



FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST EXPERT SOCIO- PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE

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Abstract: *this article describes a theoretical and practical study of the socio-psychological characteristics of the communicative competence of an expert forensic psychologist operating in Uzbekistan, reveals the interaction of communicative competence and socio-psychological competence.*

Key words: *expert forensic psychologist, communicative competence, professional activity, emotional intelligence, creative thinking, self-control, socio-psychological competence.*

INTRODUCTION

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.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

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.Sabirov, 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.

RESULTS

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 (± 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% (± 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.



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 ₁ -41		n ₂ -61		
		n	%	n	%	
«A» factor	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	

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.

CONCLUSION

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.

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