



## EXISTENCE OF SOME VOLUNTARY QUALITIES IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS EMPLOYEES AND THEIR PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

Davronov Jonibek Mardonkulovich

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Director of Samarkand Academic Lyceum, Independent Researcher, Lieutenant Colonel

### Annotation

Volitional qualities, such as endurance, independence, initiative, patience, perseverance, purposefulness, tolerance, the ability to self-organize, the ability to subjective control, are considered one of the important factors for successful human activity. This article, based on the work of scientists and researchers, presents some definitions of will, psychological will, as well as opinions on the manifestation of volitional qualities among employees of internal affairs bodies and their psychological classification.

**Keywords:** Will, strong-willed qualities, strong-willed abilities, purposefulness, tolerance, endurance, lack of conscience, lack of initiative, lack of self-control, shyness, qualities of stubbornness, qualities of independence and initiative, motivation, competence, professional and moral preparedness

Will is the ability of a person to make a decision based on the thought process and to control his thoughts and actions in accordance with the decision made. In psychology, the concept of will was born in philosophy, where the Will is defined as the ability of the mind to determine its own destiny, including the ability to generate moral and specific reasons. In a general sense, Will is considered in psychology as a person's ability to consciously control himself. Will is necessary both to perform an action and to refrain from it.

According to the research scientist I.P. Politova in her monograph on the study of will qualities, without taking into account specific goals and conditions, people cannot subjugate nature and use its blessings, cannot produce everything necessary to satisfy the human lifestyle and material and spiritual needs. E.A. Cherenova says that people take into account the characteristics of their activities and the conditions under which they have to act in order to act systematically, that is, voluntarily, rather than randomly and periodically. According to A.R. Batirshina, in the course of professional activity, a person evaluates actions and in some cases adapts to them, in others changes them, and in others creates new ones. According to researchers M.R.





Vandellen and R.N. Hoyle from the University of Michigan in the United States, the manifestation of willpower in people engaged in special military service is as follows: will - the action is always a process related to the application of efforts, decision-making and their implementation;

will - action is characterized by a well-thought-out plan. It provides the ability to analyze any complex situations and take action.

In addition, according to researchers H.M. Kehr, under the influence of volitional processes, a person can activate his actions in order to overcome difficulties and achieve their successful completion. It is especially important for employees serving in the system of internal affairs bodies to correctly assess and react to complex situations that may arise during the implementation of complex professional activities.

According to the Russian scientist A.V. Bikov in his book "Genesis of management of volitional qualities", by performing volitional actions, a person develops volitional qualities that are of great importance for life and work, which characterize him as a person. Some characteristics activate a person, which is associated with the dominance of arousal processes in the cerebral hemispheres, while other qualities are manifested in controlling, delaying, suppressing unwanted mental processes and actions. In this case, we can include determination, courage, endurance, independence among the qualities related to the professional activity of internal affairs officers. Researchers of the University of Florida, USA, K.V. Hegland and D.C. Bolser stated that the uniqueness of a person's activity is embodied in his volitional qualities. According to the authors, volitional qualities represent the level of conscious self-control of behavior achieved by a person and a relatively stable mental formation independent of a specific situation, confirming his authority over himself.

Researcher M. Hellend emphasizes voluntary qualities not only as a process formed by social factors, but also as a phenomenon based on physiological laws. According to him, human volitional qualities are considered as a mixture of innate and acquired, a phenotypic feature of the existing capabilities of a person. Volitional qualities embody the moral components of the will that are formed in the process of education and the hereditary components that are closely related to the typological characteristics of the nervous system. For example, fear, inability to withstand fatigue for a long time, quick decision-making largely depend on the innate characteristics of a person (strength and weakness of the nervous system, its lability).

Therefore, flexibility, individual approach, patience, and sensitivity are required from the employees of internal affairs in the formation and education of voluntary qualities.



J.M. Diefendorf, a professor at the University of Akron in the USA, recognizes voluntary qualities as individual characteristics of individual freedom. The author includes among the positive qualities: determination, tolerance, endurance, among the qualities that describe the weakness of the individual's will: lack of conscience, lack of initiative, lack of self-control, shyness, stubbornness, etc.

L.V. Shabanov, in the training of officers, first of all focuses on the development of strong (primary) willpower qualities such as patience, endurance and courage. The author describes their functional manifestations as unilateral regulatory actions of the mind that have the form of voluntary action. These functional aspects have been studied by some researchers. M.Ya.Basov in his work entitled "Will is the main subject of functional psychology" mentions the psychological characteristics of some voluntary qualities and paid attention to their aspects related to professional activity. According to the author, strength means the ability to quickly increase activity to the desired level by willpower. The professional activity of internal affairs officers directly requires the employee to be physically and mentally strong. Therefore, special attention is paid to these issues when selecting employees.

According to Professor P. Magnano of the University of Verona, Italy, courage as a primary voluntary quality is the ability to maintain the stability of mental functions and not reduce the quality of activity when there is danger (life, health or reputation). In other words, courage is the ability to face fear and take reasonable risks for a specific goal. It is very important for employees serving in internal affairs bodies to be able to show courage and overcome fear in very complex, life-threatening, dangerous situations that may occur in their professional activities.

According to L.N. Glebova, independence and initiative can be included in the voluntary qualities that most characterize the will of a person. According to the author, independence is the ability to perform one's actions without someone's help, as well as the ability to be critical of the influence of other people, to evaluate them according to their own views and beliefs. The independence of a person is manifested in the ability to organize activities on one's own initiative, to set a goal for oneself, and to make changes in behavior when necessary.

S. M. Levin says that volitional actions are performed in voluntary actions that have a certain structure and content. Voluntary actions can be simple or complex. In a simple voluntary movement, the desire to act is almost automatically transferred to the act itself. A complex voluntary action includes considering its consequences before the action, understanding the motives, making a decision, intending to carry it out, making a plan for its implementation.



In conclusion, the following can be given:

1. Volitional qualities, like other characteristics of internal affairs officers, develop during activity. Education of the will is a psychologically controlled process.
2. The formation of voluntary qualities is directly related to the emotional, motivational, individual, physiological and psychological characteristics of employees. The personal example of employees and the requirements of the team play an important role in training voluntary qualities.