



ACADEMIC SPECTRUM

2026-yil 1-son

Ilmiy-metodik jurnal
Научно методический журнал
Scientific and Methodical Journal

ISSN

3093-9089

Вухоро - 2026



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**Ilmiy-metodik jurnal
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**Jurnal O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Buxoro viloyat Axborot va Ommaviy
komunikatsiyalar boshqarmasi tomonidan 2025-yil 26-dekabrdagi
№1273056 sonli guvohnoma bilan ro‘yxatga olingan**

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CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF FACTORS OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL COMPETENCE OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST EXPERT

Abstract. *In this article, based on the research conducted to determine the manifestation of socio-psychological competence factors in the activity of a forensic psychologist in the conditions of Uzbekistan and to study their proportional development with professional competence, the formation of competencies based on the socio-psychological competence of a forensic psychologist in the process of activity is cognitive, the mutual proportional development of emotional and behavioral factors depends on individual and differential differences in ensuring the effectiveness of the activity, the boundaries of the emotional experience of the forensic psychologist in ensuring the quality of forensic psychological examinations, understanding one's own emotions and intellectual management, professional due to the need for emotion in the manifestation of creative impulses and intuitions in the process of activity, the development of the emotional intelligence of a forensic psychologist in relation to the criteria of socio-psychological competence, communicative competence in the development of socio-psychological competence of a forensic psychologist, socio-psychological knowledge of forensic psychological expertise.*

Key words: *forensic psychologist expert, socio-psychological competence, forensic psychological expertise, professional competence, competence, emotional intelligence, professional activity.*

Annotatsiya. *Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston sharoitida sud psixologi faoliyatida ijtimoiy-psixologik kompetensiya omillarining namoyon bo'lishini aniqlash va ularning professional kompetensiya bilan mutanosib rivojlanishini o'rganish maqsadida o'tkazilgan tadqiqotga asoslanib, sud psixologining faoliyat jarayonida ijtimoiy-psixologik kompetensiyaga asoslangan kompetensiyalarni shakllantirish kognitiv, hissiy va xulq-atvor omillarining o'zaro mutanosib rivojlanishi faoliyat samaradorligini ta'minlashdagi individual va differentsial farqlarga, sud psixologining sud psixologik tekshiruvlarining sifatini ta'minlashdagi hissiy tajribasining chegaralariga, o'z his-tuyg'ularini va intellektual boshqaruvini tushunishga, faoliyat jarayonida ijodiy impulslar va sezgilarning namoyon bo'lishida hissiyotga bo'lgan ehtiyoj tufayli professionallikka, sud psixologining ijtimoiy-psixologik kompetensiya mezonlariga nisbatan hissiy intellektini rivojlantirishga, sud psixologining ijtimoiy-psixologik kompetensiyasini rivojlantirishda kommunikativ kompetensiyaga, sud psixologik ekspertizasining ijtimoiy-psixologik bilimlariga asoslangan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *sud psixologi eksperti, ijtimoiy-psixologik kompetensiya, sud psixologik ekspertisasi, professional kompetensiya, kompetensiya, hissiy intellekt, professional faoliyat.*

Аннотация. *В данной статье на основе проведенного исследования по определению проявления факторов социально-психологической компетентности в деятельности судебного психолога в условиях Узбекистана и изучению их пропорционального развития с профессиональной компетентностью, рассматривается формирование компетенций, основанных на социально-психологической компетентности судебного психолога в процессе деятельности, когнитивное, взаимное пропорциональное развитие эмоциональных и поведенческих факторов в зависимости от индивидуальных и дифференциальных различий в обеспечении эффективности деятельности, границы эмоционального опыта судебного психолога в обеспечении качества судебно-психологических экспертиз, понимание собственных эмоций и интеллектуальное управление, профессионально обусловленное потребностью в эмоциях при проявлении творческих импульсов и интуиции в процессе деятельности, развитие эмоционального интеллекта судебного психолога в соотношении с критериями социально-психологической компетентности, коммуникативной*

компетентности в развитии социально-психологической компетентности судебного психолога, социально-психологические знания судебно-психологической экспертизы.

Ключевые слова: *судебный психолог-эксперт, социально-психологическая компетентность, судебно-психологическая экспертиза, профессиональная компетентность, компетентность, эмоциональный интеллект, профессиональная деятельность.*

Introduction. To study the psychological aspects of the socio-psychological and professional competence of forensic psychologist experts in the world, to research the factors of development of their socio-psychological competence, to evaluate the demonstration of social-psychological competence of the forensic psychologist experts, to improve their socio-psychological competence. Research is underway to develop a set of methods. Improving the level of psychological preparation for the professional activities of forensic psychologists, determining the socio-psychological factors and mechanisms of developing their sociopsychological competence, increasing the role of professional training of forensic psychologists and determining the impact of their work efficiency is considered a separate research problem. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Forensic Expertise" defines important tasks for regulating relations in the field of forensic expertise. Research on improving the socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists is of great importance in performing such important tasks specified in this law. Therefore, it is considered as an urgent problem to increase the social-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts, to realize the characteristics characteristic of their personal qualities, and to form factors of social-psychological competence that directly affect the effectiveness of their professional activity through psychocorrective and developmental methods.

Literature analysis and methodology. Analyzing the scientific research works aimed at studying the problem of manifestation and development of socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts in modern psychology, we paid special attention to the theoretical interpretation of many psychological features related to the methodology of professional and socio-psychological competence in them. Based on the analysis of several scientific literature, we can see that there are different approaches by researchers to the definition of social-psychological competence. 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.

Socio-psychological competence of a court psychologist expert means the professional activity of a court psychologist expert, which implies the ability to perform practical professional activities and professional treatment at a sufficiently high level. At the same time, the socio-psychological competence of a forensic psychologist can be assessed by the proportionality of his professional knowledge and skills, and on the other hand, his professional position and psychological qualities. 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.

Also, the competence structure is a working tool of activity, i.e. looking at elements such as motivation, knowledge, skills and competence, there is an idea of taking into account its process and result indicators. Forensic psychological expertise is deeply entering the practice of legal activity today. To fully understand the nature of forensic psychological expertise and to apply it in a wide range of practice, it is necessary to know the way of its formation and historical development.

Interest in researching and studying the psychological characteristics of participants in criminal proceedings (accused, victim and witness, impartial) has existed since ancient times. The progress of human society, the replacement of one social system by another social system has caused a number of innovations and changes in society. In this way, the development of society, like all other fields, stimulated the development of the science of psychology. As a result, the importance of psychological experiments in legal practice has increased, and the methods of conducting them have improved. This, in turn, ensured that investigation and trial processes were conducted in a transparent and fair manner. However, the transparent and fair conduct of investigation and judicial processes in many cases depends only on the experience, knowledge, skills and conscience of the judge or investigator. Such a situation naturally leads to the need for the involvement of other sectors in the judicial and investigative process. Initially, during the judicial process, psychologists paid special attention to researching the characteristics of mental development of minors, memory, thinking and perception and imagination processes. We can see that forensic psychological expertise is assigned the task of determining legal situations, not only checking the authenticity of the instructions, but also checking their strength as a means of proving them, determining the guilt of the person who committed the crime. Although there is no reason for this, some mistrust has not yet been finally overcome. On the contrary, in the context of the growing needs of the perfecting practice in legal court work, it is reasonable to underestimate the possibilities of modern psychological science.

The main purpose of the forensic psychological examination is to conduct research based on specific data collected and developed in legal psychology or practice and to answer questions posed by the investigator, the determining body or the court. With his conclusion, the expert helps the court and the investigation to determine the cases, without giving them a legal assessment. As V.V.Romanov noted, "The main goal of forensic psychological expertise is to help courts and preliminary investigation bodies in deeper research of special questions with psychological content that are part of the subject of proof in criminal cases, and the subject of criminal cases is a structural element of the subject of proof of civil disputes, reflected in the law is to assist in researching the psychological content of a number of legal concepts.

In general, it is appropriate to admit that the problem of competence and its socio-psychological principles have been studied by Uzbek scientists. In this, special attention is paid to the issues of communication, mutual relations in the pedagogical team, culture of communication. In particular, in the research conducted under the leadership of Sh.H.Abdullayeva, M.G.Davletshin, D.G.Mukhamedova, L.Y.Olimov, E.G.Goziyev, B.R.Kadirov, F.B.Shoumarov, Sh.Sh.Rustamov among the psychologists of our republic, the role of a person's communication, behavior in managing various activities, the social-psychological characteristics of representatives of various fields and research aimed at elucidating professional competence can be noted separately.

Results. Thus, if the analysis of the above studies allows to define the competence from a scientific and theoretical point of view, on the other hand, it is a scientific and theoretical basis to develop the criteria of socio-psychological competence, which are considered to be characteristic of the forensic psychologist experts for the purpose of the scientific research, and to apply it in practice. serves as This allows for the development of socio-psychological and professional competence of forensic psychologist experts and proper scientific observation when conducting scientific research at a certain level. In general, it is necessary to pay special attention to the following aspects regarding the coverage of the researched problem in scientific literature:

1. The issue of socio-psychological competence is one of the most urgent issues of modern psychology, and it mainly serves to ensure the effectiveness of professional competence in a person.

2. Since a person is a social being in the literal sense, the issue of social-psychological competence is formed and develops in harmony with his immediate work psychological structure;

3. The development of professional competence of forensic psychologist experts is determined and evaluated by socio-psychological factors of a certain level.

4. All researchers who have studied personal competence pay special attention to its social and psychological aspects, as well as to its aspects related to specific professional competence. This requires the need to interpret professional competence on the basis of socio-psychological principles of a certain level.

Summarizing these scientific considerations, we should emphasize that today the study and research of social-psychological competence of forensic psychologists within the framework of professional activity is one of the most relevant areas of social and applied psychology.

Forensic psychologist experts should improve the following basic competencies:

1. Communicative competence:

- in the process of forensic psychological expertise, the expert should express his attitude within the scope of his authority, based on the legal grounds, orally and in writing, using short, clear, understandable and effective means, to emphasize when pronouncing words. to be correct, to adhere to the standards of literary language, to express one's opinion without mistakes following the rules of spelling and etiquette;

- being able to listen and respect the opinion of the team and group members in the process of cooperation according to the requirements of the situation, to respond correctly to objectionable opinions, to add one's share in the formation of their opinion.

2. Competence of self-development as a person:

- to make continuous self-development as a person, striving for spiritual, psychological and intellectual maturity as a permanent life-spiritual need;

- respecting and following national and universal values;

- to regularly read and study books in various directions (artistic, journalistic, scientific, scientific-popular, science and technology, art, etc.), draw conclusions, learn from them in appropriate cases be able to use it in practice as a proof and proof of the opinion;

- to be able to take a critical approach to one's behavior and opinions, to be able to control oneself, to be able to correctly evaluate the content of oral and written texts.

Competence, as the practical application of knowledge, skills, skills and life experiences, plays a major role in the life of a forensic psychologist expert, in his maturity as an expert, from this point of view, first of all, while forming and developing the factors of social and psychological competence, forensic psychologist experts must form their basic competencies and It is desirable to achieve development.

Due to the need for the emotional experience limits of the forensic psychologist expert in the conduct of qualitative forensic psychological examinations, intellectual control to understand his emotions, emotion in the manifestation of creative impulses and intuitions in the process of professional activity, the criteria of the socio-psychological competence of the emotional intelligence of the forensic psychologist expert are mutual. Researching the proportional development of forensic psychologists, analyzing the social and psychological competence of forensic psychologists, paying serious attention to its specific development factors, plays an important role in ensuring the effectiveness of the professional activity of forensic psychologists. plays Therefore, in order to have complete information about the possibilities of social-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts, research work is carried out on the basis of the established norms, reliable data are collected and the obtained results are socio-psychological analyzing them based on requirements is one of the main tasks of our research. In this chapter, we aim to solve this problem, to introduce scientific innovations that are important for such disciplines as social and applied psychology, legal psychology, and general psychodiagnostics.

Based on the purpose of our research, we tried to give practical recommendations based on the study of the demonstration of social and psychological competence, analysis of the obtained

results and drawing of appropriate conclusions. The obtained results were entered into the system of criteria and points adopted in a special order, which made it possible to obtain important information.

A psychotraining program was organized among the members of the same team to ensure the correlation between the socio-psychological competence and the emotional intelligence of the forensic psychologist. It was emphasized that this, in turn, embodies the important aspects of ensuring the socio-psychological competence of a forensic psychologist. It can be said that Psychotre's program was able to provide not only individual growth of forensic psychologist experts, but also collective and group cohesiveness, mutual respect and understanding, and prevention of conflict situations. This is also confirmed by the testimony of forensic psychologist experts after the application of the program. The results after the psychotraining program showed that the development was achieved in the components representing the socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts. There was an increase in all indicators of socio-psychological competence among forensic psychologists with less than five years of experience and more than five years of experience, especially understanding of people among forensic psychologists with less than five years of experience (10,34 and 15,95, $t=2,35$; $p<0,00$); achievement motivation (10,12 and 15,27, $t=5,10$; $p<0,00$); emotional stability (10,76 and 15,15, $t=2,05$; $p<0,01$) and social psychological competence (9,07 and 15,49, $t=3,02$; $p<0,06$) and all other competence criteria Forensic psychologist experts with more than five years of experience especially understand people (13,02 and 16,07, $t=2,24$; $p<0,04$); emotional stability (12,67 and 17,41, $t=2,16$; $p<0,01$); social psychological competence (14,20 and 17,85, $t=2,64$; $p<0,07$); verbal competence (12,95 and 16,38, $t=2,41$; $p<0,05$); communicative competence (13,61 and 16,08, $t=4,31$; $p<0,04$); stable human relations (13,20 and 17,54, $t=2,14$; $p<0,03$) there was a high increase in the scales. The growth of these competences, in turn, can serve to ensure the professional maturity of the forensic psychologist expert by ensuring the development of his socio-psychological competence. (Table 1).

Table 1.

Comparative view of the results of socio-psychological competence of the court psychologist expert (according to the Koskom methodology)

Scales	Those with five years of work experience n=41							Those with more than five years of work experience n=61						
	Declarative experience		Control experience		Differences		Declarative experience		Control experience		Differences			
	M	S	M	S	t	p	M	S	M	S	t	p		
Understanding people	10,34	3,25	15,95	1,90	2,35	0,00	13,02	4,01	16,07	3,26	2,24	0,04		
Understanding of situations	10,39	3,79	13,49	3,87	2,61	0,01	12,44	3,62	14,39	3,53	2,36	0,08		
Persistence	9,41	3,36	14,98	3,57	2,14	0,05	12,92	3,58	14,75	3,06	4,41*	0,01		
Moral regulations	10,32	4,12	13,56	3,38	3,02*	0,04	13,08	3,11	15,33	3,05	6,10*	0,02		
Achievement motivation	10,12	3,00	15,27	2,60	5,10*	0,00	13,46	3,89	15,98	2,72	2,14	0,03		
Emotional stability	10,76	3,28	15,15	2,93	2,05	0,01	12,67	3,95	17,41	1,49	2,16	0,01		
Image	10,46	3,11	14,41	3,56	2,14	0,08	14,43	3,21	16,84	2,32	2,15	0,01		
Social psychological competence	9,07	2,90	15,49	1,86	3,02*	0,06	14,20	3,19	17,85	1,18	2,64*	0,07		

	Verbal competence	10,80	3,49	14,63	3,10	2,61*	0,08	12,95	3,25	16,38	3,15	2,41*	0,05
0	Operational socio-psychological competence	8,88	2,92	14,66	3,31	1,74	0,01	12,46	3,33	15,39	3,20	2,82*	0,01
1	Ego competence	10,00	3,65	13,93	2,96	2,14*	0,08	13,77	3,61	14,12	3,32	0,91	0,09
2	Communicative competence	9,63	3,90	14,17	3,29	0,52	0,05	13,61	3,47	16,08	2,74	4,31*	0,04
3	Reliability	10,34	3,94	13,44	3,14	3,02*	0,01	13,87	3,50	15,57	2,74	5,12*	0,01
4	Stable human relations	9,27	4,03	14,85	2,34	1,04	0,05	13,20	3,43	17,54	2,91	2,14	0,03
5	Ability of communicative personality	9,34	3,45	14,34	3,21	2,10*	0,08	13,49	3,65	15,54	3,15	2,41*	0,05

Note: * $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$; *** $p < 0,001$ M – average arithmetic value S – standard deviation p – statistical difference

Table 2.

Analysis of comparative indicators of emotional intelligence of forensic psychologist experts (N. Hall's method on)

	Scales	Experts with five years of work experience n1-41				Experts with more than five years of work experience n2-61			
		Declarative experience		Control experience		Declarative experience		Control experience	
		M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
Emotional intelligence study test (N. Hall methodology)	Emotional intelligence	10,02	2,18	13,68	1,99	11,26	2,20	15,38	1,38
	Managing one's emotions	9,09	1,26	15,49	2,13	12,18	1,31	16,25	1,36
	Selfmotivation	9,73	1,47	15,73	1,53	12,39	1,45	15,80	1,51
	Empathy	9,80	1,56	15,54	1,94	11,29	2,18	16,46	1,18
	Sensing other people's emotions	7,27	2,48	15,87	2,21	12,24	2,04	16,67	0,68

Note: M – o'rtacha value S – standard error

As can be seen from the above tables, the general results of the emotional intelligence of forensic psychologist experts with five years of work experience after the application of the training program show that the average emotional intelligence is 3.66 , managing one's own emotion 6.40, self-motivation 6.00, empathy 5.74, feeling other people's feelings 8.60, we can see that the growth has been achieved. Analyzing the general indicators of emotional intelligence of forensic psychologist experts who have been working for more than five years, emotional intelligence is 4.12, empathy is 5.17, feeling the emotions of other people is 4.43, managing one's own emotions is 4.07, self-motivation increased by 3.41 points, it becomes important as it enables a high validity and reliable

assessment of the studied respondent in the process of conducting a forensic psychological examination. to understand one's emotions and to realize the need for intellectual management or, on the contrary, emotion in providing creative impulses and intuitions in the process of professional activity, knowledge about the functions of the emotions of the person being examined, emotional stability and instability during the examination process, negative emotional states, in particular: affect, indicates that they are sufficiently aware of the psychological aspects and life experience of stress, frustration, depression and the search for ways out of them (Table 2).

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.

Based on the above results, it can be said that on the basis of the application of the "Training module of the professional competence of the forensic psychologist" in the development of the socio-psychological competence of the forensic psychologist, their correct proportionality in a positive relationship with the professional competence, skills and professional knowledge according to which it has been proven that the quality court has a priority character for conducting psychological examinations.

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

Conclusion. In researching the socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologists, it is very necessary to refer to their emotional intelligence. It can be said that positive connections between socio-psychological competence and emotional intelligence of forensic psychologist experts are considered important in the process of activity, and a correct working relationship between the qualities of social-psychological competence and emotional intelligence has been formed by all criteria. This made it possible to better understand the state of professional development of the socio-psychological competence of the forensic psychologist. It is important to develop the socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts, and in the program of developing their socio-psychological competence, special attention was paid to the psychological situations and the influencing mechanisms of the system of interpersonal relations related to forensic psychological expertise. 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. Demonstration of socio-psychological competence of forensic psychologist experts, direct dependence on factors such as professional and communicative competence formed in a unique way in each forensic psychologist serves to determine social-psychological competence, effectiveness of professional activity and ensure personal integrity. Demonstration of the socio-psychological competence and professional competence of the forensic psychologist is of great importance in the organization and conduct of the forensic psychological examination on the basis of high efficiency. 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. So, based on the above, it can be said that our ideas that the development of cognitive, emotional and behavioral factors in the process of activity, the formation of the basic competencies for the sociopsychological competence of the forensic psychologist depend on individual and differential differences in ensuring the effectiveness of the activity. found confirmation of z. In this regard, it is clear that social-psychological competence, first of all, serves to determine the efficiency of professional activity and ensure the integrity of a person.

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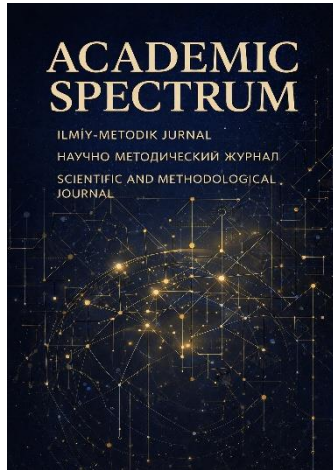
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“ACADEMIC SPECTRIUM” ILMIY METODIK JURNALI UCHUN MAQOLALARNI RASMIYLASHTIRISH TALABLARI

“ACADEMIC SPECTRIUM” ilmiy jurnali mualliflari diqqatiga!

1. “ACADEMIC SPECTRIUM” ilmiy jurnali ilmiy maqolalarni o’zbek, rus va ingliz tillarida chop etadi.

2. E’lon qilinadigan maqolalarga bo’lgan asosiy talablar:

✚ ishning dolzarbligi va ilmiy yangiligi;

✚ maqolaning hajmi: adabiyotlar ro’yxati, chizma va jadvallar inobatga olingan holatda 3-8 betgacha;

✚ maqola nomi, annotatsiya (50-60 ta so’z) va tayanch so’zlar (8-10 ta) ingliz, o’zbek va rus tillarida keltiriladi.

3. Maqola boshida mavzu, muallifning F.I.O. (to’liq yozilishi

kerak), mualliflar bir nechta bo’lsa, ularning har biri haqida to’liq ma’lumotlar berilishi shart, tashkilot, shahar, mamlakat, muallifning e-maili ko’rsatiladi. Matnda kirish qismi, tadqiqot obyekti va qo’llanilgan metodlar, olingan natijalar va ularning tahlili, xulosa, adabiyotlar ro’yxati, albatta, keltiriladi. Maqolada keyingi 10-15 yilda e’lon qilingan adabiyotlarga havola qilinishi tavsiya etiladi.

4. Matn uchun: Microsoft Word; Times New Roman, 12 shrift, maqola nomi bosh harflarda, interval 1,0; abzas 1,0 sm, yuqori va pastki tomon 2 sm, chap va o’ng tomon 2 sm.

5. Agar maqolaga rasm, jadval, diagramma, sxema, chizma, turli grafik belgilar kiritilgan bo’lsa, ular aniq va ravshan tasvirlanishi, qisqartmalarning to’liq izohi yozilishi lozim. Formulalar matnga maxsus kompyuter dasturlarida kiritilishi kerak.

6. Iqtibos olingan yoki foydalanilgan adabiyot satr osti izohi tarzida emas, balki maqola oxirida asosiy matndagi ketma-ketligi asosida umumiy ro’yxatda ko’rsatiladi. Matn ichidagi ko’chirmadan so’ng iqtibos olingan asarning ro’yxatdagi tartib raqami va sahifasi kvadrat qavs ichida beriladi. Bu o’rinda kitob, to’plam, monografiyalar uchun mualliflarning ism-familiyalari, manbaning to’liq nomi, nashr ko’rsatkichi (shahar, nashriyot va nashr yili) ko’rsatiladi. Jurnal maqolalari va boshqa davriy nashrlar uchun mualliflarning ism-familiyalari, maqola nomi, jurnal nomi, yili va soni, sahifa nomeri ko’rsatiladi.

7. Maqola matni kamida 70-80 % muallifning shaxsiy izlanishlari natijasiga asoslanishi lozim. Topshirilgan maqolalar “Antiplagiat” tizimi yordamida tekshiriladi.

8. Tahririyatga taqdim qilingan maqolalar tahririyat tomonidan taqrizga beriladi. Maqola taqrizdan qaytgach, agar zarur bo’lsa, barcha savol va e’tirozlar bo’yicha muallifga qayta ishlash uchun taqdim etiladi. Maqola nusxalari qaytarilmaydi.

9. Tahririyat maqolani taqrizga yuboradi, taqriz ijobiy bo’lsa maqola jurnalda chop etish uchun qabul qilinadi. Jurnalda anjuman tezlari va ma’ruzalari chop etilmaydi. E’lon qilingan materiallarning haqqoniyligiga va ko’chirilmaganligiga shaxsan muallif javobgardir.

10. Tahririyat maqolaga ayrim kichik o’zgartirishlarni kiritishi mumkin. Yuqoridagi talablarga javob bermaydigan maqolalar tahririyat tomonidan ko’rib chiqilmaydi va muallifga qaytarilmaydi.

11. Ijobiy taqriz berilgan maqola tahririyat tomonidan qabul qilingan sanaladi. Jurnal tahririyati maqola matnini qisqartirish va unga tahririy o’zgartirishlar kiritishga haqlidir.

12. Yuqoridagi talablarga javob bermaydigan maqolalar tahririyat tomonidan qabul qilinmaydi va ko’rib chiqilmaydi.



Jurnal O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Buxoro viloyat Axborot va Ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar boshqarmasi tomonidan 2025-yil 26-dekabrda №1273056 sonli guvohnoma bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

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*“ACADEMIC SPECTRUM” ilmiy-metodik jurnal.
Buxoro, 2026. № 1-Son.*