

Psychological peculiarities of judge professional activity and decision-making

Zholdybai T. Uspanov^a and Dana S. Turabayeva^a

^aKazakh Academy of Labour and Social Relations, Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN

ABSTRACT

The article considers the psychological peculiarities of judge professional activity and decision-making, judge's mental set and requirements to ethical and moral requirements and quality. Moreover, this work offers original job analysis and competency model of judge professional activity.

The authors have studied the problems concerning the psychological features of professional activity and deformation of judges, psychological features of decision-making, the determination of psychological discomfort or stress causes, and peculiarities of judge's attitude to his/her professional activity and to the representatives of the parties. The aim of this work is to detect specific emotional states in the course of court proceedings, to describe the stress factors and situations that cause the greatest psychological difficulties for judges, and to find ways of resolving them. Currently, these issues are becoming increasingly relevant, and the results of their successful resolution may influence the efficiency of the justice administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

KEYWORDS

judicial power, professional deformation, the psychology of the judge, psychological attitude, psychological state

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Introduction

The judge is a public servant clothed with authorities to the justice administration in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Constitutional law "On judicial system and status of judges in the Republic of Kazakhstan". He/she performs his/her duties on a permanent basis and constitutes the carrier of judicial power (Constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2014).

The judge is the leading person, the formal head of the judicial process. He is authorized to act as the representative of the Law and the State. His actions are strictly regulated. He is subjected only to the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan and shall be independent from all extraneous influences (political, financial, economic, personal).

CORRESPONDENCE Zholdybai Tulmatovich ✉ Uspanovzhakemvd@mail.ru

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Only in this case, we can talk about the fairness and impartiality of decisions made by the judge or the judicial panel during the judicial investigation. In the absence of high moral qualities of judges, it is impossible to provide justice.

In case of rights' equality of all participants in a law suit, the judge plays a major role, as he/she has the primary responsibility for the preparation, organization, and course of proceedings for both criminal and civil cases, and for fairness and justice of a court decision. Accordingly, the paragraph 1 of section 32 of the constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 25 December 2000 "On the judicial system and status of judges in the Republic of Kazakhstan" carries the oath of judges: "A body, who is first elected or appointed to the position of judge, takes an oath of the following wording: "I solemnly swear to perform my duties honestly and conscientiously, to administer justice, being subjected only to the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to be impartial and fair, as the judge's duty causes" (Constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2014).

Views on the change of judge's psychological state influenced by professional activity

The most important mental qualities of judge are the emotional stability, tolerance, the ability to engage in constructive activities in emotionally stressful conditions. Judicial trial reproduces the dramatic and tragic events of reality. Here, the passions, hatred, malice and aggressiveness of the various interested persons are reproduced. The regulation of these emotional expressions requires perseverance, life sophistication, peace, tolerance, and insistence of the judge as a person clothed with authorities. The intra-group and communicative activities of a judge, his/her interaction with colleagues is also significant.

Proceedings, as a stage of the criminal process, follows the preliminary investigation (Akutaev & Magomedov, 2016). In the course of the judicial trial, the court shall fully perform preliminary version of the investigation, and all possible relations of the events and circumstances of the case. In addition, the court may nominate its own version in any criminal case.

The activity of the court is based on the principles of transparency, oral nature, immediacy, continuity of process; in case of parties' contentions (The code of criminal procedure of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2015).

The judge should possess certain mental qualities, particularly emotional stability and ability to engage in constructive activities in the extreme conditions of the criminal process. It is no secret that aggressiveness, anger and hatred of interested persons are reproduced at the hearing. The judge in such situation should show restraint, tolerance and the ability to use his/her authority at the right time. All activities of the court should be aimed at establishing the truth of the case, and at the adoption of the only true and legitimate decision.

The activities of lawyers, directly involved in legal proceedings, also have its psychological peculiarities of expression, solution envisioning process, and decision-making.

It is commonly known that the final expression of a judge in a particular case is given a special procedural form, which is provided in the legislation in

the form of specific decisions in case, definitions, decrees, finally in the form of a sentence.

Judge, accepting a variety of decisions of an organizational nature in the form of regulations, rulings, for example on the acceptance of the case for judicial trial, the appointment of day of hearing, call witnesses, etc., does not cause special difficulties, because in the law there exists a certain procedure (algorithm) for the implementation of certain actions (procedures) to be followed in certain situations. There is a detailed procedure of making such decisions at every stage of criminal, civil procedure (arbitration) contained in the relevant legal regulations and studied in criminal-procedure or in the civil-procedure (arbitration procedure) law (Bakanova & Mohriakov, 2010).

Most of these decisions are made by the judges alone and do not cause serious complications in the process of their expression. This can be explained by the fact that the process of finding the right decision by the judge in such cases requires first of all activation of verbal-logical thinking to retrieve certain legal knowledge from memory (concepts, categories, norms etc.), which help to assess the current situation: how the elements (signs) in this situation correspond to the content of specific legal rules. In case of full compliance, the judge imposes a certain decision, which is a kind of so-called rational decisions (Chufarovskii, 2004).

The whole process of making most unilateral decisions in various stages of proceedings, from initial assessment of information available to the judge, and ending with the determination (judgement), is based on one or another reasoning algorithm, compliance with statutory procedures. It is possible to come to any definite conclusion and make a decision performing these procedures. Therefore, a justice miscarriage of organizational or procedural nature that still take place in making such decisions, are more to do with the lack of qualifications, rather than with the complexity of the problem being solved (Kachanova & Kozlov, 2001).

When making group decisions, the composition of the court determining the outcome of the consideration whether civil, or criminal proceedings, the role of professionally important psychological factors, first of all intelligence the thinking of a judge, is greatly increased.

Let us look in more detail at some of these psychological factors. Because collective decision-making the composition of the court represents a special kind of joint professional group activities, members of such, even a very specific group, in the course of their mental activity effect however the same objectively existing socio-psychological regularities of interpersonal, group interaction of people.

In these cases, the independence of the will of the judges enshrined in law as one of the fundamental principles of justice from a psychological point of view cannot always be achievable. This happens because any - whether formal (in this case), or an informal - group operates under the influence of objectively existing socio-psychological patterns of interpersonal interaction of team members with their recognized (formal or informal) leader. Any person in a group in psychological terms may not be completely free from the influence on his thoughts, his judgments the group's opinion, from the inspiring influence of the group and its leader (in this context - chair).

Of course, all this is having in court a certain influence on the process of learning the truth, which culminates in the adoption of the relevant collective (group) decisions. Moreover, as noted by some researchers of this problem in relation to judicial activities, such conformity when making group decisions (that is, the composition of the court) is usually higher when it comes to complex issues, such as determining the defendant's guilt, and far below in the discussion of more basic questions, in particular penalties (Mikhalkin & Cherkashina, 2005).

Considering these objectively existing socio-psychological regularities of functioning of the group, trying as hard as possible to mitigate their possible negative impact on members of the court, the legislator has envisaged a number of safeguards, appropriate rules of conduct for judges composition of the court, certain procedures in their relations.

For example, the Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation provides for such principles as equality of all members of the court in dealing with any issues arising in the proceedings and the sentence; the decision of all questions by a simple majority of votes; the announcement by the presiding judge of his opinions; the right to a dissenting opinion of the judge, who disagreed with the majority decision (sections 301, 303 of the Russian Federation Code of Criminal Procedure); mandatory disqualification of a judge interested in the case (sections 61 to 65 of the Russian Federation Code of Criminal Procedure) (Criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation, 2001).

Similar rules are provided and the resolution of civil disputes in court (sections 16 – 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation) (Civil procedural code of the Russian Federation, 2002). The same kind of guarantees provided by the legislator and in cases with the participation of the jury.

Of course, all these rules and safeguards to a certain extent, aimed at prevention of judicial errors in the process of making those or other decisions by the courts. However, unfortunately, they do not prevent them. The issue here is not the absence of any additional warranty of the low professional qualification of a judge, and in those mental phenomena that are usually attributed to the so-called human factor. Among these psychic phenomena, we should indicate the mental unit, which plays an ambivalent, even insidious role.

Judicial error is as a socio-legal phenomenon, the activity of the courts to correct them permanently located in the prism of scientific knowledge (Morschakova, 1990). According to T. G. Morshakova, at least 50% of cases of cancellation of sentences as not meeting the requirements of the law (all studied 1803 criminal cases) in one way or another were associated with the discovered it the influence of "mental effect settings" on the judges to adopt final decisions in criminal matters (Morschakova, 1990).

This pattern is explained by the fact that "installation precedes all, including cognitive, mental processes, affect their course directs the thinking of the subject in accordance with certain conditions, representing a readiness for a particular form of response in different types of activities."

In the activities of judges mental setting, on the one hand, performs a positive function, as a kind of "mental guarantee maximum mobilization of accumulated knowledge". Under its influence, the mental, cognitive processes

(perception, thinking, attention, etc.) become strictly selective, and as a result, each new problem is solved by the subject as before solved problems.

On the other hand, the mental setting could push the judge to erroneous conclusions and decisions. In such cases, the mental setup of the judge is often connected with the psychological significance of the previous decisions held in the case", i.e., essentially with the findings of the investigation. In addition, this, in turn, leads to the fact that, firstly, due to the installation of the final formation of internal belief of the judge is often long precedes the time of the court in the deliberation room. Secondly, judge, subconsciously formed following his installation in the course of the judicial trial inadvertently narrows the limits of investigation of the case, resulting in some details in cognitive terms unavailable to its perception. The result is a phenomenon called "subjective unavailability" (Morschakova, 1990).

The study of the mechanism of the impact of mental installation on thought processes, on the formation of erroneous decisions by the judges identified three main groups of judicial officials to allow typical errors in criminal cases.

The first group consisted of individuals who correctly established the circumstances of the case, but under the influence of the installation on the guilt of the defendant, under the influence of accusatory, despite the existence of grounds for the acquittal have not seen them and signed a guilty verdict (Rubezhov & Barenboym, 1986). It is just those cases where the subject sees a new problem, but solves it as the old one.

The second group consisted of those who saw that there were sufficient grounds for conviction do not exist, with the consequence that the defendant should be acquitted, as additional evidence of his guilt cannot be obtained, either in the court of the need to conduct additional studies to resolve the incompleteness of the preliminary investigation. However, in relation to the defendant's acquittal was not issued, and the case was returned for further investigation.

Finally, in the third group were those with insufficient grounds for prosecution, confirmed at the hearing, was involved in the conviction. However, they determined such a low punishment, which is clearly not consistent with the severity of the offense, the punishment, the purpose of which would be necessary in case a full proof of guilt of the defendant. In addition, it was not some kind of personal qualities the last, and was due to the doubts of judges about the lack of evidence of the defendant's guilt, i.e. the insufficiency of the evidence of guilt was reflected in excessively soft punishment.

Mental installation accompanies any cognitive human activity, including, of course, and the judiciary, giving it both positive and negative effects. Mental installation is usually preceded by the decisions made under its influence. To neutralize the negative impact of mental setup is needed to make it sufficiently flexible. Nevertheless, this is largely dependent on the person, his intellect and other qualities, which, if he does not reveal himself, none of it will not make it.

A serious impact on the appearance of erroneous judicial decisions in addition to mental setup, provide the various mental States that may experience a judge as any man. Among these States, T. G. Morshchakova first drew attention to the condition of doubt at the time of the decision of the judge in the case, fatigue, mental tension (stress) significantly impair his cognitive activity,



the manifestation of professionally significant abilities, experience (Romanov, 1998).

The condition of doubt, which is often associated with anxiety, as a rule, is the result of uncertainty of the judge in evaluating the evidence in the case. If the condition that accompanies its intellectual activity is not resolved, it should serve as a basis for the solution of certain issues in favor of the defendant.

Doubts, fluctuations in cases of varying complexity often aggravating, considerably increase the anxiety that some individuals may acquire an even greater impact on their psyche, consciousness, reducing the volitional activity of man, leading to his unjustified, a very pronounced hesitation in his conclusions and judgment when making decisions. Especially noticeable is the case with individuals of psychasthenic type with excessively high levels of anxiety, with distinct features of anxiety and doubtful character, which can be considered as one of the reasons for lack of professional success of some lawyers, to have the appearance of various kinds of psychosomatic disorders and diseases related to their professional activities.

Therefore, the judge needs to be continuously maintained at the proper level of self-control over your emotional state, mood, and behavior, especially in the process of communication with the surrounding people, interested persons, and work colleagues. Nothing, including his personal qualities should not cause citizens to doubt its objectivity, justice and impartiality in the administration of justice (Constitutional law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2000).

Using Max Lüscher projective color test, we estimated actual (current) mental state judges.

A group of judges in comparison with the normative group was characterized by significantly higher levels of mental fatigue and mental stress, which, apparently, is the objective reflection of the busy nature of the professional activity of judges related to the ongoing chronic emotional stress (Lüscher, 1969).

This suggests the need for further use of similar methods for dynamic control of the mental state of judges, their psychological and medico-psychological rehabilitation.

One of the reasons for judicial errors made by judges when considering criminal cases is a highly - intuitive solutions. They are taken on the basis of feeling, intuition that they are correct. The adoption of this kind is supported by a kind of illumination or insight – an unexpected, not deducible from previous experience understanding of significant relationships and the structure of the overall situation, by which a meaningful solution to the problem can be found. Decisions based on judgments, unlike the intuitive, are based on the knowledge, acquired life and professional experience of the leader. The disadvantage of such solutions is that due to excessive orientation of the judge on their knowledge, previous experience, due to the impact on his consciousness of meaning installation, it may not consider new, newly arisen circumstances and thus miss related new alternatives. The judge, overly committed to his judgment and experience, may (consciously or unconsciously) deciding not to use that opened before him the additional ability to use new information (Meskon, Albert & Khedouri, 1992). That approach to decision-making is one of the causes of injustices.

Representation of psychological peculiarities of judge's professional activity

Professional activities judge imposes high requirements to the psychological qualities of his personality that characterize the professional competence, social maturity, responsibility, organizational, communicative skills. These include, above all, include the knowledge, skills, professional experience, social maturity, responsibility, analytical thinking, concentration, working capacity, psychological stability, managerial and communicative skills, moral and emotional-strong-willed qualities, self-control, intuition, observation, the pursuit of new knowledge, shared knowledge (Adashkin, 2006).

To carry out its regulatory role, the judge should possess qualities, such as self-control, emotional restraint, ability to remain calm in stressful situations, a demanding form of behavior and statements of those involved, and at the same time, tolerance, tact, the ability to relaxation, to reduce excessive emotional excitement of individual participants.

The important nature of the relationship of the judge with their colleagues as members of a common professional group. The optimal style of judicial conduct – democratic. Acting as a formal leader, the judge should also be a leader who colleagues respect for professionalism. Therefore, it should not stifle independent opinions of the other members of the court, not violate their equality (Reifschneider, 2015).

The Code of judicial ethics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which was approved by the resolution of the V Congress of judges of Kazakhstan on 18 November 2009, stresses that: "A judge should demonstrate and promote high standards of behavior to strengthen public trust in the justice system, which is the basis for maintaining an independent judiciary. It ensures a harmonious combination of interests protection of personality, society and state" (The code of judicial ethics, 2009).

The principle of independence of judges and their subordination only to the Law is confirmed by the data of legal statistics.

The court decides on important social issues in the sphere of legal relations between citizens, to protect their honor, dignity, rights and freedoms, applying the law in the conditions of openness and accessibility for the population. The public usually has very closely followed the activities of the court, assessing the organization, legal framework, culture and current performance of the country's law enforcement system. Citizens are somehow connected with the criminal justice system, either as participants in this process, either by being informed about the activities of the court through the media. Therefore, the courts, in which a judge performs the leading role, have a direct impact on the formation of legal consciousness and law-abiding behavior of citizens. The court acts on the following aspects of public opinion:

- promotes formation of legal consciousness of citizens;
- creates confidence in the inevitability of punishment for committed offences;
- the high culture of litigation and the fairness of the verdict form the atmosphere of public condemnation of the crime and the offender;
- the judicial trial draws attention to the causes of crime and the problems of its prevention.

In motivational sphere of the judge should allocate such qualities as respect for the law, the desire to serve justice and in accordance with the laws and normative legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan to solve civil and criminal cases, to use the results of judicial trials for raising the awareness of citizens and prevention of crime.

In the field of goal setting and performance problems, the judge has a variety of functions and tasks discussed above.

Such professional tasks should include: preparation, organization and conduct of the judicial trial, control and regulation of actions of participants of court session in accordance with procedural rules, training and the announcement of the decision of the court. In the implementation of all stages of the judicial trial, judge retains a leading role.

At the stage of practical completion of the judicial process in a criminal judge is a court and announce to the conclusion of the sentence prepares the necessary documentation. Thus, the judge should have a high legal erudition, knowledge of the laws, a high degree of responsibility and objectivity, the ability to qualitatively and timely execute the documentation in accordance with the procedural rules, requirements, legal culture and logic.

At this stage, the judge should analyze and evaluate effective information, in order to consider it and put to good use in their future practice.

In the study of the materials of the preliminary investigation and all related documents cognitive processes of the judge (memory, thinking, imagination) should be directed to the allocation of legally significant information. In the end, the judge formed a conceptual model of the phenomenon related to the understanding of the positions of the conflicting parties in the civil process and the essence of the crime situation. It should be noted that an indictment can have a strong suggestive effect on the assessment of the situation by the judge. It is therefore particularly important is the presence of the judge of such personal qualities as integrity, independence and autonomy.

These qualities enable the judge to form his objective opinion based on the circumstances of the case and examined evidences when making a decision or return the case for further investigation or the commitment of the suspect for judicial trial; to form initial probability model of the studied event, including the degree of culpability of the suspect and the project of the future sentence.

However, such a model only the initial stimulus for organization of the judicial trial, which should be formed by accurate model based on a thorough audit of all aspects of the probabilistic model.

Carefully analyzing all evidentiary information in the form of testimony from the accused, victim, witnesses, expert witnesses, the disclosure of other documents, and the judge in the diversity of contradictory evidence to identify and assess the main thing – the essence of the event, to separate facts from emotional responses, from social camouflage and personal aspirations of participants in the judicial trial. Thus, the judge should have the ability to determine the genuine interests and aspirations of people, their moral principles, know the laws of their individual and group behavior.

The implementation of the disciplinary and regulatory functions in managing the process of judicial investigation is to control emotions and conflict, aggressive manifestations of the parties.

The judge should be resistant to various emotional-verbal methods of influence, the pathetic appeals, and sentimental assessment. He should be able to recognize situational personal features of the participants in the process, self-masking and self-projection. For spoken sentences, the judge should discern the true intentions and interests of the people, to discover their true relations, and moral standpoint. Complex activities of a judge require not only a legal, but also a psychodiagnostic training, knowledge General socio-psychological characteristics of human behavior in social groups, patterns of their cognitive and aesthetic activities. The work of judges is carried out in complex, sometimes mentally stressful conditions. This requires orientation to the problem of conflict of social interaction, proficiency relaxation techniques – calm emotionally excited behavior of individuals. The most important mental quality judges – emotional stability, ability to engage in constructive activities in emotionally stressful circumstances, calmness, tolerance, and insistence judge as the person with the authority (Zaikov, 2008).

The presiding judge is the formal leader, but its powers should not violate the equality of all members of the jury. His style of leadership should be democratic. The presiding authority should not stifle independent opinions of other members of the court.

The preparation and announcement of the verdict at the final stage of the judicial trial. The judge has the right to vote, and acts last. Here finally are evaluated and summarized test results in court of all evidence presented should be making an informed, legitimate verdict. Reading the verdict, the judge once again underlines its leading function of the representative of the state and law. It should be noted that at all stages of proceedings and especially on final, the judge should clearly and publicly demonstrate the main social functions of court – law enforcement and educational.

The work of judges is highly intelligent and imaginative, so in parallel with the performance of their official functions in court, the judge should systematically improve their professional level, professional skills.

A judge should not become isolated only within the immediate proceedings. He needs to liaise with public and educational organizations with the purpose of formation of legal knowledge among the population, involving the public in the fight against crime, support to justice, information on the results of the behavior and education of persons sentenced to deprivation of liberty.

Regarding psychogram, judges, i.e. the characteristics of those mental processes by which it carries out the solution of theoretical and practical problems in their work, particularly important professional qualities appropriate to include the following.

In the cognitive sphere the special role played by such qualities of thinking as analytic, critical, logical, ability to compare, summarize, classify data, highlight the main and most significant.

Among the properties of memory plays a special role efficiency in processing of information, selection of valuable information and transfer into long-term memory, accurate and comprehensive knowledge of law and procedure legal activities.

Especially important for judges are such properties of attention, such as the sustainability of the study and drafting important court documents, the



concentration, distribution and switching attention in complex and dynamic situations of the judicial process.

One of the properties of perception are particularly important objectivity, observation, the ability of facial expressions and pantomime involved in the judicial trial individuals to determine their condition, the sincerity of conduct or superficial emotion, camouflage.

Speech judges should be of high culture, brevity, clarity, intelligibility, rigor in the formulation of judgments.

Imagination of a judge should combine reproductive and creative functions, as well as the predictive (anticipation), i.e. the ability of concrete to predict the outcome of the planned judicial trial and the consequences of judicial decisions, avoiding in the activity of judges is primitive and unprofessional actions by "trial and error" (Sorochan, 2010).

In his/her cognitive activities, the judge has an indicative model of the studied important events – content and the conclusion of the preliminary investigation, the presence of which has significant inspiring power. The judge will have to show independence for objective, comprehensive and fair consideration of the case. Cognitive-search activities of a judge have a narrower focus and more mediation than the activities of the investigator. The judge has to perform not only the preliminary investigation, but also all other possible relations of the events and circumstances of the case.

In communicative sphere of the judge by which he implements social and psychological aspects of their activities, we can distinguish properties, such as the ability to transmit and receive verbal information. Among the interactive properties should be allocated extraordinary, i.e., the direction of action outwards, on other people, sociability, adequate use of facial expressions and pantomimes.

In the regulatory field of activity of the judge should highlight the emotional restraint, as well as such strong-willed qualities: integrity, leadership, perseverance, self-control, discipline.

To enhance the independence of the judiciary the authority to review their disciplinary responsibility is exclusively assigned to the judicial jury. This reduced the probability of exerting any pressure on the judges, strengthened the independence of the courts.

In accordance with statistics, over the past four years, the number of judges brought to disciplinary responsibility and dismissed on negative motives, declined almost 4-fold.

Discussion and Conclusion

The decision-making process is seen as an integral part of human intellectual activity, as one of its phases associated with the definition of objectives (goals) of activity with the development of a plan for achieving your goals, selection of tools, tactical operations, and culminating with a comparison of the results with the original data. Decision-making is a complex, integrative behavioral act in the general system of conscious and purposeful activities of a judge.

In the decision-making process, the motivational sphere, individual psychological characteristics, properties of the individual judges are reflected:

the breadth, depth, flexibility of thinking, an analytical quality of mind, self-criticism, imagination, willpower, decisiveness, emotional stability of the individual (especially when the decision is made under extreme conditions of acute lack of information and time), competence, professional maturity, a focus on achieving success in their professional activities. All these qualities form a kind of individual style of making legal decisions by the judge.

However, whatever the style, the decision on its content and form should comply strictly with the provisions of the act. This is the hallmark of many decisions taken by judges when considering criminal cases, resolving civil disputes, etc.

In addition, the psychological analysis of professional activity of judges showed that in its contents the work of judges is diverse and multifaceted, is heuristic in nature and involves the implementation of organizational, law-enforcement, educational, communicative action.

The psychological characteristics of the judge, distinguishing him/her from other professions are: public and enforcement activities; multi-dimensional and heuristic nature of the judicial task to be solved, variability and non-standard situations in conditions of deficiency of time; expressed organizational orientation, a large number of communication contacts, individual character, high responsibility and social importance, legal regulation; the availability of power and educational functions; procedural autonomy, the originality of the socio-psychological atmosphere of the hearing.

Each judge is an educator, a significant number of people. An experienced judge is distinguished by high responsibility for their actions, for their decisions, integrity. The judge is constantly in the focus of all trial participants. All of his comments and gestures are subject to constant monitoring and evaluation are present, so an experienced judge distinguishes impartiality and aging.

Summing up and taking the decision on the investigated issue, in our opinion we consider, in a particular case, the judge, as the organizer of the process, should have dedication, persistence, interpersonal communication and other volitional qualities. Each sentence of the court should have educational impact that will be achieved only if all the audience correctly understands the sentence, if it meets their moral conviction and corresponds to the circumstances of the case.

Thus, the judges rendering decisions on behalf of the state, being civil servants, should be fair and honest, to take all measures to protect the rights and interests of citizens, and only then, will ensure the belief in the power of the law.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

Notes on contributors

Zholdybai Tulmatovich Uspanov holds a PhD in Jurisprudence and now a Professor of Legal Disciplines Department, Kazakh Academy of Labour and Social Relations, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Dana Seitkhanovna Turabayeva a Master of Laws and now is a Senior teacher of Legal Disciplines Department, Kazakh Academy of Labour and Social Relations, Almaty, Kazakhstan.



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