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ПСИХОЛОГИИ**



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Выписка из решения Президиума Международной академии психологических наук (протокол № 10 от 5 декабря 2023г.)

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Слушали: Об организации издательских проектов в 2024 году

Постановили: В соответствии с Уставом МАПН:

1. В целях развития МАПН и интеграции психологов на Евразийском уровне организовать выпуск журнала МАПН «Вестник интегративной психологии» в марте, мае и ноябре 2024 года в Бухаре

2. Куратором выпуска назначить члена президиума, академика МАПН, доктора психологических наук, профессора Баратова Ш.Р.

Президент МАПН,

доктор психологических наук, профессор



В. В. Козлов

настойчивости и упорству, они могут преодолевать препятствия и добиваться успеха в своей работе.

Кроме того, успешные научные работники обычно обладают высоким уровнем интеллектуальной открытости. Они способны видеть проблемы с различных точек зрения, предлагать новые гипотезы и находить нестандартные решения. Интеллектуальная открытость позволяет им вносить вклад в развитие науки и достигать новых научных открытий.

В целом, понимание и учет индивидуально-психологических особенностей научных работников имеет важное значение для их успешной деятельности. Учитывая эти особенности, можно создать условия, которые способствуют развитию научного творчества и эффективности научных исследований.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF IMPROVING THE PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC COMPETENCE OF A PSYCHOLOGIST IN COURT AND INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: *This article discusses the study of the manifestation and development of factors of competence in the activities of a forensic psychologist and the improvement of its specific socio-psychological factors, the identification of components, the study of the manifestation and development of communicative, emotional and personal components of a forensic psychologist; in the development of socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists, their connection with the legal system is revealed.*

Key words: *forensic psychologist-expert, socio-psychological competence, forensic psychological examination, professional competence, competence, personality of an expert, emotional intelligence, professional activity.*

Introduction. Analysis of the human factor in many schools of psychology in the world and in our republic, their professional and socio-psychological special attention is being paid to the use of various psychological methods in the process of development.

Analyzing scientific research works on the mechanisms of improving the professional competence of psychologists in the process of court and investigation in modern psychology, we paid special attention to the theoretical interpretation of many psychological features related to the methodology of professional competence in them. Based on the analysis of several scientific literature, we can see that there are different approaches by researchers to determine the competence of a psychologist.

We can see the process of professional competence in the practice of not only social and applied psychology, but also many branches of psychology. A similar category is expressed in scientific literature, and a single scientific methodological development of a perfect level has not yet been adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of professional activity as a criterion of social-psychological efficiency as a means of competence.

Our observations on the study of the competence of the psychologist as a specialist and forensic psychologist in the process of court and investigation and the analysis of the fundamental literature related to the research problem require special attention to the views of scientists dealing with the problems of the psychologist's competence.

The professional competence of a psychologist as a specialist and court psychologist expert refers to their professional activity, which implies the ability to perform practical professional activity and professional treatment at a sufficiently high level. At the same time, the professional competence of a psychologist can be assessed by the proportionality of his professional knowledge and skills, and on the other hand, his professional position and psychological qualities.

Literature analysis and methodology. Literature review shows that There is no single approach to defining the concept of "Competence" in foreign and local pedagogical-psychological literature. The dictionary meaning of the word competence is derived from the Latin "competo" which means "I am able, I am worthy", and it means that one is aware of a certain type of activity. "Competence" is a characteristic of a person's practical ability in a sufficiently well-versed activity or field, which is manifested in human activity, as well as a characteristic that determines the formation of professional activity according to a certain system. Nevertheless, by most authors, competence is associated with the effective performance of an activity or action.

In particular, European and American researchers have studied the practical aspects of professional competence, i.e. the set of knowledge, skills and abilities that affect the environment (I.Borg, M. Muller, VILupandin) and serve to successfully complete the task (OOGonina, M. Kaplan, L. Nuguist); studied as a provider of specific actions in the activity structure (AABlaginin, G.Birkgoff), as an applicator of practical methods to cognitive processes (SPDestra, S.Dollinger) [6].

Nowadays, competence is mainly considered as human ability, then it gives an opportunity to think about different abilities and talents of a person. Here we see that there are different approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "ability".

In the process of studying the structure of competence and competence categories, several directions can be distinguished. Many authors evaluate the functional approach as promising, and they also believe that competence is manifested in professional activity, and at the same time, it is also its basis. In this case, competence is understood as a system of working resources necessary to create effective action within the specific framework of the process. The competence structure is divided into the following components: directive and executive, substantive (knowledge) and process (skills), cognitive and operational.

In the functional-genetic approach, ability is interpreted as a description of the effectiveness of functional systems that perform this or that mental process. In this case, the concepts of "competence" and "competency" reflecting the combination of

motivational, behavioral and cognitive components in the personality structure can be considered as abilities.

AlSubetto explores the concepts of competence and competence within the categories of quality, characteristic, skill. He emphasizes that the concepts of competence and competence are a complex structural and dynamic learning process, but are secondary to the categories of qualities and characteristics. This, in turn, is subject to the following general principles:

- the principle of integrity and systematicity, on which the working structure of quality is based;

- the quality of the object at the high quality level, and the external structure of the quality determines the quality of the interaction of the object or process with the external environment at the real quality level;

- the principle of the existence of a system of potential and actual external and business conflicts in the emergence and development of quality;

- the principle of reflecting the quality of various processes in the results.

General aspects of the competence problem G.M.Andreyeva, Ye.A.Abulkhanova-Slavskaya, N.S.Aulova, V.P.Bederkhanova, O.A.Bulavenko, A.A.Dunyushin, O.A.Konopkin, M.Kyarest, V.A.Labunskaya, M.D.Lapteva, A.N.Leontev, A.K.Markova, D.Myers, Ye.Researched by scientists such as S.Mikhaylova, A.V.Petrovsky, Dj.Raven, A.V.Raysev, G.M.Romansev, S.L.Rubinstein, L.G.Semushina, A.V.Khutorsky, E.F.Zeer, A.J.Yujaninova[4,6,8].

O.A.Bulavenko suggests that competence should be considered not as a characteristic feature of professional activity, but as a state of a person's persistently increased or decreased activity [7].

In our opinion, competence is manifested only in active professional activity, some stability in activity can be an obstacle to its success.

Teacher A.A.Dunyushin emphasizes that social-psychological competence of a person is the ability to apply knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for interaction with people in professional activities.

Apparently, the author of the opinion was identified by the following several comments:

- a) competence can be assessed as a description of a specific activity subject;

- b) the content of competence depends on the purpose, structure and special requirements of professional activity;

- c) competence emotional-volitional qualities, sociability of a person, intellectual potential, orientation of a person serve as the basis of competence[9].

So, based on the above analysis, we can see that one of the urgent tasks is to develop the aspects related to the professional competence of forensic psychologists and psychologists during the trial and investigation process, and it is necessary to assess the research of various aspects of their professional activity as a requirement of the present time.

It is known that the legal grounds for appointing an expert in any criminal cases, particularly psychology, requiring special knowledge and experience (competencies) are provided in Article 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As defined in paragraph 5 of Article 173 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Conditions for appointing and conducting an expert opinion), the expert opinion is "when perceiving, remembering and questioning the mental and physical state of the victim, the witness and the circumstances that are important for the case It is necessary to appoint and transfer when it is necessary to determine that they have the ability to express themselves, as well as the ability of the victim to independently protect

his rights and legal interests during the criminal proceedings. Naturally, it determines the need to evaluate mental phenomena that are the subject of psychology's research.

The legal basis for conducting forensic psychological examinations in civil court proceedings is the decision issued by the judge of the civil court. As defined in Article 84 of the Federal Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, expertise is appointed when there is a need to conduct specific research using special, in particular, psychology knowledge. This is intended.

According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Forensic Expertise" entitled "Basic Concepts", forensic expert examinations are carried out by a forensic expert on the basis of special knowledge in the field of science, technology, art or craft. It is intended to carry out and give a conclusion.

Based on the norms established for the appointment of SPE in criminal proceedings, in the study of the individual-psychological characteristics of the subject who committed a serious crime, his stable motivational-spiritual reasons, as well as the person committed it is carried out when there are difficulties or complications in the assessment of the causes of the crime, due to the fact that it is not possible to determine the legal remedy for the committed action or inaction in an appropriate manner.

The importance of SPE can also be applied in the process of resolving civil legal disputes. In order to appoint an expert in this case, any specific information related to the psychological aspects of one or the other of the parties, for example, the subject's intellectual, knowing, under the influence of delusion, deception or violence, mental pressure at the time of the transaction information about low ability may be the cause.

Thus, psychological concepts related to one or another solution of controversial issues that fall under the jurisdiction of the court for the appointment of SPE in both criminal and civil proceedings, various manifestation mechanisms of the psyche of persons undergoing criminal proceedings or participating in civil proceedings from a psychological point of view It should be noted that any specific information deemed necessary for evaluation may be the cause.

As the concept of "human factor" occupies a leading position in legal practice, the use of psychological theories and practices (experiences) relevant to the field is one of the most important tasks of today to make a fair decision and make a judgment or ruling. Unfortunately, due to the lack of a special institution or center for the organization and conduct of forensic psychological examinations, this work is carried out by professors and teachers working in the higher education system of the regions. In addition, it can be noted that the lack of a training system for forensic psychologist-experts causes various difficulties[10].

According to Clause 29 of the "Sample Regulation on the Procedure for Conducting a Forensic Expertise by the State Forensic Expertise Institution or Other Enterprise, Institution, Organization", "Expert opinion consists of three parts: introduction, examination and conclusions (final) will consist of".

The conclusion of the forensic psychological examination commission is an official written document, in which, in accordance with the Codes of Criminal Procedure and Civil Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the legal grounds and conditions for conducting a forensic psychological examination, the issues put before the expert or experts, they are The experts, as well as the conclusions of the expert commission, will be reflected. The conclusion of the forensic psychological examination shall be considered proof (evidence) in a criminal or civil case.

The conclusion of the commission of forensic psychological expertise is drawn up in a printed form signed by all the experts who conducted the expertise, and it is sealed with the seal of the institution where the forensic psychological expertise was conducted. The general term for drawing up a conclusion should not be later than 15 days after the

completion of the expert examination and the issuance of expert conclusions (including in cases where more than one conclusion was drawn up by them due to a disagreement between experts). When the expertise is carried out by the commission, one of the members of the expert commission (the secretary) is responsible for preparing the draft of the expert opinion, agreeing on its text with other members of the expert commission, and drawing up the conclusion.

The conclusion of the forensic psychological examination is formalized in the following order:

1. General part

1.1. Introduction to the conclusion.

1.2. The introductory part of the summary reflects the following:

- date and place of forensic psychological examination;
- legal basis for conducting a forensic psychological examination;
- information about the body (person) that appointed the forensic examination;
- relevant information about the forensic psychological examination commission (surname, first name, first name, education, specialization, length of service, academic degree and academic title, position held) and the organization;

- As stated in Articles 238, 240 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a forensic expert may testify falsely, disclose information from an inquiry or preliminary investigation without the permission of the investigator, investigator or prosecutor, as well as the expert's refusal to give a conclusion or this warning of prosecution for evasion of work;

- questions to be determined by an expert or an expert commission. They must be clearly expressed in the court ruling or the decision of the investigative bodies to appoint an expert.

If the questions are expressed incorrectly (not clearly, not in accordance with the accepted terms, etc.), but their meaning is understandable to the expert, the expert can express the questions according to his special knowledge. Given several questions, the expert has the right to recategorize them, state them in a sequence that ensures the order in accordance with the purpose of the investigation.

- Case materials and medical documents submitted to the expert for forensic psychological examination;

- Official information about the respondents who participated in the forensic psychological examination.

1.3. If the forensic psychological examination is being conducted additionally or repeatedly, it should be noted in the introductory part of the conclusion. In these cases, brief information about the previous expertise (expertise) - when, where and by whom it was conducted, what conclusions (conclusions) were given, the reasons for appointing this expertise are given.

1.4. If an official request for additional materials for examination by an expert (experts) was submitted during the forensic psychological examination, the introduction of the conclusion should reflect this case and the results of the consideration of the request (applications) need

2. Diagnostic measures (research) part

2.1. In the initial stage, the method of determining the biography of the respondent is used.

In this process, chronological order should be followed in determining the events related to the respondent from his birth to the present time, as well as during education, family, work, marriage, social (including criminal) life. a specific activity model is evaluated psychodiagnostically.

2.2. The inspection should reflect the following:

- information obtained from criminal or civil case materials directly describing the behavior, individual-psychological (typological) characteristics and mental state of the examinee in the period before the situation or events related to it. This examination is mainly based on the information provided by the victims, witnesses (plaintiffs, defendants) and allows determining the direction of the person being examined in place and time within the scope of the ability to understand the situation as a whole;

- basic information about the examined person's childhood, beginning of schooling, adolescence, early youth, adult life,

- stipulates the "biographical method" of examining the psychology of the examined person;

- stable personality characteristics of the investigated person's specific characteristics that apply to a person in the period before the incident;

- taking into account issues about the individual in the case that happened to him, information about the presence or absence of a mental illness of the examined person (whether he is registered in a psychiatric dispensary or not), factors that confirm or deny the solution should be justified. If the respondent has a mental disorder, it is necessary to clearly and consistently reflect the development of the disease and its course, not to generalize, but to note the specific features of the psychopathological experiences. This includes the dates of placement in psychiatric hospitals, the diagnoses of each hospitalization or outpatient psychiatric examination (including in the past outpatient or in-hospital forensic psychiatric examinations), and the person being examined during that period. it is necessary to give the characteristics of the mental state;

- in the absence of information about the examined person, it is necessary to diagnose the psychological characteristics of a person who entered into this or that social relationship in the social environment, and in this, his individual-psychological structure should be taken into account;

- experienced somatic and other diseases and their effect on the mental state;

- not only workplaces and positions held, but also, if possible, job descriptions, and the opinions of colleagues about labor activity;

- information about conviction (if any) should include a brief description of the offense committed, which is especially important if it is of the same type as the offense currently committed. Descriptions of places of deprivation of liberty, if any;

- it is necessary to thoroughly explain the legal situation under investigation.

2.3. When relying on this or that information, it is necessary to indicate its source, and when using criminal or civil cases, the serial numbers of pages and volumes must be indicated.

2.4. Experimental-psychological examination is the central part of the conclusion of the SPE, in which the mental (psychological) state of the person being examined, the picture created as a result of the examination should be clearly reflected.

It includes the following components:

- A brief analysis of the content of the interview conducted with the respondent (a verbal analysis of his experiences in relation to the inspection period);

- a description of the behavior of the person being examined during the examination, which also includes an assessment of the specific characteristics of communication (maintenance of a certain distance, level of interest, emotional indifference, etc.);

- clearly knowing the direction (orientation) in a situation of legal importance, critical approach to the happening events, emotional state in understanding the purpose of investigation;

- assessment of the situation of legal significance by the person being examined.

2.5. Experimental-psychological examination using diagnostic (diagnostic) methods.

- it is indicated what special means (methods and methodologies-methods) the examination was carried out, in which the full name of the methodology accepted in psychodiagnostics, the author of the methodology, if the methodology has been modified, the author of the modification or a reference to a scientific source must be provided . These are important for the investigator and the court to make sure that the expert research methods are complete and scientific, their validity, and that their application is correct;

- a detailed description of the work process, in which the stages, methods and means of recording the results, data obtained as a result of the use of experimental methods, interpretation of the obtained results are described;

- assessment of the cognitive capabilities of the examined person;

- diagnosis of aspects of accentuation in the behavior of the examined person.

2.6. Comparative analysis of working materials and results of experimental-psychological examination.

- Psychological analysis, taking into account the testimony of the parties (case materials), the case situation, and the experiences of the person being examined during the interview - during the "report", before and after events of legal significance, individual-psychological should be reflected (compared) in accordance with the test results;

- The results of the examination (working materials, including medical documents and experimental testing) should meet the requirements of the criteria of the phenomenology of the psychological processes that are relevant to the behavior of the subject of the examination.

3. Reasoning part (conclusions and their justification)

3.1. It reflects the evaluation of the research results on the issues put before the expert commission, the reasoning and expression of the conclusions.

3.2. The justifying (final) part of the conclusion consists of an assessment of the psychological state of the person being examined, answers to questions and their detailed justification.

3.3. None of the questions put to the expert can remain unanswered and cannot be missed. If there is reason for the expert to answer some questions and give information about the impossibility of answering others, then a single conclusion is drawn up, in which, along with the expert conclusions, some of the questions put to the expert Reasons for not being able to answer are given.

The questions put before the forensic psychologist cannot be solved on the basis of his special psychological knowledge in the field, the examination objects and materials presented to him are unsuitable and insufficient for drawing conclusions, the lack of additional materials or the science and court - when he is convinced that the practice of the expert does not allow to answer these questions, he draws up a document on the inability to give a conclusion and submits it to the body that appointed the forensic examination.

3.4. The summary must be written in a language that is understandable for the participants of the trial or the employees of the investigative body, who do not have knowledge of the science of psychology. Therefore, in the conclusion, special terms should not be used too much, and in special cases, the meaning of special terms should be explained.

3.5. It is necessary not to allow expert judgments and conclusions on issues related to the special authority of the court or investigation in a criminal or civil case.

If a re-examination is appointed, if there is a difference in its conclusion with the conclusions of the previous examination, it is necessary to conduct an analysis of the conclusions of these examinations, which should contain elements of differential

diagnosis. Alternatively, the conclusion may indicate situations that are important for the work and determined by the initiative of the expert.

4. The role of an expert psychologist in comprehensive forensic psychological and psychiatric examinations

4.1. It serves as the foundational principle of equal rights of experts. According to him, a psychologist has the same procedural rights and obligations as any expert, that is, he does not enjoy any advantages in solving issues on the merits. Equality of experts determines the equal value of the obtained inspection results and conclusions. Each of them is initially separated in full.

4.2. Expert psychologists immediately start conducting complex court psychological-psychiatric examination after receiving the decision or ruling on its appointment. From this moment on, they will be responsible for timely and quality examination. Including in the criminal procedure, they are responsible for refusing to give a conclusion or deliberately giving a false conclusion.

4.3. An expert psychologist familiarizes himself with the materials of a criminal or civil case, identifies the issues before him, clarifies their essence, determines the final goals and specific tasks of the investigation, determines its general plan, the sequence of execution of individual operations. They include:

- a specific stage of the examination period consists in studying the information on the qualification (assessment) of the mental state of the person being examined under the authority of a psychiatrist (mental (organic, endogenous, exogenous, etc.) and not falling into the category of mental illness, with work incapacity conditional diseases). Achieving these decisive goals is not only of independent expert importance, but also constitutes a real basis for the performance of the remaining tasks of a psychological nature;

- taking into account the cases related to mental illnesses identified by the psychiatrist, the psychological expert conducts his examination. It takes into account the set of pathopsychological symptoms (symptomatic complex), that is, a psychiatric examination must be performed before the psychological examination;

- experimental-psychological examination of the subject of the examination of the psychological expert (on the basis of work situations and witness statements, analysis of case materials) taking into account psychiatric data and in one or another legally significant situation of the criminal or civil proceedings must carry out an inspection;

- the psychologist expert determines the examination position and, in accordance with the obtained results, makes a conclusion about the emotional state (including behavioral components) of the examined person in this or that legally significant situation.

5. The conclusion of the psychologist expert in complex court psychological and psychiatric examinations

5.1. The process of formalizing the results of the examination of the forensic psychologist-expert in the complex forensic psychological-psychiatric expertise is structured as follows:

- introduction (introductory part), anamnesis, description of physical, neurological and mental condition and analysis of case (criminal or civil) materials are carried out by psychiatric experts;

- the examination of the psychological expert is carried out in the context of the issues raised by psychologists, taking into account special knowledge. The methods used and the results of their application, which formed the basis of the conclusion, should be presented in full. Violation of this requirement is a reason to consider the expert's opinion insufficiently substantiated, because the legislation emphasizes the importance of the information about the materials used, the methods used and the inspections carried out being fully reflected in the opinion.

5.2. The psychologist-expert participating in the comprehensive examination signs the part of the conclusion (along with his own conclusions) describing the examinations he has conducted, and he is responsible for it.

6. Business and document storage

6.1. Establishing record keeping and document storage ensures the preservation of materials as documents, as well as their use for scientific and practical purposes. Extracts from the materials of criminal and civil cases, conclusions of forensic psychological expertise, journal of registration of expertise, correspondence with judicial investigation bodies are handled separately and stored in the organization.

6.2. Original copies of forensic psychological examinations are given to investigative and judicial bodies based on the decisions or rulings of these bodies.

6.3. In the above-mentioned cases, the provision of information is carried out with the permission of the head of the institution that organized the forensic-psychological expert commission or his substitute.

6.4. If there is no archive for the storage of these documents, the documents of the expertise (reports, conclusions) that must be kept for a period of 3 years will be destroyed.

It should also be noted that after evaluating the results of the expert examination, the court may call the expert for questioning to explain his conclusion, if he recognizes the expert opinion as insufficiently clear or incomplete (Article 86, O' of the Criminal Procedure Code Article 186 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). During the questioning of the expert, additional expertise may be assigned to this expert or another expert psychologist, without clarification of the conclusion by the expert. If the expert's opinion is not substantiated or its correctness is in doubt, the re-examination is assigned to another expert or experts. Experts must keep an account of the conducted expertise.

As stated in paragraph 16 of the Resolution No. 24 of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 12.12.2008 "On some issues arising in judicial practice in the appointment, conduct and evaluation of expert opinion on civil cases", "Courts they should strictly distinguish the basis and procedure for appointment of additional, re-, complex and commission expertise".

The conclusion of the psychologist-expert must be drawn up within the framework of existing legal logic, competently literate, covering all subtle differences of the situation.

As stated in paragraph 22 of this decision of the Plenum, "expert's probable opinion cannot be used as a basis for a court decision", and expert opinions should be presented in such a way that the stages of the court can fully use them.

In accordance with paragraph 32 of the "Sample Regulation on the Procedure for Conducting a Forensic Expertise by the State Forensic Expertise Institution or Other Enterprise, Institution, Organization", and should be stated in a clear, understandable language that does not allow for different interpretations.

Results

Now, after the direct control experience, we will proceed to the analysis of the correlation between the socio-psychological competence of the forensic psychologist and the emotional intelligence.

Table 1

Demonstration of psychodiagnostic competence of psychologists in the context of forensic psychological expertise (percentage calculation)

II	Practical competence in the field of forensic psychological expertise	inspector-psychologist			practicing school psychologist		
		Lower	Medium	High	Lower	Medium	High
1	Ability to obtain information by working with working documents (analysis of documentary sources, content analysis)	36	43	21	31	38	31
2	Access to information through profiling	42	29	29	46	30	24
3	Access to information through tracking	35	51	14	38	44	18
4	Ability to use laboratory experiment (modeling).	33	43	24	41	33	26
5	The possibility of obtaining information through the interview method	36	35	29	30	42	28
6	Access to information through projective methods	41	29	30	41	40	19
7	The possibility of obtaining information through the biographical method	39	38	23	34	33	33
8	Access to information through assessment of cognitive processes	31	33	36	40	36	24
9	The ability to get information by assessing emotional and willful qualities	41	40	19	34	36	30
10	The possibility of obtaining information through individual-psychological characteristics	36	38	26	28	42	30
11	Access to information through personality questionnaires and orientation assessment methods	33	46	21	29	51	20
12	Possibilities of formalizing the conclusion of the forensic psychological examination	52	41	7	42	39	19

As can be seen from Table 1 above, both inspector-psychologists and practicing school psychologists have indicators of psychodiagnostic competence of psychologists in the context of Forensic Psychological Expertise, as well as the need to carry out training, educational-methodical and developmental training with them. indicates the presence [11].

In general, with the increase in the professional competence of forensic psychologists, their socio-psychological competence will increase.

Conclusion. psychotechnique aimed at the development of psychological characteristics that arise in connection with the professional development of a person , and based on the analysis of the results obtained from the diagnostic and control experiments in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the training module , in addition, the program for the development of social-psychological competence of forensic psychologists and its professional development of forensic psychologists The results of the study of the effect on the activity revealed the following:

1. It was determined that social-psychological and professional competence is important in the professional activity of a forensic psychologist as a set of knowledge, skills and qualifications related to the field that ensures the effective functioning of a forensic psychologist.

2. Factors affecting the manifestation and development of socio-psychological competence in the professional activity of a forensic psychologist can serve to improve the level of professionalism.

3. The ability of a forensic psychologist to have an adequate relationship with one or another person, in particular, a high level of communication in forensic psychological

examinations, the ability to analyze communication situations, adequate sensitivity to the interlocutor's behavior, actions, mental experiences and different situations characterized by the manifestation of the qualities of flexibility at a certain level.

4. The manifestation of socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts, the direct dependence on factors such as professional and communicative competence, which is formed in a unique way in each forensic psychologist expert, serves to determine socio-psychological competence, the effectiveness of professional activity and ensure the integrity of the individual.

5. Demonstration of the socio-psychological competence of the forensic psychologist and the factors of professional competence is of great importance in the organization and conduct of the forensic psychological examination on the basis of high efficiency.

6. The fact that a forensic psychologist expert organizes and conducts forensic psychological examinations based on established standards directly depends on their knowledge of the field. From this point of view, it was possible to determine their socio-psychological competence by evaluating the possibilities of having knowledge about the concepts related to the field and being able to apply it in practice.

7. As a result of the practical application of the educational module on the development of professional competence, a number of efficiency has been achieved, the expert of the forensic psychologist shows that the professional competence, which depends on the factors of socio-psychological competence, has increased in the high range. In the educational module, it was achieved to improve the literacy of the legal documents related to the field of professional competence of the forensic psychologist, as well as the ability to perform psychodiagnostic work, and to formalize the conclusion of the forensic psychological examination in a qualitative manner.

8. It is appropriate to analyze more deeply the issue of the manifestation and development of the factors of social-psychological competence of experts working in forensic psychological expertise, and in the future, it is appropriate to research the aspects of the relationship between social-psychological competence and the level of readiness for work as a forensic psychologist.

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ВОЗВРАЩЕНИЕ К ПЕРВОЗДАННОМУ ПРИРОДНОМУ СОСТОЯНИЮ БЫТИЯ И СУЩНОСТИ САМОГО ЧЕЛОВЕКА

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Аннотация: статья посвящена раскрытию философского, научного понятия «первозданное природное состояние» человека и теме возвращения к этому состоянию. Также определена значимость достижения сущностного состояния человека и влияние его утраты на уровень бытия

Ключевые слова: бытие, осознанность, целостность, самосознание, психология, первозданное природное состояние, психотерапия, самопознание, трансформация

Annotation: The article is devoted to the disclosure of the philosophical, scientific concept of the "primordial natural state" of man and the topic of returning to this state. The importance of achieving the essential state of a person and the impact of his loss on the level of being is also determined

Keywords: being, awareness, integrity, self-awareness, psychology, pristine natural state, psychotherapy, self-knowledge, transformation

Определение понятий "первозданное природное состояние", "бытие" и "сущность человека" играют важную роль в философии, психологии и религии. Первозданное природное состояние - это идеальное состояние человека, когда он находится в единении с природой, не испытывает негативного влияния общества и технологии. Это состояние часто ассоциируется с райским садом в религиозных учениях, гармонией с природой в философии и психическим здоровьем в психологии и психиатрии.

Бытие, согласно философии, определяет сущность человека и его самоидентификацию. Оно описывает настоящее существование человека в мире и его отношения с окружающей средой, другими людьми и самим собой. Бытие объединяет физическое, психическое и духовное измерения человека и определяет его жизненные ценности и приоритеты.

Сущность человека — это его внутренняя природа, его истинное "Я". Она отражает уникальные характеристики и качества каждого человека, определяет его

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ НАУК

ВЕСТНИК ИНТЕГРАТИВНОЙ ПСИХОЛОГИИ

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