

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO DEVELOPING PROFILING COMPETENCE IN FUTURE OFFICERS

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Abstract: This article describes a comprehensive approach to the development of profiling competence in future officers. The scientific and theoretical literature was analyzed.

Keywords: Profiling, professional development, external factors, internal factors, socio-psychological phenomena, acmeological development of the individual.

Аннотация: В данной статье описан комплексный подход к развитию профилирующей компетентности у будущих офицеров. Проанализирована научно-теоретическая литература.

Ключевые слова: Профилирование, профессиональное развитие, внешние факторы, внутренние факторы, социально-психологические явления, акмеологическое развитие личности.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the conditions for personal and professional development includes, first of all, attention to the personal qualities of the profiler (profiling is a system of special measures to identify potentially dangerous passengers prone to undesirable behavior through observation and special questioning), psychological characteristics, which involves analyzing his motivational sphere, general personal potential, intellectual and professional qualities. Conditions affecting the development of socio-psychological competencies and the process of professional development as a whole can be conditionally divided into two groups: internal (individual) and external (organizational). Internal factors (individual), as a rule, include age, gender, level of education, personal characteristics, resilience, type of behavior, level of anxiety. As an internal factor in the development of the regulatory function of the psyche in behavior and activity, it manifests itself with varying degrees of severity and intensity in different blocks of mental phenomena. The largest blocks are: mental processes, mental states and psychological qualities.

As part of mental processes, cognitive processes act as internal regulators, through which the profiler receives, stores, transforms and reproduces the information necessary for the organization of behavior and labor activity. As part of mental processes, specific regulatory loads are carried out by such phenomena as intuition, reasoning, conclusions and problem solving.

In the 21st century, the problem of human socialization and its management in society is becoming a common object of research for specific and humanitarian sciences, and the science of psychology, directly involved in this area, is using modern research methods in the study of human mental experiences of theoretical and practical teachings. In this sense, our scientific research is aimed at determining the psychotype of a person based on the disciplines of “profiling” and “visual psychodiagnostics” based on deep practical experience.

MAIN PART

Determining the psychotype of a person is difficult, but it makes it possible to correctly psychodiagnose the individual's attitude to the outside world, and the outside world to the individual. It is unique in that it provides a complete and accurate diagnosis of the individual's behavior. This leads to the identification of alternative ways to predict the future behavior of a person and influence it. Determining the psychotype of a person has always been one of the most pressing problems in modern psychology, and many scientific studies and empirical studies have been conducted. Nevertheless, under the influence of today's multifaceted information world, the psychotype of a socialized person is changing relatively. This encourages the study of new research topics. The current personality is distinguished by its complexity and extreme individuality. On the one hand, this is associated with positive characteristics, that is, with perfection, and on the other hand, its negative consequences, rapid changes in life positions, the flexibility of the world of beliefs, and problems in the management system. The causes and consequences of this are, of course, inextricably linked with the psychotype of a person. Therefore, the issue of personality assessment based on visual psychodiagnostics, which we are going to study, is one of the most urgent problems. In the article, we tried to shed light on the problem using the achievements of profiling, which is developing as an independent science along with the achievements of psychodiagnostics, which has its own authority in the field of psychology. According to the concept of profiling, in personality assessment, the profile appearance of people and their behavioral model are studied. In psychodiagnostics, special methods are used to determine the psychotype of a person and in most cases, it is not a study of a person, but a

diagnosis. In our study, the psychotype of a person was also determined by diagnosing him, and the psychotype of a person was studied in a scientific and practical way.

Anna Kulik states that profiling is a systematic set of methods for assessing a person's behavior, which allows him to create a psychological portrait of him and the main characteristics of his behavior. A. Filatov defines the term profiling as follows. "Profiling is a compact methodology for "reading people", which helps to quickly understand and conclude a person's character and habits, values, motives and beliefs, and also allows you to foresee the manifestation of a person's behavior in various contexts and situations." The profiling method is developed on a practical basis and excludes the introduction of various psychophysiological and cognitive techniques into the work procedure; it is carried out in direct contact with the person; the communicative component is the basis on which all subsequent conclusions of experts are based. In the absence of direct contact with the respondent, the most informative signs (facial expressions, gestures, emotions, speech, appearance, behavioral characteristics) are analyzed, while each component represents a dynamic or static model. In our study, the profiling method was used to visually diagnose the psychotype of a person. It used the method "Visual diagnostics of personality: based on 8 dominants" proposed by A. Pavlov, which fully encapsulates the object of study of profiling.

CONCLUSION

In the case of a methodology-based diagnosis, the diagnostician should pay attention to what behavioral model corresponds to a particular psychotype in a specific situation. To do this, in order to avoid erroneous assessments, the diagnostician should always pay attention to the deception of appearance. Therefore, assessing the behavior in relation to the situation gives a more positive result.

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