Title: Socially-Psychological Research of Religious Orientations and Preferences in Modern Kazakhstan// ICEEPSY 2016 - 7th International Conference on Education and Educational Conference. **The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences EpSBS.Volume XVI, Pages 1- 919 (November 2016)** Pages 906-913 **e-ISSN:**2357-1330

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**Open Access** Full Text [*94*](http://www.futureacademy.org.uk/files/images/upload/94_4831_final.pdf)**Abstract**This article presents the results of the socio-psychological research of religious orientations and preferences of students in Kazakhstan, one of the major states of Central Asia.Kazakhstan, where more 130 ethnic groups live all together, states religious tolerance and acceptance as one of the main internal policies. However, due to the rise of religious extremism and terrorism around the world there is a danger that religious tensions can also affect Kazakhstan. The purpose of this socio-psychological research is to study religious orientation and preference of students in a multicultural and multi-religious society. Research methods include M.Kuhn’s (1954) twenty statements test and Bogdanov’s  (2002) questionnaire of religious orientations. Intensity of religious identity is evident among 15% of representatives of Kazakh ethnic and among 5% of representatives of Russian ethnic group.  In terms of ethnic identity, it is evident among 40% of ethnic Kazakhs and only among 5% of Russians. 90% of students and 75% of Kazakh-Russian students consider themselves as believers. Thus, our socio-psychological research has shown that religious identity does not take an important place in the self-categorization of the personality of students of both national groups - Kazakh and Russian. In these circumstances, students apart from the religious factor, focus on themselves, define and update their interests in personal, professional, ethnic problems.
http://dx.doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2016.11.94