

PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES OF RAPID-SEARCH ACTIVITY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

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ABSTRACT: There are noticed thought-meditations about psychological peculiarities and its developing factors of operational-search activity subjects in this story.

KEYWORDS: Psychological approach, psychological legality, professional available, understandable and non-understandable motivations, psychodiagnostic, psychocorrection, psychological advise, professional observation, communication, psychological reflection.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the reforms implemented in the field of internal affairs bodies in our country, including the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On internal affairs bodies" dated September 16, 2016, and "On emergency search activities" dated December 25, 2012 and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 10, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally increase the effectiveness of internal affairs bodies, strengthen their responsibility in ensuring public order, citizens' rights, freedoms and legitimate interests" Decree No. PF-5005 and PQ-3216 dated August 16, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of training, retraining and professional development of employees of internal affairs bodies", and "Internal Affairs Bodies" dated November 29, 2017 Decisions No. 3413 on measures to fundamentally improve the procedure for working with personnel and organizing their service" are also enthusiastic, noble, selfless, fulfilling their duty for the protection of the Motherland, peace and stability of the country and the future of the state. is setting the task of educating conscientious employees who will do their best. Because in today's complex conditions, raising the authority of the employees of the internal affairs bodies, including the operative-investigative officers, in front of the people, and strengthening the trust in them directly depends on the results of these reforms.

The increasing need for psychological knowledge in the implementation of these reforms in the field of investigative activities of internal affairs bodies:

firstly, the strengthening of the process of professionalization in the system of internal affairs bodies, the need for the subjects of all operational and investigative activities to be professionally and psychologically always ready against the world of criminals;

secondly, to create modern generations of psychological methods and tools that prevent mental stress from both positive and negative effects of globalization processes, and through them to prepare operatives to perform new tasks;

thirdly, to form a system of psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection, psychological observation, and psychological counseling to eliminate mental injuries received by internal affairs bodies during the performance of their official duties;

fourthly, to develop a psychological methodology for the use of psychological factors to improve the moral and ethical environment in the service teams of the subjects of rapid-search activities of the internal affairs bodies in extreme conditions;

fifthly, it is determined by the regular provision of psychological support to operatives within the framework of preventive measures for the prevention of crime.

According to the President, "There are serious deficiencies in criminal investigation activities, cooperation between law enforcement agencies in some places is not at the required level. The fact that most of the wanted persons are not caught allows them to continue their criminal activities, and this is a very worrying situation" [1].

From this point of view, the need to solve a number of psychological problems that arise in the process of practical fight against crime, along with the deep penetration of the science of psychology into various areas of human activity. These are:

First of all, crime is a free action of a person and is the result of negative actions related to his mental and willful state. The mental attitude of the criminal and the victim, and in some cases, of other persons connected to the criminal event to one degree or another, is also of particular importance.

Secondly, the process of solving a crime causes conflict and complicated psychological relations between the employees of internal labor bodies, representatives of the public, as well as between the perpetrators and the participants of the crime.

In special and legal literature, a number of opinions have been expressed about the need for comprehensive and in-depth study of psychological problems in rapid search activities.

In particular, the Russian scientist A.R. Ratinov wrote that "After a certain period of time, the psychology of quick-research activity will be separated from the science of psychology as a special branch of science and will take its place in the system of legal psychology"[2].

This idea was supported by a number of scientists and practitioners and began to be realized in concrete studies. That is, the process related to the development of ideas about the psychological aspects of the subjects of rapid search activity was divided into several stages.

In the first stage, the basic rules of the psychology of rapid-search activities, the psychological features of rapid task implementation were separately studied, mastered and used to solve practical tasks.

The science of psychology [3].

These issues are discussed by the following scientists, namely A.I. Alekseyev, I.I. Basetky, V.P. Bakhin, R.K. Bezrukikh, V.G. Bobrov, A.S. Vandishev, A.F. Vozniy, T.A. Khrustaleva, V.N. Gridnev, V.V. Dementyev, A.M. Kachur, I.A. Klimov, A.G. Lekar, V.G. Samoylov, G.K. It was reflected in the scientific works of Sinilov.

At the second stage, the laws of the psychology of operative-search activities, cognitive processes, individual psychological characteristics and mental-volitional states of operatives were studied, and this was devoted to legal, organizational and methodological issues in a broad sense (V.A. Danilov, L.M. Kolodkin, A.N. Rosha, N.Z. Filimonov and others).

The third stage is devoted to the process of creating elements of the general theory of the psychology of rapid search activity. In it, the subject of the psychology of rapid search activity, research methods and the tasks of developing practical recommendations are defined. The psychogogical structure of the quick search activity, the methodological aspects of communication are on a scientific basis (V.V. Avramsev, Y.E. Avrutin, V.M. Atmajitov, I.I. Basetsky, V.G. Bobrov, V.T. Verbovoy, S.I. Vinokurov, A.V. Gubin, V.A. Danilov, S.V. Ignatov, V.A. Ilichev, I.A. Klimov, A.G. Kovalev, A.P. Lukalevi, etc. Samovichev, VI.G. Samovichev, etc. Samovichev, etc. excuse .) studied.

To date, psychological approaches to this activity are carried out in the following directions. These are:

- study of the socio-psychological aspects of the management of the departments of operational and investigative activities of the internal affairs bodies;
- research of the basic psychological rules in accordance with the achievements of science, in order to organize the management of the work process of operatives based on the methods of rapid search activity;
- comprehensive development of the psychological aspects of forces and tools used in rapid-search activities and taking into account the use of these methods and tools in situations that often occur in practice;
- to study the psychological features of organizing the creation and application of methods of special operational services in the fight against crime;
- research of mental-departmental conditions of subjects of rapid-search activity and psychological components of external cooperation.

Of course, these directions cover a large part of the subject of the psychology of rapid - search activity.

In our opinion, the psychology of intelligence activity is the study of the psychological laws of the subjects of this field and the mechanisms and methods of improving the intelligence activity.

Because every person, regardless of his profession, is the most complex object of knowledge, he is always developing, growing, and changing, and on this basis, personal and professional aspects is formed from At the same time, a person does not have a complete idea about himself, that is, it can be observed that he does not always understand the essence of his behavior and actions. The forces and psychological factors that affect the behavior and psyche of a person are so diverse that even after studying them all, it is not possible to get detailed information about this or that person or to give a complete description of him. Q. Among such factors (conscious and unconscious motives, inclinations, etc.), he took into account the influence of subconscious processes, which the person himself does not understand, but which are of decisive importance in the manifestation of his psyche and behavior. it is not difficult to imagine how complex the psyche of a person is, which is studied within the scope of the psychology of rapid-search activity.

In this sense, the search, creativity, knowledge, skills, qualifications, direction and life experience of the operative employee ensure that he matures as a qualified specialist. The main task of the psychology of rapid-search activity is to scientifically research, search for, identify, and determine the most effective ways of forming and developing the important factors of this creativity.

From this point of view, the need for psychological knowledge in rapid-search activity is manifested in the coverage of the following issues, including:

- a comprehensive study of the psychology of subjects and teams of rapid search activities;
- research of individual-psychological characteristics and capabilities of the subjects of rapid search activity;
- studying the state of mind, psyche, consciousness and unconsciousness of the victim, accused, witness, suspect and other persons;
- to reveal the psychological nature of the suitability of subjects of rapid search activity to perform special tasks;
- development of psychological principles and methods of rapid search activity;
- trust with various categories of persons in order to obtain important information related to operational search activities

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