

**ИНФОРМАЦИЯ
о публикационной активности ФФиП**

№	Название статьи	Авторы	Год	Название журнала	Краткая аннотация	Ссылка
1.	The Role of Religious Literacy in Counteracting New Islamist Movements in Kazakhstan	Alexander Knysh, Nagima Baitenova, Azamat Nurshanov, Dias Pardabekov.	2019	Central Asia and Caucasus. English edition. Journal of Social and Political Studies. Vol. 20. Issue 1. 2019. Pp. 88-97.	The paper focuses on the critical role of educational institutions in disseminating a sophisticated and historically grounded understanding of religion among young people of post-Soviet Kazakhstan. In the context of plurality of opinions, world-views as well as of cultural and religious products available on the today's global market-place, one can hardly expect any restrictive measures and bans imposed by the government to prevent Kazakh youth from getting exposed to non-systemic and alter-native religious movements, including those with militant agendas. The rapid development of modern communication technologies today renders all kind of information readily available to the young generation of Kazakhs through virtual forums, blogs and chatrooms. Invisible and anonymous recruiters for various religious-political causes and religious cults exploit this fact to their advantage, using the legitimate grievances of young people that the state is unwilling or unable to address. The situation in Kazakhstan is further aggravated by the fact that the majority of the population, especially its youth, has a very vague knowledge of their own religion, not to mention the religions that are not part of their personal background or family tradition. Under these circumstances, the issue of religious education requires close attention on behalf of both researchers and policy-makers. The authors see education as the key factor in immunizing young Kazakhs against religious extremism, close-mindedness, and religion- and ethnic-based intolerance and hatred.	DOI: ca-cE.1.19.pdf https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M5LOVr61pvGELCeDdmXurS4SnbDMB6b/view?usp=sharing
2.	Study of the State Religious Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan	Aimukhambetov T., Seitakhmetova, N.L., Mukhitdenova, A.T.a, Rysbekova, S.S.a, Omirbekova, A.O.a, Alikbayeva, M.B.	2019	Study of the State Religious Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan // European Journal of Science and Theology Volume 15, Issue 2, April 2019, Pages 123-134.	Modern realities require from the Kazakh society and the state to properly comprehend the role of interaction between secularism and religious traditions in the formation and development of public and state institutions, the state as a whole. In order to strengthen the domestic stability of society in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the state policy on interaction between the state and religious confessions is carried out. The purpose of the study is to determine the views and vision of relations between the state and religious confessions in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this article, the authors have analysed the sociological survey aimed at studying the interconfessional situation and society's attitude to the interaction between the state and religious confessions in	DOI: March 2002 Vol (tuiasi.ro) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UjQ3-8HKk2F2mtQIeqM6IsouzuknqWIS/view?usp=sharing

					the Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on this study, the authors have identified the society's views on this type of interaction, and the issues that should be addressed in it. Keywords: religious, interconfessional, situation, religion, politics	
3.	Semiotic analysis of the symbolic world of the culture complex	Abikenov, Z., Gabitov, T., Bermakhanov, O., Abdiramanova, A., Nassimov, M.	2019	Semiotic analysis of the symbolic world of the culture complex // Space and Culture, India. 2019. 6(5), c. 166-177.	This research probes the symbolic meaning of the Korkyt Ata Complex aimed at understanding the cultural and spiritual life of the ancient Turkic people. Perhaps, this is the first instance when the semiotic analysis technique has been applied to studying the Korkyt Ata Complex in a broader context of Kazakh culture. Thus, the research is an attempt to reveal its symbolic cultural significance to the Kazakh society using a semiotic methodology as the basis to study the cultural monuments. The role of the Korkyt Ata memorial in the formation of ancient Turkic civilisation was considered from a socio-cultural and philosophical perspective. The symbolic elements of the culturally bound worldview that were depicted in the Korkyt Ata memorial were analysed via the methodological bases of symbolic representations. The symbolic side of the memorial was defined in spiritual, cultural and worldview spheres. The Complex, its external sides specifically, underwent a semiotic analysis to accomplish the above-mentioned objectives.	https://doi.org/10.20896/saci.v6i5.397 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1439UJjiLtBkKygOhl3qvM4Cki_iKwROY/view?usp=sharing
4.	Islamic identity in the context of history and its prospects: Religious and political aspects	Turganbayeva, Z., Seitakhmetova, N., Bektenova, M., Zhandossova S.	2019	Central Asia and the Caucasus, Volume 20, Issue 2, 2019, Pages 99-110.	The article reveals the fundamental aspects of the emergence and development of discourse on Islamic identity as part of the national identity model in Kazakhstan in the historic retrospective, the role and place of Islam and related identity typical of the historical-political realities of the Soviet Union. It identifies the conditions under which the importance of Islam and the identity it has determined may change in Kazakhstan. The article emphasizes the importance of the global shift in the discussions of Islamic identity from the Orientalist perception of the Islamic World to its perception as an equal actor and entity in constructing human identity.	DOI: ca-cE 2-19.pdf
5.	Neopaganism in art and social processes of modern society	Assanova, S.S., Abzhalov, S.U., Sandybayev, Z.S., Kantarbayeva, Z.U., Sahibovna, U.D.	2019	European Journal of Science and Theology. Volume 15, Issue 4, August 2019, Pages 173-183.	In modern culture and art one can find many signs of ancient beliefs and mythological concepts. The authors reveal these phenomena and study their role in modern spirituality and their mental and psychological influence. The article is aimed at uncovering the causes and consequences of the archaic world awareness and ancient pagan beliefs renewal in modern art. The authors analyse the phenomena of neopaganism in art and reveal two aspects. The first aspect is the ancient ideological concept associated with people's deep spiritual sources and forms of beliefs. This phenomenon is associated with the collective memory and ethno-psychological characteristics of every nation. The second aspect is the use of belief in ancient myths and practices in order	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vWAVNXEZE7myn-hjINHL5Kypty-aFlb1/view?usp=sharing DOI: March 2002 Vol (tuiasi.ro)

					to manipulate people for social and commercial purposes. The research results show that the experience of reclaiming the natural and social environment of the ancient man has been accumulated for thousands of years in myths and legends. Modern people, due to the internal and external reasons, address this experience when trying to solve their problems with the help of neopagan practices or the formation of quasi-religious movements. Keywords: antiquity, totemism, animism, spiritualism, simulacrum.	
6.	Religious and symbolic meaning of Kazakh popular beliefs and taboos	Zhanar D. Mustafina1*, Karlygash M. Borbassova1, Assylbek T. Maden2, Rakhym A. Beknazarov2 and Guldariga S. Simukanova2	2019	European Journal of Science and Theology. Volume 15, Issue 6, December 2019, Pages 107-116.	This article presents the concepts of popular belief and taboo, their essence and meaning, and examines as well the historiography of the problem. It identifies the religious and mythological connotations of these concepts, analyses their historical origins and focuses on the religious and symbolic content of some Kazakh popular beliefs and taboos. Such issues, as motherhood, childbirth and infancy, are highlighted in particular. The authors conclude that in the life of the Kazakh people, for centuries, systems of popular beliefs and taboos have been shaped, which are widely reflected in their everyday life, customs, and traditions. For a long time, they remained living and were passed through the generations. The article reports that some changes in the meaning of these popular beliefs and taboos have occurred at present and the scope of their application has been narrowed. Keywords: taboo, religion, myth, symbol, religious	DOI: March 2002 Vol (tuiasi.ro) https://drive.google.com/file/d/1152PTeqzZN4JG41I77tIV0B3k-yG-GNH/view?usp=sharing
7.	Ethno-religious identity as a factor of tolerance among the students of almaty	Tutinova, N., Tussupbekov, Z., Meyrbaev, B., Kartashov, K., Otariyeva, G.	2019	Opcion, 2019. Vol. 35, Núm. 90-2.	The article deals with the peculiarities of national and religious self-identification of the Kazakh Almaty student youth as part of the titular nation via general scientific methods of knowledge with the use of sociological approach, research methods, and analysis. As a result, Ethnoreligious self-consciousness of the majority of young people is alien to any expressed nationalist aspirations. In conclusion, increasing the ability of the state to influence the situation in the country in a desirable way requires rapid involvement (in the system mode) of regulatory mechanisms. Keywords: Ethnicity, Identification, Religious, Confession, Values.	https://drive.google.com/file/d/12CGgFgfnGm1kCRb4lp1xpZII2mJn-N/view?usp=sharing
8.	Republic of Kazakhstan: Ethnoreligious identity as an integration factor	Tutinova, N., Meirbayev, B., Frolov, A., Bagasharov, K.	2019	Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2019. Volume 20, Issue 4.	The authors have analyzed the ways in which the country was consolidating its independence and sovereignty by strengthening and improving its national statehood, identifying the cultural and religious values of the Kazakhs and assessing their spiritual potential. In some twenty years, that is in a historically short period of time, the republic became easily recognizable in the world thanks to its geopolitical principles, clear ideas about its development path, a well-defined	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nCZb8fTjH6_UW_itZtf2ZqOs00J_u2J7/view?usp=sharing

					<p>awareness of the specifics of its national culture and ethno-religious identity as the society's subjective idea about itself and the world. This brought to the forefront not merely the problem of revival of its historical roots and spiritual value, which has gained ideological significance amid the world crisis in all spheres of social life. It has also become existentially important to revive, enrich and further develop the national culture and ethnic and religious customs and traditions and align them with the current realities.</p> <p>Keywords: ethnicity, ethnic identity, religious identity, tradition, integration, nation.</p>	
9.	The effect of sacred sites in Kazakhstan on society, their place in the conservation of national identity	Ali Rafet Ozkan, F.Kamalova, N.Baitenova, Zh.Kantarbaeva.	2019	Journal for the Study of Religions and Ideologies, Vol 18, No 54 (2019).	<p>Abstract</p> <p>In the article of Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev, «The course towards future: spiritual renewal», six projects have been presented that lead the social mentality to the modern level. The fourth one is the “geography of the sacred places of Kazakhstan ünc project. The aim of realizing this project is to increase the values of national identity and to prevent the spread of harmful ideologies. Today, scientific researches in Kazakhstan are carried out on archaeological, ethnographic and historical studies related to the sacred places of Kazakhstan. However, the shrines and sacred sites in Kazakhstan have not been systematically classified so far. In other words, the issues related to the concept of national value and holiness have not been studied in detail. In addition, the importance of sacred places and places to visit in the preservation of national identity has not been paid attention. In this research, we will present the sacred sites and places of visit of Kazakhstan, and we will focus on the social and psychological effects of these spaces on the preservation of national identity and the preservation of unity and peace.</p> <p>Keywords: People's faith, faith tourism, holy place, tomb, Turkish-Islamic Period architectural structures, places to visit.</p>	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mjSqLxb0V7JIYy_hOSaxWStc-vk_STmS/view?usp=sharing
10.	Influence of the consumer society on the education system	Begalinova, K.K., Ashilova, M.S.	2018	Novosibirsk State Pedagogical University Bulletin 8(2), с. 189-202.	<p>Проблема и цель. В статье исследуется проблема генезиса системы образования в новых экономических и социально-культурных условиях. Цель статьи – проанализировать особенности формирования общества потребления и показать, какое влияние оно оказало на систему современного образования.</p> <p>Методология. Авторами использованы общенаучные методы анализа, синтеза философских концепций, диалектический метод, принципы историзма, единства исторического и логического.</p> <p>Результаты. Показано, что сущностным отличием современного общества является непрерывная цепь потребления, ставшая</p>	http://en.sciforedu.ru/article/3025 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KbhIOkCLwNd-jG6O8qQTDE0gRixI_BbN/view?usp=sharing

					<p>главным содержанием общественной жизни. Инструментами, способствующими этому, выступают средства массовой коммуникации, массовая культура, мода, реклама, медиа. Взятые вместе они представляют собой существенный фактор по общественной трансформации, создавая новые ценности (псевдоценности), жизненные ориентиры, идеи и идеалы. Основными результатами исследования являются положения о том, что общество потребления оказало серьезное влияние на все сферы жизнедеятельности человека, включая систему образования. В современном мире образование глубоко консьюмеризировано, лишено гуманистического начала, симулятивно. Авторами подчеркивается роль философии образования в решении образовательного кризиса, высказывается необходимость возвращения образованию его сущностных черт: фундаментализации, гуманизации, экологизации. Заключение. Делается вывод о том, что образование, лишившись содержания и сущности в обществе потребления, будет способствовать лишь разрушению человека, а не его развитию.</p> <p>Ключевые слова: философия образования; общество потребления; консьюмеризм; симуляция; глобализация; вестернизация; образовательный кризис; ценности массовой культуры.</p>	
11.	About the impact of digitalization of society on education in Kazakhstan	Ashilova, M.S., Begalinov, A.S., Begalinova, K.K.	2019	Science for Education Today Volume 9, Issue 6, 2019, Pages 40-51.	<p>Проблема и цель. В статье представлено исследование некоторых сущностных аспектов процесса цифровизации общества как необратимого глобализационного процесса и его влияние на казахстанское образование. Цель статьи – определить основные направления цифровизации общества, оказывающие влияние на развитие, модернизацию казахстанской образовательной системы. Методология. Методологию исследования составляют общепсихологические методы: анализ, сравнение, обобщение, абстрагирование, диалектический подход, принцип историзма, ценностно-семантические, аналитические методы, системный анализ и др., которые позволяют рассматривать процессы цифровизации образования как социально-культурного феномена. Для достижения цели использован теоретический анализ монографических и методологических работ, посвященных проблемам цифровизации образования. Результаты. Представлено понимание образования как социального явления, как процесса индивидуального присвоения культуры, исторически сложившейся на всем протяжении</p>	<p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CXHsNQVaorhJv3ro7GryWMX9vDHPtTifd/view?usp=sharing DOI: 10.15293/2658-6762.1906.03</p>

					<p>человеческой истории во всем многообразии его форм. Выявлено, что содержание образования отражает состояние общества: от того, на каком уровне находится оно, зависит прогресс общества. Поэтому современное образование не может не испытывать влияния цифровизаци-онных процессов. Акцентируется внимание на казахстанской системе образования в условиях цифровизации общества и рыночных отношений, на основе анализа программы «ЦифровойКа-захстан» обобщаются основные направления влияния интернет-технологий и информационных технологий на образовательную систему в целом и профессиональное образование в частности. Подчеркивается, что основные вызовы современного казахстанского образования диктуются постиндустриальным развитием мирового сообщества, для которого характерны возрастаю-щая роль науки, техники, производства услуг, интернет-технологий и др. Заключение. Обосновано, что цифровизация общества влияет на развитие образования, диктует основные направления, приоритеты его модернизации. Доказано, что под влиянием цифровизации происходят изменения содержания, сущности, форм казахстанского образования.</p>	
12.	Multiculturalism in Kazakhstan	Kadyraliyeva, A., Zholdubaeva, A., Mukhanbet, A., Omirbekova, A., Saparova, Y., Daribaeva, R.	2019	Utopia y Praxis Latinoamericana Volume 24, Issue Extra5, 1 January 2019, Pages 208-217.	<p>Unlike the European Union, several Western countries, multiculturalism is still relevant as it allows to tackle effectively the problem of a multicultural society. Also, the leaders of the CIS countries have repeatedly announced their commitment to this ideology. In this paper, based on the experience at Queen’s University in Canada, the index of the policy of multiculturalism for the first time was calculated for Kazakhstan, the largest country in the Central Asian region. The policy index of multiculturalism in Kazakhstan allows measuring the level of the democratic system of state policy relating to national minorities and migration.</p> <p>Author keywords CIS; European union; Kazakhstan; Multiculturalism</p>	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uXBhjuRbGn-VV-kPVJvYQk0Mog1Etmv9/view?usp=sharing
13.	Semiotics of traditional Kazakh food	Uyzbayeva, A., Aubakirova, S., Kozhamzharova, M., Artykbayeva, G., Ismagambetova, Z.	2019	Opcion, 2019. Vol. 35, Núm. 90-2. 742-754 pp	<p>In this article, the authors consider the symbolic aspects of one of the rituals of Kazakh food – the sybaga (share, portion), which is an important component of Kazakh household culture. The methodological basis was laid in the works of foreign researchers, as well as scientific works of Kazakhstani scientists. As a result, according to the custom, the hosts serve treatment in special dishes - tabak (tray). In conclusion, in modern conditions of standardization and unification of many cultural and everyday phenomena, the sphere of food prohibitions and priorities preserves the maximum number of ethnically significant features.</p>	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10xAYzTik6FftkLrznzgAnoB0-DWJHDar/view?usp=sharing

					Keywords: Semiotics, Tradition, Kazakh food, Sybaga.	
14.	Religious preferences of student youth on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Aimaganbetova, O., Rysbekova, S., Adilova, E., (...), Syrgakbaeva, A., Ungarbaeva, S.	2020	European Journal of Science and Theology. Volume 16, Issue 2, April 2020, Pages 61-70.	This paper presents the results of a study of the religious preferences of student youth on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a young state at the junction of two continents of Asia and Europe, which is home to 130 ethnic groups, professing more than 18 different faiths. It is one of the states that managed to avoid interethnic and interfaith conflicts in the process of secession from the USSR. However, the current religious situation is characterized by the emergence and strengthening of radical Islamist religious communities, the intensification of the activities of centres of nontraditional beliefs, the increasing influence of the foreign missionary movement and the expansion of the social base of sectarian organizations, especially at the expense of young people. Therefore, the authors have selected the student youth represented by young Kazakh and Russian students as the object of their study. The problems of studying the specifics and characteristics of the religious preferences of youth have a pronounced interdisciplinary nature. The fundamental difference about the methodology of sociopsychological research is that the focus here is not just the problem of religious identity in itself, but its internal reflection and perception by individuals as members of different ethnic and religious groups. If other branches of scientific knowledge are limited only by the statement of the presence of certain religious preferences, then only Psychology, exploring their internal content, which determines confessional behaviour, can give the most accurate forecast for their further development. Therefore, the study of religious preferences as a special subject of socio-psychological research seems relevant both in theoretical terms and in the context of applied empirical research. Keywords: ethnicity, Muslims, Christians, religious movements, extremism	DOI: March 2002 Vol (tuiasi.ro)
15.	The ontological characteristics of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	Altayeva, N.S., Zatov, K.A., Bishmanov, K.M., Bagasharov, K., Nurzat, M.	2020	Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities. Volume 12, Issue 1, January 2020, Номер статьи v12n115	Universe and mankind from the perspective of Mormonism that are essential for the study of the ontological aspects of this belief system. The research is accompanied by comparative analysis of the ontological doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and philosophical systems that have directly or indirectly influenced the Mormons' worldview, including G. Leibniz's monadology, Aristotle's first principles and Plato's theory of ideas. At the same time, the authors identify the specific features of monotheistic ideas in the doctrine of Mormonism and its difference from other monotheistic beliefs. Fundamental ontological categories, such as movement, time, space, spirit and matter are analyzed through the prism of Mormon perception.	https://drive.google.com/file/d/10DLUmrVnKDEDi28BDL1ZFb5QK35_rgl/view?usp=sharing

					Author keywords: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Matter; Monotheism; Mormons; Movement; Neo-Christianity; Ontological categories; Ontological doctrine; Religious denominations; Spirit	
16.	Religious conversion through the eyes of women on the example of the religious situation in Kazakhstan	Kabidenova, Z.D., Zhapekova, G.K., Utebaeva, D.S., Amirkulova, Z.A., Mussina, D.R.	2020	European Journal of Science and Theology Volume 16, Issue 2, April 2020, Pages 27-37	Abstract The purpose of the article is to study the peculiarities of religious conversion and changes in religious consciousness on the example of women living in Kazakhstan. The following methods were used for the study: focus group and individual interview. In the focus group, a group discussion was conducted during which the attitude of the participants to religion and religious activities was clarified. The total number of study participants was ten. It was a homogeneous group of older women. Discussion in the focus group was conducted using the open method. The method of individual interview involves an individual expert review. As a result of the study, the following conclusions were made. The increase in the level of religiosity and religious identification are associated with ethnic origin (if Kazakh, then Muslim, if Russian, then Christian-Orthodox). The participants showed intolerance towards religious conversion. The novelty of the research is associated with the study of the phenomenon of religious conversion, which has undergone a certain historical evolution. The research interest is aroused by Kazakh society with a predominance of traditional Islamic culture, which often rejects religious conversion in relation to its followers. The researchers were interested in the process of transformation from a forcedly atheistic society to a secular society with a free choice of religion. Religious conversion in Kazakhstan led to the transformation of the post-Soviet reality, radically changing it in the form of „conversion of change“. This formulation of the question allows the authors to apply Western theories of religious conversion to Kazakh reality. The methodological basis of the research includes R. Stark and W.S. Bainbridge’s theory of affiliation, as well as L.R. Rambo’s model for conversion. Author keywords: Central Asia; Christianity; Islam; Religious identity; Women	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yKjLhBdSzTUR80OjQjBgBk5GmY2V1iI/view?usp=sharing
17.	Atheism and Cultural Security Policies in Yesevi Territory: Islamic Policy of Soviet	Ainura Kurmanaliyeva, Sultanmurat Abzhalov, Bakhytzhhan Saparov	2020	Türk Kültürü ve Hacı Bektas Veli - Arastirma Dergisi. Issue 94, June 2020. – 171-190 pp.	Kazak Türkləri, VIII. yüzyıldan itibaren bozkırda İslam’ın kabulü ve şeriat değerlerinin tatbikiyle dinî ve sosyal yaşantılarını zenginleştirmişlerdir. Kazaklar arasında Ahmet Yesevi ile başlatılan Sünni kökenli, sûfi ve tasavvuf akaidi etrafında şekillenen bozkır Türk İslam geleneğinin şekillendiği kültürel ivme, Çarlık Rusya’nın Türkistan’ı ilhak süreci sırasında tatbik edilen kültürel sömürü ve Ruslaştırma siyaseti sebebiyle ağır bir tahribata uğramıştır. İlerleyen	DOI: https://hbvdergisi.hacibayram.edu.tr/index.php/TKHBVD/article/view/2674 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WKFrreyUL0rK

	Administration in Kazakhstan between 1920-1940				<p>yıllarda Bolşevik Devrimiyle Rusya’da yönetimi ele geçiren Sovyet yönetiminin tatbik etmiş olduğu ateizm siyaseti sebebiyle Kazak toplumu arasında yaklaşık 70 yıl sürecek olan sosyo politik ve dinî değerlere karşı uygulanan baskı ve tecrit politikası artarak devam etmiştir. Çarlık ve Sovyet döneminde medrese, mescit, molla ve imamların faaliyetlerinin yasaklanmasının yanında, Yesevilik anlayışına göre şekillenen kültürel hayata çok farklı yöntemlerle müdahalede bulunulmuştur. Sovyetler, yönetime geldikleri ilk yıllarda bozkırdaki yerli Kazak Türklerinin dinî duygularınadikkatle yaklaşıyordu. Bolşevikler bu dönemde bir taraftan “İşçi Müslümanlara” haklarının korunmasına dair vaatler verirken, diğer yandan demokratik ilkelerini yok etmeye çalıştı. 1920’li yılların ikinci yarısında, SSCB’de İslam’a karşı “şiddetli saldırı” politikası başlamıştır. 1920’lerin sonuna kadar güçlenen Totaliter sistem din adamlarına karşı siyasi bir kampanyayı hayata geçirmiştir. OGPU’nun (SSCB’nin Halk Komiserliği Konseyine bağlı Birleşik Devlet Siyasi Yönetimi) organları, ülke Müslümanlarının birleşmesini, inançlı kişiler ve din adamları ile milli aydınların siyasi olarak güçlenmesini önlemek için çeşitli yöntemler kullanmıştır. Bolşevikler, dinî derneklerin tescili vekayıt altına alınması, camilerin açılması ve kapatılması hususunda kararlar verdi ve kültüre ilişkin mevzuatın kontrol altına alınmasını başardı. Bu yeni komünist düzen, halkın haklarının kısıtlanması ve ihlal edilmesine neden olmuştur. Nitekim bu dönemde tüm dinî faaliyetler sert bir şekilde idari kontrol altına alınmaya başlanmıştır. Bu kısıtlamalar içerisinde İslamiyet, diğer dinlere nazaran daha fazla saldırıya uğramıştır; çünkü Komünist yönetiminin kurulmasının akabinde Kazakistan’da 1921-1922’de birinci açlık dönemi ve 1926’dan sonra başlatılan kolektifleştirme siyaseti; benimsenen yeni iktisadi politika ve elitlerin mülküne el koyulmasıyla gelen ikinci kıtlık ve soykırımın başlatılmasının önünde hiçbir engel kalmamıştır.</p>	X9lvqY9EeKejogE6AV/DI/view?usp=sharing
18.	Religious extremism in Kazakhstan: Threats of spreading and means of opposition	Begalinova, K., Ashilova, M., Begalinov, A.	2020	Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2020, 21(4), ctp. 124–131	<p>Today, regional integration and globalization have added new dimensions to the problems of violence, religious extremism and terrorism that attract a lot of attention in the academic community of many counties. A polyconfessional and polyethnic state, Kazakhstan, where various trends of world religions are inevitably present, is especially aware of the problem of religious extremism. In these conditions, interconfessional relations as a guarantor of internal and external stability in our republic is one of its most important problems. This article presents the aspects related to the religious environment and threats of religious extremism in Kazakhstan and outlines feasible solutions.</p>	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1J6ajcVFpRTr1X0ym0u1ePOGOMd2QouN7/view?usp=sharing DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.4.12

					Keywords: religious extremism, terrorism, non-traditional religious cults.	
19.	The main reasons for the revival of Islam in independent Kazakhstan	Sarsembayev, R.M., Rysbekova, S.S., Assanova, S.S., Yesbolova, M., Manasova, A.S.	2020	International Journal of Criminology and Sociology. Volume 9, 31 December 2020, Pages 3225-3235	<p>Abstract: In the modern world history, we notice such phenomena as: globalization, digitalization, value pluralism, mass migration, terrorism, post-secularity, etc., which characterize the current nature of human civilization. Recently, among these trends, the phenomenon of the “revival of Islam” has emerged. Therefore, the systematic discussion relating to the phenomenon of Islam in the socio-cultural processes of the society has prevalent in religious studies. This topic has gained considerable attention by Kazakh researchers have also paid attention to this topic. The society of Kazakhstan has closely related to Islam in aspects of culture, history, personality, and morality. Since the collapse of the United Socialist Soviet Republics (USSR), Kazakhstan has gradually been becoming one of the fastest growing countries in Central Asia, focusing on modernization processes. Even though it follows secular nature of constitution, it has not only allowed the reentrance of traditional religious presence, but scholars have also noticed features of religious revival. Purpose of the article analyze the main factors that activated the mass-revival of Islam within the Kazakh society after the country's independence. Leading methods – conceptual analysis, structural analysis, and comparative analysis. Thanks to a systematic generalization of domestic and foreign researchers' views, as well as sociological data, it became possible to form common knowledge about the causes of the revival of Islam in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Keywords: Islam, religion in Kazakhstan, religious identity, pluralism.</p>	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fSneZzaQk9jAuDzgyt4E3I0e3wQU1II3/view?usp=sharing
20.	Essence and typology of intellect in al-farabi's epistemology	Altaev, Z., Massalimova, A., Tuleubekov, A., Doskozhanova, A.	2020	Bilig, 2020, 95, стр. 79–95.	<p>This paper describes the forms of intellect presented in the philosophical doctrine of al-Farabi. The famous thinker and scholar of the Middle Ages, Abu Nasr al-Farabi, is known not only for following the philosophy of many ancient thinkers, such as, especially, Plato and Aristotle. Based on the achievements of ancient thinkers in the field of ontology and epistemology, al-Farabi developed an original conception of cognition and human intellect. A specific feature of the Farabian tradition of studying the intellect is that he offered a deeper connection of the mind with ontology and the natural causes of the emergence of intellect. Thus, al-Farabi puts a special emphasis on the cosmological nature of human intellect.</p> <p>Keywords Ontology, epistemology, cognition, human intellect, cosmology.</p>	DOI: https://doi.org/10.12995/bilig.9504 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Jvw1HsVInyxJvWZkdabj-xh1pgAvPoK6/view?usp=sharing

21.	The mosque in post-soviet central Asia: Sacral and spiritual contexts	Zhuzey, M., Seitakhmetova, N., Bektenova, M., Zhandossova, S.	2020	Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2020. 21(3), c. 94-108	<p>The article examines the role of the mosque as a sacred and spiritual component of the formation and development of independent Central Asian states, an element of nation-building and an architectural image in a secular environment. The actualization of religious processes in society, the increasing number of religious buildings and places of worship, the number of believers and, in general, religious content in the public consciousness, led to a heightened interest in the study of socio-religious practices and relations between the state and confessions. The subject of Islam, which is a traditional religion for many Kazakhstanis, is discussed both from a theological and religious stance, as well as a factor of geopolitical influence and a component of today's political and socio-cultural discussions. The mosque has historically been an integral part of Islam. The authors consider issues related to the definition of the role and place of the mosque in the life of Kazakhstani society and in the process of spiritual revival.</p> <p>Keywords: mosque, post-Soviet space, secularity, mosque-related discourse and narratives, religious consciousness, national revival, religious identity.</p>	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.09
22.	Aruaqtar: Specific features of the Kazakh cult of ancestors	Kulumzhanov, N., Zholdubaeva, A., Abzhalov, S., Sapargaliyeva, S., Almukhanov, S.	2021	Mankind Quarterly. Volume 61, Issue 3, March 2021, Pages 626-640	<p>The cult of ancestors (<i>aruqtar</i>) occupies a critical place in the pre-Islamic Tengrian worldview of the Kazakhs. Despite obtaining some Muslim features in the process of Islamization, the cult of ancestors and faith in the <i>aruqtar</i> remained fundamentally Tengrian. A cult of ancestors is based on the idea of an otherworldly reality. The souls of the dead can transit into it, still keeping connections with the real world. <i>Aruqtar</i> are guardian spirits and the patrons of the family and clan. Their veneration is one of the essential principles of Kazakh culture, including the organization of tribal relations and the system of values of the nomads. The veneration of the <i>aruqtar</i> gave rise to a complex semiotic system of the funeral and memorial rituals, reflected in material objects such as burials, mazars, and the stone sculptures of the ancient Turkic era (<i>balbaltas</i>). Myths and language reflect the specific features of the Kazakh <i>aruqtar</i> cult. Their analysis shows the connection of the concept of <i>aruqtar</i> with honor, dignity, and other high moral and ethical concepts. This link to morality determined the concept's vitality in the Kazakh spiritual mentality and the preservation of many semiotic elements of the cult of ancestors in modern society.</p>	DOI: 10.46469/MQ.2021.61.3.14 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WATkX_izEr9fAq1Slpm0uwp42QZJXY5/view?usp=sharing
23.	Shamanism, Globalisation and Religion in the	Emina Yessekeyeva Eric Venbrux	2021	Religions 2021, 12(5), 300;	<p>Central Asia's most famous artist Said Atabekov both interrogates and imagines religiosity in post-Soviet Kazakhstan in his art. He has been doing so as a member of the Kyzyl Tractor (Red Tractor) art collective and in his own art practice. They perform as shamans and explore the</p>	DOI: 10.3390/re112050300 https://drive.google.com/file/d/13B5kcD6bLDdrH

	Contemporary Art of Said Atabekov and the Kazakh Art Collective Kyzyl Tractor				nomadic steppe culture of the days of yore. Offering a nuanced and often ironic critique of present-day developments in his art, Atabekov seeks to make his audience think about meaning making or the lack thereof. He highlights the inclusiveness of vernacular religion while simultaneously drawing attention to the vacuousness of the hegemonic ideologies of the day, ranging from communism to capitalism to dogmatic religion. From his oeuvre, we discuss works that concern a dervish shaman, the nomadic game of kokpar and the advent of rigid religion, respectively. © 2021 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. Key words: Contemporary art; Kazakhstan; Kyzyl Tractor; Said Atabekov; Shamanism; Sufism; Tengrism	ghXwk1Jlbg03_P2aMd/view?usp=sharing
24.	Religion as a Dominant Logic for Entrepreneurial Activities: Theorizing the Dynamics in and Around 'We'd Meat Burger, Kazakhstan'	Amanbayev, Y., Aljanova, N., Mirzaliyeva, S., Ghosh, A.	2021	South Asian Journal of Business and Management Cases, 2021, P.1-16.	As religion gains prominence in several countries, research to understand the dynamics between religion and business becomes critical. Extant research paid scant attention to the influence of religion on entrepreneurial activities. To develop insights into this phenomenon, we conduct reflexive field-based case study research on a family business in Kazakhstan that experienced the inclusion of religion as a dominant logic in the management. Kazakhstan provides an interesting context to study the phenomenon as religion gained prominence in post-Soviet Kazakhstan after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Our study reveals how religion can influence the entrepreneurial mind and activities and transform the family business. Our inductive theorization offers a process model of entrepreneurial journey under the influence of religion and its impact on the organizing of family business. The model consists of influenced disruption, creative combination and pragmatic adaptation through which the entrepreneur with religion as a dominant logic can transform the family business and attain organizational stability. For academia, the study contributes to extend the scholarly understanding of religion as an influencer in entrepreneurship and family business. For practice, our work shows how religious principles as constraints can enact creativity and innovation in organizational transformation. Ключевые слова автора Case study research; Central Asia; entrepreneurship; family business; process study; religion	DOI: 10.1177/22779779211036507 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1aV5pVhYB9yfyxISM3sOSi6KAZPNaCh-U/view?usp=sharing
25.	Overcoming Gender Stereotypes in the Process of Social	Abdulina, N., Abisheva, A., Movchun, V., Lobuteva, A., Lobuteva, L.	2021	International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning, 2021.	Social development and higher education are among the essential tools for overcoming gender stereotypes. The changes in education associated with the digitalization of learning and work, studies show, have little changed the gender landscape. Studying the opinion of students on the problem of gender relations and stereotypes is relevant in terms of the	DOI: 10.3991/ijet.v16i12.19005

	Development and Getting Higher Education in Digital Environment				<p>need to determine the impact of higher education in digital environment on changes in perceptions of behavioural patterns and social roles of men and women. This study examines the impact of gender stereotypes, manifested even in online learning and communication and when working in the new digital economy on student's choice of a life path, profession, education. The research aims to study the influence of students' social development in the learning process on the formation of gender stereotypes among them. An anonymous written survey was the most suitable method of the study. The survey involved 350 students of socio-humanitarian, technical and natural specialities (60% – women, 40% – men). It was found that getting higher education in digital environment is crucial to social development, as this stage of life helps individuals overcome gender stereotypes. Yet, gender stereotypes continue to dominate among students anyway. To which extent do students agree that the primary purpose of a woman is the role of wife and mother? Most students (44%) agreed with this view of a woman's role, with varying degrees of confidence. Besides, approximately one in four who answered this question (24%) expressed complete agreement with this statement. On the other hand, about a quarter of respondents (26%) strongly or somewhat disagree with this statement. The results of the study can be used in international practice to overcome gender stereotypes. Social development of a person through higher education in digital environment plays a more critical role in overcoming gender stereotypes than previously thought.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Culture; Digital Environment; Education; Gender; Social Development; Stereotypes</p>	
26.	Short communications : Al-farabi's doctrine on the head of the virtuous city in the context of contemporary Kazakhstan //	Konayeva, G., Nurysheva, G., Amirkulova, Z., Ramazanova, A., Mukhtarova, K.	2020	Acta Baltica Historiae et Philosophiae Scientiarum, 8(1), стр. 96-106		http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-85087053257&partnerID=MN8TOARS
27.	The phenomenon of information in the modern	Sartayeva, R., Seytakhmetova, N., Kurmangaliyeva,	2020	Acta Baltica Historiae et Philosophiae Scientiarum, 8(1), стр. 107-125		06_Sartayeva-2020-1-06.pdf (ies.ee)

	world: A philosophical approach //	G., Nurysheva, G., Zhandosova, S.				
28.	Factors and Trends of Increasing Role of Mass Media in Democratic Elections in Kazakhstan //	Lifanova T. et al.	2020	New Media & Society/Vol. 2. Media Watch, 2020, 11 (2) – P. 394-407–		DOI: 10.15655/mw/2020/v11i2/195665
29.	Religiosity of the urban community in Kazakhstan //	Lifanova T.Yu. et al.	2020	RUDN Journal of Sociology. Contemporary society: the urgent issues and prospects for development. - 2020, 20 (2), 323-332 -		DOI: 10.22363/2313-2272-2020-20-2-323-332
30.	RELIGIOUS CONVERSION THROUGH THE EYES OF WOMEN ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN KAZAKHSTAN //	Zhuldyz Dyusenbaevna Kabidenova, , Gulfairus Kabdulovna Zhapekova, , Dinara Sahibovna Utebaeva, , Zhamyliya Amangeldievna Amirkulova, , Dinara Raihanovna Mussina	2020	European Journal of Science and Theology, April 2020, Vol.16, No.2, 27-37		http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-85081263855&partnerID=MN8TOARS
31.	IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING THE TERM “INFORMATION SPACE” IN MODERN PHILOSOPHY//	Doszhan Balabekuly, Jakipbek Altayev, Abdullah Kizilcik, Zhuldyz Imanbayeva, Asset Kuranbek	2020	Universidad del Zulia /Venezuela/Option/ISSN: 1012-1587 / e-ISSN: 2477-9385 Vol. 36, №91(2020) (Abdullah Kizilcik – доктор философских наук, профессор, Директор Центра аль-Фараби		

				при Стамбульском университете)		
32.	ESSENCE AND TYPOLOGY OF INTELLECT IN AL-FARABI'S EPISTEMOLOGY//	Zhakypbek Altaev, Aliya Massalimova, Assyl Tuleubekov, Aizhan Doskozhanova	2020	Bilig Autumn 2020/Number 95		https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=57190444985
33.	Elements of utopianism in the views of Asan Qaigy, Confucius, Plato and Al-Farabi comparative analysis //	Rauan Kemberbay, Garifolla Yessim, Dinara Zhanabayeva, Anar Uyzbayeva and Maira Kozhamzharova	2020	European Journal of Science and Theology, February 2020, Vol.16, No.1, 131-139, http://www.ejst.tuiasi.ro/Files/80/Contents%2016_1_2020.pdf	The article presents a comparative analysis of the correlation between realistic and utopian aspects in the teachings of Asan Qaigy, Confucius, Plato and Al-Farabi. Asan Qaigy was a respected bey, an advisor to a few khans, a famous zhyrau (poet-improviser), a wise man and a creator of a social utopia. After the collapse of the Golden Horde and the White Horde, when different clans and tribes started isolating themselves, he fought for the unification of all Kazakh clans and tribes into a single state and later. When it was established, he supported it in many ways by his actions and songs. Seeing the poor living conditions of his people, in his imagination, he created an ideal place without conflicts and wars, where all people would be happy. He called this land „Zher uyuq“, which means „Promised Land“. Not only did he poetize this land, but was going to find it being sure that it existed somewhere in his time. As for other thinkers, they built ideal states in their imagination on the basis of their ideals and did not intend to look for them in real life. For example, Confucius thought that an ideal state existed in China in the distant past, while Plato and Al-Farabi projected their theoretical models of an ideal state onto potential future. Thus, Asan Qaigy was the only philosopher who believed that it existed in his day.	http://www.ejst.tuiasi.ro/Files/80/12_Kemberbay%20et%20al.pdf
34.	The problems of existentialism in the works of Muhammad Khaidar Dulati.	Zhambul Myrzabekov, Gulzhikhan Nuryшева, Zhamylyya Amirkulova, Mehmet Ali Dombayci, Meirhan Spanov	2019	Opción, Año 35, Regular No.90-2 (2019): 420-433 ISSN 1012-1587/ISSNe: 2477-9385. Иностранний автор – Mehmet Ali Dombayci, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey.		http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-85077538712&partnerID=MN8TOARS
35.	Study of family system	Aimaganbetova, O.,	2020	Archives of Psychiatry and		

	characteristics in co-dependent women //	Syrgakbaeva, A., Zhantikeyev, S., ..Nurbekova, Z., Zhanazarova, Z.		Psychotherapy, 2020, 2 2(3), стр. 79–88		
36.	Study of the Effect of Low-Energy Irradiation with O ²⁺ Ions on Radiation Hardening and Modification of the Properties of Thin TiO ₂ Films //	A.Kozlovskiy, D. Shlimas,I. Kenzhina, O.Boretskiy & M .Zdorovets	2021	<i>Journal of Inorganic and Organometallic Polymers and Materials</i> volume 31, p ages790–801(2021)		https://doi.org/10.1007/s10904-020-01787-0
37.	Chemistry as the basic science //	Muursepp P. Nuryшева, G., Amirkulova, Z., Ramazanova, A		Foundations of Chemistry Philosophical, Historical, Educational and Interdisciplinary Studies of Chemistry, 2020		https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10698-020-09357-5
38.	Definition of Virtual Reality through Creative Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maira Mukhtarovna Pernekulova • Ayazhan Sagikyzy • Zhamal Bazilovna Ashirbekova • Dinara Mukhtarovna Zhanabayeva • Gaukhar Abdikarimovna Abdurazakova 	2021	Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies, 10(2), 176. https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2021-0048	Currently there are many attempts to determine virtual reality which is created by digital technologies. The present article discusses this phenomenon in the creative act. This approach gives an opportunity for the full consideration of virtual reality because the category of reality includes not only digital technologies but subjective perceptions which creates problems in its definition. According to our understanding virtual reality is determined by the relation with the person's virtual world and digital code. The person's creative potential is defined, in its turn, as the person's virtual. In the creative act between virtual reality and creative potential besides homogeneous connection there is an ontological connection and then virtual reality is a medium and a tool for the person's creative potential realization. In this case the creative act is an actualization of images or symbols, by changing the intensities of the virtual image which results in the transition of the creative potential into otherness- the virtual reality of the code. As the tool of creative reality virtual reality plays the role of the digital technology which alienates the	https://www.richtmann.org/journal/index.php/ajis/article/view/12426

					person's time and space.	
39.	<i>The problem of the nation and national values in the ideology of marxism</i>	Aralbay, S., Telebaev, G., Bekezhan, O., Sagatova, A., Abdrahmanova, K.	2021	Journal of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine link is disabled, 2021, 28(3), стр. 56–63		https://www.scopus.com/authid/detail.uri?authorId=8042065800
41.	<i>Religious sects reasons for their influence on youth</i>	Berdibayeva, S., Kunanbayeva, M., Mun, M., Sadyrova, M., Yeleussinov, B., Belzhanova, K.	2017	European journal of science and theology. Volume 13, issue 4, 2017, pages 55-66. Q2, SJR – 0.493	The article is devoted to studying the phenomenon of religious sects, defining their types and determining the psychological conditions of youth involvement in religious sects. The purpose of this study was to identify the psychological characteristics of young people involved in religious sects. Theoretical analysis is conducted on a joint study of the sociology of religious movements, political factors and the psychology of personality socialization. It is an attempt to describe the social and psychological factors and characteristics of the groups of young people who fall under religious dependence in terms of the socio-psychological analysis.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85034655990&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
42.	<i>[Young scientists of Kazakhstan: Experiences of building an academic career] [Молодые ученые казахстана: опыт построения научной карьеры]</i>	Abdiraimova G.S., Biekenov K.U., Burkhanova D.K., Serikzhanova S.S.	2019	Sotsiologicheskie Issledovaniya, January 2019, Issue 2, p. 119 – 129 Q2, SJR- 0.356	The article presents a sociological analysis of the experienced academic career building by young scientists of Kazakhstan. Young scientists as a social and professional community play an important role in modern research and innovation systems. In general, based on a survey of personal formalized interviews and in-depth interviews a holistic view of the status and career of young scientists, an understanding of how young researchers can succeed and contribute to the development of the country's scientific landscape, and the obstacles they face in this is presented. Particular attention is paid to the living space and values, as well as to the conditions in the context of which early-career researchers work today, such as modern challenges, risks, opportunities and motivation that determine and shape their career trajectories in Kazakhstan's scientific space.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85067960865&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
43.	Religious harmony and tolerance of the urban residents of Kazakhstan: results of the sociological	Shabdenova A.B., Alimbekova G.T.	2019	RUDN journal of sociology. - volume 19, issue 2, 2019, p. 302-312. Q2, SJR – 0.25	Researchers believe that in recent decades in Kazakhstan the religious situation has changed, which was manifested in an increase of the number of believers who follow religious precepts and build their lifestyle according to them. Kazakhstan is a multi-ethnic country, where representatives of different ethnic and religious groups live. It is important to study the level of tolerance and religious harmony between different social groups. The article presents the results of the sociological	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071629231&origin=resultslist

	research [Межконфессиональное согласие и толерантность городских жителей Казахстана: результаты социологического исследования]				study of tolerance and religious views in Almaty - the most populated city of Kazakhstan - based on the method of individual standardized interview. The results of the survey show the prevalence of tolerant relations for the majority of respondents said that they had not experienced any problems or insult based on their religious views.	
44.	RELIGIOSITY OF THE URBAN COMMUNITY IN KAZAKHSTAN	Alimbekova G.T., Shabdenova A.B., Lifanova T.Y.	2020	RUDN journal of sociology. - volume 20, issue 2, 2020, p. 323-332. Q2, SJR – 0.25	Religious values as the most important component of the worldview can significantly affect various aspects of human life — from everyday practices to political preferences. The article presents the data on the activity of respondents in religious practices, their knowledge and understanding of some religious postulates. The study showed that the religious renaissance among the youth can be accompanied by undeveloped religious consciousness and insufficient religious knowledge, which provides grounds for the dissemination of pseudo-religious ideas including the extremist ones.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85095712294&origin=resultslist
45.	Sociological analysis of educational strategies in the system of higher education in Kazakhstan	Duisenova, S., Kylyshbayeva, B., Avsydykova K.A., Ishanov, E.,	2020	Space and Culture, India, 2020, 7(4), P. 181–193. Q2, SJR– 0.16	The purpose of this study is to identify the educational strategies in higher education based on an analysis of students' motives. The sociological study was conducted using a complex of quantitative and qualitative methods employing a questionnaire survey participated by students, graduate and doctoral students of national and state universities of Kazakhstan. The in-depth interviews were attended only by graduate and doctoral students. The findings unravelled that the leading motive for education was the desire of students to obtain a diploma. The acquisition of a formal university graduation certificate is important in the opinion of students. However, neither the content or qualifications nor the mastery of the future speciality, which they are going to acquire in the course of study, are not significant motives for the young generation. In the view of modern Kazakhstan youth, to be an educated person means to offer oneself in the labour market profitably.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85084354657&origin=resultslist
46.	Mental health disorder among children: social adaptation and	Amirbekova, G., Abdikerova, G.	2021	Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, 31(5), p. 661–672	In the process of rehabilitation of such children, the influence of the social environment will be directed to adjust the social environment to the extent of the child's autism spectrum disorder, to effectively socialize and to develop communication. Streamlining the environment taking into	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85097555393&origin=resultslist

	rehabilitation			Q2, SJR – 0.316	account the desire for the continuity of the autistic child, creating conditions for orientation in space through communicative and socio-behavioral clues is an important task in the organization of social space. Social, pedagogical, psychological, and medical approaches to the study of the disease show the complex nature of the disease and the need to take into account the influence of genetic, age-related, closely related factors in family planning and the complementary efforts of social workers, psychologists, teachers, sociologists, and medical workers in the rehabilitation of children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD).	sultslist
47.	The role of higher education in reproduction of social inequality in the labor market of Kazakhstan [Роль высшего образования в воспроизводстве социального неравенства на рынке труда Казахстана]	Shnarbekova M.K.	2021	Vysshee Obrazovanie v Rossii. Open Access. Volume 30, Issue 3, p.114 – 127 Q2, SJR – 0.292	The article presents data from a study conducted among young professionals aged 21 to 29 years with a different level of education. The sample represents the Republic of Kazakhstan and amounts to 1000 respondents. The survey was conducted using the technique of personal formalized interviews at the respondents' work place. The data obtained indicate that the expansion of accessibility of higher education in Kazakhstan is accompanied by its stratification, which is projected in the inequality in the labor market for young people with a different «background» of family capital. This trend is hidden. The family's resource capital affects the range of choice of educational trajectory (level of education, university, specialty), in the future, the level of education and prestige of a young specialist's university determine career opportunities.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85104595753&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
48.	Innovation processes in Kazakhstan: development factors	Sadyrova M.S., Yusupov K.B., Imanbekova B.C.	2021	Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship, 10(1) , 36, Q2, SJR – 0.480	The paper analyzes and assesses the main issues and development factors of innovation processes in Kazakhstan. It is known that in modern conditions of dynamically developing competitive processes and scientific and technological progress, innovations serve as the basis of the national economy and a key factor in ensuring the competitiveness of enterprises. An analysis of the situation shows that in the real sector of the economy, the possibilities of increasing production at the expense of extensive factors are largely exhausted. It is necessary to ensure the modernization of the economy through the introduction of modern technologies and the maximum use of the country's intellectual potential. The realization of the economic strategy determines the implementation of the main directions of social policy in line with the innovative development of Kazakh society as a whole.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115726056&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
49.	[The role of higher education in reproduction	Shnarbekova M.K.	2021	Vysshee Obrazovanie v Rossii, 30(3), p. 114–127	The article presents data from a study conducted among young professionals aged 21 to 29 years with a different level of education. The sample represents the Republic of Kazakhstan and amounts to 1000	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-

	of social inequality in the labor market of Kazakhstan] [Роль высшего образования в воспроизводстве социального неравенства на рынке труда Казахстана]				respondents. The survey was conducted using the technique of personal formalized interviews at the respondents' work place. The data obtained indicate that the expansion of accessibility of higher education in Kazakhstan is accompanied by its stratification, which is projected in the inequality in the labor market for young people with a different «background» of family capital. This trend is hidden. The family's resource capital affects the range of choice of educational trajectory (level of education, university, specialty), in the future, the level of education and prestige of a young specialist's university determine career opportunities.	85104595753&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
50.	Managing Publication Change at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University: A Case Study	Kudaibergenova R., Uzakbay S., Ramadinkyzy K., Makanova A., Kistaubayev E., Dussekeev R., Smagulov K.	2021	Scientometrics	Since 2011, in Kazakhstan, one of the main indicators for assessing the effectiveness of researchers is their publication activity in journals indexed by Scopus. The policy implemented by the government had a positive effect on the growth of the number of publications, however, simultaneously, dishonest practices and the use of questionable journals as channels for publication became widespread. This study identifies how the publication management system at a university in Kazakhstan is changing the publication strategies of its staff. The study was conducted based on the data of the internal rating conducted by Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (KazNU) during 2015–2019. Such data were obtained using an automated publication tracking system based on API Scopus. This study shows that introduction of mechanisms aimed to stimulate publication activity in KazNU had a positive effect on the research productivity, but simultaneously led to attempts to manipulate rating indicators on the part of individual researchers. The introduction of indicators based on the quality and impact metrics of the journals, in turn, positively influenced the publication strategy in terms of choice of journals and decrease of publications in journals with dubious reputations. The study results can be used to develop a strategy for publication activity in a university, especially in developing countries faced with publication inflation, an unprecedented increase in publications in “predatory” journals, and the emergence of dishonest practices aimed at manipulating bibliometric indicator	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85115835046&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=Managing+Publication+Change+at+Al-Farabi+Kazakh+National+University%3a+A+Case+Study&sid=e901f2660855aef172cc7b673130f733&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=96&s=TITLE-ABS-KEY%28Managing+Publication+Change+at+Al-Farabi+Kazakh+National+University%3a+A+Case+Study%29&relpos=0&citeCnt=1&searchTerm=
51.	Identity Politics in Managing the System Risks of Nation-Building: On the Example of the	Dunaev, V., Kurganskaya, V., Shaikemelev, M.	2019	Baltic Journal of European Studies	In previous years, the evolution of nation-building politics in the Republic of Kazakhstan was characterized by an alternation of tactical schemes that actualized either the ethnocultural or civil-political foundations of statehood. At present, the emerging common Kazakhstani culture is becoming the basis for mutually agreed development of ethnocultural and civic identity as its own elements. In the system of	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85081074477&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&sid=820f1dcf2

	Republic of Kazakhstan				common Kazakhstani culture, the civil and ethnocultural models of the nation are the poles or attractors of the process of self-organization of a single nationwide Kazakhstan identity. The optimal identity politics in the nation-building risk management in the conditions of modern Kazakhstan is to adopt the point of view of the whole set of identification models and to maintain the dynamic balance of conflicting identities through the mechanism of mutual checks and balances.	b4aa62eb8dcf9f989865825&sot=b&sdt=b&sl=126&s=TITLE-ABS-KEY%28Identity+Politics+in+Managing+the+System+Risks+of+Nation-Building%3a+On+the+Example+of+the+Republic+of+Kazakhstan%29&relpos=0&citeCnt=1&searchTerm=
52.	Study of the state religious policy in the republic of Kazakhstan	Aimukhambetov, T.T., Seitakhmetova, N.L., Mukhitdenova, A.T., ...Omirebekova, A.O., Alikbayeva, M.B.	2017	European Journal of Science and Theology	Modern realities require from the Kazakh society and the state to properly comprehend the role of interaction between secularism and religious traditions in the formation and development of public and state institutions, the state as a whole. In order to strengthen the domestic stability of society in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the state policy on interaction between the state and religious confessions is carried out. The purpose of the study is to determine the views and vision of relations between the state and religious confessions in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this article, the authors have analysed the sociological survey aimed at studying the interconfessional situation and society's attitude to the interaction between the state and religious confessions in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on this study, the authors have identified the society's views on this type of interaction, and the issues that should be addressed in it.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85064128864&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f
53.	Comparative analysis of the process of training education managers in educational institutions	Yessenova K.A., Kassymova R.S., Moldassan K.S., Sembayeva A.M.	2021	International Journal for Research in Vocational Education and Training 2021 journal-article DOI: 10.13152/IJRVE.T.8.2.3 Часть ISSN: 2197864621978638 EID: 2-s2.0-85112577954 Квартиль: Q2	The novelty of the study is determined by what the authors are considering "the possibility of training a manager in accordance" including not only the standards for the provision of educational services to the population, but also the possibility of introducing world-class training standards. The authors show that the basis for such a development may be the readiness to work in a globalised environment. The dynamics of changes in the indicators of the levels of readiness for professional self-realization of students studying in the control and experimental groups from the first to the fourth year were compiled and recorded The results of this research can be useful and interesting to international readers, as the parameters of educational and methodological support have been developed and tested, which contains a set of situational exercises to form readiness for professional self-realisation for future education managers. Also, the conducted analysis indicated serious	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85112577954&origin=resultslist

					problems with the employment of university graduates both in the Republic of Kazakhstan and in the Republic of Lithuania	
54.	FORMATION OF COGNITIVE ACTIVITY OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS THROUGH SAMPLES OF FOLK ORAL LITERATURE	Сараш Конырбаева Казахский национальный университет имени аль-Фараби, проспект Аль-Фараби, Алматы, Казахстан	2020	Cypriot Journal of Educational Sciences (CJES) Квартиль: Q2	The goal of every nation is to raise a healthy and conscious generation that will continue their lives and experiences. Therefore, in this article, the goal was to comment on the concepts of samples of folk oral literature and analyze the problem of the formation of cognitive activity of elementary school students. In this regard, research work was carried out in the primary grades of the multidisciplinary secondary school No. 156 in Almaty (Kazakhstan). The participants were primary school teachers and primary school students who participated in the pedagogical experiment. The results were analyzed in percentage	https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3497-990X
55.	Morphological translation of forming of oil and gas terms: based on materials in English and Kazakh languages.	Есенаманова К.М., старший преподаватель	2021 Q2	Astra Salvensis	The study was carried out in accordance with German studies and provides a morphological method for the formation of oil and gas terms of movement with postpositions as a frequent and expressive explanation of the category of movement in English and their comparison with compound and analytical terms in the Kazakh language. Neither analysis and synthesis, nor abstraction and generalization are possible without comparison. Just as comparison permeates forms of thinking, from elementary to higher, it permeates diverse and numerous linguistic units at their various levels: lexical, morphological at the level of terms and sentences. Terminological word formation actively uses all methods of the word formation system: syntactic, lexical, morphological and semantic. The article investigates the study of the use of the morphological recruitment strategy to achieve oil and gas terms in Kazakhstani universities. The author comes to the conclusion that the morphological terms of the oil and gas industry in the compared languages reveal generating bases that form polylexemic terminological phrases	http://www.astrasalvensi.com/2021-2/#
56.	Technologies of Formation of Teachers ' Readiness for	Algozhaeva N.S., Zhumabekova K.B.	2021	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, journal of Educational Sciences. «Қазақ	El objetivo de la investigación es revelar el nivel de preparación para los futuros profesores a la actividad creativa en la escuela y proporcionar su realización con los métodos del autor. Se desarrollan el modelo y los métodos del autor de la preparación de los futuros maestros para la	

	Innovative Activity.			университеті» № 2 (67) 2021. 4 стр	actividad creativa en la escuela. El valor práctico del trabajo es que el modelo desarrollado de preparación de futuros profesores para la actividad creativa en la escuela, los métodos de trabajo consecutivos sobre la formación de esta disposición, los métodos de diagnóstico de la preparación pueden utilizarse en la práctica docente de las instituciones pedagógicas de educación superior, y también por maestros de escuelas integrales.	
57.	АКАДЕМИЧЕСКАЯ ПРОКРАСТИНАЦИЯ У МАГИСТРАНТОВ ВУЗА В УСЛОВИЯХ ПАНДЕМИИ COVID-19	Сембаева А.М.	2021	Педагогикалық ғылымдар сериясы. №1 (66) 2021, стр - 35-40.	Трансформация образовательного процесса на фоне пандемии COVID-19 сопровождалась серьезным напряжением социума, недостатком навыков использования онлайн-платформ для работы и обучения, также техническими ограничениями каналов связи сети интернет. Исследование академической прокрастинации магистрантов на фоне самоизоляции и пандемии коронавируса особенно актуально, так как в данном случае прокрастинация не связана с отсутствием мотиваций или нежеланием выполнять требуемые академические задачи. Цель статьи – исследовать проявление академической прокрастинации у магистрантов КазНУ им. аль-Фараби на фоне COVID-19 и с переходом на удаленный формат обучения. В статье представлены результаты исследования, охватившего магистрантов академической прокрастинации в условиях нового формата дистанционного обучения в вузах в сложившихся обстоятельствах пандемии COVID-19. В исследовании применялась модификация методики «Шкала общей прокрастинации Б. Такмана» и методика К. Двек (опросник имплицитных теорий). Обследовано 72 магистранта КазНУ, получены следующие результаты – 50% магистрантов показали высокий уровень прокрастинации по методике Б. Такману, 43% – средний, 7% – низкий. Согласно далее проведенному интервью студентов изучались различия между магистрантами с низким, средним и высоким уровнями академической прокрастинации. Магистранты с высоким уровнем академической прокрастинации во время пандемии COVID-19 воспринимали сложные, по объему большие и недостаточно понятные задачи (отсутствие необходимой информации), как аргумент, чтобы откладывать на потом или вовсе не приступать к работе.	http://orcid.org/0000-0002-5385-4494
58.	Өзін-өзі оқыту ұйымы педагогтарды өзгерістерге дайындаудың	Таубаева Ш.Т. Бахешева С.М	2021	//Әл-Фараби атындағы ҚазҰУ Хабаршысы. Серия. Педагогические науки. 2021 № 3 (68),	Бүгінгі өзгерістердің жылдамдығы жағдайында білім берудің мазмұны, күтілетін нәтижелері мен оқытудың технологиялары үнемі дамып отыратыны белгілі. Осы үдеріске сай педагогтарды өзгерістерге үнемі дайындаудың маңызы зор. Мақала тақырыбына байланысты педагогтың кәсіби қызмет құрылымындағы өзін-өзі	https://www.elibrary.ru/

	факторы ретінде			с. 4-17.	оқыту ұйымы өзгерістерге дайындаудың факторы ретінде қарастырылады. Өзін-өзі оқыту ұйымдары педагогтарды білім беру ұйымдарында жаңартылған бағдарламадағы жаңа көзқарастарды түсіндіру, педагогикалық әрекеттерді жаңарту, бірін бірі үйрету, бірлескен оқу мен зерттеушілік, сыни ойлау, шығармашылық дағдыларын үнемі дамытып отыру мақсатында құрылады және ол басқарудағы белілі бір ұйымдастырушылық қызметті қажет етеді. Зерттеуде жүйелілік, іс-әрекеттік, зерттеушілік синергетикалық тұрғылар; ғылымтеориялық әдебиеттерді талдау әдістері, эксперимент жүргізу және қорытындыларын жинақтау, салыстыру, рефлексия, педагогтың өзгерістерге дайындығын дамыту тәжірибелері мен ұсыныстар пайдаланылды	
59.	Жиырма бірінші ғасырдағы білім беру жүйесінің дамуына ойлау мен іс-әрекет әдіснамасының ықпалы	Мұратбаева Г.А.	2021	Педагогикалық ғылымдар сериясы. No3 (68) 2021, стр - 4-17	Мақалада жүйелі ойлау іс-әрекеті әдіснамасын ашып көрсететін «ойлау», «іс-әрекет», «ойлау мен іс-әрекет теориясы», «ғылыми ойлау», «іс-әрекеттің құрылымы», «іс-әрекеттің формасы», «оқу әрекеті», «еңбек әрекеті», «зерттеу әрекеті» терминдерге талдау жасалды. Зерттеудің мақсаты мен әдістері нақтыланды. Психологиялық-педагогикалық, философиялық әдебиеттерге шолу жасалынды. Әлемнің екінші ұстазы, ұлы ойшыл Әбу Насыр әл-Фарабидің ойлау туралы тұжырымдары беріліп, әлем философияларының ой - тұжырымдары талқыланды. Әйгілі ресей психолог ғалымдарының А.Н. Леонтьев, С.Л. Рубинштейн, Б.Г. Ананьев еңбектеріндегі қарастырған ойлау мен іс-әрекет теориясына талдау жасалды. Ойлау мен іс-әрекет теориясын адам психикасы мен мінез-құлқымен байланыстыра отырып, белгілі психолог Л.С. Выготский ойлау әрекетіне берген пайымдаулары ұсынылды. Ойлау әрекетінің әдіснамасын тұжырымдаған белгілі ғалым Г.П. Щедровицкийдің прагматикалық тұғырды жетілдіруде ғылыми ойлау, жүйелі ойлау әдіснамалық бағыты басшылыққа алынды.	https://www.elibrary.ru/
60.	Студенттердің шығармашылық қабілетін арт-технологияларды қолдану арқылы дамыту (Квиллинг пен Эбру әдістерінің мысалында)	Касымова Р.С., Исакова Ж.	2021	Педагогикалық ғылымдар сериясы. No3 (68) 2021, стр - 20-30		

61.	Развитие информационных-управленческих компетенций руководителей структурных подразделений современного университета	Магауова А.С. Ищанов Е.Х.	2021	Вестник КазНУ/ серия: Педагогическе науки, Казахстан, рекомендуемый ККСОН МОН РК, издательство: " Қазақ университеті ".- № 3 (68) 2021. - С.138-154.		https://bulletin-pedagogic-sc.kaznu.kz/index.php/1-ped/article/download/1114/660
62.	SOCIAL PEDAGOGY IN KAZAKHSTAN: DIAGNOSIS OF RESEARCH COMPETENCE TO EXPLORE FUTURE COUNSELORS	AUTHORSHIP Ainur Zhexembinova Faculty of History and Social Pedagogics, Social Pedagogy and Self-Knowledge, Taraz State Pedagogical University. ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2621-5926 E-mail: ainur.zhexembinova@rambler.ru Sharkul Taubayeva Faculty of Philosophy and Political Science, Pedagogy and Educational Management Al-Farabi Kazakh National University.	2021	// Laplage em Revista (International), vol.7, n. 3D, Sept. - Dec. 2021, p.244-256 ISSN: 2446-6220 (O objetivo do estudo foi distinguir as formas e critérios para diagnosticar os níveis de competência de pesquisa dos futuros conselheiros na especialidade " Pedagogia social e autoconhecimento" e descrever as ferramentas de diagnóstico de acordo com cada critério. A pesquisa envolveu 103 alunos que adquiriram um mestrado em pedagogia social em universidades cazaques. A competência de pesquisa dos participantes foi medida por meio de 4 critérios e avaliada por meio da prova " Definição de motivos de ensino de alunos de instituições de ensino superior", " A atitude em relação à competência de pesquisa dos futuros assistentes sociais"; Teste de " Atitude significativa em relação à pesquisa", métodos de autoavaliação de preparação para atividade profissional, teste de " Habilidade Intelectual", teste de " Avaliação do nível de desenvolvimento das habilidades de pesquisa dos alunos", Quadro Europeu Comum de Referência para a Língua Inglesa e o teste " Diagnóstico do nível de desenvolvimento reflexivo". Foi aprovada a utilidade das ferramentas de diagnóstico para a avaliação da competência dos alunos em outras especialidades pedagógicas	https://doi.org/10.24115/S2446-6220202173D1720p.244-256).

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63.	The comparative aspects of school education system in Kazakhstan and South Korea// Man in India,	Yelbayeva Z., Mynbayeva A., Arinova B., Anarbek, N., Toleshova U.	2019	Vol.97 (21), Page 355-365, Vol. 38 (N° 48) Year 2017. Page 34	The authors describe comparative aspects of the school system in Kazakhstan and South Korea. A brief review of the normative acts in the school education system of Kazakhstan and South Korea is made, as well as various levels of the school education system are described. The authors present their ideas on the use of international educational practice in the development of the education system in Kazakhstan. They also describe the distinctive features of South Korea's school education and make recommendations for improving the school system. Kazakhstan	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/321696343_The_comparative_aspects_of_school_education_system_in_Kazakhstan_and_South_Korea
64.	Forming diagnostic competence of future teachers-psychologists in the university environment.	Perizat ABDULLAYEV A; Kuanysh MOLDASSAN 2; Pepa MITEVA; Zabira MADALIEVA; Bakyt ARINOVA; Huseyin BAHAR.	2019	Revista ESPACIOS, Vol. 38 (N° 48) Year 2017. Page 34 SJR	The purpose of this article is to determine the possibilities of forming a diagnostic competence of future teachers-psychologists in the university environment. We have used the following methods to solve the problems: theoretical analysis of psychological and pedagogical literature, modeling, and questioning, qualitative and quantitative analysis of experimental data. We have singled out two major aspects: diagnostic thinking and diagnostic skills. We have proved that diagnostic competence can be formed through the psychological and pedagogical courses. Keywords: competence approach in education, diagnostics, professional competence, diagnostic competence.	https://revistaespacios.com/a17v38n48/a17v38n48p34.pdf
65.	Religious sects reasons for their influence on youth	Berdibayeva, S.,Kunanbayeva, M., Mun, M., Sadyrova, M., Yeleussinov, B., Belzhanova, K.	2017	European Journal of Science and Theology	The article is devoted to studying the phenomenon of religious sects, defining their types and determining the psychological conditions of youth involvement in religious sects. The purpose of this study was to identify the psychological characteristics of young people involved in religious sects. Theoretical analysis is conducted on a joint study of the sociology of religious movements, political factors and the psychology of personality socialization. It is an attempt to describe the social and psychological factors and characteristics of the groups of young people who fall under religious dependence in terms of the socio-psychological analysis.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85034655990&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=Berdibayeva&st2=s&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=8c9c1fbb830b34f26ded7fec806a7a6&sot=anl&sdt=aut&sl=52&s=AU-ID%28%22Berdibayeva%2c+Sveta+Kydyrbekov%22+56610225700%2

						9&relpos=6&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=
66.	Metrics for individual differences in EEG response to cognitive workload: Optimizing performance prediction	Metthews G.,Reinarman-jones L.,Abich J.,Kustubaeva A.	2017	Personality and Individual Differences	Robert Stelmack's distinguished contributions to differential psychology demonstrated the importance of appropriate choice of electroencephalographic (EEG) metrics, and of establishing the functional significance of EEG. This article reports a study of individual differences in EEG that developed these themes. 150 participants performed two signal detection tasks, requiring threat and change detection, in a complex, simulated operational environment. EEG was recorded together with subjective stress and additional psychophysiological workload measures. Results showed that five different absolute-level and reactivity EEG metrics differed in psychometric properties, including correlations with subjective stress and task performance. Prediction of performance was optimized with a multivariate model that included subjective stress, heart rate variability, and eye fixation duration, as well as baseline EEG measures. Findings point to the need for more sophisticated interpretation of EEG metrics in individual differences research.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85025644944&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kustubayeva&st2=a&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=d010a87563d64de8b4bd58d96b431d8a&sort=anl&sdt=aut&sl=40&s=AU-ID%28%22Kustubayeva%2c+Almira%22+48861267200%29&relpos=3&citeCnt=23&searchTerm=
67.	The hardiness of adolescents in various social groups	Kim A, Malkin V, Rogaleva L, Khon N	2019	Frontiers in Psychology	Hardiness is considered as one of the adaptation resources of personality to stressful situations, responsible for the mental health preservation. Adolescents as an age group is one of most susceptible to stress factors, so conducting research on the development of hardiness in adolescents becomes necessary. Due to difference in social conditions under which development of hardiness of adolescents takes place, the purpose of our research was to study the hardiness of adolescents included in different social groups: first group – athletes, students of sports schools, second – students of specialized schools for intellectually gifted individuals, third– students of regular schools. In total, 239 adolescents of 14–16 years old participated. The study revealed significant differences in the development of hardiness among all three groups of adolescents. The general and specific patterns of the development of hardiness components of adolescents in different social groups were identified. The article describes the main types of manifestation of hardiness and its components under different social conditions of activity and development in modern adolescents.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074500075&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kim&st2=alla&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=66bd24bb0f5e2d8fd54eb1dad6ce1644&sort=anl&sdt=aut&sl=30&s=AU-ID%28%22Kim%2c+Alla%22+57210282087%29&relpos=1&citeCnt=1&searchTerm=
68.	The Relationship between Posttraumatic	Slanbekova G.K., Chung M.C., Ayupova G.T., Kabakova M.P.,	2019	Psychiatric Quarterly	This study examined 1) the relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) from past trauma, interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity, and 2) whether cognitive emotion regulation strategies would mediate the impact of PTSD on specific distress	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85071073053&origin=re

	Stress Disorder, Interpersonal Sensitivity and Specific Distress Symptoms: the Role of Cognitive Emotion Regulation	Kalymbetova E.K., Korotkova-Ryckewaert N.V.			<p>outcomes. Four hundred seventy-five Kazakh students (F = 336, M = 139) participated in the study and completed a demographic page, Posttraumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale for DSM-5, General Health Questionnaire-28, Interpersonal Sensitivity Measure and Cognitive Emotion Regulation Questionnaire. The results showed that 71% reported that they had experienced at least one trauma throughout their lifespan, of whom 39% met the criteria for full-PTSD. Controlling for age and university majors, PTSD was associated with interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity. Cognitive emotion regulation strategies were correlated with specific distress outcomes. Whilst positive reappraisal and refocusing on planning were associated with interpersonal sensitivity, self-blame and putting the trauma into perspective were associated with psychiatric co-morbidity. Self-blame mediated the impact of PTSD on psychiatric co-morbidity. To conclude, trauma can heighten levels of sensitivity in interpersonal interaction and psychological symptoms. Having specific thoughts about the trauma can impact on specific psychological reactions. Blaming oneself for the trauma can influence its impact on the severity of psychological symptoms.</p>	sultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kabakova&st2=m&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=bbdb19c8b20f3ea2219975794512cb22&so t=anl&sdt=aut&sl=46&s =AU-ID%28%22Kabakova%2 c+Maira+Pobedovna%22 +56584586000%29&relp os=4&citeCnt=2&search Term=
69.	Religious preferences of student youth on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan	Aimaganbetova, O., Rysbekova, S., Adilova, E., (...), Syrgakbaeva, A., Ungarbaeva, S.	2020	European Journal of Science and Theology	<p>This paper presents the results of a study of the religious preferences of student youth on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a young state at the junction of two continents of Asia and Europe, which is home to 130 ethnic groups, professing more than 18 different faiths. It is one of the states that managed to avoid inter-ethnic and interfaith conflicts in the process of secession from the USSR. However, the current religious situation is characterized by the emergence and strengthening of radical Islamist religious communities, the intensification of the activities of centres of non-traditional beliefs, the increasing influence of the foreign missionary movement and the expansion of the social base of sectarian organizations, especially at the expense of young people. Therefore, the authors have selected the student youth represented by young Kazakh and Russian students as the object of their study. The problems of studying the specifics and characteristics of the religious preferences of youth have a pronounced interdisciplinary nature. The fundamental difference about the methodology of socio-psychological research is that the focus here is not just the problem of religious identity in itself, but its internal reflection and perception by individuals as members of different ethnic and religious groups. If other branches of scientific knowledge are limited only by the statement of the presence of certain religious preferences,</p>	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85081558532&origin=re sultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=adilova&st 2=e&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls =count-f&sid=83b4664f6349d77 89b72f6707059d028&so t=anl&sdt=aut&sl=35&s =AU-ID%28%22Adilova%2c +Elnur%22+5636668790 0%29&relpos=1&citeCn t=0&searchTerm=

					then only Psychology, exploring their internal content, which determines confessional behaviour, can give the most accurate forecast for their further development. Therefore, the study of religious preferences as a special subject of socio-psychological research seems relevant both in theoretical terms and in the context of applied empirical research.	
70.	EEG Coherence Metrics for Vigilance: Sensitivity to Workload, Time-on-Task, and Individual Differences	Kamzanova, A., Matthews, G., Kustubayeva, A.	2020	Applied Psychophysiology Biofeedback	The vigilance decrement in performance is a significant operational issue in various applied settings. Psychophysiological methods for diagnostic monitoring of vigilance have focused on power spectral density measures from the electroencephalogram (EEG). This article addresses the diagnosticity of an alternative set of EEG measures, coherence between different electrode sites. Coherence metrics may index the functional connectivity between brain regions that supports sustained attention. Coherence was calculated for seven pre-defined brain networks. Workload and time-on-task factors primarily influenced alpha and theta coherence in anterior, central, and inter-hemispheric networks. Individual differences in coherence in inter-hemispheric, left intro-hemispheric and posterior networks correlated with performance. These findings demonstrate the potential applied utility of coherence metrics, although several methodological limitations and challenges must be overcome.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85083494217&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kustubayeva&st2=a&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=d010a87563d64de8b4bd58d96b431d8a&so t=anl&sdt=aut&sl=40&s=AU-ID%28%22Kustubayeva%2c+Almira%22+48861267200%29&relpos=2&citeCnt=1&searchTerm=
71.	Major depression and brain asymmetry in a decision-making task with negative and positive feedback	Kustubayeva, A., Kamzanova, A., Kudaibergenova, S., Pivkina, V., Matthews, G.	2020	Symmetry	Depressed patients are characterized by hypoactivity of the left and hyperactivity of the right frontal areas during the resting state. Depression is also associated with impaired decision-making, which reflects multiple cognitive, affective, and attentional processes, some of which may be lateralized. The aim of this study was to investigate brain asymmetry during a decision-making task performed in negative and positive feedback conditions in patients with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) in comparison to healthy control participants. The electroencephalogram (EEG) was recorded from 60 MDD patients and 60 healthy participants while performing a multi-stage decision-making task. Frontal, central, and parietal alpha asymmetry were analyzed with EEGlab/ERPlab software. Evoked potential responses (ERPs) showed general lateralization suggestive of an initial right dominance developing into a more complex pattern of asymmetry across different scalp areas as information was processed. The MDD group showed impaired mood prior to performance, and decreased confidence during performance in comparison to the control group. The resting state frontal alpha asymmetry showed lateralization in the healthy group only. Task-induced alpha power and ERP P ₁₀₀ and P ₃₀₀ amplitudes were more	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85098799917&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kustubayeva&st2=a&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=d010a87563d64de8b4bd58d96b431d8a&so t=anl&sdt=aut&sl=40&s=AU-ID%28%22Kustubayeva%2c+Almira%22+48861267200%29&relpos=1&citeCnt=3&searchTerm=

					informative biomarkers of depression during decision making. Asymmetry coefficients based on task alpha power and ERP amplitudes showed consistency in the dynamical changes during the decision-making stages. Depression was characterized by a lack of left dominance during the resting state and left hypoactivity during the task baseline and subsequent decision-making process. Findings add to understanding of the functional significance of lateralized brain processes in depression.	
72.	The relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder, trauma centrality, interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity among students in Kazakhstan: a Latent Class Analysis	Man Cheung Chun, G.K. Slanbekova, M.P. Kabakova, Kalymbetova E.K., Kudaibergenova A.Z.	2020	Journal of Mental Health	Background: Trauma can lead to trauma centrality and affect levels of interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity. Whether a coexisting relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and trauma centrality can influence levels of interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity among university students from Kazakhstan is unknown. Aim: To investigate the impact of the aforementioned coexisting relationship on interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity among Kazakh university students. Methods: 597 students (F = 428, M = 169) completed questionnaires measuring PTSD, psychiatric co-morbidity, interpersonal sensitivity, and trauma centrality. Results: 28%, 32% and 40% met the criteria for full, partial and no-PTSD, respectively. Latent Class Analysis revealed a three-class solution: Class 1 (the altered-self group) with a low level of PTSD but a high level of trauma centrality, Class 2 (the traumatized-self group) with high levels of PTSD and trauma centrality and Class 3 (the low symptom group) with low levels of PTSD and trauma centrality. There were significant differences in the levels of interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity across three classes. Conclusion: There are individual differences in the display of posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, and trauma centrality. These differences can influence interaction with others and psychological distress.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85091013755&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kabakova&st2=m&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=bbdb19c8b20f3ea2219975794512cb22&so t=anl&sdt=aut&sl=46&s=AU-ID%28%22Kabakova%2c+Maira+Pobedovna%22+56584586000%29&relp os=2&citeCnt=0&search Term=
73.	The ANT Executive Control Index: No Evidence for Temporal Decrement	Zholdassova M, Kustubayeva A, Matthews G.	2021	Human Factors and Ergonomics Society	Objective: This study tested whether indices of executive control, alertness, and orienting measured with Attention Network Test (ANT) are vulnerable to temporal decrement in performance. Background: Developing the resource theory of sustained attention requires identifying neurocognitive processes vulnerable to decrement. Executive control processes may be prone to impairment in fatigue states. Such processes are also highlighted in alternative theories. Determining the role of executive control in vigilance can both advance theory and contribute to practical countermeasures for decrement in human factors contexts. Method: In Study 1, 80 participants performed the standard ANT for an extended duration of about 55 to 60 min. Study 2 (160 participants) introduced manipulations of trial blocking and stimulus	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85074010624&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kustubayeva&st2=a&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=d010a87563d64de8b4bd58d96b431d8a&so t=anl&sdt=aut&sl=40&s=AU-

					degradation intended to increase resource depletion. Reaction time and accuracy measures were analyzed. Subjective stress and workload were assessed in both studies. Results: In both studies, the ANT induced levels of subjective workload and task disengagement consistent with previous sustained attention studies. No systematic decrement in any performance measure was observed. Conclusion: Executive control assessed by the ANT is not highly vulnerable to temporal decrement, even when task demands are elevated. Future work should differentiate executive control processes; proactive control may be more implicated in sustained attention decrement than in reactive control. Application: Designing systems and interfaces to reduce executive control demands may be generally beneficial but will not directly mitigate temporal performance decrement. Enhancing design guidelines and neuroergonomic methods for monitoring operator attention requires further work to identify key neurocognitive processes for decrement.	ID%28%22Kustubayeva%2c+Almira%22+48861267200%29&relpos=0&citeCnt=3&searchTerm=
74.	Adaptation of the student well-being process questionnaire for Russian-speaking students of Kazakhstan	Umurkulova, M.M., Sabirova, R.S., Slanbekova, G.K., Kabakova, M.P., Kalymbetova, E.K.	2021	International Journal of School and Educational Psychology	This article describes the process of adaptation of the Russian version of The Student Well-being Process Questionnaire (Student WPQ). A sample of 408 Kazakhstan university students completed the adapted Student WPQ. The exploratory factor analysis revealed five factors, explaining 67.38% of the total variance that were consistent with the theoretical model developed by the authors of the original version. Cronbach's alpha coefficients for internal consistency reliability of the scales ranged from 0.712 to 0.929. Statistically significant correlation was found between the adapted questionnaire and the questionnaires used to test the convergent validity (correlation coefficients ranged from 0.382 to 0.891). Regression analysis showed that positive well-being was predicted by psychological capital, positive coping, and low levels of student stress; negative well-being was predicted by high stressors and low consciousness. These findings were consistent with the results obtained by the authors of the original questionnaire. The Russian version of The Student WPQ can be used to measure well-being and academic stress in Kazakhstan conditions.	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85100054810&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kabakova&st2=m&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=bbdb19c8b20f3ea2219975794512cb22&so t=anl&sdt=aut&sl=46&s=AU-ID%28%22Kabakova%2c+Maira+Pobedovna%22+56584586000%29&relpos=1&citeCnt=1&searchTerm=
75.	Mobile and Web-Based Support in Overcoming Behavioral Difficulties of Adolescents	Kassen, G., Kudaibergenova, A., Mukasheva, A., Yertargynkyzy, D., Moldassan, K.	2021	International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning	A significant proportion of adolescents and young adults experience behavioral difficulties as they grow up. Minor disorders without control and relief can cause significant psychological problems and disorders or form dangerous life paths for a teenager. Mobile devices and applications have been actively used for over a decade to monitor and provide psychological assistance to adolescents. The aim of this study was to identify the level of effectiveness of the impact of mobile and online support for adolescents on the assessment of changes in problem	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85102416654&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=kassen&st2=g&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-

					<p>behavior and psychological state of adolescents. The study involved 672 adolescents aged 13 to 15 years from one of the schools in Almaty (Kazakhstan). The participants were divided into three groups, one of which received online and mobile regular psychological support and information, the second, the support group, received support in face-to-face communication with teachers, parents and psychologists, and the third, the control group, received support only upon request from the teenager, or his parents. According to the results of the study, a survey was conducted on the Likert scale, in which adolescents, parents and teachers assessed the level of behavioral changes associated with the condition and behavior difficulties. In the experimental group, the assessment of behavioral changes reached a maximum of 4.028 on a 5-point scale of positive changes, while the other two groups lagged significantly (2.402 for the support group and 2.12 for the control group). The practical significance of the study lies in the possibility of effective implementation of a support system for adolescents at school based on existing mobile devices and instant messengers without significant costs.</p>	f&sid=b2c01d80176eece044e29b389bb42e82&sot=anl&sdt=aut&sl=39&s=AU-ID%28%22Kassen%2c+Gulmira+A.%22+57163662000%29&relpos=1&citeCnt=0&searchTerm=
76.	Underground mosques of mangystau as the objects of religious tourism	Koshim, A.G., Sergeyeva, A.M., Saparov, K.T., Berdibayeva, S.K., Assylbekova, A.A.	2021	Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites	<p>A distinctive feature of Mangystau is a significant number of underground mosques that have existed within the region since the X-XIII centuries. The purpose of the study is to analyze and assess the current state of underground mosques and the prospects for their use as objects for the development of tourism. The study was carried out as a result of the use of complex methods: dialectical, retrospective, systemic and logical analysis, as well as general scientific methods of comparison, analysis and synthesis. Underground mosques in Mangistau region play an important role in the development of tourism in Kazakhstan. The analysis shows that the objects carved into the rock are unique underground structures that differ in the peculiarity and history of their formation. The research results can be used in theoretical and methodological research on this topic. The research materials show that in the Mangistau region it is necessary to study the religious heritage using a rich resource base and develop new tour programs that will increase the region's tourism opportunities and the development of all types of religious tourism.</p>	https://www.scopus.com/record/display.uri?eid=2-s2.0-85101393061&origin=resultslist&sort=plf-f&src=s&st1=Berdibayeva&st2=s&nlo=1&nlr=20&nls=count-f&sid=8c9c1fbb830b34f26ded7feec806a7a6&sot=anl&sdt=aut&sl=52&s=AU-ID%28%22Berdibayeva%2c+Sveta+Kydyrbekovna%22+56610225700%29&relpos=2&citeCnt=3&searchTerm=