2\textsuperscript{nd} icCSBs 2015 \textbf{January}

The Annual International Conference on Cognitive-Social, and Behavioural Sciences

\textbf{ABSTRACT BOOK}
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Dear Colleague,

We are honoured to announce the 3rd Annual International Conference on Cognitive - Social, and Behavioural Sciences (icCSBs August 2015). icCSBs offers an opportunity to researchers and academicians to earn academic points without travel expenses or securing conference grants. Our 2015 conference will consist only of Virtual Poster Presentations.

icCSBs will be held in Cyprus on 03–06 August, 2015. Accepted Posters will be exhibited in Exhibition Centre in Acapulco Resort & Convention & SPA. Researchers, academicians, students, and persons interested in the social and behavioural sciences may visit the Exhibition Centre during this period.

This conference allows researchers and academicians to share research results with colleagues throughout the world via Future Academy website. Beginning on 03 August 2015, papers will be accessible on the icCSBs website as a poster and PowerPoint file. Persons interested in a poster or PowerPoint presentation should contact the author via the author’s e-mail. icCSBs presenters will receive a certificate of presentation following the conference.

All selected papers also will be published in the European Journal of Social and Behavioural Sciences (eISSN: 2301-2218) or in the Peer Reviewed C-crcs Volume as a book chapter (eISSN: 2301-2358). You will need to revise your full text different than the European Procedia - Social and Behavioural Sciences and choose one of the options.

We invite you to participate in this year’s icCSBs and share your research findings with colleagues worldwide. As you review the posters, we encourage you to contact the authors via email to discuss their research. It is our hope that this communication and exchange of ideas will lead to future research collaborations.

We look forward to receiving your abstract submission for icCSBs August 2015.

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Future Academy®’s Multidisciplinary Conference 2015

Future Academy®’s Multidisciplinary Conference will meet in Istanbul in **13-17 October 2015**. This multidisciplinary conference also serves to celebrate the 8th anniversary of Future Academy, formerly known as Cognitive C-crcs Counseling, Research & Conference Services. Participants will attend individual conference and congress presentations as well as multidisciplinary presentations.

This conference brings together these annual events:

- **6th International Conference on Education & Educational Psychology (ICEEPSY)**
- **3rd International Congress on Clinical & Counselling Psychology (CPSYC)**
- **2nd International Conference on Business & Economics (BE-ci)**
- **2nd International Conference on International Relations & Sociology (icPSIRS)**

This multidisciplinary conference presents an opportunity for members of the several academic communities—researchers, professors, teachers, practitioners, and vendors—to gain new knowledge and skills, to interact, and to share research findings in Presentations, abstracts and complete papers, will be published in the proceedings of each conference.

Multidisciplinary Conference is organized by
The Future Academy®
Transformation the thematic content and structure of education in Czech Republic

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Problem Statement: The education as a complex of phenomena in the structure of knowledge (implicit subjective theory) and study its role and changes in the process of the professional preparation of teachers.

Research Questions: Which category is a structure of subjective concepts (implicit) theory of education and how are these categories linked to explicit concepts of education?

Purpose of the Study: The research objectives will be achieved through an interdisciplinary approach to the analysis of a defined problem. The education preconceptions (subjective implicit theories) is not often explored area in pedagogy. Curriculum, teaching methods etc., as well as competency framework of education are described. The educational aspect of teacher’s work.

Research Methods: The semantic differential, ontological analysis based on empirical data obtained through collection techniques - a projective technique, the life story method, method of verbal testimony and MCA.

Findings: Typology of dominant models of subjective theories in the meaning of way to define the basic categories and the rules of their logical or empirical structure.

Conclusions: Creating of certified empirical research methodology for examining the process of transformation of implicit theories into the general pedagogical knowledge. Creating of a diagnostic tool for the typology of implicit theories as a basis for further research.
**The Quality of working life among nurses in pediatric setting**

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**Problem Statement:** Nursing profession is high demand career, nurses usually are exposed to situations that affect their quality of working life (QoWL).

**Research Questions:** What is the level of Quality of Working Life among pediatric nurses?

**Purpose of the Study:** To measure the quality of working life among nurses in pediatric departments.

Research Methods: It’s a quantitative cross sectional study approaches to assess the quality of working life (QoWL) of nurses working in the four pediatric departments in Faro Hospital-Portugal, using Work-Related Quality of Life (WRQoL) scale.

**Findings:** Most of respondent nurses experienced low QoWL, there was no effect of studied variables on QoWL.

**Conclusions:** Nurses experienced low QoWL, nurses need more efforts and programs to achieve good QoWL. Further researches needed to find the causes of low QoWL.
Technology supported language learning

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Problem Statement: We have been witnessing the emergence of innovative IT products. These products provide a wonderful opportunity for learning languages, practically at any time and place.

Research Questions: The main research question is ‘How can technology support language learning?’.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of this paper is to investigate the use and effectiveness of the latest products such as wearable devices.

Research Methods: The adopted research method involved the use and testing of dedicated handheld language learning devices, smart phone and tablets apps and the very latest wearable devices for language learning. Various features and capabilities of these products were thoroughly investigated in learning a number of different languages.

Findings: The findings indicated that the technology can, certainly, make the learning process as productive and enjoyable as possible.

Conclusions: Hence, the latest products such as wearable glasses, multimedia player watches and innovative apps for hand-held devices can help with the learning journey.
A Heuristic model to measure nonprofit management deficiency

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Problem Statement: A mathematical technique to measure nonprofit management performance has eluded researchers for more than three decades. Traditional, analytical techniques have failed to find a solution that had broad acceptance.

Research Questions: Will heuristic methodology provide an acceptable, approximate solution to the measurement of management deficiency in a nonprofit organisation?

Purpose of the Study: Demonstrate that a heuristic methodology can be used to build a model that will measure individual management deficiency and produce an assessment of individual management strengths and weaknesses for the board members of nonprofit organisations.

Research Methods: The heuristic methodology known as simulated annealing was adopted in an attempt to build a model that will produce an acceptable, approximate solution to the measurement of individual management deficiency.

Findings: A heuristic model was built and tested and satisfactory results were obtained. The results were validated by demonstrating that there was an alignment of the results produced by the heuristic model and those obtained by an alternate method.

Conclusions: It has been established that this heuristic model will produce an acceptable, approximate solution to the measurement of management deficiency in nonprofit board members across a wide range of factors.
Role of communication experience in facial expression coding in preschool children

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Problem Statement: The aim of our research was to analyse the coding of facial expression of basic emotions by preschool children from the point of view of the humanistic-psychological approach.

Research Questions: Our empirical research is aimed to test the hypotheses that preschool children’s communication experiences with peers impact the facial expression coding accuracy.

Purpose of the Study: Based on the humanistic-psychological approach we determine accuracy of emotional expression coding not only as a correspondence between expressive codes and elaborated schemes and models of expressions, but as a result of observer’s communication experience included into different interaction practices, interaction experience of preschool children with their peers.

Research Methods: The experimenter asked preschool child to portray the following emotions: happiness, surprise, fear, and sadness. The accuracy index of children’s coding of facial expressions was scored based on the responses of children-decoders (familiar and unfamiliar children boys and girls). The collected data were computed using the methods of descriptive statistics and the method of comparison of paired samples.

Findings: There are no significant differences in coding of facial expressions of familiar and unfamiliar children, when the observer’s gender is controlled. The coding of the facial expressions of familiar boys is significantly higher than of unfamiliar ones, as well as familiar girls. There is no difference in coding of facial expression produced by familiar and unfamiliar girls.

Conclusions: Our study differs from other researches in this field by applying observer’s response, which acts both as encoder and decoder involved into interaction circle with others, as an indicator for the accuracy of facial expression coding. Summing up we received results that communication experience mostly influences the processes of coding of facial expressions in boys if compared with girls.
Integration of innovative technologies for enhancing students` motivation for their career prospects

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Problem Statement: The relevance is the use of information technologies (IT) in teaching foreign language. It is caused by insufficient analysis of the problem on using IT in the educational process.

Research Questions: Analysis of Approaches and Models on Interactive Teaching

Purpose of the Study: Foreign language is an indispensable component of professional teaching for meeting the challenges associated with students` professional activities. The basic formation of necessary background knowledge is based on using didactic models and project technologies with the help of special technological tools.

Research Methods: A survey was carried out among students of the Kazakh University with the major on “Information Systems” (Bachelors of IT).

Findings: Findings of the analysis on teaching foreign language, determination of pedagogical techniques and principles, and the use of project technologies helped the authors develop an effective teaching methodology that ensures a high level of students` mastery using English in their professional communicative processes. The proposed methodology has been tested in the “Project Management” course.

Conclusions: A reproductive model of teaching a foreign language is focused on the transfer of knowledge and training practical skills in the use of the language material in terms of direct communication. Moreover, there is a certain gap between the content of foreign language instruction and the requirements of employers to the level of the language proficiency among graduates.
Pragmalinguistic aspect of social and political texts

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**Problem Statement:** The study of pragmalinguistic specific features of social and political texts is an important, but scantily analysed direction in the contemporary linguistics.

**Research Questions:** Translation techniques of social and political texts

**Purpose of the Study:** The purpose is to analyse specific pragmalinguistic and translation features of social and political texts on the basis of the English and Russian languages.

**Research Methods:** Methods of the research are component analysis, quantitative analysis, comparative, contrastive, and translation analyses.

**Findings:** Research carried out shows the interconnection between semantics, syntax and pragmatics. The most important task for the translator is to transfer the pragmatics of the source text. This is characterized by the fact that the author of the target text should take into account structural specific features of the source text and pay a special attention to cultural differences.

**Conclusions:** Pragmalinguistic features of social and political texts were analysed in the aspect of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations of the English and Russian languages. It is analysed that during the translation process of social and political texts a great variety of passive forms of the source language is changed into the active forms of the target language.
Towards a profile definition of the educator in street-based sex work setting

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Problem Statement: The advantages of outreach have been widely documented, however little research has been done about educator’s profile in sex work setting

Research Questions: What are the social skills, theoretical and practical knowledge, attitudes and beliefs that the outreach worker should have?

Purpose of the Study: This study has two major purposes: 1) to identify the characteristics of the outreach worker 2) to understand the role of training and continuous education in this context. We aim to understand the outreach staff opinions, regarding their personal professional experience: beginner, intermediate, advanced

Research Methods: This study has adopted a descriptive and analytic qualitative methodology. Data were collected from July to October 2013, through semi-structured interviews. Interviews were conducted with the 6 members of an outreach team that provide services for street-based female prostitutes, in the city of Coimbra, Portugal. We used content analysis to analyze the data and WebQDA software

Findings: Respondents identify 2 types of skills: 1) social and personal 2) theoretical and practical. In the former we find communication skills that streamline the interpersonal relationship and in second, the know-how or expertise in diverse fields of knowledge. The less experienced reveals a lack of practical and theoretical background as handicaps, which seems to interfere with self-confidence and outreach perception

Conclusions: A good agreement is generally found between the respondents, concerning the definition of the skills required. The respondents define an ideal outreach profile and argue that the professional has to have skills at the following levels: social, personal (attitudes and believes), theoretical and practical knowledge. These data support the view that more training and continuous education are required.
Emotional intelligence and coping strategy of employees of emergency service

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Problem Statement: EI plays a major role in the most widespread types of coping strategy which helps to reduce a stress. The employees of emergency work in condition of high anxiety.

Research Questions: We investigate psychological aspects of EI and coping strategies in emergency employees everyday work.

Purpose of the Study: Emergency work is considered to be one of the most demanding occupations with significant social, physical and psychological consequences for the well-being of the emergency worker. Purpose of study is an investigation of emotional intelligence and coping strategies in emergency situations emergency employees.

Research Methods: In our study, we used the following methods: The Big Five personality test, TMMS (TraitMeta-MoodScale) questionnaire of Emotional Intelligence, "Ways of coping" questionnaire (Folkman & Lazarus). The statistical analysis is conducted with the aid of the SPSS program.

Findings: Research showed us a significant difference in coping strategies. Emergency employers tend to prefer social coping such as seeking of social support from others. Around 78.4% of participants tend to use maladaptive behavior strategies include dissociation, denial and escape. Attention on emotion (EI) has a significant level of positive correlation (r_xy=0.688**) with coping strategy denial and escape.

Conclusions: Results of the statistical analysis allowed to establish that indicators of emotional intelligence are usually positive correlated with a choice of productive coping-strategy: "positive revaluation", "self-control", "planning of a solution" and negative connected with a number of unproductive coping-strategy: "confrontation", "flight avoiding".
What makes me safe?

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Problem Statement: To investigate the effect of levels of self esteem and body image perception on frequency of condom use on female sex workers (FSWs) associated with NGOs working towards HIV/AIDS prevention.

Research Questions: Does levels of self esteem and body image perception affect frequency of condom use among female sex workers?

Purpose of the Study: Investigate the effect of levels of self esteem and body image perception on frequency of condom use as always, sometimes and never on the female sex workers who were aware of HIV prevention and had knowledge of all four modes of transmission.

Research Methods: 1308 Sex workers were contacted through purposive sampling. Out of these 1308 sex workers 1000 met the research criterion. Three groups were formed on the basis of the frequency of condom use. Each group consisted of 100 FSWs. Levels of self esteem and body image perception were measured by standardised tests. Mean and ANOVA was used for statistical analysis.

Findings: Group always using condom ($M=27.3$) had high self esteem followed by which never used condom ($M=20.4$). The lowest level of self esteem was observed for the inconsistent condom use ($M=8.26$). Body image perception of the group which always used condom ($M=26.12$) was better than the inconsistent condom use ($M=14.79$)

Conclusions: The findings are beneficial to the public health agencies for planning and implementing prevention programmes aiming psychological empowerment of sex workers. High self esteem does not always indicate safer sex. Similarly, high body self evaluation may also lead to risk taking. Therefore, to inculcate correct levels of both the factors for successful prevention programmes.
Psychological features of professional formation of the military and aviation expert

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Problem Statement: With development of independence of sovereign Kazakhstan there was a need for state safety, preservation of integrity of borders and the sovereignty. Military aviation has become an important area.

Research Questions: The main idea of military reforms is recognition of the extreme importance of a human factor, as main guarantor of positive changes in Armed forces.

Purpose of the Study: Studying of psychological features of professional formation of the military and aviation expert main objective of this research.

Research Methods: Empirical research for 2 years captured 120 people. Research was passed from 2012 to 2014 on the basis of Military institute of Forces of air defense of Aktobe of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The complex of psychological tests directed on research of space perception, memory, temperament and personal qualities of future military pilots was used.

Findings: Perspective Taking/ Spatial Orientation Test allowed us to obtain interesting data on "mirror" perception of space. 18% of answers were given in "mirror" display, that is with turn on 180 °.The impact of extraversion on social relationships has also been investigated. Extraversion positive rely on self-esteem of future military pilots.

Conclusions: Our study showed us that the choice of a military profession isn't casual, has a psycho physiological basis: depends on temperament and cerebral hemisphere domination - in military higher education institutions sanguine persons and choleric persons with domination of the left hemisphere arrive generally.
Moral intelligence, identity styles and adjustment in adolescent

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Problem Statement: Identity styles and adjustment as the criterions for predict moral intelligence in the adolescent.

Research Questions: Moral intelligence would be related positively to informational identity style, normative identity style and adjustment and adolescent with a diffuse-avoidant identity style no significant association to moral intelligence.

Purpose of the Study: This study examined the relationship between moral intelligence, adjustment and identity styles.

Research Methods: The analysis of this research was performed by using person correlation and regression analysis.

Findings: The regression analysis showed that the set of predictor variables accounted for significant variance in the dependent variable, moral intelligence (RS=0.593, p<0.00). Results indicate that the strongest predictor of moral intelligence were adjustment (B=0.85), informational (B=0.73) and normative identity styles (B=0.87). Diffuse-avoidant identity style could not serve as a predictor of moral intelligence (B=0.13).

Conclusions: There is a significant and positive relationship between moral intelligence, adjustment, informational and normative identity style. Also, there was no significant relationship between moral intelligence and diffused-avoidant identity style. There is no relationship diffused-avoidant identity style and adjustment.
Development of professional activity among future psychologists

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Problem Statement: Kazakhstan is one of the first countries among post-soviet countries who started to reform psychological education. But graduates of psychological departments don't see real opportunities for professional self-realization.

Research Questions: It actualize the problem of quality of professional training among young psychologists and initiate interest of researchers to various aspects of development of their readiness to professional activity.

Purpose of the Study: Study the main determinant defining development of readiness for professional activity among future psychologists.

Research Methods: Questionnaires: "Psychosocial potential of readiness for professional activity of the expert psychologist" "Diagnostics of professional identity of students psychologists" "An orientation on professional self-realization" "Satisfaction with the chosen profession" "Motivation of achievement of professional success" "Technique of research of temperament of the identity of students" "Technique of research of level of a psychological maturity of the personality".

Findings: The findings of the present study allowed to allocate the components of readiness of future psychologists' professional activity: psychosocial readiness for professional activity, professional identity, orientation, motivation, temperament, psychological maturity.

Conclusions: Thus, psychosocial readiness for professional activity, professional identity, an orientation on professional self-realization, professional motivation, properties of temperament and a psychological maturity are the main determinants of development of readiness for professional activity in future psychologists.
Cognitive style and gender differences in spatial abilities

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Problem Statement: Influence of cognitive styles on spatial abilities was a famous area of research. M.A. Holodnaya suggested idea about “clarity” of cognitive style features.

Research Questions: The bipolar dimension of cognitive style explains how individual is dependent on or independent from the influence of a distracting visual field.

Purpose of the Study: In our investigation we analyzed connection between FD/FI and gender in mental rotation tasks.

Research Methods: The two response variables consisted of the field dependent/independent score provided by the Group Embedded Figures Test (GEFT) and the spatial test (compass).

Findings: We analyzed 118 participants, and only 40 of them showed us typical FI and FD. A gender difference in cognitive styles wasn’t significant.

Conclusions: The important new feature of our study was the role of cognitive style in mental rotation ability. Males to spend less time and made less mistakes compare with females.
Emotional intelligence as educational resource for parents

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Problem Statement: Good parenting requires more than intellect and touches a dimension of personality that's been ignored over the past years. It involves emotion and emotional intelligence which has great consequences.

Research Questions: The research question involves an issue of Emotional intelligence as educational resource for parents, and whether it has an impact to Emotional intelligence of their children.

Purpose of the Study: Analyze the emotional intelligence in family relations and show the impact of emotional intelligence on personality of the child.

Research Methods: Research methods were used as follows: 1) EmIn questionnaire for emotional intelligence by Lusin D.V. 2) TMMS (the Trait Meta Mood Scale) for emotional intelligence 3) Rene Gille test for children emotional state 4) Subject pictures for children testing emotional attitude to norm values 5) Picture test measuring personality of children

Findings: 1) High level of emotional intelligence (EI) of mother positively correlates with the positive attitude of the child towards mother 2) Interpersonal EI and intra personal EI of parents are significantly connected with high emotionality of the child to valuable norms 4) Low clarity of parents' emotions has positive correlation with a possible conflictness tendency of the child

Conclusions: The EI level of the parents can be a predictor of emotional intelligence development in children. The understanding of the emotions and ability to control them is an important and necessary component in social life of the personality. And also these abilities play an important role in development of a self-assessment, empathy, self-controlling of the growing-up child.
Problem Statement: In Republic of Kazakhstan live more than 130 ethnoses. In this regard social and psychological research of interethnic intensity represents special relevance for the multiethnic state.

Research Questions: The category of "ethnic tensions" does not contain negative and evaluative sense, it also includes the psychological states and processes, the prevalence of different constructive focus on inter-ethnic relations.

Purpose of the Study: Research objective – to study system of the social and psychological indicators defining degree of interethnic intensity. Research was conducted on the basis of the Kazakh national university of al-Farabi.

Research Methods: We used J. Finni's technique – G. U. Soldatova "Types of ethnic identity", modified by O. H. Aymaganbetova the technique of a social distance of E. Bogardus modified by L.G. Pochebut G. U. Soldatova's an express questionnaire the "Tolerance index", and also the test for identification of type and degree of aggression of L.G. Pochebut.

Findings: In research captured 100 students · representatives of the Kazakh and Uigur ethnoses. The received results of research showed that for them domination of positive ethnic identity (56% and 56,5%), the level of ethnic indifference (20% and 24%) is high, on the third position ethnoegoism (15% and 10%) is presented. The smallest expressiveness received ethnonihilism and an etnoizolyatsionalizm.

Conclusions: Thus, results of the conducted research showed existence at representatives of the Kazakh and Uigur ethnus of a positive orientation on interethnic interaction. However it is impossible to deny existence of separate manifestations of intra group favoritism at the ethnic level, and also existence of interethnic discrimination in some representations in favor of own ethnic group.
Mental foundations of tolerance in the culture of Kazakhs

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Problem Statement: Tolerance problems in the Kazakhstan's mentality appear due society's socio-economic conditions. Low standard of living of the rural population, unemployment, corruption and crime prosperity are sources of social conflict.

Research Questions: To determine the limits of concept "mindset", therefore comparing characterization of "mindset" and "tolerance" concepts.

Purpose of the Study: Currently the arguments on culture and spirituality in their abstract - theoretical form may seem redundant, due to objective and subjective reasons. Especially dealing with Kazakhstani society’s specific problems, this objective manifests in solving the society’s spiritual.

Research Methods: Are built taking into account the laws of dialectics, which are realized in the process of sociocultural phenomena’s cognition and considered in the process of their dynamical evolution.

Findings: Mindset is a mental sphere of the subject, presented by dialectic of conscious and unconscious. In contrast to the mentality as a reality, mindset is always a mission. The last one is stipulated that unity of the conscious and the unconscious cannot be achieved automatically by a contemporary man, without some effort from the side of each individual person.

Conclusions: A holistic analysis of tolerance held, serving as a private form of social activity the base of mentality identified the essence of mentality defined as a sociocultural phenomenon similarities and differences marked between categories such as mindset, ethnic identity, tolerance the mechanism of thinking culture formation presented by cultural texts examples.
Influence of film-making on formation of mass consciousness of Kazakhstani youth

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Problem Statement: Today’s young people has all sorts of influences, film industry - is one of those factors that directly or indirectly affects the formation of the consciousness of young people.

Research Questions: As soon as Kazakhstan set goal to settle importance on world stage in social and spiritual aspects, it’s necessary to attach importance of forming of youth`s mass consciousness.

Purpose of the Study: Purpose of the study is to review the main criteria the film industry and its range of influence on mass consciousness of modern Kazakh youth. Analysis of positive and negative traits that influence social and spiritual education of young people, expressed in a modern film industry.

Research Methods: In this study, using methods such as analysis, semiotics, hermeneutics, analogy, the method of the transition from abstract to concrete, behaviorism.

Findings: Definition of the impact of the film making industry and animation on formation of today`s Kazakhstani youth. Comparing with Western, Russian and Kazakh film industries. Applying governmental social program on mental health of youth.

Conclusions: In the era of globalization, when today's young people has all sorts of influences, the film industry - is one of those factors that directly or indirectly affects the formation of the consciousness of young people.
The Principles of universal design for learning implementation in design study process

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Problem Statement: Starting their studies students have different level of perception and understanding. There is a need for an instructional framework that would allow educational programming, inclusive for all students.

Research Questions: What is diversity of students learning strategies how can be facilitated student's perception ability, expression and cooperation skills?

Purpose of the Study: Objective of the current study is to investigate pedagogical possibilities to promote design students perception abilities and reasoning skills using in learning process principles of Universal Design for Learning (UDL) in context of student’s diversity.

Research Methods: In start up phase students were tested by Santa Barbara Sense-Of- Direction Scale, Spatial Orientation Test, The Visual-Spatial/Sequential Identifier. Evaluation of design project development was carried out by student’s involvement in discussions. Presentations of ideas expression and demonstration varied according to diversity of students skills and learning strategies. In the final stage – repeated testing.

Findings: Variety in presentation of information, tasks accomplishment, types of expression and involvement in learning process, is improving the understanding of knowledge interconnection and decision making skills.

Conclusions: In order to develop student’s spatial thinking and reasoning, as well as understanding of interconnection of knowledge and decision making skills needed for problem solving in design related tasks design study process should be organized according to guidelines and principles of Universal Design for Learning (UDL).
A brief screening for personality disorders: Clinical and one nonclinical sample

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Problem Statement: Brief-screening instruments for personality disorders could potentially have great value in community and clinical settings regarding early intervention, treatment methods and other psychosocial approaches.

Research Questions: How are sensitive and useful the known brief instruments for personality disorders in identifying cases of these disorders in the community and in clinical cases.

Purpose of the Study: Knowing the extent of certain dimensions and personality disorders in community and clinical settings based on the tools sensitivity for their screens.

Research Methods: It’s a correlational study. One purposeful community sample (N=399 299 teachers of primary and secondary schools in Prishtina and 100 students of UET in Tirana) and one clinical sample (N=41 patients of one private clinic) filled out IIP-PD-25 questionnaire (Pilkonis et al. 1996). Their choice was random. All data have been analyzed by SPSS 21 and Excel 2007.

Findings: PD index screen resulted with PD probably to definite score 29.2% of community sample vs. 43.9 % of clinical sample. Age (youngest) and residence (urban) showed significant negative correlation only for community sample. We don’t found statistically significant differences regarding levels of PD screen index based on gender and between community and clinical sample.

Conclusions: Screening with the IIP-PD-25 gives the possibility to conclude a high presence of Personality Disorders in both our samples. Personality disorders often cause problems for others and are costly to society early screening, identification and treatment is highly valued public health topic to be addressed.
The continuity in the evaluation of educational results in the school-university system

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Problem Statement: The scientific-research article represents a transformation chronology of the evaluation system in the framework of credit tuition technology in Kazakhstan universities, and in K. Zhubanov ARSU, in particularly.

Research Questions: Kazakhstan scholars developed a scored transformation scale on the basis of scientific principles in the multidirectional analysis and the search of most suitable implementation form of control and evaluation.

Purpose of the Study: The scientific-research work on projecting and implementation of rating system in study-educational process is being done in Kazakhstan. Thus, the aim of the experiment is the implementation of score-rating evaluation system on the basis of person-oriented study.

Research Methods: At the beginning of the experiment a questionnaire of organization-methodical character was conducted after explanation of the experiment essence to the students and their parents.

Findings: The horizontal comparison with school system allowed us to represent results of the experimental research on the implementation of score-rating evaluation technology’s elements for schools. The experiment results show the changes in the cognitive sphere of the students, as well as in the personal conversions.

Conclusions: The rating system allows to take into account most factors of the study process. It is designed for the perfection of the study process and put high demands to the student and the teacher. The experiment results showed multi score system positively influence to the students’ progress. This system has strong motivating factor.
Al-Farabi's humanistic principles and "virtuous city"

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Problem Statement: Humanistic principles of the great scientist always attracted special attention because they are still relevant and in demand in our modern globalized world.

Research Questions: What are the basic principles of humanity?

Purpose of the Study: In our time of globalization humanistic principles should be fundamental to the people around the world, otherwise we cannot solve the global problems of mankind.

Research Methods: Survey methods, inductive and deductive methods, theoretical methods, theoretical analysis

Findings: In the work of Al-Farabi humanism has a special place, because human development is impossible without human values

Conclusions: Focusing on humanistic principles of Al-Farabi and their relevance
Relationship between social anxiety, cognitive aspects and culture tendency

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Problem Statement: The effect of social anxiety on a community sample of Saudi and British adolescents and the relationship between social phobia, cognitive aspects, quality of life, and culture tendency.

Research Questions: How does social anxiety can affect a community sample of Saudi and British adolescents on cognitive aspects, quality of life, and culture tendency?

Purpose of the Study: To investigate the level of self-reported social phobia in a community sample of Saudi and British adolescents and the relationship between social phobia, cognitive aspects, quality of life, and culture tendency.

Research Methods: This study was a school-based cross-sectional study. All scales were cross-culturally adapted by the translated and back-translated recommended method.

Findings: Result found that adolescents without social anxiety scored on quality of life and its subscales more than adolescents with social anxiety as measured by ASA-A. Saudi adolescents reported more social phobia than UK adolescents did. However, UK adolescents reported more fear of negative evaluation than Saudi adolescents did, whereas Saudi participants reported higher levels on the SAD-General.

Conclusions: As the impairment in the social phobia was reported to be quite high, professionals and teachers in educational institutions need to be aware of signs of social phobia in adolescent’s settings, so that effort can be offered to overcome the difficulties that social anxiety can cause.
Problem Statement: Communicative competences among high school students are the main factors of forming them as professionals. It relates with professionally developed knowledge, communicative and organization flexibility which is highly important.

Research Questions: The level of communicative competences during special psychological training was measured before and after intervention. During the training intervention following technics were applied: Warm-up exercises, Role games, Couple character games, Group discussion.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of the present study is to investigate the psychological features of communicative competence among high school students. The issue of professional training is not the competence of only several educational centers, but the main issue in developing high quality professionals in modern Kazakhstan.

Research Methods: In the present study we used following methods:
1. B.A. Fedorishin’s questionare defining the communicative and organizational capabilities (COC)
2. The test of communicative habits (Author: L. Mikhelson translated and adopted by Y.Z. Gilbukha)
3. Diagnostic scale of communicative social competence
4. Mathematical processing of research results.

Findings: The discriptive analysis of communicative competences was made before and after the training intervention. The communicative and oratorical abilities was increased in experimental group. In experiment group the level of dependence and aggressiveness decreased, however, the acceptability of changes was not proven statistically. By the test of communicative habits it was taken place logics, attentiveness, the decreasing of level emotional stability.

Conclusions: According to the results we can conclude that communicative competence is psychological knowledge system on professional and individual tasks and objectives, oneself and others, communicative skills, communicative strategies in social cases. Being psychologist assume us to evaluate the fundamental quality, provide the communicative knowledge, skill, qualification at psychologist’s professional job. Development of communicative competence is formed on social-perceptive skills level.
Computer modeling of cognitive processes as preventing method of addictive behavior

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Problem Statement: Much has been documented concerning addictive behavior in modern society, but it's still requires to explore the opportunities of computer modelling system as preventing method of addictive behavior of the person

Research Questions: Computer modelling pretend to fulfill the needs of addictive person and cope with his internal conflict which brings him to game addiction.

Purpose of the Study: One of the widespread types of addictive behavior is the game addiction. Full immersion in game creates effect of participation in a certain virtual reality. The purpose of this research is to investigate theoretical and practical aspects of game addiction, what type of psychological trauma occurs among game players.

Research Methods: In the present study we used content analysis and method of semantic analysis of cognitive constructs to search for the opportunities of computer modelling as preventing method in work with game addictive persons.

Findings: The findings of present study shows that virtual reality environment can be a training field of learning to cope with psychological trauma and stressful situations which causes the addictive behavior of the gamer.

Conclusions: As a result of content analysis we can conclude that the virtual reality of the addictive person recreates the stressful and traumatic situations, where the gamer can fulfill his needs and finish unfinished psychological issues. The collected data allow us to make recommendations to create special psychological game for addictive persons with the purpose of successful copying with traumatic events.
Emotional competence of parents in the process of education of the child

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Problem Statement: Behaviour models depend on emotional experience in the childhood and emotional memoirs. Emotional competence is the integrative component of personal wellbeing and emotional saturation during the process of child education.

Research Questions: Does emotional competence play essential role in family relationships?

Purpose of the Study: The purpose is to make theoretical analysis of emotional competence concept, to analyse its basic conditions and components. The investigation of emotional saturation, which appears to be one of the important factors in successful development of emotional competence of the person also reflects the direction of this paper.

Research Methods: During this study there were used complex of methods: System analysis of structured components, lexical semantical analysis, classification method.

Findings: System analysis of structured components revealed meaningful emotional competence understanding among modern psychologists. Thus, 30% of modern psychologists comprehend the emotional competence as compliance of emotions to behaviors ability to understand, estimate, control emotions (90%), Self-control and regulation of relationship (65%), reflection (55%), empathy (43%), emotional literacy (52%), emotional thinking (35%), and the emotional intelligence (92%).

Conclusions: Emotional Competence considered as a factor of successful development of the person. In I. Andreyeva, V. Druzhinin's, Yu. Gippenreyter, D. Elkonin researches the Emotional Competence level among parents has significant impact on emotional development of the child. With the deficiency of emotional contacts the process of mental development hampers and distorted.
Portfolio as a form of an assessment of preschool child' personal achievements

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Problem Statement: Now in each preschool institution in CIS countries, and in Kazakhstan there are innovative pedagogical transformations connected with introduction of new programs and technologies.

Research Questions: In 2007-2008 Academic Year Aktobe regional experiment "Technology of the Portfolio as a form of an assessment of pupils’ personal achievements in the preschool organizations" has been started.

Purpose of the Study: The purpose of research was investigation expediency of application Portfolio technology in the preschool organizations. In total 90 pupils of the preschool organizations of education took part in experiment. The objects of research are children of preschool age (4-7 years).

Research Methods: The main forms of diagnostics of personal changes of children are supervision, conversation, a subject and role-playing game, the analysis of products of activity, questionnaires and psychological tests. At selection of diagnostic tasks we proceeded from need of the accounting of features of carrying out children of preschool age.

Findings: At the beginning of the conducted research consultation "experiment in the preschool organization" we investigated teachers’ level of readiness for novelty (according to V. I. Andreyev), and also provided theoretical education. Educational work with pupils’ parents for the purpose of formation of positive relation on experiment was organized in parallel.

Conclusions: The pupil Portfolio consists of the following sections: the medical, for three years of work of experiment all postponed diseases of the child are fixed (chronic, catarrhal, etc.) frequency of child’ visit physical and anthropological data the psychological, personal and cognitive development the social the organizational.
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Al-Farabi Kazakh National University in the educational system of Kazakhstan

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Problem Statement: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University in top Universities of the world
Research Questions: How we use international experience?
Purpose of the Study: System of education at University
Research Methods: Pedagogical methods, testing methods, pedagogical experiments, researching and using methods
Findings: How rational to use international experience?
Conclusions: Bologna process is important part of our educational system
Predictors of QOL for adults with acne: The Contribution of perceived stigma

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Problem Statement: As dermatology patients complain that their psychological distress is extensive and often overlooked, it is concerning that there is a paucity of research investigating factors associated with acne-related QOL.

Research Questions: What is the predictive capacity of perceived stigma, self-rated severity, location and previous history of acne, gender, age, relationship status and education for the QOL of adult dermatology patients?

Purpose of the Study: This study aimed to compile a preliminary list of risk factors for psychosocial distress as a result of having acne in adulthood, while specifically examining the role of an under investigated variable - perceived stigma – due to the high levels of stigmatization reported by these individuals.

Research Methods: Adults with acne (N=119 mean age: M = 26.37), recruited from private dermatology offices in Athens were administered the Feelings of Stigmatization Questionnaire (FSQ Ginsburg & Link, 1989) and Acne-Specific Quality of Life Questionnaire (Acne-QoL Allison, 1996). Multiple regression analysis was conducted in order to assess the capacity of various psychosocial and demographic variables to predict acne-related QOL.

Findings: Gender, age, history of acne, self-rated severity of acne and perceived stigma emerged as significant predictors of acne-related QOL. While perceived stigma and self-rated severity of acne represented significant predictors for all three domains of acne-related quality of life (self-perception, role-social and role-emotional), the former variable made the largest contribution to the regression model.

Conclusions: This research study provides preliminary evidence that adults who feel stigmatized are at risk for experiencing a poor quality of life as a result of having acne. Potential risk factors of secondary importance, which can aid the screening of psychological distress in these individuals, may also include one’s self-rated severity of acne, age, gender and previous history of acne.