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DIFFERENTIAL PSYCHOLOGY USAGE IN APPLIED ASPECTS

Differential psychology deals to human typologies study. They are different because people can be divided in many groups, by multiple classifications. But there are such approaches or so called typological aspects which study has not only big theoretical but huge applied significance as well, which study is paid much attention in the Earth different areas, which study touches knowledge various branches particularly in Psychology, Physiology, Pedagogy, Medicine, Biology. Thus, there are typological aspects people can be divided taking into account by. What are the main of them? Age, gender, ethnic, temperament (choleric, sanguinic, phlegmatic, melancholic), interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile (dexterity, sinistrality real, unreal, hidden or forced, ambidextrism or mixed handedness, ambisinistrality), control locus (external, internal), behavioral strategies (coping, avoiding). They are studied separately or in complex.

There are such pathological conditions studied by different-branched specialists in various countries taking into account several typological aspects together. Alexithymia belongs to them. Here is the work with the combination of ethnic (Iranian patients), gender (females), age (students), interhemispherical asymmetry individual

profile (dexters and sinisters): there was no any difference between the healthy and the sick in the hemispheric dominance terms [1].

Autism spectrum disorders (ASD) also belong to such problems studied in various Earth areas, mostly in children, boys and girls, in part in Iran there was a research the conclusion of which was as follows as: ASD-suffering children possess such language skills which can be improved by appropriate therapeutic interventions which aim in turn was to improve executive functioning and its indices in the patients [2]. Special manuals and computer programs are created to help the autistic children to study (ethno-age typological aspect or two aspects combination thus ethnic and age, in Iranian children particularly for math learning as well as working memory and sustained attention development) [3]. Such complex typological approach is important and present also for such disease as breast cancer because this disease is widely spread in various countries, there should be separate investigations in men and women; thus one can speak about ethnic and gender aspects uniting or complex ethnic-gender typological aspect formation. Following works directed to emotions cognitive regulation [4] and psychological flexibility [5] in Iranian women sick in breast cancer can be good illustration of them. Adapted coping response inventories are necessary to be created. The Iranian Version established by Tarbiat Modarres University Psychology chair head, professor Maria Aguilar Vafaei with her followers assessed it with the age typological aspect in the college students [6], cancerous adult young patients [7], with gender-age aspect in parents of children sick in cancer [8].

Female depression (gender typological aspect) is studied with the ethnic one in various countries for example in Iran with transcranial direct current stimulation usage backgrounding and successful applying [9]. Pain in part chronic and multi-directional interventions including the psychological ones are the works subject in various countries in part in Iran (Karaj) [10].

Ethno-gender-age-control locus: such unity was represented in the Iranian psychologists' research on Lazarus Multimodal Theory positive influence on control locus (measured by Rotter's locus of control Questionnaire, 1966) in addicted 20-45-year-old men [11].

Coping behavioral strategy is studied together with ethnic typological aspect particularly to stress (namely job stress) in Iran [12], at anxiety in men (gender aspect) with post-traumatic stress disorders [13], in Iranian students with ethno-age aspect to come through stress conditions (the works of mentioned professor Maryam Aguilar-Vafaei dedicated to religious coping) [14], at attention-deficit disease with hyperactivity (ADHD) in children for parents living with them (in part fathers and paternal coping correspondingly) [15], with ethno-gender aspect for divorced Iranian women adjusting (also researches of respected M.E.Aguilar-Vafaei) [16], in the pregnant (work of M.Aguilar-Vafaei and her followers) [17], after labors in part by cesarean section [18] (the data received by Aguilar-Vafaei M.E. followers). Cognitive coping harmful influence on physical and psychological well-being during interparental conflicts in correlation with the children temperament (with creating the special questionnaire for Iranian children and adolescents) (there is a complex of such typological aspects as ethnic+age+temperament+behavioral strategies) was assessed by Aguilar-Vafaei M.E. and her followers [19; 20]. Other Iranian psychologists studied coping in women (3 aspects were involved in the work) concerning to divorced women for assessing the challenges, psychological support [21] and maladaptation preventing [22], particularly to come through their sexual well-being peculiarities after divorce [23]. Behavioral strategies (coping) was studied with ethno-age aspects for the children whose parents get divorced and got divorced [24] with finding out the commonalities and ethnic varieties among different countries, continents and cultures in life before, during and after divorce (in Europe, the USA, China) [25; 26]. Coping with ethno-gender aspects was assessed for Turkish women without men [27], taking into account ethnic-gender varieties for Iranian men and women after divorce [28]. Coping (behavioral strategy) plus gender-age aspect is very important for mothers of children with learning disabilities [29]. Coping in complex with ethnic aspect in various countries is taken into account for different somatic diseases for instance in India in post-coronary heart diseases patients [30].

Coping with fear and anxiety at dental setting with ethno-age aspect is in the

dentists' and psychologists' attention focus in many countries: in Ireland [31], Romania [32], the USA [33].

The Iranians created and still create different psychological inventories for female and male students (ethno-gender-age typological aspect) [34].

Handedness was assessed in Iranian 6-6,5-year-old boys and girls (thus, 4 aspects namely ethno-gender-age-interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile) relatively to intelligence and readiness to school with no valuable differences between right-left-handers boys and girls found [35]. This work results can be useful in Pedagogy and Psychology. Social and emotional intelligence was studied with 3 typological aspects taking into account in Iranian right- and left-handed students (ethnic+age+interhemispherical asymmetry individual profile index, it should be mentioned that studentshood represents separate age category): right-handed Iranian students were characteristic by higher self-awareness, social consciousness and social skills while their left-handed counterparts were characterized by necessity of social and emotional functionality growth as well as socio-emotional well-being [36].

UMSA Physiology chair studied foreign students physiological and psychological peculiarities while several typological aspects assessment in complex. For example, we dedicated our works to study the interrelations between behavioral strategies, temperament types and leading extremities in UMSA foreign students from Iran [37], Iraq [38; 39], Egypt [40; 41], Morocco [42], interrelations between control locus and behavioral strategies in Iranian medical and dental faculty students [43], personality cognitive styles in UMSA Sudanese students [44] as well as making the comparative characteristics between the students from various countries [45].

Thus, differentiated psychology belongs to sciences with big theoretical and huge applied significance. Both the theoretical and applied significance are determined by human typologies study. The second conclusion is that typological aspects study is distinguished by complex study in many cases. If only one aspect is present it will facilitate work on its assessment much. On the other hand, such a complex character should be taken into account during the researches performance.

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