

## PREFACE

The second issue of the journal “Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology” for 2025 includes articles, most of which are devoted to various topics of childhood.

The issue opens with a collective article by R. J. Mukhamedrakhimov, E. A. Sergienko, D. I. Chernego, E. V. Shabalina, D. I. Kagarmanova, O. I. Palmova, I. A. Arintsina “Comparative analysis of the theory of mind indicators in young children from baby homes with different social-emotional environment and biological families”. The authors focused on the development of a mental model in children, depending on the characteristics of the socio-emotional environment in which children grow up. The study is based on a comparison of the indicators of the mental model in children raised in baby homes and biological families; at the same time, children from baby homes where special work was carried out to optimize the children’s living environment, including the development of necessary skills among staff, were compared with children from baby homes where this work was not carried out. The results of the study confirmed the presence of differences in the level indicators of the mental health model of children depending on the characteristics of the environment, especially evident when comparing children from biological families with children from a baby home, in which no special work was carried out to optimize the children’s living environment. The published materials of the conducted research allow us to see important directions in the work of psychologists with children in the deprivation conditions of institutionalization.

N. V. Andrushchenko’s article “Analysis of developmental assessment instruments for diagnosing infants and young children” provides an overview of modern tools for assessing the development of infants and young children (from 0 to 4 years). The author summarizes the world experience by analyzing international databases, which allowed us to identify the existing and most frequently used tools for early diagnosis of child development. A detailed analysis of existing methods is of undoubted interest to anyone who is faced with the problems of diagnosing child development, especially in cases where early diagnosis of developmental disorders is necessary. The author notes that currently there is no single international instrument in world practice for assessing the development and behavior of infants and young children. This problem is significant for domestic practice, in which internationally recognized diagnostic tools for the development of infants and young children are used very limited. The practical significance of the work in this area is related to the tasks of developing programs to help children with developmental disabilities.

The topic of diagnosing children’s mental development continues in the following article — “Development and psychometric validation of a diagnostic method for autism spectrum disorder symptoms in children aged 5–7 years” by A. D. Nasledov, L. O. Tkacheva,

S. A. Miroshnikov, E. O. Pakhomova, O. V. Zashchirinskaya. In the published article, the authors continue to discuss the problem of diagnosing autism spectrum disorders, which they have been researching for a few years. In a series of studies conducted on large samples of children aged 5, 6, and 7, an 8-factor pattern of ASD symptoms was identified. A thorough mathematical and statistical analysis of the collected data allowed us to confirm the reliability of the developed scale of autism symptoms. The test standards for this scale have been obtained, which make it possible to assess the probability of the risk of autism spectrum disorders. The practical significance of this work cannot be overestimated, and it will find interested readers.

The problems of disorders in childhood are also discussed in the following article by M. A. Rodina and M. E. Blokh, “Factors influencing maternal attitudes towards preschoolers with intellectual disabilities: results of a pilot study”. The subject of the study conducted by the authors was the peculiarities of maternal attitudes towards preschool children with diagnoses of “mental retardation” as well as neurotypically developing children. The first results of the study point to the behavioral characteristics of children and the general psycho-emotional state of mothers as the main factors in the formation of their relationship with their child. The data obtained allows us to see the directions of further research in this direction.

The article by E. Yu. Korjova, O. N. Tuzova and A. V. Povkhova “Research of information and psychological security skills of students with orphan status in the post-guardian period” is devoted to an unusual topic. The authors focus on the psychological characteristics of young people of student age who were in a difficult life situation in childhood, in particular, skills whose relevance is determined by the realities of the modern world — information and psychological security skills. The results of the study showed the need to develop a number of cognitive skills among students from among orphaned children, which, according to the authors, can be implemented through the introduction of appropriate programs in the educational process and the socio-educational work of the university.

The following four articles reflect various areas of psychological science.

The work of M. S. Bril, Yu. S. Bekreneva and N. V. Mirgorod “Conceptualization of reality in reflexive-dynamic training” is of undoubted interest. In modern Russian psychology, the intensive development of the practice of psychological work often outstrips its comprehension. The authors of the article have set themselves the difficult task of analyzing the practical experience of conducting training procedures aimed at developing professional communication skills among clinical psychologists. A specially designed type of training focuses on students’ personal development, activation of reflexive processes, etc. In the authors’ understanding, conceptualization of reality is a mental work aimed at creating and clarifying a consistent picture of the world that explains the phenomena observed by the subject, including his own behavior and conscious feelings. The publication analyzes the difficulties of implementing the tasks set, the importance of feedback, the factors of its perception by the training participants, etc. The article will be of interest for practicing psychologists, regardless of their preferred approaches to practical work.

The collective article by N. N. Lepekhin, O. N. Ilyina, V. G. Kruglov and M. A. Kruglova “Development of organizational resilience based on the interaction of individual, team and management resources” refers to the intensively developing field of organizational

psychology in recent decades. The publication focuses on the problem of resilience of organizations in a turbulent socio-economic environment. The authors propose an integrative approach to the consideration of organizational resilience based on an analysis of the inter-level interaction of individual, team and managerial levels of resilience with appropriate resources. The publication is of undoubted interest to specialists working in the field of organizational psychology.

The next publication is an article by A. I. Kharitonova “Personal potential as a correlate of sports performance results: The mediating role of coping skills”. Based on a fairly large sample of athletes with different skill levels, it has been shown that the main coping skill that correlates with the components of athletes’ personal potential and with their skill level and results is freedom from negative experiences. It is this skill that acts as a mediator mediating the relationship between personal characteristics and performance of an athlete. In general, based on the data of the conducted research, the author makes a reasonable conclusion that athletes with a higher level of meaningfulness, positivity and independence, as well as with more developed coping skills associated with freedom from negative experiences, are more likely to succeed in competitions.

The final article of the issue is the work of I. R. Murtazina “Experience of loneliness and coping strategies of adults”. The publication once again raises the topic of coping strategies, this time used by adults when experiencing loneliness. It is shown that both attitudes towards loneliness and preferred coping strategies differ in different periods of adulthood. The data available in the literature on the relationship between the characteristics of coping behavior and the coping strategies used with the attitude to loneliness has been confirmed.

We are grateful to all the authors, both those whose articles have already been published and those whose submitted articles are still waiting for their turn, for choosing our journal. We do everything to ensure that the level of our magazine meets the expectations of our authors and readers!

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