

AL-FARABI KAZAKH
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY



INFORMATION
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FACULTY OF PHILOSOPHY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

№	Наименование публикации	Выходные данные (doi статьи)	Аннотация статьи	Ссылка для цитирования (Ф.И.О., название статьи, название, номер и/или выпуск, том журнала, страницы, doi статьи)
Кафедра философии				
1.	Factors and trends of increasing role of mass media in democratic elections in Kazakhstan	DOI10.15655/mw/2020/v11i2/195665	The article discusses some features of information technologies used by Kazakh media during election campaigns of different years. The purpose of this work is to analyze the peculiarities and factors behind the increasing role of the Kazakh media in the process of democratic elections. The article shows that since 1991-1996 transitional phases, Kazakhstan has been undergoing an intensive procedure of incorporating the media into its constantly evolving democratic set-up and putting up a media monitoring system of the political process in place. Kazakhstan mass media has successfully coped with this task bringing in changes within and taking into account public mentality and technologies at hand. The article presents a comparative analysis of the use of various information technologies in Kazakh election campaigns of different years, with particular attention on the presidential election of 2019.	Akhmetova, L., Verevkin, A., Lifanova, T. et al Factors and trends of increasing role of mass media in democratic elections in Kazakhstan // Media Watch, 2020, 11(2), срр. 394–407 DOI10.15655/mw/2020/v11i2/195665
2.	Religiosity of the urban community in Kazakhstan	DOI10.22363/2313-2272-2020-20-2-323-332	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 analysis of changes in religiosity shows that in the post-Soviet space, there is a clear tendency of the transition from atheistic attitudes to the	Lifanova, T.Y. Alimbekova, G.T., Shabdenova, A.B. Religiosity of the urban community in Kazakhstan // RUDN Journal of Sociology, 2020, 20(2), срр. 323–332

			religious revival. In the contemporary Kazakhstan society, a complex model of religious identity develops — it combines ideals and norms of religious consciousness with ideas of spirituality and national revival, but the confession values can often only be of an external, declarative nature. According to different studies, in Kazakhstan, the share of believers following religious practices increases. The question is whether people really observe religious rites and traditions and follow religious regulations. The article summarizes the results of the study conducted by the Center for the Study of Public Opinion to assess the religiosity of the Almaty urban community.	DOI10.22363/2313-2272-2020-20-2-323-332
3.	Definition of Virtual Reality through Creative Act	DOI: https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2021-0048	ABSTRACT :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 person's time and space.	M.M.Pernekulova,A.Sagikyzy,Z.B. Ashirbekova,Di.M. Zhanabayeva,G.A. Abdurazakova Definition of Virtual Reality through Creative Act .// <i>Academic Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies</i> , 10(2), 176. https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2021-0048
4.	Elements of utopianism in the views of asan qaigy, confucius, plato and al-farabi comparative analysis	18428517 18410464	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	Kemberbay, R., Yessim, G., Zhanabayeva, D., Uyzbayeva, A., Kozhamzharova, M. Elements of utopianism in the views of asan qaigy, confucius, plato and al-farabi comparative analysis// <i>European Journal of Science and Theology</i> this link is disabled, 2020, 16(1), сrp. 131–139 18428517 18410464

			<p>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.</p>	
5.	Қазақ философиясының қалыптасуына сопылық идеяларының әсері	doi.org/10.48010/2021.3/1999-5849.04	<p>Ғылыми мақалада сопылық идеяларының адамның рухани әлеміне әсері қарастырылады. Авторлар сопылықтың мотивтерін Шығыс философиясында оның ішінде қазақ ойшылдары Абай Құнанбайұлының, Шәкәрім Құдайбердіұлының және Мәшһүр Жүсіп Көпейұлының дүниетанымында көрініс табуын зерделейді. Мақалада авторлар сопылықтың қазақ философиясының дамуына әсер ететін даусыз факторы екендігін ашып көрсетеді. Бұл тақырып осы уақытқа дейін арнайы зерттеу нысаны болмағаннан кейін өзекті болып табылады.</p>	<p>Г.А.Байтасбаева, А.Б. Кельдинова Алматы философия институты, Алматы ISSN 2520-2634; eISSN 2520-2650. ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ атындағы ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ, ХАБАРШЫ. «Педагогикалық ғылымдар» сериясы № 4 (65). Алматы: «Қазақ университеті», 2020 FTAMP 14.15.15, 14.35.01 https://doi.org/10.48010/2021.3/1999-5849.04</p>
6.	Рейтингтер университет дамуының индикаторы ретінде	https://doi.org/10.26577/JES.2020.v65.i4.08	<p>Мақалада авторлар әлемнің ең беделді университеттерінің білім берудегі сапасын анықтайды. Басты мақсат әлемдік университеттердің арасындағы бәсекелестіктің әртүрлі деңгейдегі өлшемдерін анықтай отырып, еліміздегі университеттердің сапасын мүмкіндігінше осы деңгейге жеткізу. Жоғары оқу орындарының стандарты бойынша кез келген университеттерге қойылып отырған төмендегідей талаптар ғылымның бүгінгі қоғамымызға қаншалықты маңызды және қажет екендігін көрсетеді. Сондықтанда еліміздің білім беру саласы бұл өлшемдерге мойынсұну арқылы ғылыми жетістіктерден әлемдегі өз орнын анықтайды. Интернеттегі ақпарат көздері арқылы бірнеше рейтингтердің нәтижесін салыстыра отырып, Қазақстанның жоғары оқу орындарының білім берудегі сапасы мен деңгейі бағаланды. Нәтижесінде Қазақстан жоғары оқу орындарының әлем университеттері арасындағы білім берудегі сапасы мен деңгейі анықталды, сонымен қатар әртүрлі өлшемдер бойынша әлемге танымал жоғары оқу орындары ретінде үздіктер қатарынан көріну үшін университеттердің профессор-оқытушылар құрамына тынымсыз еңбек етуге тура келеді. Сондай-ақ осы мәселенің түйінін шешуге авторлар тарапынан идеялар ұсынылады.</p>	<p>Telebayev Gaziz, ISSN 2520-2634; eISSN 2520-2650. ӘЛ-ФАРАБИ атындағы ҚАЗАҚ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ, ХАБАРШЫ. «Педагогикалық ғылымдар» сериясы № 4 (65). Алматы: «Қазақ университеті», 2020 FTAMP 14.15.15, 14.35.01 https://doi.org/10.26577/JES.2020.v65.i4.08</p>

7.	The problem of the nation and national values in the ideology of Marxism	DOI: 10.37635/jnalsu.28(3).2021.56-63	Abstract. Analysis of the influence of the ideas of Marxism on the national values of the Kazakh people in the Western and Soviet Union were founded by K. Marx and his ideological partner F. Engels. Although the ideas of Marxism were intended to resolve the economic and social contradictions that occurred in Western countries, they belonged to this view. And the communist ideology, formed on the basis of Marxism, bypassed Western culture and radically changed the national values of the Kazakh state within the Soviet Union, the culture of thinking. Identification of the main mistakes in the ideas of Marxism and the consequences of one-sided scientific concepts took place in further development. In this article the author analyzes the Soviet government on the way of creating a formation of communism with the definition of one-sided scientific factors that took place in the ideology of Marxism and the state of Kazakhstan that was part of Soviet Union and its cultural essence. The author proves that the main mistake in the ideology of Marxism is that the problems of national values remain outside the process of society; ideologists turned a blind eye to this problem and as a result, have lost the existing opportunities	Telebayev Gaziz, Journal of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine, Vol. 28, No. 3, 2021. DOI: 10.37635/jnalsu.28(3).2021.56-63
8.	Тюркская интеграция: история осмысления и инициативы Елбасы	DOI: https://doi.org/10.26577/jpcp.2021.v76.i2.12	Статья посвящена анализу идеи тюркской интеграции в контексте 30-летия Независимости Казахстана. Установлено, что идея тюркской интеграции в современном формате имеет полуторавековую историю. У ее истоков стояли такие видные представители тюркоязычных стран, как: И. Гаспаралы, С. Жантурин, Ю. Акчура, А. Гусейнзаде, А. Агаоглу, Г. Ибрагимов, А.-М. Топчубашев, М. Бигеев, Ш. Сыртланов, С. Максуди и др. Особенно выделяется роль Исмаила Гаспаралы и газеты «Терджиман» в распространении идей тюркской интеграции в дореволюционной России. В Казахстане наиболее активным сторонником интеграции тюркских народов был Мустафа Шокай. Значительный вклад в обоснование идей тюркизма внесли известные тюркологи: Х.-С. Ходжаев, Б. Чобан-заде, С. Асфендияров. После обретения независимости и появления пяти новых тюркских государств идея тюркской интеграции приобрела новый смысл и импульс. Идея интеграции стала превращаться в важный политический фактор в межгосударственных отношениях. Создана полноценная международная организация – Тюркский совет, получившая статус наблюдателя в Совете Безопасности ООН. Многие реализованные инициативы по формированию	Telebayev Gaziz, ҚазҰУ Хабаршысы. Философия, мәдениеттану, саясаттану сериясы. No2 (76). 2021 DOI: https://doi.org/10.26577/jpcp.2021.v76.i2.12

			организационных структур тюркской интеграции: Секретариат ССТГ, ТюркПА, ТЮРКСОЙ, Тюркская академия, Совет аксакалов, связаны с именем и деятельностью Первого Президента Республики Казахстан Нурсултана Назарбаева.	
9.	Short communications: Al-farabi's doctrine on the head of the virtuous city in the context of contemporary Kazakhstan	DOI: 10.11590/abhps.2020.1.05 (IF=3.118; Q3 in Arts and Humanities: Philosophy).		Konayeva, G., Nurysheva, G., Amirkulova, Z., Ramazanova, A., Mukhtarova, K. Short communications: Al-farabi's doctrine on the head of the virtuous city in the context of contemporary Kazakhstan <i>Acta Baltica Historiae et Philosophiae Scientiarum</i> this link is disabled, 2020, 8(1), стр. 96–106 DOI: 10.11590/abhps.2020.1.05
10.	The phenomenon of information in the modern world: A philosophical approach	DOI: 10.11590/abhps.2020.1.06 (IF=3.118; Q3 in Arts and Humanities: Philosophy).	This article acknowledges that today, the scientific theory of information remains unclear. However, in the modern world, which is undergoing the transition to a new stage of development, that is, a postindustrial society (Industry 4.0), the phenomenon of information becomes a fundamental category of scientific knowledge and a constitutive feature of a new stage of development.	Sartayeva, R., Seytakmetova, N., Kurmangaliyeva, G., Nurysheva, G., Zhandosova, S. The phenomenon of information in the modern world: A philosophical approach <i>Acta Baltica Historiae et Philosophiae Scientiarum</i> this link is disabled, 2020, 8(1), стр. 107–125 DOI: 10.11590/abhps.2020.1.06
Кафедра педагогики и образовательного менеджмента				
11. 1881	The modernization processes of the service quality of entrepreneurial education of Kazakhstan universities: Expert analysis	Journal of Entrepreneurship Education Volume 22, Issue 3 June 2019 Article number 1528-2651-22-3-381	Abstract The purpose of the study is a theoretical and expert analysis of the methods for assessing the quality of entrepreneurial education in higher education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including methods of national ranking systems of universities, the development of bibliometric (scientometric) systems that are important in assessing the activities of educational institutions. As the methodological basis of the study, the dialectical principles were used. They allowed us to identify the main characteristics of the phenomena and processes in their relationship, to determine the trends of their formation and development. We also used methods of system, structural, functional, and comparative analysis, methods of grouping and expert assessments, questionnaires, socio-pedagogical modelling, and pedagogical design, diagnostics of the quality of education: rating-control, testing, and statistical methods of processing results of the study. The article presents a theoretical analysis of the methods for assessing the quality of entrepreneurial	John, L. , Robertson, M. , Tetley, K. Entrepreneurship education in Post-Soviet states developing programmes for hospitality and tourism students in Samarkand // Journal of Enterprising Communities Open Access 2021 DOI 10.1108/JEC-04-2021-0051

			<p>education in the Republic of Kazakhstan, including the expert assessment of the need to develop a conceptual model of the accreditation system, which will contribute, on the one hand, the improvement of the national system of quality assessment of education, and on the other hand, confidence in it, its comparability and recognition at the international level. It is summarized the contribution of the individual European, Russian and Kazakh researchers in the development of an information system of entrepreneurial education in the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is explained the importance of information for the formation of an effective quality control system of entrepreneurial education in modern universities of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It is identified the importance of the regional aspect of the integration of Kazakhstan higher education into a single European educational space in the field of information control, the quality of teaching in higher education. The expert assessment of the effectiveness of educational institutions, the establishment of subject-subject relations in the assessment process, making an effective incentive mechanism to develop and improve the quality of education is given. © 2019, Allied Business Academies. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Author keywords Accreditation of universities; Competence; Educational services; Entrepreneurial education; Expert assessment; Higher education; Quality of education</p>	
12.	Forming diagnostic competence of future teachers-psychologists in the university environment	Espacios Volume 38, Issue 48 2017 Article number 34	<p>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. © 2017. revistaESPACIOS.com.</p> <p>Author keywords Competence approach in education; Diagnostic competence; Diagnostics; Professional competence</p>	Madaliyeva Z., Kassen G., Sadykova N., Baimoldina L., Zakaryanova S. // E3S Web of Conferences Open Access Volume 159 24 March 2020 Article number 09001 1st International Conference on Business Technology for a Sustainable Environmental System, BTSES 2020 Almaty 19 March 2020 through 20 March 2020 DOI 10.1051/e3sconf/202015909001
13.0	Robotics in the international educational space: Integration and	Education and Information Technologies Volume	<p>Nowadays robotics is one of promising avenues in the sphere of emerging technologies. In the teaching/learning environment we deal with educational robotics, which is a mixture of theory and</p>	Zhai X., Chu X., Chai C.S. ^b , Jong M.S.Y., Istenic A., Spector M., Liu J.-B., Yuan J., Li Y. A Review of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in

	the experience	25, Issue 6, Pages 5835 - 58511 November 2020 DOI 10.1007/s10639-020-10257-6	practice, knowledge of computer technology, Mathematics and Physics. The two vectors are combined in educational robotics: the educational vector and the technological vector. As an academic discipline and an area of practical application, Robotics means a very broad spectrum of modern knowledge of diverse academic engineering specialties (fields of expertise). That means that Robotics is interdisciplinary in nature. The work provides an overview of the research aimed at studying Robot – Man interaction. Besides, the work considers some promising international cooperation between children from around the world on the development of robotics, and the experience and benefits gained from such cooperation. As an example of the international cooperation in the sphere of Robotics, the two countries, Russia and Kazakhstan, are considered. The article gives an example of the international cooperation of some educational centers, describes the experience of the work on robotics with children of various ages, and the cooperation of various schools working in this field in Kazakhstan and Russia. The working experience in the sphere of social robotics aimed at helping people has become a priority for the children from the interdisciplinary teams from Russia and Kazakhstan. Interaction and cooperation in the sphere of robotics was also used for introducing unconventional curricula, which included courses on robotic technologies as tools for considering social aspects of robotics and artificial intelligence. © 2020, Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature. Author keywords Educational robotics; Motivation to study robotics; Social robotics	Education from 2010 to 2020 // Complexity Open Access Volume 20212021 Article number 8812542 DOI 10.1155/2021/8812542
14.	Psychological meaning of photography in the frame of personality's life course	Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment Open Access Volume 8, Issue 1, Pages 1 – 92020 DOI 10.6000/2292-2598.2020.08.01.1	The purpose of this study was to show that photographs have a psychological meaning, as people basically print and store the most significant photographs. And depending on the hierarchy of one's own values, a person will store the corresponding photos. People choose those photographs where there are especially significant events or especially significant people. Therefore, in this way the psychological meaning is imposed on the photo. Learning person's way of life in psychology can reveal psychological implementations, which are connecting personality with its necessities, values, and world views in general. And these psychological implications can be found in photographs of special personal importance. The most precious photos people have been keeping throughout their lives can be psychologically meaningful	

			<p>according to their values. This article details the experimental methods provided by the quality analysis. Since we are pre-limited by 10 pictures, we already have a psychological sense of them. The hierarchy of the selected pictures and the individual differences between the people also take an important place within the study. © 2020 Lifescience Global.</p> <p>Author keywords 10 photos; Personality's life course; Photography; Psychological method; Value</p>	
15.	Mobile and Web-Based Support in Overcoming Behavioral Difficulties of Adolescents	<p><i>International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning</i> Открытый доступ Том 16, Выпуск 4, Страницы 69 – 81 2021 DOI 10.3991/ijet.v16i04.18577</p>	<p>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 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. © 2021, International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора</p>	

			adolescent; mobile support; online support; Problem behavior; psychology	
16.	Behavioral risk factors for suicide among adolescent schoolchildren	<i>Elementary Education Online</i> Том 19, Выпуск 1, Страницы 66 – 77 2020 DOI 10.17051/ilkonline.2020.644567	The studies devoted to suicide risk factors are of importance because they define the transition from intent and conflict to the realization of the intention in the form of a suicidal act. In this study, three groups of people undergo a survey on the behavioral factors for suicide risk and findings are presented alongside interpretation. The survey shows that the suicidal situation is considered the most serious by the third group (the adolescents), as evidenced by the absence of low scores among the given suicidal factors. At the same time, respondents in all three groups believe that drugs and substance abuse have the greatest influence on the formation of suicidal behavior in adolescents. Thus, the suicidal situation among the adolescent population is unfavorable and requires the adoption of urgent measures to improve it. The study provides recommendations for reducing behavioral risk factors for suicide among adolescent schoolchildren. © 2020, Ankara University. All rights reserved. Ключевые слова автора Adolescent schoolchildren; Self-destructive behavior; Suicidal behavior	<u>Ji, S., Pan, S., Li, X., (...), Long, G., Huang, Z. Suicidal Ideation Detection: A Review of Machine Learning Methods and Applications // IEEE Transactions on Computational Social Systems</u> <i>Открытый доступ</i> Том 8, Выпуск 1, Страницы 214 – 226 February 2021 DOI 10.1109/TCSS.2020.3021467
17.	Morphological translation of forming of oil and gas terms: Based on materials in English and Kazakh languages	<i>Astra Salvensis</i> Том 2021, Страницы 85 - 1042021	The study was carried out in line with German studies, and it provides a morphological method of forming of oil and gas terms of movement with postpositions as a frequent and expressive explanation of the category of movement in the English language 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 the forms of thinking, from elementary to the highest one, it permeates diverse and numerous language units at their various levels: lexical, morphological at the level of terms and sentences. Terminological word-formation actively uses all the methods of the word-formation system: syntactic, lexical, morphological and semantic. The article investigates research into the use of the morphological set strategy for reaching oil and gas terms in Kazakhstani universities. The author comes to the conclusion that morphological terms of the oil and gas industry in the languages being compared reveal the generating bases forming the poly-lexemic terminological phrases. © 2021 Transilvanian Association for the Literature and Culture of Romanian People	

			(ASTRA). All rights reserved. Ключевые слова автора Abbreviations; Affixes; Morphological method of forming terms of oil and gas; Suffixes; Terms of the oil and gas industry	
18.	Practice-oriented education in universities: Opportunities and challenges	<i>International Multidisciplinary Scientific GeoConference Surveying Geology and Mining Ecology Management, SGEM, 2020, 2020-August(5.2), crp. 837–844</i> DOI 10.5593/sgem2020/5.2/s22.103	Today, the developing countries face a situation where there is an abundance of specialists with higher education, while the economy lacks qualified practice-oriented personnel. In general, there is a disproportion between the ever-increasing demand of specialists and supply on the labor market, and between the way of professional education and modern business. Society requires the commercialization of fundamental knowledge, the restructuring of the education system. Without losing its fundamental nature, education today acquires a new, practice-oriented content. The integration of education, science, and production is the joint use of the potential of educational, scientific and industrial organizations in mutual interests [1]. Kazakhstani universities are becoming leading scientific organizations generating new knowledge and new technologies - national laboratories are being created on the bases of large universities; work is underway to strengthen the university's scientific potential; the integration of university science with production has begun, with some of the most successful universities being granted research status, and so on. Since the current global industry receives new technologies from universities' research centers there is a need to adjust educational activities of HEIs. Scientists must have real opportunities and incentives to engage in scientific research. Since the competence is a multifunctional tool for measuring the quality of professional education, the competency-based approach, which is focused on the organization of educational and cognitive activity by modeling a variety of situations in various areas of the individual's life, could be an effective tool to increase the practical level of training in higher education. The implementation of a practice-oriented system of training of an innovatively competent specialist focuses on the result of education, where the result is not the amount of learned information, but the person's ability to act in various situations. Such a system is aimed at improving interaction with the labor market, increasing the competitiveness of specialists, updating the content, methodology and related learning environment. Methodology: case study. Study results: the case study shows that	

			<p>the implementation of a practice-oriented system of training an innovatively competent specialist, focusing on the result of education improves interaction with the labor market and increases the competitiveness of specialists. Therefore, this approach can significantly increase the effectiveness of training. © 2020 International Multidisciplinary Scientific Geoconference. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Business; Competency-based approach; Education; Innovation-competent; Integration; New technologies; Practice-oriented system; Science</p>	
19.	Comparative analysis of the process of training education managers in educational institutions	<p><i>International Journal for Research in Vocational Education and Training</i> Открытый доступ Том 8, Выпуск 2, Страницы 186 - 207 2021 DOI 10.13152/IJRVET.8.2.3</p>	<p>Context: A significant part of future specialists receive only practical skills without formal practical exam situation. In this regard, there is a need to train a manager who can adapt and be ready to carry out his/her activities in a specific profile interaction. The aim of the experimental study was to develop and test the advanced working hypothesis about the possibility of effective formation of readiness for future self-realisation of future education managers. Approach: The work uses mathematical methods for testing the hypothesis of testing the readiness of education managers with verification of competency type. Findings: 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 methodology of vocational training of students for the purpose of their self-realisation during training has been specified. The practical significance of the study is determined by the fact that integration with the global educational environment should be based on international standards for the provision of educational services. Conclusions: 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</p>	

			<p>professional self-realisation for future education managers. Also, the conducted analysis indicated serious problems with the employment of university graduates both in the Republic of Kazakhstan and in the Republic of Lithuania. © 2021 European Research Network Vocational Education and Training. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Education; Educational policy; Educational technology; Higher school management; Strategy; VET; Vocational education and training</p>	
20.	<p>Mustafa Shokay on the policy of Russian bolshevist chauvinism in Turkestan in 20-30th of XX century</p>	<p><i>Journal of Critical Reviews</i> <i>Открытый доступ</i> Том 7, Выпуск 9, Страницы 708 - 713 2020 DOI 10.31838/jcr.07.09.136</p>	<p>After the establishment of Soviet power on the national outskirts of the Russian Empire, including Kazakhstan, the Bolsheviks and the central Soviet government were faced with a practical question of the formation and national statehood of the peoples of the former colonies in accordance with the Communist Party's policy provisions on national issues. The basic principles of national policy of the Communist Party in theory were formed by Lenin prior to the victory of the October Revolution. The main condition of this policy was the demand of the right of nations to self-determination up to separation and formation of an independent state. This way of posing the question contributed significantly to the fact that the peoples of the colonial margins generally supported the Bolsheviks in their struggle for power during the October coup. However, after the Bolsheviks seized power, Lenin did not absolutize the rights of nations to real self-determination, which implied the separation of this or that nation from Russia and the formation of an independent state, but strongly emphasized the idea that the solution of this issue should be based primarily on the interests of workers in the struggle for socialism. And this meant that the national statehood was not a state for all strata of the population, but a state of workers and peasants, i.e. a class state. Mustafa Shokay and Alash Autonomy party figures did not recognize the Bolshevik authorities. Mustafa Shokay saw the state form of resolving the national issue in the creation of the Turkestan Republic (modern Central Asia). Being in exile, he sharply criticized the Soviet transformations and neocolonial policy of the Bolsheviks in Turkestan. © 2020 by Advance Scientific Research. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора</p>	

			Alash Autonomy; Bolshevism; Chauvinism; Nationalism; Natives; Refor ms; Right of nation; Socialism;Turkestan Republic	
21.	France-Kazakhstan: Lessons of constitutional development	<i>Journal of Advanced Research in Dynamical and Control Systems</i> Том 12, Выпуск 2 Special Issue, Страницы 535 - 5422020 DOI 10.5373/JARDCS/V12S P2/SP20201102	The article considers the experience of constitutional development and evolution of the French political system for the Republic of Kazakhstan. The authors have reviewed the problems of constitutional development of France and Kazakhstan in modern conditions from new perspective. A characteristic feature of the constitutional development of independent Kazakhstan is the reform of the entire political system carried out by the state authorities. The process of transition to a democratic society in the Republic of Kazakhstan has its specific features. It should be noted that Kazakhstan managed to avoid political crises leading to destabilization of the society. This allows us to speak about the Kazakhstani experience of evolutionary reforming of the political system, in which the most obvious was the tendency of strengthening the presidential form of government, which received its final legal consolidation in 1995. © 2020, Institute of Advanced Scientific Research, Inc. All rights reserved. Ключевые слова автора Constitution; Constitutional development; France; Kazakhstan; Parliamentarism; Political regimes; Political system; Presidential rule	Auanasova, A., Nurpeisov, E., Auanassova, K., Kushenova, G., Mukhlissov, N. The History of the Alash Party in the Context of the Impact on the Processes of Constitutional Acts // <i>Ancient AsiaОткрытый доступ</i>Том 12, Страницы 1 – 8 2021 DOI 10.5334/aa.234
22.	The study of the phenomenon of self-employment and its role in the national economy: The case of Kazakhstan	<i>E3S Web of ConferencesОткрытый доступ</i> Том 15924 March 2020 Номер статьи 06015 DOI 10.1051/e3sconf/202015 906015	This article explores the urgent problem of the role of the self-employed population in the development of the national economy. An empirical review of foreign literature allowed the authors to identify the causes and consequences of self-employment of the population. Statistical comparative analysis was used to study trends in the structure of the workforce, as well as the main macroeconomic indicators of the republic. Based on the results, the authors attempted to investigate the potential impact of the self-employed on the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan and assess existing measures to regulate self-employment in the country. © The Authors, published by EDP Sciences, 2020. Ключевые слова автора Kazakhstan; National economy; Self-employment; Socio-economic development	
23.	Sociological analysis of educational strategies in the system of higher	<i>Space and Culture, IndiaОткрытый доступ</i> Том 7, Выпуск	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	Koçak, O., Ak, N., Erdem, S.S., (...), Younis, M.Z., Erdoğan, A. The role of family influence and academic satisfaction on career decision-

	education in Kazakhstan	4, Страницы 181 - 193 DOI 10.20896/SACI.V7I4.790	<p>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. The existence of a link between the requirements for the future profession and goals in the higher education system was also confirmed in the course of study. The results obtained in the course of research make it possible to head over to a new level of substantiation of educational strategies and create prerequisites for the improvement of the efficiency of the educatory process. © 2020 Duisenova et al.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Educational strategies; Higher education; Kazakhstan; Professional development; Sociological analysis; Student motivation</p>	<p>making self-efficacy and happiness // International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health <i>Открытый доступ</i> Том 18, Выпуск 111 June 2021 Номер статьи 5919 DOI 10.3390/ijerph18115919</p> <p>Sovetkanova, D., Turgunbayeva, B., Chinibayeva, G., Aiman, B., Imansydykova, N. Innovative Methods and Technologies of Training Specialists in Postgraduate Pedagogical Education // International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning <i>Открытый доступ</i> Том 16, Выпуск 19, Страницы 109 - 123 2021 DOI 10.3991/ijet.v16i19.26041</p> <p>Kasa, R., Ait Si Mhamed, A., Ibrasheva, A., Mambetalina, D., Ivatov, S. Factors motivating the transfer of university students in Kazakhstan // Central Asian Survey 2021 DOI 10.1080/02634937.2021.1965087</p>
24.	Cultural/social media space of the digital generation	<i>Space and Culture, India</i> <i>Открытый доступ</i> Том 7, Выпуск 4, Страницы 194 - 207 2020 DOI 10.20896/SACI.V7I4.535	<p>Taking the example of Kazakhstan, this study examines the formation and analysis of the cultural media space of the digital generation. Information and communication technologies are the basis of a communicative media environment that has an internal regulated structure, which affects the socialisation of a person. The content of the cultural media space of the digital generation is formed on the basis of digital technologies and represents people's visual worldview with images, signs and symbols. The processes of transformation of society affect the young generation and the content of the media space that determines their social and ethnocultural identity. The study presents the results of working with schoolchildren and students aged 14-18 using focus groups to explore the impact of digital culture (media culture) on adolescents in Kazakhstan. Based on the interdisciplinary approach, the findings demonstrate intergenerational contradictions because of the active involvement of Kazakhstan in the global internet community. The cultural media space of Kazakhstan has been</p>	<p>Mirza, Q., Pathan, H., Khatoon, S., Hassan, A. Digital Age and Reading habits: Empirical Evidence from Pakistani Engineering University // TESOL International Journal Том 16, Выпуск 1, Страницы 210 - 231 January 8, 2021</p>

			<p>shaping the social communications of the digital generation that has grown up in a sovereign state. The theoretical concepts of P. Bourdieu, C. Mannheim and other scientists served as a methodology for this study. Based on the interdisciplinary approach, the findings demonstrate intergenerational contradictions because of the active involvement of Kazakhstan in the global internet community. The findings also unravel that the transformation of the value orientations of adolescents is influenced by the factors of geographical location and ethnicity. © 2020 Saparova et al.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Communications; Digital generation; Kazakhstan; Media space; Social platform</p>	
25.	Teaching Communication Strategies to Students with Communication Disabilities	<p><i>Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment</i> Открытый доступ Том 9, Выпуск 3, Страницы 329 - 335 2021 DOI 10.6000/2292-2598.2021.09.03.9</p>	<p>Many communication scholars and researchers agree that students with oral communication disabilities should be trained to be effective communicators. Effective communication strategies need to be taught to those students to improve their communication skills. They further agree that if students are not taught effective communication strategies, they will rely on the strategies that do not work well, such as borrowing from language and avoidance strategies. Therefore, the author developed a way for teaching communication strategies to students with oral communication disabilities. The challenge of actively involving students with communication disorders in the formal education systems prompted this desktop study on some of the challenges and problems associated with students with communication disorders in the classroom. This paper examines the relationship between communication disorders and learning from a very basic and simplified perspective. The intention is not to get deep into the jargon of disability studies but to assist teachers in understanding students with communication disorders so that they also actively engage them in their teaching approaches. As such, the paper does not claim to be a professional and expert point of reference. It is derived from and built on a simple desktop literature study and document analysis. The paper's thrust is to ensure that students with communication disorders are fully and actively involved in their classroom learning activities. It says that teaching and learning are two sides of the same coin. We thus conclude that when people talk about teachers' effectiveness, they are talking about actual student learning. © 2021 Lifescience Global</p>	

			<p>Ключевые слова автора communication; communication disabilities; strategies; students; Teaching</p>	
26.	<p>Professional educational training of french linguistics teachers in Kazakhstan and France</p>	<p><i>XLinguaeОткрытый доступ</i>Том 13, Выпуск 1, Страницы 86 – 94 2020 DOI 10.18355/XL.2020.13.01.07</p>	<p>Under the conditions of dynamic changes in Kazakhstan society and the modernization of the education system as a resource for these changes, i.e. the transition to a multi-level higher education, the problem of the quality of professional training of teachers is of particular importance. It defines the prospects for the development of education as an integral part of the culture of humanity and society as a whole. Successful professional activities of a modern teacher require a high level of competence, including in matters of professional behavior. From this point of view, the professional training of future teachers, which refers to the purposeful and controlled process of preparing the subject for the implementation of normative behavior in professional activities, becomes highly relevant. One of the urgent directions in studying foreign experience is the study of the theory and practice of teacher training in Western European countries, especially in France, and trying to apply some new effective ways in the Kazakhstan education system. The relevance of this problem is obvious because no matter what modernization takes place in the educational system, they all ultimately go to the teacher, whose level of professional training directly determines the state and prospects of the development of education in any country. The experience of teacher training in France, where reforming the system of pedagogical education is one of the priority areas of state policy, is entirely in tune with many contemporary problems of education. In the process of its development, the French system of teacher training has already solved the problems facing pedagogical education today: the development of state standards for teacher education, the search for effective ways to select applicants for pedagogical specialties, the modernization of the content of professional-pedagogical training, or the development and application of modern technologies in training. Hence the urgent need to analyze the current state of teacher education in France, to identify methods and forms of teacher training, as well as development prospects, provided, of course, their adequate and critical reflection is maintained. It is necessary to mention that this issue is being reviewed only from the side of vocational training but the comparative analysis between European and Kazakhstani systems has not been done in the aspect</p>	<p>1) Zholdasbekova, S.A., Karataev, G.S., Baybolov, K.S., Uzakbaeva, S.A., Yskak, A.I. Professional Training of Future Teachers for The Implementation of Interdisciplinary Educational Integration in Profile Training // Review of International Geographical Education OnlineТом 11, Выпуск 5, Страницы 410 - 421March 2021 DOI 10.48047/rigeo.11.05.42</p> <p>2) Rapikova, S., Oralkanova, I., Amanova, A., Kosherbayeva, A., Jumazhanova, G. Formation Of Readiness of Future Teachers- Psychologists for The Organization of Psych diagnostic Activity // Review of International Geographical Education OnlineТом 11, Выпуск 5, Страницы 402 - 409March 2021 DOI 10.48047/rigeo.11.05.41</p> <p>3) Absatova, M., Dzhanbubekova, M., Baubek, S., Gulnara, Y., Gaulmir, S. Study of the level of professional selfdetermination of students in grade 9 // Review of International Geographical Education OnlineТом 11, Выпуск 5, Страницы 429 - 438March 2021 DOI 10.48047/rigeo.11.05.44</p> <p>4) Hrydzhuk, O., Struhanets, L., Struhanets, Y. Information technologies in language education during the COVID-19 pandemic // DOI 10.18355/XL.2021.14.01.16</p> <p>5) Laura, S., Saya, B., Saule, A., Magripa, I., Ulzharkyn, A. Psychological Diagnosis of Master Students' Personal, Professional Development in the Context of Modern Education // Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment<i>Открытый доступ</i>Том 8, Выпуск 4, Страницы 784 - 7902020 DOI 10.6000/2292-2598.2020.08.04.22</p>

			<p>of its application to our system in the process of future specialist's competence formation. The purpose of this research is to explain and prove the necessity of education in the general system of education, and more specifically, in the area of professional education training of linguistic teachers. Since it concerns all teachers it does not matter which subject they teach and what language they are teaching, our topic pertains to the realm of general education (pedagogy). Furthermore, in teaching pedagogy to linguistic teachers we should pay attention to how to use the general methodology when applied in language teaching. © 2020, Slovenska Vzdelavacia Obstaravacia. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора France; French linguistics; Kazakhstan; Professional; Teachers; Training</p>	
27.	Determining professional mobility levels of secondary school teachers	<p><i>International Journal of Cognitive Research in Science, Engineering and Education</i> Открытый доступ Том 8, Выпуск 3, Страницы 39 - 45 2020 DOI 10.23947/2334-8496-2020-8-3-39-45</p>	<p>Education has a great share in the development of a country. Countries that invest in education are developing in all respects. There are many factors that affect education, but the most important of them is the teacher. Because other factors affecting education do not make sense without a teacher. The better the teachers are trained, the more appropriate the working conditions, the better the quality of education, and thus the establishment of a modern, peaceful country. This study aims to determine professional mobility levels of secondary school teachers. Mixed research method was used in the study. A total number of 146 teachers including 60 teachers in the control group and 86 in the experimental group participated in the study. Results confirmed the effectiveness of activities to update students' pedagogical experiences as a necessary step in the development of professional pedagogical mobility. Results are discussed with relevant literature and recommendations for further research and practices are provided. © 2020, Association for the Development of Science, Engineering and Education. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Mixed research; Professional mobility; Secondary school teachers</p>	<p>Makarova, E.A., Makarova, E.L., Egorova, I.A. <u>International student exchange management as factor of educational services development</u> // <i>International Journal of Cognitive Research in Science, Engineering and Education</i> Открытый доступ Том 9, Выпуск 1, Страницы 75 – 90 2021 DOI 10.23947/2334-8496-2021-9-1-75-90</p>
28.	Teachers' readiness to use ICT in the conditions of inclusive education	<p><i>E3S Web of Conferences</i> Открытый доступ Том 25820 Май 2021 Номер статьи 07021 DOI</p>	<p>This article focuses on the formation of future pre-school teachers' readiness to use the information and communication technologies (ICT) in the conditions of inclusive education and their training at universities. Authors justify the necessary of formation students' capability in modern ICT area. In the article, using of the ICT in the conditions of inclusive education for the eldest pre-school children</p>	

		10.1051/e3sconf/202125807021	is identified based on the theoretical analysis of scientific literature. The article shows survey results about identifying the main reasons of the obstacles of implementation ICTs in the educational process of pre-school organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The structural and content model "Formation students' professional competence of ICT using in inclusive environment" was presented. This article was written under project number 0805340 "The development of a computer-educational program "Alemdy Tanu" for the adaptation of pre-school children to school in the conditions of inclusive education" supported by National Scientific Council. © The Authors, published by EDP Sciences, 2021.	
29.	Informatization of teaching based on interdisciplinary connections of robotics with other subjects	<i>E3S Web of Conferences</i> Открытый доступ Том 258 20 Май 2021 Номер статьи 10002 DOI 10.1051/e3sconf/202125810002	In this work, the results of a study regarding the methodological aspects of organizing training courses in robotics in a school educational process are presented. In the course of the study, an analysis of the problem was carried out and the conditions for the effective implementation of teaching robotics to students of a comprehensive school based on developing educational technologies, integration processes and interdisciplinary communications were identified. The process of development of the cognitive interests of students in robotics was investigated in one of the specialized lyceum of the Capital city of Kazakhstan. Based on the results of the study, the theoretical foundations of the process under study are summarized, the prerequisites for updating the problem are established, and the scientific and methodological aspects of teaching robotics in the conditions of the school educational process are considered. The results obtained are of theoretical and practical importance for modern education, the implementation of the leading ideas of educational informatization. © The Authors, published by EDP Sciences, 2021.	
30.	The problem of research and prevention of bullying in the school environment: Analytical and practical aspects	<i>E3S Web of Conferences</i> Открытый доступ Том 2104 December 2020 Номер статьи 16023 DOI 10.1051/e3sconf/202021016023	The article considers the problem of studying and preventing, and also presents the results of the authors' practical experience - an express study to identify bullying in schools in Almaty. An analysis of the experience of foreign countries in preventing bullying shows that many of their programs are aimed at attracting all members of the teaching staff. The authors substantiate the fact that most programs do not take into account the potential "internal" resources of potential victims of bullying. The purpose of this study is an analytical study and practical justification of the problem of bullying in the school environment based on rapid research in teenage high schools. Some general characteristics typical of	

			<p>children at risk of bullying were noted on the basis of the results of Diagnostic methods: high level of anxiety, emotional lability, emotional volitional instability, timidity, low self-esteem, inadequate level of claims, low concentration of attention, avoidance - as the main strategy to overcome conflict situations. A "risk group" was identified based on the results of diagnostics and emotional development programs "World of Emotions" and trainings to develop skills to combat bullying, and "potential victims of bullying" were conducted with this risk group. The results showed positive dynamics, which confirmed the assumption that students need to develop skills to combat bullying - skills to combat bullying, such as: emotional stability, stability, poise, willpower, mental strength and so on. © The Authors, published by EDP Sciences, 2020.</p>	
31.	Model of enhancing reflexive competence of the pre-service FL teachers in universities	<p><i>Asian ESP Journal</i> Том 17, Выпуск 2, Страницы 20 - 461 February 2021</p>	<p>The purpose of the study is to solve the actual pedagogical theory and practice question of enhancing the reflexive competence of pre-service foreign language teachers in the process of professional training. The article analyses and reveals the content of the main structural components of the reflexive competence of a pre-service foreign language teacher. These components are analytical, operational, and personal. The article substantiates the conditions of their development in the educational process of a pedagogical university. Organizational conditions, methods, and strategies of enhancing the reflexive competence of pre-service foreign language teachers are considered. On the basis of the study, the authors present the results and analysis of the questionnaire to identify the formation of the reflexive competence of pre-service foreign language teachers. The author offers scientifically grounded conclusions and recommendations on the organization of the process of enhancing the reflexive competence of pre-service foreign language teachers. © 2021 Asian EFL Journal Press. All rights reserved.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Component; Foreign language teacher; Formation; Professional activity; Reflexive competence; Reflexive environment; Structural and content model</p>	
32.	Socio-cultural implication in the development of educational institutions	<p><i>Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment</i> Открытый</p>	<p>Objective: The purpose of the paper is to determine the specifics of the modern process of democratisation of the educational environment in Kazakhstan through the analysis of the implicative development of subject-to-subject interactions in educational</p>	

	of Kazakhstan: Interdisciplinary research	<i>доступ</i> Том 8, Выпуск 3, Страницы 327 - 3352020 DOI 10.6000/2292-2598.2020.08.03.9	institutions of the country. Background: The implication of traditionalism, patriarchy (collectivism), and individualism in the modern culture of Kazakhstani society form the basis for the development of a special, paternalistic type of subject-to-subject interactions in educational institutions of Kazakhstan. The specific nature of this type of interaction is in the preservation of students' value-and-role views about teacher's functions in the educational process. Method: The study used a comparative method, conducted a questionnaire survey among students and schoolchildren with special educational needs, an expert survey of teachers, as well as in-depth interviews of schoolchildren and teachers at the second stage. Results: Based on the results of empirical studies, proposals are being developed on the conceptualisation of the development of the educational environment in the Kazakh school and on the further development of subject-to-subject relations in higher educational institutions. Democratisation of the educational process as a world trend necessitates considering local specific peculiarities when modernising the educational process in societies with a predominance of collectivist values. Conclusion: The authors, analysing the results of studies on the formation of an individual's subjectivity in various types of societies, having identified implicative relationships in the socio-cultural development of Kazakhstan, conclude that a new institutional significance of education is necessary as a fundamental factor in the overtaking modernisation of Kazakhstan. © 2020 Lifescience Global. Ключевые слова автора Democratisation of education; Mentality; Social identity; Subject-to-subject interaction; Subjectification of an individual	
33.	Issues of type 2 diabetes disease effective treatment in Kazakhstan	<i>Journal of Pharmacy and Nutrition Sciences</i> Том 10, Выпуск 3, Страницы 116 - 1221 May 2020 DOI 10.29169/1927-5951.2020.10.03.5	In his address to the people, the First President of our country, emphasized the need to introduce innovative methods of treating socially significant diseases. Among these diseases, diabetes holds a special position. More than 14,000 new cases of diabetes mellitus are officially detected annually in Kazakhstan. The real picture of the disease is difficult to compare with these data. This review discusses the prevalence of type 2 diabetes among the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and the causing factors such as age, race, genetic predisposition (OR = 3), obesity, glucose level and total cholesterol etc. It was found that the main complications and concomitant diseases of diabetes in residents of different regions are polyneuropathy-22.4%, diabetic retinopathy-14%, diabetic foot	

			<p>syndrome-13.6%, arterial hypertension-13.6% and coronary heart disease (CHD)-14.4%. Only 1.8% of the population is diagnosed with type 2 diabetes, latent manifestations of type 2 diabetes mellitus, one in four people in Kazakhstan can be sick, 38% of adults aged 20-79 suffer from prediabetes, and 8.2% with diabetes. It is believed that by 2030 in Kazakhstan, there may be about a million patients with diabetes. Diabetes mellitus, in accordance with the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the health of the people and the health care system" belongs to the category of socially significant diseases. Therefore, the study of type 2 diabetes is one of the urgent problems of the public health in Kazakhstan. © 2020 Ablaihanova et al.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора Cardiovascular system; Coronary artery disease; Insulin resistance; Obesity; Overweight; Type 2 diabetes mellitus</p>	
Кафедра религиоведения и культурологии				
34.	The ontological characteristics of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	DOI: 10.21659/rupkatha.v12n1.15 General Arts and Humanities - 49	<p>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.</p> <p>Author keywords: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; Matter; Monotheism; Mormons; Movement; Neo-Christianity; Ontological categories; Ontological doctrine; Religious denominations; Spirit</p>	<p>Altayeva, N.S., Zatov, K.A., Bishmanov, K.M., Bagasharov, K., Nurzat, M.</p> <p>The ontological characteristics of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints // Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities. Volume 12, Issue 1, January 2020, Номер статьи v12n115 DOI: 10.21659/rupkatha.v12n1.15</p>
35.	Religious conversion through the eyes of women on the example of the religious situation in Kazakhstan	DOI: March 2002 Vol (tuiasi.ro) IF=0.49 Religious Studies – 95 % History and Philosophy of Science – 69 %	<p>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</p>	<p>Kabidenova, Z.D., Zhapekova, G.K., Utebaeva, D.S., Amirkulova, Z.A., Mussina, D.R.</p> <p>Religious conversion through the eyes of women on the example of the religious situation in Kazakhstan // European Journal of Science and Theology Volume 16, Issue 2, April 2020, Pages 27-37</p>

			<p>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.</p> <p>Author keywords: Central Asia; Christianity; Islam; Religious identity; Women</p>	DOI: March 2002 Vol (tuiasi.ro)
36.	Atheism and Cultural Security Policies in Yesevi Territory: Islamic Policy of Soviet Administration in Kazakhstan between 1920-1940	DOI: https://hbvdergisi.hacibayram.edu.tr/index.php/TKHBVD/article/view/2674 IF= 0.110 General Arts and Humanities - 56	<p>Kazak Türkleri, VIII. yüzyıldan itibaren bozkırda İslam’ın kabulü ve şariat değerlerinin tatbikiyle dinî ve sosyal yaşantılarını zenginleştirmişlerdir. Kazaklar arasında Ahmet Yesevi ile başlatılan Sünnî kökenli, sûfî 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 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 duygularını dikkatle</p>	<p>Ainura Kurmanaliyeva, Sultanmurat Abzhlov, Bakhytzhan Saparov Atheism and Cultural Security Policies in Yesevi Territory: Islamic Policy of Soviet Administration in Kazakhstan between 1920-1940 // Turk Kulturu ve Hacı Bektas Veli - Arastirma Dergisi. Issue 94, June 2020. – 171-190 pp. DOI: https://hbvdergisi.hacibayram.edu.tr/index.php/TKHBVD/article/view/2674</p>

			<p>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>	
37.	Religious extremism in Kazakhstan: Threats of spreading and means of opposition	<p>DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.4.12 (IF=0,166, Political Science and International Relations – 70 %)</p>	<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 countries. 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.</p> <p>This article presents the aspects related to the religious environment and threats of religious extremism in Kazakhstan and outlines feasible solutions.</p> <p>Keywords: religious extremism, terrorism, non-traditional religious cults.</p>	<p>Begalinova, K., Ashilova, M., Begalinov, A. Religious extremism in Kazakhstan: Threats of spreading and means of opposition // Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2020, 21(4), стр. 124–131 DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.4.12</p>
38.	The main reasons for the revival of Islam in independent Kazakhstan	<p>DOI: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12ZbiPsNV</p>	<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</p>	<p>Sarsembayev, R.M., Rysbekova, S.S., Assanova, S.S., Yesbolova, M., Manasova, A.S. The main reasons for the revival of Islam in independent</p>

		<p>hYnNLITgcrbyRLd5dzL5yVzY IF= 0.181 Cultural Studies - 29</p>	<p>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. Keywords: Islam, religion in Kazakhstan, religious identity, pluralism.</p>	<p>Kazakhstan // International Journal of Criminology and Sociology. Volume 9, 31 December 2020, Pages 3225-3235 DOI: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12ZbiPsNVhYnNLITgcrbyRLd5dzL5yVzY</p>
39.	<p>Essence and typology of intellect in al-farabi’s epistemology</p>	<p>DOI: https://doi.org/10.12995/bilig.9504 IF=0.120 Arts and Humanities General Arts and Humanities – 53 Social Sciences General Social Sciences - 21</p>	<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. Keywords Ontology, epistemology, cognition, human intellect, cosmology.</p>	<p>Altaev, Z., Massalimova, A., Tuleubekov, A., Doskozhanova, A. Essence and typology of intellect in al-farabi’s epistemology Farabi’nin Epistemolojisiindeki Aklın Özü ve Tipolojisi // Bilig, 2020, 95, crp. 79–95. DOI: https://doi.org/10.12995/bilig.9504</p>

40.	The mosque in post-soviet central Asia: Sacral and spiritual contexts	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.09 (IF=0,166, Political Science and International Relations – 70 %)	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. Keywords: mosque, post-Soviet space, secularity, mosque-related discourse and narratives, religious consciousness, national revival, religious identity.	Zhuzev, M., Seitakhmetova, N., Bektenova, M., Zhandossova, S. The mosque in post-soviet central Asia: Sacral and spiritual contexts // Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2020. 21(3), c. 94-108 DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.09
41.	Aruaqtar: Specific features of the Kazakh cult of ancestors	DOI: 10.46469/MQ.2021.61.3.14 IF = 0.205 Anthropology – 58 Arts and Humanities (miscellaneous) - 37	The cult of ancestors (<i>aruiaqtar</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>aruiaqtar</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>Aruiaqtar</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>aruiaqtar</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>aruiaqtar</i> cult. Their analysis shows the connection of the concept of <i>aruiaqtar</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.	Kulumzhanov, N., Zholdubaeva, A., Abzhalov, S., Sapargaliyeva, S., Almukhanov, S. Aruaqtar: Specific features of the Kazakh cult of ancestors // Mankind Quarterly. Volume 61, Issue 3, March 2021, Pages 626-640 DOI: 10.46469/MQ.2021.61.3.14

42.	Shamanism, Globalisation and Religion in the Contemporary Art of Said Atabekov and the Kazakh Art Collective Kyzyl Tractor	DOI: 10.3390/rel12050300 IF= Religious Studies - 83	<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 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.</p> <p>Key words: Contemporary art; Kazakhstan; Kyzyl Tractor; Said Atabekov; Shamanism; Sufism; Tengrism</p>	<p>Emina Yessekeyeva Eric Venbrux Shamanism, Globalisation and Religion in the Contemporary Art of Said Atabekov and the Kazakh Art Collective Kyzyl Tractor // Religions 2021, 12(5), 300; DOI: 10.3390/rel12050300</p>
43.	Religion as a Dominant Logic for Entrepreneurial Activities: Theorizing the Dynamics in and Around 'We'd Meat Burger, Kazakhstan'	DOI: 10.1177/22779779211036507 IF=0.148 Management of Technology and Innovation - 16 Business and International Management - 15	<p>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.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора</p>	<p>Amanbayev, Y., Aljanova, N., Mirzaliyeva, S., Ghosh, A. Religion as a Dominant Logic for Entrepreneurial Activities: Theorizing the Dynamics in and Around 'We'd Meat Burger, Kazakhstan' // South Asian Journal of Business and Management Cases, 2021, P.1-16. DOI: 10.1177/22779779211036507</p>

			Case study research; Central Asia; entrepreneurship; family business; process study; religion	
44.	Overcoming Gender Stereotypes in the Process of Social Development and Getting Higher Education in Digital Environment	DOI: 10.3991/ijet.v16i12.19005 IF=0.454 Education - 74 General Engineering - 66	<p>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 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>	<p>Abdulina, N., Abisheva, A., Movchun, V., Lobuteva, A., Lobuteva, L. Overcoming Gender Stereotypes in the Process of Social Development and Getting Higher Education in Digital Environment // International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning, 2021. 16(12), c. 36-50 DOI: 10.3991/ijet.v16i12.19005</p>
45.	Islamic revival in Kazakhstan: State policy	DOI: 10.37178/ca-c.21.3.014 IF=0.166	It is widely known that Islamic revival is behind numerous national security threats, religious tension and political challenges. This is confirmed by the fact that practically all terrorist acts are committed	<p>Sarsembayev, R., Aitymbetov, N., Tleubayev, S., Aldiyarova, Z. Islamic revival in Kazakhstan: State policy //</p>

		<p>Political Science and International Relations - 40</p>	<p>by extremist and terrorist groups, which reproduce and execute specific projects of Islamic revival, the Islamic Caliphate being one of the pertinent examples. Fully aware of the threats rooted in the radical and extremist ideas of Islamic revival, the state has no choice but an active and determined opposition. In the 2005-2020, Kazakhstan adopted several normative legal program documents and took certain organizational measures to improve the regulation of the religious situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Many of these laws and organizational measures, however, stirred up heated discussions: the opposition insisted that the state should secularize the society, securitize Islam, etc. Much has been said about the efficiency of opposition to radical and extremist models of Islamic revival. Together, this creates a varied and even contradictory background for the state policy related to Islamic revival and calls for closer attention to the situation unfolding among the Muslims of Kazakhstan. We are already in the third decade of the 21st century, an important stage at which the religious and political environment created by Islamic revival and the relations between the state and confessions should be assessed. In this article, we analyze the state policy in the context of Islamic revival and offer its conceptual analysis as a multifaceted phenomenon. A modernist trend, which often prevails, is developing along with the fundamentalist trend within the framework of the Islamic revival. Accordingly, the authors argue that state policy is not directed against the Islamic revival as such and does not aim for the securitization of Islam or the secularization of society; on the contrary, it seeks to preserve the historically formed recontextualized Islam, which is rooted in the fundamentals of Islam and is simultaneously consistent with modernization and national heritage. In the concluding part of the article the authors touch upon a scholarly discussion of whether state policy of opposing the extremist Islamic revival models is efficient and to which extent. Our discussion and conclusions are supported by sociological data on the religious situation in the Muslim community, obtained through comparison of the religiosity level and the extent of people's respect for the country's authorities.</p> <p>Ключевые слова автора: Contextualization of Islam; Islam in kazakhstan; Politicization of islam; Religious situation; Securitization of islam</p>	<p>Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 22(3), стр. 168–180 DOI: 10.37178/ca-c.21.3.014</p>
46.	Female religiosity in post-secular society:	DOI: 10.37178/ca-c.21.2.15	Today, religious renaissance across the post-Soviet space has moved into the center of academic attention mainly because post-	Female religiosity in post-secular society: Islam in Kazakhstan

	Islam in Kazakhstan	IF=0.166 Political Science and International Relations - 40	Soviet countries have found themselves at the crest of religious awareness in the form of revived traditional religions. In Kazakhstan, this process has taken the form of Islamic revival, the religion of the autochthonous population, which lived in the territory of the contemporary state. According to many authors, the family is the main religious socialization institution: mothers as its main agents play the key role in raising the younger generation. This means that female religiosity requires close attention and detailed studies. With this aim in view, we carried out an online opinion poll among women 18 years and older in all regions of Kazakhstan to identify the interconnection between religious practices and involvement in religious life, on the one hand, and confessional self-identity, on the other, as well as the role of demographic statistical data (age, in particular) in shaping religious consciousness. We paid a lot of attention to the correlation between the degree of religiosity and the presence of Islamic dogmas in everyday life. Our studies brought us to a conclusion that the faithful generally tend to overestimate the extent of their religiosity. This means that the majority of our respondents can be described as conventional believers whose knowledge of the main Islamic dogmas is weak and who do not observe religious practices. Religious holidays and fasting are the two most frequently observed practices; praying and religious clothes are the two frequently avoided practices. Their performance requires a lot of time and the need to change appearance and lifestyle. Ключевые слова автора: Confessional (self)identity; Female religiosity; Religious consciousness; Religious identity; Religious practices; Religious socialization	Bolysbayeva, A., Bolysbayeva, A., Zaton, K., Tutinova, N. // Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 22(2), стр. 174–188 DOI: 10.37178/ca-c.21.2.15
Кафедра социологии и социальной работы				
47.	Sociological analysis of educational strategies in the system of higher education in Kazakhstan.	doi:10.20896/SACI.V7I4.790 SJR: Sociology and political science - Q3	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	Duisenova, S. M., Kylyshbaeva, B. N., Avsydykova, K. A., & Ishanov, Y. K. (2020). Sociological analysis of educational strategies in the system of higher education in kazakhstan. <i>Space and Culture, India</i> , 7(4), 181-193. doi:10.20896/SACI.V7I4.790

			<p>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. The existence of a link between the requirements for the future profession and goals in the higher education system was also confirmed in the course of study. The results obtained in the course of research make it possible to head over to a new level of substantiation of educational strategies and create prerequisites for the improvement of the efficiency of the educatory process.</p>	
48.	<p>Mental health disorder among children: Social adaptation and rehabilitation.</p>	<p>doi:10.1080/10911359.2020.1811824 SJR: Social sciences- Q2</p>	<p>Children, as the least adapted and protected part of society with insufficient experience, are dependent on adults. The lack of formation of biopsychosocial structures of a child's personality due to age characteristics makes them vulnerable to various kinds of effects, including unfavorable ones. The influence of the social environment, other people can delay or stimulate the development of the child, worsen his/her well-being or contribute to the formation of complex social behavior. However, there are forms of mental illness that are present in children from the first years of life, it is sort of a state of mind, the predominant feature that is the departure from social reality, life within itself. It is autism as one of the forms of mental developmental disorders in children from an early age. 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 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. The relation of the immediate social environment, that are parents, relatives, acquaintances, friends on the autistic child, methods, and ways of influence in general, is mediated with the level of development of society, its cultural values. The study uses systemic, interdisciplinary and factor analysis, intervention and observation methods. Social, pedagogical, psychological, and medical approaches to the study of the disease show the complex</p>	<p>Amirbekova, G., & Abdikerova, G. (2021). Mental health disorder among children: Social adaptation and rehabilitation. <i>Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment</i>, 31(5), 661-672. doi:10.1080/10911359.2020.1811824</p>

			<p>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). Among the factors affecting autism was social disadvantage, as in areas where the poor lived, the disease was much higher than in well-off areas. Overcoming difficulties and effective rehabilitation depends on creating a favorable environment for autistic people, taking into account the characteristics of the disease, using intervention technology, especially for the development of their communicative abilities.</p>	
49.	<p>Innovation processes in Kazakhstan: Development factors</p>	<p>doi:10.1186/s13731-021-00183-3 SJR: Sociology and political science – Q2</p>	<p>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. Moreover, today, the economy of the country can successfully compete in the market on the basis of the continuous improvement of goods and services produced as well as the development of new directions. It is also obvious that the development of new products, implementation of innovations and new measures are key performance indicators at both the macro and microeconomic levels. In this sense, an innovative way of socio-economic development of the country is becoming an urgent problem for Kazakhstan. 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.</p>	<p>Sadyrova, M., Yusupov, K., & Imanbekova, B. (2021). Innovation processes in kazakhstan: Development factors. <i>Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship</i>, 10(1) doi:10.1186/s13731-021-00183-3</p>
50.	<p>Prospects for economic cooperation in central asia.</p>	<p>doi:10.37178/ca-c.21.3.08 SJR: Political science and international relations - Q3</p>	<p>This research article examines the state and prospects of economic cooperation among the countries of Central Asia (CA). As history would have it, economic cooperation within the CA region was previously limited, and investments in Central Asia were mainly concentrated in the mining sector of the economy. Demographic</p>	<p>Mukhtarova, K., Makasheva, K., Kenzhebaeva, Z., & Sadyrova, M. (2021). Prospects for economic cooperation in central asia. <i>Central Asia and the Caucasus</i>, 22(3), 94-108. doi:10.37178/ca-c.21.3.08</p>

			<p>and economic trends in the region have led to an expansion of the internal market; most Central Asian states have implemented wide-ranging reforms, which have improved the overall investment climate; and the CA states have stepped up the development of multilateral trade and economic relations, laying the groundwork for broader cooperation. The article also covers recent problems related to the economic situation in the region. For example, the current situation associated with COVID-19 has had an impact on economic relations between the CA countries. In the view of international experts, this crisis has not provided any new reasons for integration in the region. The quarantine measures taken in various Central Asian countries have had a negative effect on their foreign trade and thus on intra-regional trade and economic cooperation in general. The authors also examine other problems, such as those caused by the CA countries' economic dependence on other countries, namely their dependence on imports from outside the region. These problems also affect the prospects of economic cooperation in Central Asia. All countries, including those rich in natural resources, want to produce and export finished goods with high value added. The production of high value added products and services enables a country to earn more revenue and reduce its dependence on primary commodity exports. The Central Asian countries are no exception. But for many reasons their finished products are often insufficiently competitive in countries outside the region. Despite the existence of economic problems connected with the need to improve the economic aspects of cooperation, there is a clear trend towards diversification of the economy of the CA countries caused by a desire to develop various specializations. These include agricultural processing, production of consumer goods for the population, development of the service sector, and other areas. Thus, the choice of a new model for the development of multilateral relations and the emerging trend towards economic growth in the region have made it possible to lay the foundation for long-term cooperation among the Central Asian states.</p>	
51.	Digital economy: Information technology and trends in tourism.	doi:10.1051/e3sconf/202015904029	This study provides an overview of the state of tourism development over the past twenty years in the field of information technology. It is argued that the knowledge created over the past two decades can be characterized as two distinct epochs - digitalization, which reflected a common understanding of how	Suyunchaliyeva, M., Shedenova, N., Kazbekov, B., & Akhmetkaliyeva, S. (2020). Digital economy: Information technology and trends in tourism. Paper presented at the <i>E3S Web of Conferences</i> , ,

			<p>technology has changed our society and economy, and innovation, which implies the introduction and use of new technologies to develop the industry. Knowledge development in each of these periods, the authors describe the technological environment, the dominant paradigm, major research issues, and influential disciplines and research approaches. In particular, we recognize the transfer of our view of research in the field of information technology in tourism from a predominantly marketing tool for knowledge creation due to new technological conditions such as a smartphone, unmanned aerial vehicle, wearable devices, new connectivity and large volumes of data. Finally, this study discusses possible challenges and our current views on the relationship between information technology and tourism.</p>	<p>159 doi:10.1051/e3sconf/202015904029 Retrieved from www.scopus.com</p>
52.6	Religiosity of the urban community in kazakhstan.	doi:10.22363/2313-2272-2020-20-2-323-332 SJR: Social sciences - Q2	<p>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 analysis of changes in religiosity shows that in the post-Soviet space, there is a clear tendency of the transition from atheistic attitudes to the religious revival. In the contemporary Kazakhstan society, a complex model of religious identity develops — it combines ideals and norms of religious consciousness with ideas of spirituality and national revival, but the confession values can often only be of an external, declarative nature. According to different studies, in Kazakhstan, the share of believers following religious practices increases. The question is whether people really observe religious rites and traditions and follow religious regulations. The article summarizes the results of the study conducted by the Center for the Study of Public Opinion to assess the religiosity of the Almaty urban community. The survey showed that the share of people who identify themselves as a part of some confession is significant; however, this is not a direct indicator of the increase in the number of true believers seeking to actively follow all religious rules and practices. 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.</p>	<p>Alimbekova, G. T., Shabdenova, A. B., & Lifanova, T. Y. (2020). Religiosity of the urban community in kazakhstan. <i>RUDN Journal of Sociology</i>, 20(2), 323-332.</p>

53. 9	The role of higher education in reproduction of social inequality in the labor market of Kazakhstan.	doi:10.31992/0869-3617-2021-30-3-114-127 SJR: Sociology and political sciences - Q2	The author analyzes how the modern education system contributes to the formation of socio-economically determined choice of higher education, where the latter includes a decision on continue studying, choosing a university and specialty. The functioning of the higher education system is analyzed in the context of the interconnections of education, the labor market and family resources, which reflect the movement of human capital and current trends in social mobility in Central Asia, as exemplified by Kazakhstan. 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.	Shnarbekova, M. K. (2021). 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] <i>Vyshee Obrazovanie v Rossii</i> , 30(3), 114-127. doi:10.31992/0869-3617-2021-30-3-114-127
Кафедра общей и прикладной психологии				
54.	Resources and competencies as major determinants of university models 4.0	DOI: 0.1051/e3sconf/202015909001 (Q4)	The article considers the concept of resources and competences in the context of the transition of universities to a new generation model - University 4.0. Based on an analysis of the historical variability of university models, it is justified that resources and competencies act as the main determinants of the 4.0 university model in the modern realities of higher education. The analysis of sources claims that the movement from University 1.0 to University 4.0 increases the level of transition of talent and knowledge. In this way, the authors reach to the concept of resources, as supra-competent determinants of the growth of the university. Based on the analysis of the global challenges of the modern world, the need to distinguish the spiritual mission of universities as important actors in the development of modern society is justified. Is presented the model of the University of the Fourth Generation, developed by Al-Farabi KazNU.	Madaliyeva, Z., Kassen, G., Sadykova, N., Baimoldina, L., Zakaryanova, S. Resources and competencies as major determinants of university models 4.0 // E3S Web of Conferences, 2020, 159, 09001 DOI: 0.1051/e3sconf/202015909001
55.	The human impact in the	DOI:	Issues of negative impact of digital processes on society in general	Suroedova, E., Madaliyeva, Z., Kassen,

	age of digital transformation	0.1051/e3sconf/202125807091 (Q4)	and on people in particular are considered as well as problems of influence of network communications, virtual space, digitalization of education, formation of digital culture on personality. It is argued that in emerging digital society devalued the phenomenon of knowledge in the traditional sense, value and significant in practical terms, is not the possession of knowledge per se, but the ability to buy it, isolate of tremendous information resource, and at a certain time and at scale. There is an analysis and generalization of the transformations generated by the "age of the figure" and affecting humans. The category of "person in his social ipostasis" is chosen for scientific analysis, which allows to better understand the essence of the ongoing transformations, and, most importantly - their social and psychological consequences. The analysis found that the radical transformation of human existence has led to changes both in human psychophysics and in his cognitive, mental, communicative, axiological spheres.	G., Sadykova, N. The human impact in the age of digital transformation // E3S Web of Conferences, 2021, 258, 07091 DOI: 0.1051/e3sconf/202125807091
56.	Features of Self-Esteem of a Modern Teenager	DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-1467.90	Socio-economic changes in modern society have a significant impact on the formation of the personality of the future generation and the level of their socio-psychological adaptation. This occurs in adolescence, characterized by contraindications. Adolescence includes such complex changes as the formation of self-awareness and behavior, self-esteem and the development of an independent, independent system of self-esteem and self-esteem. Such conditions provided the basis for a broad discussion of evaluation at this stage of development. At the same time, along with various psychological and social factors, self-esteem contributes to the normal implementation of the socialization of the child and the norms of social behavior. The article reveals the essence of the concept of "self-esteem" of psychological characteristics of a modern teenager in the personal development of a modern teenager, forms a structural model of self-esteem on the basis of this theoretical knowledge and defines the characteristics of self-esteem of adolescents in modern conditions of training and education. On its basis, the features of self-assessment of students in grades 7-10. It is also important to apply this scientific work to improve the interaction and understanding of adolescents in the family and to train teachers working with adolescents.	Zhubanazarova, NS; Madaliyeva, ZB; (...); Sailinova, KK. FEATURES OF SELF-ESTEEM OF A MODERN TEENAGER // BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN May-jun 2020, (3), pp.235-243 DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-1467.90
57.0	Research of personality preparedness for sports performance in young		The problem of personality readiness for the sports activity has been studied less than needed. Development of personality readiness for sports performance in young footballers goes	Kim, A., Zvezdin, A., Rogaleva, L., Fitina, L., Bannikov, S. Research of personality preparedness for sports

	footballers		spontaneously in the beginners and the coaches practically do not control this process that is evidenced by the fact of large departure of young athletes already at the stage of initial training. The purpose of research was to study the indicators of readiness of young footballers to sport activity and to determine the conditions of their formation in the process of psychological-pedagogical work of coach. The following criteria of personality preparedness of young footballers have been recognized: inner motivation for football playing; conscious revealing of the personality traits, which provide success in football playing; ability to adequately evaluate own possibilities and ambition for their development. At the ascertaining experiment it has been revealed that personal indicators of readiness to sport activities at young footballers are not sufficiently developed. In relation to this we have developed a model of psychological-pedagogical work of coaches on forming the personality readiness of young footballers aged 8-10 years old to football trainings. Results of research proved increase of internal motivation, adequate self-esteem and development of reflection at young athletes during the experiment.	performance in young footballers // Revista de Psicologia del Deporte, 2020, 29(2), стр. 185–192
58. 6	Study of family system characteristics in co-dependent women	DOI: 10.12740/APP/119384 (Q4)	This article presents the results of an experimental study of co-dependence as a socio-psychological phenomenon. The study is aimed at analyzing the personality characteristics of co-dependent people. A general hypothesis is the assumption that co-dependence as a form of family relationships has a sustainable effect on the personality characteristics of co-dependent people. The main experimental base was the “Codo Amanat” Rehabilitation Center in Astana and the “Senim” Rehabilitation Center in Almaty. The study involved 110 addicts' mothers living in Astana and Almaty. The article describes in detail the course of the study, consisting of three steps, starting with an interview and a diagnostic study. The findings show that co-dependence is quite a stable and common state among addicts' mothers, and its severity affects the characteristics of the family system. Women with a very high degree of co-dependence experience despair, powerlessness and disbelief in their own abilities due to the exhaustion of all means and resources. At the same time, women with a high degree of co-dependence are more alienated from society, vulnerable to criticism and have a pronounced sense of guilt for addicts' family problems.	Saimaganbetova, O., Syrgakbaeva, A., Zhantikeyev, S., ...Nurbekova, Z., Zhanazarova, Z. study of family system characteristics in co-dependent women // Archives of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, 2020, 22(3), стр. 79–88 DOI: 10.12740/APP/119384
59. 7	Religious preferences of student youth on the	(IF=0.389; Q1)	This paper presents the results of a study of the religious preferences of student youth on the example of the Republic of	Aimaganbetova, O., Rysbekova, S., Adilova, E., ...Syrgakbaeva, A., Ungarbaeva, S.

	example of the Republic of Kazakhstan		<p>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, 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.</p>	<p>Religious preferences of student youth on the example of the Republic of Kazakhstan // European Journal of Science and Theology, 2020, 16(2), стр. 61–70</p>
60. 8	Value orientations of modern Kazakhstanis	DOI: 10.2174/1874350102114010150 (Q3)	<p>Background & Objective: Values are a good indicator for tracking social and individual changes due to historical, social and personal events. Therefore, it is important to explore the values of modern Kazakhstanis and determine the dialectical relationship of integrity, stability, and dynamics in the invariance of the system of value orientations during socio-economic, political, religious, aesthetic, and cultural-historical changes in post-Soviet society. Comprehending the problem of transformation and transmission of values will allow us to consider the underlying psychological processes influencing the formation of personal values. This research aimed to study the value orientations of modern Kazakhstanis of the post-Soviet period in the context of gender and age factors. Methods: The study involved 305 respondents, of</p>	<p>Adilova, E., Aimaganbetova, O., Kassymova, L., ...Ryskulova, M., Sagnayeva, T. Value orientations of modern Kazakhstanis // Open Psychology Journal, 2021, 14(1), стр. 150–162 DOI: 10.2174/1874350102114010150</p>

			<p>which 192 were women and 113 were men, while the age of 202 respondents ranged from 18 to 25 years, and that of 103 respondents ranged from 50 to 65 years. For the study of value orientations, the “Modified Questionnaire of Values” (PVQ-R) by S. Schwartz was used. Results: In the system of value orientations of Kazakhstanis, an internal conflict can be traced between personal and social focus, and between self-determination and self-affirmation. Two generations are differentiated by the following values: the value of Achievement, Social complexity, and Control of fate. The two sexes are differentiated by values such as Social cynicism, Control of fate, Stimulation, Personal Security, Modesty, Universalism-Tolerance, Benevolence-Care and Benevolence-Sense of duty. Conclusion: Despite the late deep transformations of Kazakhstani society, the value orientations of modern Kazakhstanis tend to preserve the basic value component, which is a mechanism of transferring the stable elements of the value system of a highly collective culture from generation to generation. The value orientations of Kazakhstani people of both young and older generations are realized through mechanisms of growth and development, and self-defense.</p>	
61.3	Some questions study of deflation processes and sand transport in the drained bottom of the aral sea	DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-170X.140 (Q3)	<p>The article discusses the results of the study of sandy deserts, which allowed us to obtain and reveal a number of important laws and mechanisms of formation, formation, movement and development of Aeolian landforms. The establishment of these patterns helps to solve a number of practical tasks to combat sand drifts in the sandy desert of various objects. In connection with the prospects for the development of this territory, it is very important to know the direction and intensity of the development of these processes. The obtained data on the mechanism and structure of the entire air-soil flow, starting from the moment of its formation, i.e. in the blowing zone, and ending with the transfer and deposition of soil particles by wind in the accumulation zone, make it possible to increase the level of scientific validity of the rational use of soil resources, as well as to take timely measures to protect the environment.</p>	<p>Kurbaniyazov, A.K., Berdibayeva, S.K., Mamutov, N.K., ...Kosnazarov, K.A., Sagindykova, E.U. Some questions study of deflation processes and sand transport in the drained bottom of the aral sea // News of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Series of Geology and Technical Sciences, 2020, 6(444), срр. 134–144 DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-170X.140</p>
62.4	Underground mosques of mangystau as the objects of religious tourism	DOI: 10.30892/gtg.34105-616 (Q2)	<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,</p>	<p>Koshim, A.G., Sergeyeva, A.M., Saparov, K.T., Berdibayeva, S.K., Assylbekova, A.A. Underground mosques of mangystau as the objects of religious tourism // Geojournal of Tourism and Geosites, 2021, 34(1), срр. 33–41 DOI:</p>

			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.	10.30892/gtg.34105-616
63. 6	PSYCHOLOGICAL NATURE OF THE ART OF AITYS	DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518- 1467.999	<p>The main purpose of present research was to investigate the psychological nature of Kazakh Aityts and it's impact to personal development, ethnocultural values and other skills of Kazakh young People, which required by modern market world. Also the opportunity of creating the communicative and interactive model of creative process of Aityts is considered.</p> <p>According to the results of the present research there are considered that the Aityts is a joint dialogical creative cognitive activity, which psychological structure has communicative-interactive nature and depends on Kazakh ethnic picture of the world. Aityts as a kind of folklore has a change trends.</p> <p>Process of communication in the Kazakh ethnos has it's features. Aityts isn't result and a victory of one person during competition, since Aityts is result of joint creativity of listeners and poets, because they are representatives of the same ethnos. With the influence of an Aityts uniform ethnic integrity of the Kazakh people is created. During an Aityts there is a co-authorship, empathy of the same problems and conditions of the people.</p> <p>Aityts introduces novelty and according to the contents it leads to particular change in human minds In the intellectual sphere of young people there are the development and flexibility, resourcefulness. In this regard, one more function of Aityts in the process of communication is the development of critical thinking of youth, and also a new creative position in a communication process.</p>	<p>Berdibayeva, SK; Syrgakbayeva, AS; (...); Garber, A PSYCHOLOGICAL NATURE OF THE ART OF AITYS // BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN Jan-feb 2020 (1) , pp.235-241 DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-1467.999</p>
64. 7	RESEARCH OF INFLUENCE OF ETHNOPSICHOLOGI	DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518- 1467.89	Intellect and ethnic values are formulated as adaptation to the environment. Intellectual development and ethnic views of children are closely interconnected, and this conclusion is mathematically	<p>Berdibayeva, SK; Syrgakbayeva, AS; (...); Reschke, K RESEARCH OF INFLUENCE OF</p>

	CAL CONCEPTS ON INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT		<p>proven in our experimental section. Intellectual indicators, based on development of ethnocultural values, are the basis of our research.</p> <p>As a result of studying the interrelations of intellectual development and ethnic views in children, it was shown that there are differences in motivation of behavior and human actions based on ethnocultural features.</p> <p>The purpose of the research: study of the relationship between intellectual development and ethnic views and their impact on the personal development of children.</p> <p>Research hypothesis: Ethnopsychological ideas have a positive effect on intellectual development.</p> <p>During the study, it was revealed that ethnic views of subjects of different ethnic groups positively influences the development of both intellectual and personal development of children.</p> <p>In the psychological science of Kazakhstan for the first time it has been determined that the interrelation of intellectual development and ethnic views positively affects the development of personality.</p> <p>Ethnocultural values are very close to ethnic consciousness and can be the basis of intellectual development.</p> <p>At the present stage of modern ethnic revival, special attention is paid to ethnicity. It was revealed that at an early age, respect for its features, knowledge of other ethnocultural values of people are the basis for intellectual and personal development.</p>	<p>ETHNOPSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS ON INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT // BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN May-jun 2020 (3) , pp.225-234 DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-1467.89</p>
65.2	Optimising well-being and learning through participatory processes and practices: An international comparative analysis of ten groundwork case-studies in schools	DOI: 10.14658/pupj-ijse-2020-1-11 (Q3)	<p>The paper presents a theory of participation in systems of learning that emerges from our evidence gathered through partnerships between schools and the academy. The theory identifies young people need to endorse common principles of participation to include and respect all. Educational leaders' evidence informed intervention strategies can positively impact young people's inclusive and respectful participation in the action-research. The theory of participation conceptualises young people's need for opportunities to pursue their ambitions and interests. Leaders' intervention strategies may develop young people's participation in attaining target examination outcomes to achieve their ambitions. We then develop the theory of participation regarding young people pursuing independent interests and ambitions in association with the other, to enable them to be drivers of social change. To do this they need to understand their future identity as potential consumers, employees, employers, and entrepreneurs with Small and Medium</p>	<p>Taysum, A., Arar, K., Chopra, P., ...Yelbayeva, Z., McGuinness, S.J. Optimising well-being and learning through participatory processes and practices: An international comparative analysis of ten groundwork case-studies in schools // Italian Journal of Sociology of Education, 2020, 12(1), стр. 182–210 DOI: 10.14658/pupj-ijse-2020-1-11</p>

			Enterprises (SME) that challenge public corporations in a variety of ways. We theorise how young people are well situated to build capacity in Europe and globally using the social media networks they have already developed. Our evidence identified five participation principals of inclusion, respect, trust in the search for truth, constructive cross-cultural critique of alternative world views to arrive at a shared multicultural world view, and the generation of new knowledge to enable the re-imagining of new futures where young people are drivers of social change. From these principals we developed a theory of practice and four global standards as guidelines. First, a commitment to inclusionary partnerships and communities of practice. Second, distributed autonomy across stakeholders in the institution characterized by respect for individuals' associated rights and responsibilities. Third, constructive cross-cultural criticism underpinned by trust in a search for truth, using different group's constructed identity schema's to develop a shared multicultural world view. Fourth, the generation of new knowledge through structures and mechanisms to optimize participation.	
66.3	Modern trends of involving Kazakhstan' schoolchildren and teachers in school management	DOI: 10.14658/pupj-ijse-2020-1-10 (Q3)	The results of secondary education reforms are directly linked with the participation of ordinary teachers and schoolchildren in school self-governance. The aim of the research is to determine the degree of schoolchildren and teacher involvement in the school decision-making process, as well as to identify reasons and factors behind the current situation. For this purpose, the reforms of contemporary school system of Kazakhstan have been analysed in this paper, as well as the history of school self-governance system in the soviet period and early independence period, which features a body of Kazakhstani research in management of learning environment in schools. Kazakhstan is approaching the 30th anniversary of its independence. All these 30 years have been characterized by the active reforms of the education system. How are teachers and schoolchildren involved into educational management? A survey has been conducted with the participation of schoolchildren and teachers of general education schools of Almaty city (60 schoolchildren and 60 teachers), as well as in-depth interviews with 4 schoolchildren and 4 teachers. Questionnaires have been prepared in cooperation with the group of international scholars and have been adopted to Kazakhstani schools. Despite the fact that 88% of students say they love their school, more than half reveal weak	Mynbayeva, A., Yelbayeva, Z. Modern trends of involving Kazakhstan' schoolchildren and teachers in school management // Italian Journal of Sociology of Education, 2020, 12(1), стр. 164–181 DOI: 10.14658/pupj-ijse-2020-1-10

			<p>motivation and preparation to participation in school management. Both analysis of the theoretical sources and practical study confirm the need for school self-management reforms to increase the participation of both teachers and students. One of the main reasons for this situation, in our opinion, is the lack of professional training of teachers to activate students to school self-management. The group intends to continue the study. The participation of ordinary teachers in management decision making at the level of school, of district, and of city requires further analysis.</p>	
67. 7	MORAL POSITIONS OF YOUTH ON THE BASIS OF SPIRITUAL-PATRIOTIC UPBRINGING		<p>Nowadays we observe loss of traditional Kazakhstan patriotic consciousness in our society. Patriotism is more increasing to regenerate into nationalism. Indifference, individualism, egoism, cynicism, disrespectful attitude to the state and social institutes, and unmotivated aggression were widely adopted in public consciousness. The paper describes research results of a complex and multifaceted phenomenon - the fundamentals of national education and upbringing of younger generations. It is revealed that the idea of multiculturalism in upbringing is currently recognized as untenable. That is why, Europe and other countries of the world, again, turned to the basics of traditional upbringing, where religions continue to hold their place like a moral tuning fork. The article presents some results of the theoretical analysis concerning the state of moral and spiritual development possessed by young people of our country. The obtained results of the investigation show the urgent necessity of radical changes in the sphere of young people breeding. The authors put forward the theoretically grounded outcome for changing the situation. The authors see success in the treated sphere in diverting educators' attention to the achievements of the pedagogic logistics. Materials of the article can be useful to teachers of schools, teachers of institutions of higher professional education, and for students and graduate students of pedagogical specialties of higher education institutions.</p>	<p>Nurmakhanbetov, A; Nurpeisso, N; (...); Kuralbayeva, A MORAL POSITIONS OF YOUTH ON THE BASIS OF SPIRITUAL-PATRIOTIC UPBRINGING // JOURNAL OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR RESEARCH 20194 (1) , pp.140-147</p>
68. 8	Current problems of modern organization of career guidance for students with special educational needs at university	DOI: 10.6000/2292-2598.2020.08.01.11 (Q3)	<p>The article deals with the organization of career guidance for individuals with special educational needs in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This paper considers the professional orientation of young people with disabilities based on the theoretical analysis of the current state of career guidance organization. The authors pay special attention to the problem of effective career guidance activities, which largely depend on the comprehensive and consistent nature of these activities and involve all the aspects of</p>	<p>Nurgul, T., Shynar, U., Smatova, K.B, ...Nazirash, Z., Baktykyzy, T.N. Current problems of modern organization of career guidance for students with special educational needs at university // Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment, 2020, 8(1), стр. 1–7 DOI:</p>

			the educational process.	10.6000/2292-2598.2020.08.01.11
69.0	The Analysis of the Meaning of the Person's Internal World as a Basis of Self-Efficacy in the Educational System	DOI: 10.1051/e3sconf/202015909012 (Q4)	The formation of the subject of the education system is inextricably linked with factors of self-knowledge and self-awareness that includes the knowledge of one's own inner world. The inner world was associated with mental processes, conscious and unconscious factors, feelings and emotions, semantic reality. In recent years, in connection with the understanding of a person as a collective phenomenon, the inner world begins to be perceived as a representation of significant others. In particular, in psychoanalysis it is the representation of parents, in individual psychology it is siblings, in analytical psychology it is a multitude of personalities, up to the first man, that determine the formation of subjectivity. Based on this, we define the inner world not just as a semantic reality, but a reality for the production of meanings, provided by the cooperation of all the intimate personalities represented in one person, with whom she/he interacts directly and indirectly. Based on this, we propose a semantic analysis of the inner world, which involves the identification of a system of significant personalities, the subjective reflection of their values and actions, the study and rethinking of positive and negative influences that ensure the formation of new meanings.	Tashimova, F., Rizulla, A., Ibrayeva, G., Abdullina, G., Nurumov, B. The Analysis of the Meaning of the Person's Internal World as a Basis of Self-Efficacy in the Educational System // E3S Web of Conferences, 2020, 159, 09012 DOI: 10.1051/e3sconf/202015909012

70. 1	A Meta-Analysis on the Impact of Gamification over Students' Motivation	DOI: 10.6000/2292-2598.2021.09.04.9	Controversy surrounds the effectiveness of educational gamification on learners' motivation to study. Prior papers attempting to summarize the available empirical evidence on the topic encompass too many additional domains like the academic performance so that the motivational point is discentrated. Hence, the current meta-analysis aimed to synthesize research findings limited to the clearly stated impact of gamification on higher education students' academic motivation. Results from random effects proportion meta-analysis applied to seven relevant studies with a total of 368 students showed a pooled proportion of 29.68%. In other words, game design elements incorporated into the learning activities were significantly motivating for only about one-third of participants. The assumption of homogeneity was violated for certain reasons. As part of the discussion, previous scholars' efforts to identify moderating factors of successful gamification were overviewed, and their practicality was questioned. It is concluded that the issue of whether educational gamification can amplify students' learning motivation remains an area for further research. © 2021 Mamekova et al.; Licensee Lifescience Global. This is an open access article licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/) which permits unrestricted, non-commercial use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the work is properly cited.	Mamekova A.T.; Toxanbayeva N.K.; Naubaeva K.T.; Ongarbayeva S.S.; Akhmediyeva K.N. A Meta-Analysis on the Impact of Gamification over Students' Motivation // <i>Journal of Intellectual Disability - Diagnosis and Treatment</i> Открытый доступ Том 9, Выпуск 4, Страницы 417 - 4222021 DOI: 10.6000/2292-2598.2021.09.04.9
71. 4	Behavioral risk factors for suicide among adolescent schoolchildren	DOI: 10.17051/ilkonline.2020.644567 (Q3)	The studies devoted to suicide risk factors are of importance because they define the transition from intent and conflict to the realization of the intention in the form of a suicidal act. In this study, three groups of people undergo a survey on the behavioral factors for suicide risk and findings are presented alongside interpretation. The survey shows that the suicidal situation is considered the most serious by the third group (the adolescents), as evidenced by the absence of low scores among the given suicidal factors. At the same time, respondents in all three groups believe that drugs and substance abuse have the greatest influence on the formation of suicidal behavior in adolescents. Thus, the suicidal situation among the adolescent population is unfavorable and requires the adoption of urgent measures to improve it. The study provides recommendations for reducing behavioral risk factors for suicide among adolescent schoolchildren.	Kassen, G., Kudaibergenova, A., Mukasheva, A., Yertargynkyzy, D., Moldassan, K. Behavioral risk factors for suicide among adolescent schoolchildren // <i>Elementary Education Online</i> , 2020, 19(1), стр. 66–77 DOI: 10.17051/ilkonline.2020.644567

72. 5	The problem of research and prevention of bullying in the school environment: Analytical and practical aspects	DOI: 10.1051/e3sconf/202021016023 (Q4)	The article considers the problem of studying and preventing, and also presents the results of the authors' practical experience - an express study to identify bullying in schools in Almaty. An analysis of the experience of foreign countries in preventing bullying shows that many of their programs are aimed at attracting all members of the teaching staff. The authors substantiate the fact that most programs do not take into account the potential "internal" resources of potential victims of bullying. The purpose of this study is an analytical study and practical justification of the problem of bullying in the school environment based on rapid research in teenage high schools. Some general characteristics typical of children at risk of bullying were noted on the basis of the results of Diagnostic methods: high level of anxiety, emotional lability, emotional volitional instability, timidity, low self-esteem, inadequate level of claims, low concentration of attention, avoidance - as the main strategy to overcome conflict situations. A "risk group" was identified based on the results of diagnostics and emotional development programs "World of Emotions" and trainings to develop skills to combat bullying, and "potential victims of bullying" were conducted with this risk group. The results showed positive dynamics, which confirmed the assumption that students need to develop skills to combat bullying - skills to combat bullying, such as: emotional stability, stability, poise, willpower, mental strength and so on	Magauova, A., Kassen, G., Iskakova, A., Yermekova, Z., Seiitkazy, P. The problem of research and prevention of bullying in the school environment: Analytical and practical aspects // E3S Web of Conferences, 2020, 210, 16023 DOI: 10.1051/e3sconf/202021016023
73. 6	Mobile and Web-Based Support in Overcoming Behavioral Difficulties of Adolescents	DOI: 10.3991/ijet.v16i04.18577 (Q3)	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 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	Kassen, G., Kudaibergenova, A., Mukasheva, A., Yertargynkyzy, D., Moldassan, K. Mobile and Web-Based Support in Overcoming Behavioral Difficulties of Adolescents // International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning, 2021, 16(4), стр. 69–81 DOI: 10.3991/ijet.v16i04.18577

			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.	
74.9	The relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder, trauma centrality, interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity among students in Kazakhstan: a Latent Class Analysis	DOI: 10.1080/09638237.2020.1818704 (IF=4.299; Q2)	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 co-existing 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.	Man Cheung Chun, G.K. Slanbekova, Kabakova M., Kalymbetova E.K., Kudaibergenova A.Z. The relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder, trauma centrality, interpersonal sensitivity and psychiatric co-morbidity among students in Kazakhstan: a Latent Class Analysis // Journal of Mental Health, 2020. doi: 10.1080/09638237.2020.1818704. Online ahead of print.
75.0	Developing project skills in future primary school teachers within the university-based initial teacher education	DOI: 10.15293/2658-6762.2006.01 (Q3)	Introduction. The authors investigate the problem of developing programme-specific competencies in future primary school teachers using project methodology in the process of initial teacher education. The purpose of the study is to assess the level of project skills in future primary school teachers and analyze the obtained empirical data. Materials and Methods. The research was conducted	Ayapbergenova, G.S., Nurgaliyeva, S.A., Bissembayeva, N.A., Kabakova, M.P., Koyshebayev, M.N. Developing project skills in future primary school teachers within the university-based initial teacher education // Science for Education Today, 2020,

			using the method of psychological and educational experiment. The empirical data included students' essays and questionnaires. The sample consisted of students of Karaganda university named after academician E. A. Buketov and Pavlodar pedagogical university. The obtained data were interpreted and subjected to statistical analysis using the Student's t-test. Results. The authors have developed criteria and indicators for evaluating future teachers' project skills in order to experimentally interpret their project activities. The identification of students' priorities for the choice of certain types of project activities determined the validity of the questionnaire. Frequency and percentage analyses revealed the insufficient level of project skills in future primary school teachers related to the following components: (1) the motivational component of programme-specific competencies; (2) the cognitive component; (2) the reflexive component. Conclusions. The results of the research showed that students demonstrated a low level of project skills, which can significantly complicate the process of improving the quality of initial teacher training for a new type of primary schools.	10(6), стр. 7–26 DOI: 10.15293/2658-6762.2006.01
76. 1	Adaptation of the student well-being process questionnaire for Russian-speaking students of Kazakhstan	DOI: 10.1080/21683603.2020.1859420 (Q2)	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.	Umurkulova M.M., Sabirova R.Sh., Slanbekova G.K., Kabakova M.P. & Kalymbetova E.K. Adaptation of the student well-being process questionnaire for Russian-speaking students of Kazakhstan // International Journal of School & Educational Psychology. 2021. DOI: 10.1080/21683603.2020.1859420
77. 3	Major depression and brain asymmetry in a decision-making task	DOI: 10.3390/sym12122118 (IF=2.713; Q1)	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,	Kustubayeva, A., Kamzanova, A., Kudaibergenova, S., Pivkina, V., Matthews, G.

	with negative and positive feedback		<p>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 P100 and P300 amplitudes were more 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.</p>	<p>Major depression and brain asymmetry in a decision-making task with negative and positive feedback // Symmetry, 2020, 12(12), crp. 1–25, 2118 DOI: 10.3390/sym12122118</p>
78. 7	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND PERSONALITY	DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-1467.167	<p>According to the World Health Organization (WHO), depression is one of the widespread mental disorders in the world. To study the relationship between personality traits and depression is an important problem for both: diagnosis and treatment of depression. Personality traits may serve as predictors of depressive states on the one hand, and improvement or worsening of the depression treatment. Determination of the relationship between personality traits and depression is also helpful in understanding the developmental processes of mood disorders.</p> <p>Interrelations between personality characteristics and depressive states has been studied quite widely in clinical psychology and psychiatry. However, it is difficult to have certain conclusions in assessing the relationship of depressive states and personality traits, because studies were based on different methodological grounds.</p> <p>The aim of the study is to define relationship between depressive</p>	<p>Kudaibergenova, SK; Kamzanova, AT; Zholdassova M(...); Kustubaeva, AM THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND PERSONALITY Sep-oct 2020 BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN (5), pp.259-269 DOI: 10.32014/2020.2518-1467.167</p>

			<p>symptoms and personality characteristics in the first time diagnosed depressive patients on Kazakhstani sample.</p> <p>Materials and methods. Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression as a semi-structured interview (HRSD, Hamilton, 1960, Russian version of Assanovich M., 2017), Trait Meta Mood Scale (TMMS, Salovey at all, 1995, Russian version of Tolegenova A., Kustubaeva A., 2009), Big Five (BF, Digman JM, 1990; Goldberg LR, 1993, Russian version of Khromov A.B.), Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS, Watson, Clark, Tellegen, 1988, Russian version of Aspen E., 2012). All methods were translated and adapted into Russian language. Participants were 52 volunteers. The diagnosis of depressive episode (F.32) was verified in 42 people (80.8% of the sample) in accordance with the DSM criteria by a psychiatrist, in 10 people (19.2%) there were no depression or other mental disorders.</p> <p>Conclusions. Certain personality traits were associated with a risk of depressive episodes development. Results of HDRS, TMMS, BF, PANAS tests showed a statistically significant relationships between the level of depression and emotional intelligence ($p < 0.01$), and Extraversion, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness ($p < 0.05$). Differences in emotional intelligence were found in groups depending on gender and age ($p < 0.05$). However, differences are more pronounced with increase in the level of depression.</p> <p>The most often symptoms of depression presented in men were gastric symptoms, and are more pronounced ($p < 0.05$) in older participants. However, the most presented symptoms in young people were feelings of guilt, low self-esteem.</p> <p>Research results can be useful for psychological and medical assistance. It's important for the first episodes of depression, since depression may occur with simple somatic symptoms or absence of symptoms. Recommendations are to pay more attention for developing emotional intelligence during psychological trainings. Also, to maintain a balance of positive and negative emotions is a preventive measurement for the improvement depression treatment.</p>	
79.9	The involvement of persons with disabilities in lessons of adaptive sports	IF= 1.172; Q3	<p>Understanding the importance of the positive role of adaptive sports in the socialization and physical development of people with disabilities leads to the search for optimal ways of involving them in classes. The purpose of our research was to study the psychological difficulties associated with adaptive sports, and on</p>	<p>Rogaleva L., Gilyazetdinova E., Burkova A., Shtokolok V., Mamaeva I., Khon N., Aidosova Z., Fitina L. The involvement of persons with disabilities in lessons of adaptive sports // <i>Revista de Psicologia del Deporte</i> Том 29, Выпуск 2,</p>

			the basis of the data obtained, to develop a program of psychological training aimed at involving people with disabilities in adaptive sports. In total, the study involved 35 specialists in adaptive physical education, 22 people with disabilities, and 25 sportsmen engaged in adaptive sports. A survey of three groups of respondents revealed that personal factors. The second stage was focused on the development and implementation of a psychological training to involve people with disabilities into adaptive sports. The training took place in a mixed group, there were instructors, coaches athletes and non-athletes with disabilities. In the course of communication, the difficulties encountered in the exercise of adaptive sports, the positive perspectives for participation in sports, as well as the sharing of experience in integrating people into adaptive sports were discussed. Psychological training can be recommended as a means of involving people with disabilities into adaptive sports.	Страницы 201 – 206, 2020
Кафедра политологии и политических технологий				
80.	Reasons for and factors in educational migration from Kazakhstan.	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.13	<i>Using in-depth interviews and focus group discussions, the article examines the causes of educational migration from Kazakhstan. It also determines the degree of influence of economic and socio-political factors affecting the choice of the country of study and educational institution.</i>	Nasimova G., Kaplan C., Smagulov K., Kartashov K. Central Asia and the Caucasus, Volume 22, Issue 3, 2020, Pages 137-146. DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.13
81.	The impact of social media on kazakhstani youth's political behavior.	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.05	<i>Over the past decade, an extensive corpus of works has been published on the impact of social media on political behavior and youth participation. Many scholars argue that social networks stimulate the activity of youth in both online and offline political life. In Kazakhstan, the young generation actively uses social media and is constantly exposed to the political content they contain. On the one hand, social media is an indispensable platform for collective discussion and youth involvement in socio-political processes. On the other hand, due to the large amount of information on social networks, most people are not selective about the reliability of the information they receive. This study aims specifically to focus on the influence of social media Instagram, Facebook and YouTube on the political behavior of the Kazakhstani "Generation Z" (those born in the digital world). The research objectives of this work are achieved through an extensive review of relevant literature, as well as through a thorough analysis of the results of online surveys (n = 272) of young people aged 18-21</i>	Shugyla Kilybayeva, Azamat Nurshanov Central Asia and the Caucasus, Volume 21, Issue 3, 2020, Pages 46-57. DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.05

			<p><i>living in Almaty. In the context of this study, political behavior will relate to how young people use social networks to send and receive political information, and how social media shape their political views, beliefs, and political activism. The results of the study showed that political content on social networks enhances the level of political awareness and understanding of the Kazakhstani “Generation Z,” fosters a sense of belonging to its society and a desire to contribute to the country’s sustainable democratic development. At the same time, political information on social media does not sufficiently stimulate active offline participation of youth or increase their confidence in the ability to influence political leaders and the government.</i></p>	
82.	KAZAKHSTAN: NATIONAL IDENTITY IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH RUSSIA.	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.04	<p><i>The authors have traced down and analyzed the post-Soviet evolution of Kazakhstan’s national identity in the context of its relations with Russia. The process began in the Soviet-style “friendship of peoples” rhetoric that dominated the 1990s-2000s. In the 2010s, unionist nationalism of the previous decades was replaced with the national identity of Kazakhstan that demonstrated much stronger elements of Kazakh identity and much stronger reliance on national interests when dealing with Russia.</i></p>	Rustem Kadyrzhanov, Nazken Abdykaimova. Central Asia and the Caucasus, Volume 22, Issue 3, 2020, Pages 37-45 DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.3.04
83.	Tribalism in Kazakhstan: tradition reborn or social instrument.	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.4.04	<p>The authors have chosen tribalism and its role in contemporary Kazakhstan as an object of their studies. Despite the official political course aimed at comprehensive modernization of the state and society, tribalism has not yet been marginalized. The opposite is true: it is on the rise, and thus remains one of the urgent subjects of social discussions. The authors have outlined the forms in which clan relationships manifest themselves in the political and social spheres of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>An analysis of certain approaches to the studies of the country’s ethnic and social structure is conducted and comparative analysis of the evolution of clan-and-tribal relations based on the methods of political science is proposed with the aim to identify its specifics in Kazakhstan’s past and present.</p> <p>The authors have presented the results of in-depth field polls carried out in several auls (villages) in 2020 to substantiate their hypothesis of the forms which clan relationships have assumed in Kazakhstan.</p>	Shakeeva B., Shaikemelev M., Aitymbetov N. Central Asia and the Caucasus, Volume 21, Issue 4, 2020, Pages 33-41. DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.20.4.04
84.	<u>Foundations of</u> <u>secularity: Global</u> <u>experience and</u>	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.1.09	The paper examines the methodological approaches and the conceptual foundations used to assess the degree of secularity in Western political thought. The concepts of secularity and secularism	Sikhimbayeva, D., Shyngysbayev, L., Nurmoldina, I. Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 22(1), стр. 98–105 DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.1.09

	<u>kazakhstan.</u>		<p>appear and develop due to historical, social, economic and cultural specifics of each particular society, and different factors, social transformations and the changing role of religion in public space among them, revise the content of these concepts. The paper discusses two main trajectories of such changes in the correlations between religion and politics that contributed to the development of secularity models as they are known today. It offers a clear interpretation of the concepts of secularity, the secularity principle, secularism and secularization and an analysis of the main models and interpretations of secularism and the socio-political factors that affect each of the secularity models.</p> <p>The contemporary religious situation and religious politics of Kazakhstan, as well as the political experience of identifying the principles and criteria of secularity in the republic that synthesizes foreign experience and the specific features of interpretation of secularity inside the country are reflected in the paper.</p>	https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.1.09
85.	<u>Educational Mobility of Indian Students in the Context of Coronavirus: A Case Study.</u>	DOI: 10.1145/3459043.3459055	<p>A characteristic phenomenon in the life of the world community in the field of higher education development is the desire of many young people to get an education abroad. Youth educational mobility is particularly widespread in countries with a high concentration of young people in the population. Such countries include India. The reasons for studying out of state are different, but first, young men and women from India are attracted to the quality of education with the prospect of finding a decent job and staying in it after completing their studies. The article examines the scale and main country flows of young Indians. These are some developed countries that meet the requirements of young people in the educational field: the United States, Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and Germany. Young Indians are not deterred by the additional difficulties that arise with the closure of state borders, restrictions on leaving their country and entering the country of study, while realizing their aspirations to get an education abroad. Various empirical data presented in the article strongly support this conclusion. The analysis also shows that the development of educational mobility of students will be facilitated by the countries' recovery from the coronavirus crisis and ensuring the safety of their stay abroad</p>	Abzhapparova, A., Zainiyeva, L. ACM International Conference Proceeding Series, 2021, стр. 96–100 DOI: 10.1145/3459043.3459055

86.	Оккультизм в сознании горожан Казахстана	DOI: 10.31857/S013216250013752-0	Анализируется активизация иррациональных культурных тенденций (интереса к нумерологии, астрологии и т.д.) в постсоветском Казахстане. Отмечается парадокс, когда национальная модернизация спонтанно порождает ретроградные иррациональные реакции – сильный интерес к оккультизму у высокообразованных горожан. Проведенный в 2021 г. опрос в городах Казахстана (N = 475) показал, что больше половины горожан в той или иной форме верят в оккультизм, хотя среди имеющих более высокое образование это наблюдается реже. Ставится вопрос, является ли выявленный высокий уровень оккультизма в первую очередь побочным проявлением модернизации, которое можно объяснить теорией компенсации, или недоверием к определенным государственным институтам (в частности, к системе здравоохранения).	<i>Алияров Е. К., Жангужекова Д. Ж., Нуров М. М. Социологические исследования. 2021. № 9. С. 137-142 DOI: 10.31857/S013216250013752-0</i>
87.	Managing publication change at Al-Farabi Kazakh National University: a case study	DOI: 10.1007/s11192-021-04139-y	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 indicators.	<i>Renata Kudaibergenova, Sandugash Uzakbay, Asselya Makanova, Kadyrzhan Smagulov</i> September 2021 <i>Scientometrics</i> DOI: 10.1007/s11192-021-04139-y

88.	Religion in the axiological structure of kazakhstani youth	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.3.015	<p>Together with independence, the Republic of Kazakhstan reacquired its lost traditional values; religion, controlled and suppressed by the Soviet atheist ideology, being one of the most important elements along with the growing number of religious communities and associations, as well as places of public worship. Today, religiosity is on the rise, especially among the younger generation: everyday religious practices are observed by individuals or groups of people at workplaces and homes and in the course of communication. The author has analyzed the role of religion in axiological orientation and the level of religious feelings of the young people aged 18-22 on the basis of sociological poll results.</p>	Жампетова А. Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 24(3), DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.3.015
89.	Islamic revival in Kazakhstan: state policy	DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.3.014	<p>It is widely known that Islamic revival is behind numerous national security threats, religious tension and political challenges. This is confirmed by the fact that practically all terrorist acts are committed by extremist and terrorist groups, which reproduce and execute specific projects of Islamic revival, the Islamic Caliphate being one of the pertinent examples. Fully aware of the threats rooted in the radical and extremist ideas of Islamic revival, the state has no choice but an active and determined opposition. In the 2005-2020, Kazakhstan adopted several normative legal program documents and took certain organizational measures to improve the regulation of the religious situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Many of these laws and organizational measures, however, stirred up heated discussions: the opposition insisted that the state should secularize the society, securitize Islam, etc. Much has been said about the efficiency of opposition to radical and extremist models of Islamic revival. Together, this creates a varied and even contradictory background for the state policy related to Islamic revival and calls for closer attention to the situation unfolding among the Muslims of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>We are already in the third decade of the 21st century, an important stage at which the religious and political environment created by Islamic revival and the relations between the state and confessions should be assessed. In this article, we analyze the state policy in the context of Islamic revival and offer its conceptual analysis as a multifaceted phenomenon. A modernist trend, which often prevails, is developing along with the fundamentalist trend within the framework of the Islamic revival. Accordingly, the authors argue that state policy is not directed against the Islamic revival as such</p>	Ruslan SARSEMBAYEV, Nurken AITYMBETOV, Seraly TLEUBAYEV, Zhanat ALDIYAROVA Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2021, 22(3) DOI: https://doi.org/10.37178/ca-c.21.3.014

			<p>and does not aim for the securitization of Islam or the secularization of society; on the contrary, it seeks to preserve the historically formed recontextualized Islam, which is rooted in the fundamentals of Islam and is simultaneously consistent with modernization and national heritage.</p> <p>In the concluding part of the article the authors touch upon a scholarly discussion of whether state policy of opposing the extremist Islamic revival models is efficient and to which extent. Our discussion and conclusions are supported by sociological data on the religious situation in the Muslim community, obtained through comparison of the religiosity level and the extent of people's respect for the country's authorities.</p>	
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Декан факультета

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