

Psychological Characteristics of the Activity of a Modern Investigator

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the topic of psychological characteristics of modern investigative activity. In addition, the article examines the professional aspects of the investigator's activities, professional qualities, cognitive, rational, irrational, reflexive, motivational factors that ensure the effectiveness of research activities. Scientific sources on the problem are systematized. The socio-psychological, economic, political and legal aspects of the investigator's activities are also widely analyzed. As the most important components of the activity, attention is also paid to the issues of socio-psychological elements, such as communicative competence, professional competence, psychological competence.

Keywords: Investigative activity, investigator, laws, legal psychology, personality, success, planning, communication, competence, psychoprophylaxis, psychodiagnostics, psychological competence, suicide, life stresses, conflicts, conversation method.

Modern psychological research also examines the personal activity of the investigator and its socio-psychological aspects of application to areas of the legal system. The psychological characteristics of the investigator's activity involves the disclosure of its psychological structure, that is, the identification of professionally significant components. V.L.Vasiliev distinguishes six parties in the professional activities of an investigator and a judge: social, search, reconstructive, communicative, organizational and certifying activities. Social activity encompasses the political aspect of the investigator's activity as one of the organizers of the struggle to eradicate crime. It also includes preventive measures, legal propaganda, the participation of an investigator in the re-education of a criminal. Search activity is, first of all, the collection of information by the investigator about the event of a crime.

According to B.V.Rossinsky, reconstructive activity is a current and final analysis of all the collected information and the advancement, on the basis of this analysis and synthesis of special knowledge, of versions explaining the event [1,199]. With their help, the investigator checks the authenticity of the created structure before the trial. Planning is also the result of reconstruction activities. Certification activity is bringing all the information obtained into a special form prescribed by law - a protocol, a resolution and others. Communication activity consists in obtaining the necessary information through communication. This type of activity has a particularly large share during interrogations. Organizational activity consists of volitional actions aimed at implementing and testing hypotheses and plans. So, for example, having found a corpse at the scene with signs of violent death, the investigator proceeds to develop, build and verify possible versions about the motives of the murder, about persons who might be involved in this case, who know anything about it, etc. plans and organizes procedural and operational-search work to find and detain a person suspected in this case. Having found and detained a suspect, the investigator must interrogate him in order to obtain truthful testimony from him. At the same time, the success of this interrogation, like any other interrogation, depends on how correctly the investigator will establish a relationship with the interrogated, that is, establish psychological contact with him, etc.

According to S.E. Borisov, the structures of investigative activity: cognitive, reconstructive, organizational, communicative and certifying - are closely related and intertwined in a single purposeful activity of the investigator. What are the general psychological characteristics of the investigator's activity as a whole, inherent in each of its components and components a unique complex that distinguishes her from other professions. According to the author, there are such psychological characteristics of the profession of an investigator as [2,76]:

- State and political nature of investigative activities; its legal regulation; opposition of interested parties; the presence of powers of authority;
- Maintenance of official secrets;
- The originality of the socio-psychological atmosphere of the investigation; variety and creativity;
- An all-round combination of collegial and individual principles; lack of time, the originality of external conditions and the presence of overloads in the activities of the investigator, as well as its educational impact, increased responsibility for the decisions made, procedural independence of the investigator. These psychological characteristics are inherent in the activities of the investigator as a whole. However, along with detailed legal regulation, it would be necessary to separately indicate the presence of tactical scope in investigative activities, as well as the rather high prestige of the profession of the investigator.

A.V. Molokanova believes that a large tactical scope is given to the investigator within the framework of the law and professional morality. Its presence is precisely what distinguishes the work of an investigator from many legal professions, for example, from the profession of a notary, an employee of social security agencies, etc. This difference is so important that it deserves to be singled out as a special feature of investigative activity. It is no coincidence that forensic tactics are, first of all, investigative tactics both in their origin and development, and in their significance [4, 64].

High prestige plays an important role both in the choice of the profession of an investigator and in the implementation of professional activities. This allows us to consider it as a psychological feature of investigative activity. Unfortunately, the problem of the social prestige of the profession and its influence on the fate of people is clearly insufficiently developed. But already now it can be noted that high professional prestige, on the one hand, can play a positive role, stimulating people to choose professions that society needs, and on the other hand, a negative one, if a person, in this choice, is guided only by considerations of prestige, without correlating his data with the requirements of the chosen specialty.

The prestige of the profession of an investigator is really high, but it is rightly high. And the level of prestige is based here not on the profession, not on the prospects for promotion up the career ladder, not on the level of material security. Indeed, although there is a lot of romance in the profession of an investigator, he still has to do purely clerical work, which takes a lot of time; Investigative activity is always associated with daily painstaking work, often similar, for example, to the work of an accountant or auditor. Prospects for advancement in the investigation are very small. It has become a catchphrase that an investigator grows not upward, but inward, increasing his professional skills. As for material security, in many other areas it is much higher. I.M. Mostovaya - human occupations are of such a multifaceted, high and exciting interest. All aspects of human nature pass and unfold before the investigator, he is faced with the most prominent and sharp phenomena of social life. Public benefit, the nobility of the profession, the sharpness of the

struggle, research search, the triumph of justice, creativity, science, art - it is difficult to even roughly outline all the attractive features of investigative work [5, 96]. It should be noted right away that the extreme, which is constantly inherent, for example, in the activities of a pilot, an operator and some other professions, appears sporadically in investigative work.

However, it seems that the extremeness of the investigative work is specific. Its specificity, in contrast, for example, to the extreme nature of the operator's activity under observation conditions, is due to the fact that in the overwhelming majority of cases it is created not by physical factors of the environment, not purely external conditions of work, but by constantly acting emotional factors. The latter should include not only frequent lack of time, opposition of interested persons, intellectual overload associated with an excess or deficiency of information, but also a constant increased official and moral responsibility for the decisions made, as well as the fact that when investigating crimes, the investigator encounters human vices, antisocial, immoral acts that do not leave him indifferent.

V.N. Kuznetsov "The psychological characteristics of the professional activity and personality of the investigator must take into account that in the process of this activity the investigator may experience both external and internal conflicts, that is, contradictions that reach such a degree of acuteness when opposite positions, points of view, motives or beliefs are also exposed to the utmost." [6.70]. The internal conflicts of the personality, leading to discord with oneself, in the investigator's mind can be attributed to the struggle of motives. Personal conflicts between moral feelings and reason, between moral professional duty and non-professional personal desires, aspirations, opportunities, etc. All these internal conflicts are so-called intra-role conflicts, because they are associated with the performance of only one social role by a person - the role of an investigator.

In fact, moving on to the grounds and conditions of external conflicts in investigative activities, it should be noted that such conflicts should be considered as a system of interacting parties, each of which is connected with the other through communication, subjective knowledge and behavioral reactions. It should be noted that an external conflict may arise in connection with the fact that the accused, having immediately determined his opinion, can no longer refuse it, persisting and insisting on his own, even in the case when this opinion is in clear contradiction with some then the circumstances of the case. In conflict theory, this phenomenon is called a difference in position. In many cases, these conflicts are just imaginary. The source of external conflict can be not only misunderstanding of each other, but also a kind of impossibility of understanding. Firstly, these are cases when one of the parties to the conflict explains something to another in expressions that are incomprehensible or unclear, and secondly, when, for example, the accused does not specifically understand or does not want to understand, that is, when the meaning of the statement of one party to the conflict does not find points of contact with the meaning of the statement of another.

Basically, the condition and basis of an external conflict can be a phenomenon called in the theory of conflict, when a conflict is assumed only due to the fact that one side meets with the other. At the same time, the named sides should be obviously opposite, which is possible only with the opposite of the social roles performed. In this case, some social role is performed by one of the parties with a set of features typical for this role, while the other party always expects the implementation of precisely these role features. As can be seen from a brief analysis of the grounds and conditions of external conflicts arising in the course of the preliminary investigation, all of them, like the considered internal conflicts, increase the extremeness of the professional activity of the investigator.

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