



**ВЕСТНИК  
ИНТЕГРАТИВНОЙ  
ПСИХОЛОГИИ**

2. Almost all modern studies on the problem of altruism and altruistic behavior are aimed at emphasizing the importance of situational and personality factors, as well as emphasizing the importance of a genetic, psychological and social approach to the development of altruism.

3. The manifestation of altruism in humans has young dynamic features. Factors affecting the manifestation of altruism in adolescents and early adolescents are also partially differentiated. In particular, empathy acts as an internal motivator for altruism for both age groups, while self-excitation of adolescents at the level of emotional intelligence is a source of altruistic behavior, and emotional awareness for early adolescents acts as altruism. There was no statistically significant relationship about subjective control of the locus in both age groups.

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## THE SPECIFICITY OF DETERMINING THE SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE OF A FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the role of emotional intelligence and its development in the work of a forensic psychologist, as well as the improvement of its specific socio-psychological factors. research; in the development of emotional intelligence of forensic psychologist experts, their relationship with the legal system is revealed.

**Key words:** forensic psychologist expert, emotional intelligence, emotional intelligence, professional competence, competence, professional activity.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается роль эмоционального интеллекта и его развитие в работе судебного психолога, а также совершенствование его специфических социально-психологических факторов. исследовать; в развитии эмоционального интеллекта экспертов-криминалистов раскрывается их связь с правовой системой.

**Ключевые слова:** судебный психолог-эксперт, эмоциональный интеллект, эмоциональный интеллект, профессиональная компетентность, компетентность, профессиональная деятельность.

In the world, the need to train highly qualified, competitive, independent thinking specialists is increasing day by day. In the process of reforms that are carried out in a unique way all over the world, the requirements for the work of forensic psychologists indicate the need to conduct research on the psychological improvement of their professional, personal and intellectual potential.

On a global scale, research is being conducted on the development of a set of psychodiagnostic methodologies consisting of specially modeled assignments designed to improve social-psychological competence, to study the psychological foundations of the professional competence of forensic psychologists, to study the factors of the development of social-psychological competence, to evaluate the indicators of social-psychological competence and emotional intelligence. Improving the level of psychological training of forensic psychologists, determining the socio-psychological factors that develop their socio-psychological competence, increasing the role of professional training of forensic psychologists and determining the impact of their work efficiency is considered a separate research problem.

At the world level, forensic psychologists conduct research on the study of the psychological side of socio-psychological competence, the study of factors of the development of socio-psychological competence, the assessment of indicators of socio-psychological competence, research on the development of a set of psychodiagnostic techniques consisting of specially modeled tasks designed to increase socio-psychological competence. A separate research problem is to increase the level of psychological training of forensic psychologists, to identify socio-psychological factors and mechanisms that develop their socio-psychological competence, to identify the issue of increasing the role of professional training of forensic psychologists and their impact on the effectiveness of their activities.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Forensic Examination" defines important tasks for regulating relations in the field of forensic examination. In carrying out these tasks, an important role is played by research to improve the socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists. Therefore, forensic psychologists consider the increase of socio-psychological competence, the realization of their personal qualities, the formation of factors of socio-psychological competence that directly affect the effectiveness of their activities using psychocorrective methods as an urgent problem.

When we researched sources related to socio-psychological competence, the analyzes related to it prompted us to shed light on another aspect of the socio-psychological competence of the forensic psychologist expert depending on the process of their professional development. This requires a separate study of the process of development of emotional intelligence, which is a factor influencing the development of socio-psychological competence, in relation to the activity of a forensic psychologist.

In modern psychology, the concept of "emotional intelligence" is widely used, and this concept was introduced to science by P. Selov and Dj. Meyers brought in.

According to the authors, emotional intelligence is the ability to express and evaluate emotions; understanding of emotion and possessing emotional knowledge; in addition, it is the ability of emotional management that unites the emotional and intellectual maturity of a person. With the introduction of the term "emotional intelligence" into science, a gradual change occurred in terms of the ratio of emotional and cognitive processes.

Emotion research is often done separately from intelligence research. Nevertheless, preliminary attempts to systematically analyze the relationship between

affective and cognitive (cognitive) processes are being made. In the book "Psychologie des emotionalen Denkens" (1908) by the German psychologist and philosopher G. Mayer, a perfect classification of types of thinking is given. G. Mayer distinguishes emotional thinking along with "judgmental" type of thinking, in which practical needs - will and feeling are in the first place. Comparing these types of thinking, G. Mayer points out that there are several commonalities between them, in particular: similar logical processes can be observed (interpretation, objectification, activity of categorical apparatus). However, there is a tendency in emotional thinking activities that is different from logical thinking: in which the cognitive process is "shadowy, pushed into the background, the focus is on the practical goal, in which cognition is considered just an additional tool."

G. Mayer divides emotional thinking into affective (aesthetic and religious) and volitional types. Aesthetic thinking refers to aesthetic experiences that include judgment in the form of "likes and dislikes". And in religious thinking, emotional imaginations of fantasy, thoughts of faith are included (an example is the reasoning "God exists" that arises from irrational, affective and volitional desire). G. Mayer's research dispels the "intellectual superstitions" that the interest in knowing is secondary in thinking, and emphasizes that "emotional thinking" plays an important role in human mental activity.

The socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists in Uzbekistan, their literacy in relation to forensic psychological examination and the development of modern solutions to this problem are one of the topical issues of psychology. Sh.from Uzbek scientists.H.Abdullayeva, Sh.R.Baratov, D.A.Sabirova, G. Sh. Salomova, A special place in the research of such psychological scientists as F.F.Ganjiev, Sh.Rustamov was occupied by the issue of socio-psychological competence and psychological service in the judicial and legal system.

To this day, the identification of psychological mechanisms of the development of socio-psychological competence and the study of psychological factors affecting it has become the subject of numerous studies by foreign scientists. Robert Thorndike (1937), G.Gardner (1983), foreign scientists, such as P. Selov, Daniel Goleman (1995), identified in their research factors and components that affect socio-psychological competence.

Questions of the influence of factors of socio-psychological competence on the effectiveness of professional activity this has been studied by scientists, such as I.A.Egorov (the influence of the emotional intelligence of the head on the employees of the organization), I.F.Bashirov (the role of socio-psychological competence in the activities of military psychologists), Boyko V.V. that (the influence of the formation of the communicative competence of the leader on professional competence).

The analysis of the research results shows that, despite the fact that scientific research is currently being conducted on the development of socio-psychological competence, it is among forensic psychologists that we can note that research on the influence of factors of socio-psychological competence on the effectiveness of professional activity is not at the proper level today.

According to the analysis of the results obtained using the "diagnostics of communicative social competence" methodology, "sociability" by factor "A" was 65.6% (+26.5%) for experts with more than five years of experience compared with experts with up to five years of experience, and, on the contrary, the difficulty of entering into communication was 34.4 % (-26.5%). As can be seen, the activity of an expert forensic psychologist is a factor associated with an increased level of work experience and seniority. The level of "logical thinking" by factor "B" compared to

those with more than five years of work experience, the expert showed 54.1% (+7.8%), and the "weak level of thinking" showed 53.6% (-7.8%) among forensic psychologists with up to five years of work experience. But we see that the gap ( $\pm 7.8$ ) between the indicators of forensic psychologists with five years and more than five years of experience in this factor did not have a sharp difference. The ability to "think logically" was considered an important aspect for the work of an expert forensic psychologist, it was determined that this ability was formed over the years. In this direct intellectual development, the role of the process is immeasurable. In terms of the factors of "stability" and "instability", 70.5% were also more than five years old, and instability was 68.3% ( $\pm 38.8$ ) for up to five years. From this it became clear that stable social relations develop over the years. The next criterion, that is, optimism up to five years by the factor of "optimism" and "pessimism", was 39.01%, and "pessimism" was 60.09% for forensic psychologists with up to five years of experience. Optimism, that is, entering into relationships with others in high spirits, was recognized as the best by forensic psychologists with more than five years of experience, while pessimism, that is, mood changes, personal pragmatic disagreements and interruptions in the communication process, took a high place among psychologists with up to five years of experience ( $\pm 16.6\%$ ).

The level of development of creative thinking "by factor "K" for five years was 34.1%, and realists - 65.9%. It can be seen that during communication, realistic thinking for up to five years develops in those who have more than five years of work experience, such qualities as a creative approach to events, the ability to react and analyze freely.

According to the following factor, the factor of "self-control" was manifested in 46.3% of 19 people for up to five years, and "difficulties with self-control" - in 73.8% with the participation of 45 respondents in internships for more than five years. In the analysis of the latter factor, "self-orientation" was 45.9% with the participation of 28 respondents with more than five years of work experience, "orientation to others" was 56.1% in five years for 23 respondents. According to him, in the process of communicative treatment, the predominance of self-attitude is fully formed in more than five years, and until then, attention to others, that is, to the social environment, directly prevails. These analyses are more clearly reflected in table 1.

Consequently, based on the empirical results studied, psychological factors affecting the socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists (depending on work experience) may manifest themselves in different ways. Based on the identification of these factors, psychological analyses of a certain level of elimination of existing problems in improving the socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists are carried out and, based on the results of this analysis, further tasks for providing them with psychological services are clarified.

**Table-1.**

**Analysis of the data obtained for the diagnosis of communicative social competence (n=102)**

Factors		experts with up to five years of experience		experts with more than five years of experience		Difference (on %)
		n <sub>1</sub> -41		n <sub>2</sub> -61		
		n	%	n	%	
<b>«А» factor</b>	Sociable	16	39,01	40	65,6	±26,5
	Who finds it difficult to communicate	25	60,9	21	34,4	

	Whole	41	100	61	100	
«B» factor	Logical thinking	19	46,3	33	54,1	±7,8
	Feeble-minded	22	53,6	28	45,9	
	Whole	41	100	61	100	
«C» factor	Stable	13	31,7	43	70,5	±38,8
	Unstable	28	68,3	18	29,5	
	Whole	41	100	61	100	
«D» factor	Optimism	16	39,01	34	55,7	±16,6
	Pessimism	25	60,09	27	44,3	
	Whole	41	100	61	100	
«K» factor	Developed creative thinking	14	34,1	38	62,3	±28,2
	The Realist	27	65,9	23	37,7	
	Whole	41	100	61	100	
«N» factor	Able to control himself	19	46,3	45	73,8	±27,5
	Having difficulty controlling	22	53,7	16	26,2	
	Whole	41	100	61	100	
«M» factor	Self-directed	18	43,9	28	45,9	±2
	Aimed at others	23	56,1	33	54,1	
	The Whole	41	100	61	100	
	Whole	41	100	61	100	

Today, we will mention five main elements characterizing emotional intelligence:

- knowing one's emotions;
- managing one's emotions;
- formation of personal motivation;
- identifying other people's emotions;
- management with mutual relations.

Now let's turn to the overview of the main results. If we focus on the nature of emotional intelligence, we can see that it has a side that complements social-psychological competence.

We evaluate the emotional intelligence of forensic psychologists based on five scales of the applied method.

**Table 2.**  
**General indicators of emotional intelligence of forensic psychologist experts N=102**

Emotional intelligence study test	Scales	M	S
	Emotional intelligence	13,73	2,748
	Manage your emotions	12,02	1,41
	Self-motivation	12,29	1,86
	Empathy	13,09	2,19
	Sensing other people's experiences	12,11	2,21

Note: M – average value S – standard error

The general results of emotional intelligence of forensic psychologist experts are high on three scales and average on two scales. The fact that their emotional

intelligence (13.73 points) is at a high level indicates the limits of personal experiences, the understanding of emotions in interpersonal relationships, the two sides of emotional intelligence, i.e. understanding the need for intellectual management to understand one's own emotions or, on the contrary, the need for emotions to provide creative impulses and intuitions in the process of professional activity. , shows that he is aware of the psychological and life experience of emotional stability and instability in the process of activity, stress, depression and the search for ways to overcome them. It is emotional literacy that is embedded in personality traits and individuality as an important aspect of EQ. We think that this level of emotional literacy of forensic psychologists means that they are theoretically ready to understand the psychological disorders, emotional stress, and emotional relationships of forensic psychological experts.

The second indicator of EQ is "managing one's emotions". According to this scale, Court psychologist experts showed an average value, which indicates that Court psychologist experts are a little behind in putting their theoretical knowledge about emotions into practice, they may be subject to emotional stress when faced with difficult situations, and they may be nervous in understanding the people around them (12.02 points). We can consider this situation as a consequence of the hard work of this profession.

Another important function of emotional intelligence is to support a person's mental well-being, to provide him with a sense of self-confidence and motivation. It is necessary to interpret the emotional aspects of the court psychologist experts in this direction with the values of the "self-motivation" scale. Indicators on the "Self-motivation" scale are limited to the average level (12.29 points). In this scale of the emotional intelligence of the forensic psychologist expert, it is necessary to show the important functions of their emotions and the ways and methods of using them. Due to the fact that the analyzed results are general, there is an opportunity to provide new information when analyzing the status of social psychological competence in terms of tasks of forensic psychologist experts. If according to the results of the "self-stimulation" scale, the court should know the emotional possibility of psychological experts to self-stimulate, depressions, spiritual pleasures and psychological methods of getting enough satisfaction from all when the time comes.

However, the values of the next "empathy" scale are more positive (13.09 points). Empathy is an important condition for ensuring the professional activity of forensic psychologist experts. Empathy is important for forensic psychologists to understand their colleagues and the people around them. Lack of empathy in practice leads to various levels of conflicts and mutual misunderstandings. We can say that forensic psychologist experts are far from such a situation.

The results of the scale "Feeling other people's experiences" are also high (12.11 points), just like empathy. According to the professional maturity of forensic psychologist experts, the ability to understand interpersonal relationships, to feel the experiences of other people, to be able to express one's attitude to them, and to evaluate changes in verbal and non-verbal behavior is reflected in the results of emotional intelligence. , but relied on the correlational analysis of the internal relationship between intelligences.

The analysis of the studied scientific literature shows that today a forensic psychologist has shown the inevitability of studying the factors of socio-psychological competence. To do this, first of all, an expert forensic psychologist needs to study the relationship between socio-psychological competence and emotional intelligence, communicative social competence, as well as correlation indicators. At the moment,

the analyses obtained by the factors of each competence in the studied scientific work and published in the scientific press for research, serve to enrich the science of social psychology with new information.

Based on the above, it should be noted that the basis of any professional competence are, first of all, factors of socio-psychological competence. After all, professional competence cannot develop sufficiently without these factors. This, in turn, plays an important role in determining the criteria of socio-psychological competence of any manifestation as a factor that develops professional competence directly in them, as well as in further deepening scientific research conducted in this regard.

In the course of our research, it was noted that the factors of socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts each have their own dynamics and results, and this method, in turn, naturally becomes important in determining the effectiveness of socio-psychological competence in the science of social psychology.

The role of emotional intelligence in the development of socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists is invaluable. It may depend on the growing demands for the professional activity of court psychologist experts and the formation of social experiences.

The increase in indicators of socio-psychological competence factors of forensic psychologist experts is directly related to the increase of experience in their professional activities, as well as the formation of social skills and qualifications.

The role of socio-psychological competence in the development of forensic psychologist experts depends not only on the increase in the duration of the activity, but also on the socialization of the individual.

In general, forensic psychologist experts assess the professional competence of forensic psychologists by in-depth study and analysis of factors such as their adequate communication, adequate emotional attitude, and by drawing appropriate empirical conclusions, when evaluating indicators of social-psychological competence, which are of great importance in the manifestation of the harmony of personal and professional activity. the possibility of provision was confirmed once again.

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## Содержание

- 3 ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ
- 6 *Абдрашитова Т.А. (г. Астана, Казахстан)*  
**К проблеме психологического консультирования по вопросам зависимости от психоактивных веществ**
- 7 *Аваязова Д.Ш. (г. Ургенч, Узбекистан)*  
**Изучение социально-психологической и академической адаптации студентов к исследовательской деятельности**
- 13 *Avulkhairov Firdavsiy. (Samarkand)*  
**Psychological features of the formation of a healthy lifestyle culture in the family**
- 17 *Амиркулов Ж. (г. Карши, Узбекистан)*  
**Психологическая характеристика исследования личностных способностей**
- 21 *Арзимбетов Т.Т. (г. Нукус, Каракалпакстан)*  
**Социально-психологическая характеристика оказания психологических услуг в спортивных командах**
- 27 *Арсентьева С.В. (Россия)*  
**O-RING test (кольцевой тест омура) в кросс тейпировании и его применение**
- 31 *Атабаева Н.Б. (г. Ташкент, Узбекистан)*  
**Age-related characteristics of the demonstration of altruistic behavioral motives in dissociated young people**
- 36 *Атауллаева М.К. (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Специфика коммуникативной компетентности учителя начальных классов**
- 40 *Ахмедова З.Ж. (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Педагогико-психологические особенности адаптации младших школьников к учебной деятельности**
- 43 *Абдурахманова Н.А. (г. Шахрисабз, Узбекистан)*  
**Организуя формирование религиозных отношений у человека**
- 48 *Баратов Х.Ш. (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Социальный интеллект как важный фактор профессиональной компетентности учителя физической культуры**
- 51 *Басков Е.Б. (Россия)*  
**Детские психотравмы как фактор возникновения тревожно – фобических расстройств**
- 53 *Бафаев М.М. (г. Ташкент, Узбекистан)*  
**Психолого-педагогические факторы и критерии формирования толерантности в образовательной среде**
- 56 *Бекчанов Х.К. (г. Ургенч, Узбекистан)*  
**Психологические особенности копинг – стратегий студентов в сложных жизненных ситуациях**
- 62 *Belov M.S., Kislyakov P.A., Meerson A.-L.S.*  
**Consumption by russian athletes of pro-social and asocial content of sports themes in social networks**
- 64 *Бешимова М.О, Усманова М.Н (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Применение рисунка игры в работе с детскими страхами**
- 67 *Гайбуллаев А.А. (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Социально-психологические механизмы нормализации буллинга поведения у подростков**
- 72 *Ганжиев Ф.Ф. (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Практические результаты психологических особенностей проявления чувства агрессии у подростков**

- 78 *Дьяченко Е. (г.Новосибирск,Россия)*  
**Теория метамодерна в развитии инновационной личности**
- 83 *Джаббаров Х.Х. (г.Ташкент,Узбекистан)*  
**Социально-психологический анализ примеров мировых образовательных концепций**
- 89 *Жумабаев Т.Ж. (г.Нукус, Каракалпакстан)*  
**Особенности использования психодиагностических методов при обеспечении специальной психологической подготовки футболистов**
- 94 *Жумаев Н.З. (г.Бухара,Узбекистан)*  
**Психологические аспекты формирования творческих и интеллектуальных качеств у подростков**
- 102 *Жуманиёзова Н.Р. (г.Ургенч, Узбекистан)*  
**Важность использования психотерапевтических моделей при работе с детьми, страдающими аутизмом**
- 108 *Жуманиязова И.К. (г.Ташкент, Узбекистан)*  
**Организация психологической помощи семьям пациентов, перенесших инсульт**
- 112 *Загребельных Ф. В. (г.Екатеринбург, Россия)*  
**Новый метод гиперстимуляции: гвоздестояние**
- 114 *Зарипова З.Э.(г.Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Социально-психологическая характеристика изучения процесса психологической самозащиты личности**
- 119 *Захарова Н.Л., Шлыкова А.П. (Россия)*  
**Инклюзивное производственное пространство как фактор развития личностного потенциала инвалида**
- 121 *Зинова У.А. (г.Магнитогорск, Россия), Бевзенко С.И.(г.Москва, Россия)*  
**Эмоциональный интеллект спортсменов и его развитие**
- 123 *Ибрагимова С.З. (г.Ярославль. Россия)*  
**Диагностика проявлений компьютерной зависимости у дошкольников**
- 125 *Иброгимов М.А. (г. Ташкент, Узбекистан)*  
**Анализ личностных качеств социально одарённых студентов**
- 129 *Ikramova K.Sh. (Tashkent city,Uzbekistan)*  
**Manifestation of conflicts between young couples**
- 134 *Икромова С.А.(г.Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Формирование концепции идеологии и идеологического иммунитета у подростков**
- 137 *Islamova D.B. (Tashkent city.Uzbekistan)*  
**Educational bases of mutual psychological adjustment of the detained family and children**
- 143 *Ismoilova N.Z. (Tashkent city,Uzbekistan)*  
**Psychological aspects of enhancement of resilience to stress in higher education**
- 148 *Каландарова М.Б.(г.Хорезм, Узбекистан)*  
**Особенности использования психодиагностических методов в перинатальной психологии**
- 154 *Каланходжаева К.Б (г.Ташкент,Узбекистан)*  
**Психофизиологические основы проявления эмоционального интеллекта**
- 157 *Камилова М.Х. (г.Карши,Узбекистан)*  
**Характеристика отношения правовой грамотности в семье**
- 160 *Қаршиева Д.С. (г.Ташкент, Узбекистан)*  
**Причины проявления стресса у неорганизованной молодёжи**
- 163 *Кириллова А.И. (г.Таганрок, Ростовская область.Россия)*  
**Акмеологический аспект современных методов интегративной психологии**

- 165 *Kodirova D.M. (Bukhara city, Uzbekistan)*  
**Social-psychological characteristics of development of communicative competence of future psychologists**
- 171 *Козлов В.В., (г.Ярославль, Россия), Загребельных Ф. В., (г. Екатеринбург, Россия)*  
**Проблема влияния расширенного состояния сознания, индуцированного гвоздестоянием, на самочувствие, активность, настроение личности**
- 173 *Конаш О.В. (г. Гомель, Беларусь)*  
**Результаты исследования эмоционального интеллекта врачей**
- 187 *Косимова С.Б.(г.Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Социально-психологические особенности защиты студентов от манипулятивных воздействий**
- 190 *Кулатова С.Ю.(г.Карши, Узбекистан)*  
**Социально-психологические особенности обеспечения информационной безопасности несовершеннолетних**
- 195 *Курбонова Ш.Б.(г.Ургенч, Узбекистан)*  
**Психокоррекция психологического состояния больных туберкулезом**
- 202 *Kurbanbaev A.N.(Tashkent city, Uzbekistan)*  
**The level of satisfaction with study activity as a self-activating mechanism in student period**
- 207 *Мамажонов Ў.Т. (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Развитие духовной компетенции будущих учителей**
- 211 *Мардашкина Н.М. (Россия)*  
**Психологические методы эффективного управления организацией и миссия лидера во внедрении организационных изменений**
- 214 *Матчанова Д.Ю. (г.Ургенч, Узбекистан)*  
**Агрессивность в подростковом возрасте и ее коррекция**
- 221 *Нағашыбаева С.К. (Казахстан)*  
**Медиация. Дау-жанжалды мәселелерді шешу және алдын-алу жолдары**
- 224 *Nazarov A.M. (Bukhara, Uzbekistan)*  
**The state of study in pedagogical and psychological literature of the problem of rijovization of scientific and innovative activities in students of a higher educational institution**
- 228 *Нишанова З.Я. (г.Ташкент, Узбекистан)*  
**Личность М.Г.Давлешина в памяти учеников**
- 233 *Niyazova N.F. (Khorezm city, Uzbekistan)*  
**Development of gender identity in educators of sos children's villages**
- 239 *Нуруллаева Б.Б. (г. Ургенч, Узбекистан)*  
**ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ РОДИТЕЛЬСКОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ В ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ПСИХОЛОГИИ**
- 244 *Нурымбетова Э.Ж. (г.Нукус, Каракалпакстан)*  
**Взаимосвязь профессионально-важных качеств студента-психолога и его готовности к практической работе**
- 247 *Nusratova M.B. (Bukhara city, Uzbekistan)*  
**INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALTRUISM IN FUTURE PSYCHOLOGISTS**
- 252 *Olimov Laziz Yarashovich.(Bukhara city, Uzbekistan)*  
**The specificity of determining the social intelligence and communicative competence of a forensic psychologist**
- 259 *Олимова Ф.А. (г. Бухара, Узбекистан)*  
**Теоретические аспекты исследования проблемы психологической устойчивости личности**
- 263 *Орзикулова Ч.Р.(г.Фергана, Узбекистан)*  
**Роль эмоциональных переживаний в улучшении самоотношения подростка**