of legal education in the country. At the same time, the idea of developing this area was quite a popular one, including at the governmental level. However, legal education was only in its infancy throughout the 18th century. One of the reasons behind this, arguably, was that at that time there was no social need in the Russian Empire for training future lawyers. The provision of legal education sought to fulfill a purely utilitarian goal – to train future functionaries capable of ensuring the proper operation of government institutions. To this end, legal training was first organized by the government at collegiums, where young people could combine training with public service (in entry-level positions). Afterwards, jurisprudence classes were introduced in cadet corps. With the opening of Moscow University, the nation’s first law department was also established. The teaching of legal disciplines in the Russian Empire left much to be desired for a long time, with the primary reasons including severe shortages of instructors and textbooks and instruction often being conducted in a foreign language.</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85133790265&origin=resultslist&sort Degtyarev S.I., Zabikh S.A. European Journal of Contemporary Education, 2022, Volume 11, Issue 2, Pages 592 – 599.</p>
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22	The Truth Commission as a Tool for Accessing and Disseminating Information: Realization of the Right to Truth in Post-Conflict Societies	10.13187/ijmil.2022.1.233	<p>An important attribute of present-day society is the ability to make sense of past conflicts and prevent future ones on the basis of such reflections. A central tool in this regard has been the right to truth, realizing which enables the public to not only learn about mass and gross human rights violations and their perpetrators but also seek guarantees that there will be no repeat of such events in the future. Institutionally, the right to truth is realized both via international and domestic legal procedures and through the use of various investigative and quasi-investigative commissions. The latter include truth commissions. The foundational principles underlying the operation of truth commissions were developed by UN specialists, with the basic idea being to establish such commissions in post-conflict societies as independent entities, provide them with access to all relevant documents and victims, and supply them with all necessary financial and operational support. To gain an insight into models for the formation and operation of truth commissions, an analysis was conducted of the activity of the Study Commission for Working Through the History and the Consequences of the SED Dictatorship in Germany, the Yugoslav Truth and Reconciliation Commission (both representing Europe), the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Africa), and the Truth Commission for El Salvador (Latin America). The conclusion drawn from the study is that each of these commissions has been criticized for inefficient activity, despite differences in the fulfillment of their recommendations. Truth commissions formed of local specialists tend to enjoy a higher level of support from the public. The realization of the commissions' recommendations tends to depend on there being political will and to be possible only under pressure from the international community and a state's civil society.</p>	<p>https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85144761224&origin=resultslist&sort Slavko A.S., Zavorodnia V.M., Degtyarev S.I., Zabikh S.A. International Journal of Media and Information Literacy Open Access Volume 7, Issue 1, Pages 233 - 2411 June 2022</p>