

PREFACE

The second issue of the journal “Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology” offers to readers articles on various aspects of psychological well-being and psychological health, as well as descriptions of the results of the development and adaptation of relevant psychological tools. The issue also includes articles discussing current issues of children’s and adolescents’ interactions with the digital space.

The issue opens with the article “The approach to the operational structure of psychological well-being” by A. A. Rean, A. A. Stavtsev, A. O. Shevchenko, and R. G. Kuzmin. The relevance of this work is determined by the growing interest in the problem of psychological well-being and the persistent uncertainty and differences in approaches to its description. The authors present an overview of the available approaches to defining the concept of psychological well-being, focusing in detail on a comparative analysis of its components in the K. Riff and M. Seligman models, and, taking into account the general theoretical basis of both models, they form their own approach — a unified operational construct of psychological well-being of a personality, including three components: life satisfaction, self-esteem and self-efficacy. The article presents preliminary results that empirically confirm the proposed structure, and outlines the prospects for further research.

The article by S. F. Sergeev and N. E. Vodopyanova “Milestones of Professor G. S. Nikiforov’s life and his scientific school: From the reliability of professional activity to the psychology of health” is dedicated to the 85th anniversary of the Dr. in Psychology, Professor Herman Sergeevich Nikiforov, an outstanding representative of the Leningrad / St. Petersburg Scientific School of Labor Psychology and Engineering Psychology, founder and permanent head of the Department of Psychological Support of Professional Activity at St. Petersburg State University (until 2024). Describing the main directions of Herman Sergeevich’s long-term scientific activity — the psychology of human self-control, the psychology of reliability and the psychology of health — the authors emphasize his enormous contribution to scientific research, in particular, for the first time in modern psychology, he attempted to present in a detailed form the concept of psychological support for human health throughout his life. Herman Sergeevich is held in high regard by the broader academic community and is actively engaged in teaching, pedagogical, and scientific work, delivering author’s lecture courses at St. Petersburg State University.

The article by A. S. Yakukhnova, L. V. Mararitsa, and S. D. Gurieva “Adaptation and modification of the Russian version of the Job Constructing Questionnaire (JCQ) by G. Slamp and D. Vella-Broderick” continues the topic of psychological support for professional activity in modern conditions. The article presents the results of work on a Russian-language version of a questionnaire designed to measure crafting, proactive job design, as one of the strategies that allow employees to adapt to conditions with a high degree of uncertainty and fluidity, independently changing tasks, social relationships and job perception to increase psychological well-being and satisfaction. Confirmed by the verification of the factor structure and high indicators of reliability and constructive validity, the questionnaire will be useful to specialists in the field of professional psychology, as it allows for a multidimensional assessment and severity of various aspects of proactive work behavior.

Another aspect of psychological support for professional activity is explored in the article by Yu. S. Filatova, S. V. Shvetsova, and N. B. Lutova, “Deontological competence as an integral component of a doctor’s professionalism: Development and validation of a diagnostic tool”. The authors describe the development of a tool for assessing a physician’s integral ability to apply ethical principles in complex, ambiguous situations in medical practice. The questionnaire represents the first original method in this field, containing 15 situational tasks simulating typical deontological dilemmas in the “doctor — patient”, “doctor — society”, and “doctor — team” relationships. Empirical validation of the questionnaire confirms its high differentiation properties, sensitivity to stages of professional development, and the potential for widespread application for diagnosing, monitoring, and targeted development of the ethical component of physician professionalism.

The next two articles in this issue are devoted to various aspects of human interaction with the digital space. The article by G. U. Soldatova, S. V. Chigarkova, and M. V. Siyan, “Features of social capital in mixed reality among adolescents and young people with different levels of personal and user characteristics”, analyses how adolescents and young adults construct social networks in the modern world. It is revealed that adolescents are characterized by bridging social capital, while young adults are characterized by connecting social capital. The accumulation of social capital is associated not so much with digital competence and user activity as with the personal characteristics of young people, in particular, a basic belief in a positive self-image and life satisfaction. Overall, the formation of hybrid online and offline social capital reflects the process of their holistic experience of the convergence of the digital and real worlds.

The article by T. V. Zhilyaeva, I. I. Lavrina, U. A. Nasonova, A. V. Kotkova, O. S. Klekochko, and E. M. Tolstobrova, “The relationship between the digital media devices use and emotional and behavioral problems in older preschool children”, addresses the hugely important issue of children’s psychological health in the digital space. The results of the study, based on data on children’s use of digital media devices, a parental questionnaire, a methodology for assessing emotional and behavioral problems, and a neuropsychological examination of children, confirmed a relationship between excessive digital media use in preschool children and early cartoon viewing and problematic outward-directed behavior, specifically aggression, delinquency, and somatic complaints. Despite the aforementioned limitations of the correlational design, the obtained data once again confirm the need for further study of this issue and the development of practical recommendations for parents

and teachers focused on the optimal combination of screen time and traditional forms learning and recreation.

The topic of parent — child interaction resonates with the next article in the issue, “Experience in developing and evaluating psychometric indicators of a disciplinary practices scale on a sample of parents (mothers) of preschool-aged children”, presented by N. A. Rudnova and D. S. Kornienko. The authors describe their experience developing a questionnaire for studying disciplinary parental practices, defined as parental influences and techniques aimed at promoting children’s assimilation of social norms of behavior, corresponding to parental expectations, etc. The questionnaire has three scales, confirmed by factor analysis: punishment practices, behavior modeling practices, including child discipline measures through the parent’s presence and demonstration of correct behavior, and soft practices, including verbal interaction with the child, redirecting their attention, ignoring inappropriate behavior, etc. The article will be of interest to specialists working on issues of parent — child interaction and the education of preschoolers.

The final section of the issue is devoted to various aspects of human psychological distress. For example, the article by E. N. Dmitrieva, M. M. Koryakina, and E. D. Blagoveshchensky, “Cognitive impairments in depressive disorders by the example of major depressive disorder: Relevance of research and therapeutic perspectives”, examines the significant role of cognitive impairment in the clinical presentation of depression. The authors suggest that major depressive disorder (MDD) may be characterized by a specific cognitive profile that distinguishes it from other conditions, including executive function deficits, atypical attentional patterns with negative cognitive biases and rigid self-focus, and impaired autobiographical memory. Verification of this proposed cognitive profile could help improve diagnostics and develop personalized treatment approaches for this group of patients.

M. V. Minyaycheva, O. D. Pugovkina, and V. E. Rubaylova in the article “Metacognitive dysfunction in depressive disorders: Associations with illness severity and duration” provides the results of a study of metacognitive deficits depending on their nosologic affiliation, the severity of symptoms on the Beck self-reported depression scale, the presence or absence of suicidal intentions, and the duration of painful experience. Among the metacognitive manifestations studied, the authors highlight the experience of loneliness, which is most pronounced in patients with a recent onset of depression and is closely associated with suicidal ideation. The findings have significant theoretical and practical significance, as they demonstrate that among the clinical factors determining the severity of metacognitive impairments, the most significant is the subjective severity of the condition, rather than the clinical entity or the duration of the disease.

The issue ends with the article by M. V. Fomicheva and T. A. Karavaeva “Features of eating behavior of individuals with psychogenic overeating”, aimed at clarifying the clinical picture of the eating behavior underlying the overeating disorder, leading to weight gain. Obesity and its impact on quality of life and life expectancy are significant social issues. The study conducted by the authors confirmed the prevalence of the emotionogenic type of eating behavior as a hyperphagic reaction to stress, regardless of the degree of obesity. It is shown that restrictive control strategies in the early stages of obesity often develop into destructive forms, and signs that differentiate psychogenic overeating from compulsive overeating and bulimia are described. The presented results will be useful for

specialists in developing differentiated psychotherapeutic programs for the prevention and psychotherapy of obesity.

We are grateful to all authors — both those whose articles have already been published and those whose submitted articles are still awaiting submission — for choosing our journal.

We do everything we can to ensure that the quality of our journal meets the expectations of our authors and readers!

*Editor-in-Chief of the journal “Vestnik of Saint Petersburg University. Psychology”
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