



THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CULTURE IN ACTIVITY LAWYER

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Annotation

This article is devoted to the role of psychological culture in legal practice. The article also discusses the characteristics of a lawyer, professional ethics, professional competence, professional behavior, professional responsibility, interpersonal skills, inquisitiveness and creativity, psychological knowledge and legal literacy. issues are also covered extensively.

Keywords: Lawyer, legal psychology, forensic psychology, psychological literacy, legal literacy, interpersonal relationships, emotional intelligence, legal situations, legal documents, psychological analysis, psychological culture, social consciousness.

Introduction

It is known that the psychological culture of a lawyer occupies a central place in legal psychology and is part of the system of knowledge of legal deontology. The professional competence of a lawyer is largely determined by his personal potential, i.e. a system of psychological factors that can be combined by the general concept of psychological culture. A judge and an investigator, a prosecutor and a lawyer, an administrator and educator of correctional colonies, a notary and a legal adviser, a criminal investigation inspector and a forensic expert should be armed with psychological knowledge that allows them to correctly navigate the complex and intricate legal relations and conflicts in which they have to deal. Psychological science is directly related to the disclosure and investigation of crimes, which studies such processes as sensation and perception, memorization and thinking, feelings and will, personality traits with individual characteristics, temperament, character and others. According to G.K.Vlasov, mastering the psychological culture makes it easier for a lawyer to solve this problem and fulfill the main requirements that apply to his professional activity: to ensure the protection of the interests of individuals and organizations from criminal encroachments; observe the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and collectives, as well as ethical standards [1,66].

According to the conclusions of V.V. Romanova, the legal psychology of an employee of the law enforcement system can be presented in the following directions [2, 48]:

- Professiographic - determines the psychological structure of the personality and activities of the prosecutor, investigator, judge and other law enforcement officials,





and on their basis develops recommendations in the field of professional selection and orientation, vocational training and education, personnel placement, psychodiagnostics, psychocorrection and prevention of occupational deformation. The main task of this direction is to determine the rational relationship between the structure of the personality and the requirements that are presented to this person by law enforcement activities;

-Investigative and psychological - is a system of psychological recommendations and methods aimed at more effective disclosure of crimes - comprehensive and complete. Psychological patterns of disclosure and investigation of certain types of crimes are investigated [3, 74];

-As well as the psychology of individual investigative actions: interrogation, inspection of the scene of the incident, search, identification and many others. On the basis of the revealed patterns, psychological recommendations are developed, aimed at the fastest detection of complex crimes, their high-quality investigation;

- Using a psychologist as a specialist-consultant and expert - in the process of solving crimes, investigating them and considering criminal cases about crimes committed in court;

- Determination of the emotional state of the accused at the time of the misdemeanor - in cases of murder; study of the personality and condition of the victim, especially of a minor - in cases of rape, etc. Not all of these areas of legal psychology are the subject of study of legal deontology. The field of studying legal deontology is related only to the psychological culture of a lawyer.

According to N.I. Isaeva, the psychological culture of a lawyer includes: a complex of psychological knowledge, including the psychology of personality and activity, the psychology of legal work, psychological characteristics of certain legal professions, skills and techniques for using this knowledge in professional situations in the process of communication, in resolving conflicts [4,80] ...

Most researchers say that legal psychology has a certain structure: the psychology of legal work, the psychology of civil legal regulation, criminal psychology, forensic psychology, correctional labor psychology, etc. Specialists in the field of legal psychology offer a wide range of its branches. The most established in the scientific community are considered criminal psychology, forensic psychology and correctional labor psychology.

Classification V.S. Chufarovsky, the psychological culture of a professional lawyer, since he deals with a person. At the suggestion of the author, the study of the activities of law enforcement officers includes the following areas of legal psychology [5,114]:



1. Criminal psychology is a science that studies mental laws associated with the formation of a criminal attitude of the personality and groups of offenders, the formation of their criminal intent, the preparation and commission of a crime, the creation of a criminal stereotype of behavior.

2. Forensic psychology is a science that studies the foundations of disclosing and investigating crimes, forensic psychological examination and psychological aspects of the judicial process. The psychology of the preliminary investigation and the psychology of the trial are distinguished as independent sections of legal psychology.

3. Correction-works psychology is a science that investigates the specifics of the re-education and correction of persons who have committed crimes and are serving sentences in correctional labor institutions, their introduction to work and normal existence in a normal social environment, the dynamics of the convict's personality, factors affecting re-education, the structure of the collective of convicts ...

4. Psychology of legal work - a science that studies the patterns and phenomena of the mental life of lawyers associated with the application of legal norms and participation in legal activities. Otherwise: the psychology of legal work considers the psychological features of the reflection of legal phenomena by a lawyer in the process of legal activity. The main task of legal psychology is to identify rational relationships between the personality of a lawyer and the requirements that are presented to her by the profession. The same task is to study the psychological culture of a lawyer. Legal psychology is closely related to management psychology. Managerial psychology is a science that studies the psychological mechanism of control of systems in which a person is given the main place. The connection of legal psychology with managerial psychology is observed in the fact that it studies psychological patterns for their most successful use by a lawyer - an official in the process of communication and making the right decision. At the same time, the task of legal psychology is also to generalize the means of forming the direction of mental activity of all its participants.

According to G.G. Shikhanov, the subject of legal psychology is the psychological characteristics of the composition of the subjects of legal practice at different levels [6,139]:

- A lawyer as an official with powers of authority, according to which he is obliged to create an optimal regime for the effective consideration of a legal case;
- Persons directly interested in the results of the legal case: plaintiff, defendant, applicant, accused, defendant;
- Persons related to the legal case: lawyer, witness, forensic expert, etc.

The psychological culture of a lawyer is only one component, but an essential part of the subject of legal psychology, its core, one might say its main cut.





First of all, for a lawyer, the main thing is to know his own mental capabilities, the mental capabilities of his subordinates and the ability to comprehend the mental composition of other participants in a legal case in order to create an optimal regime for effective consideration of a legal case and making the right decision. Socio-psychological characteristics of the work of a lawyer. The radical reforms carried out at the present stage, the change in the socio-political, socio-economic structure of the current society, cannot but affect the increased requirements for workers in various industries and spheres of government activity, including those in the legal field. An important task here is to improve the qualifications of law enforcement officials and legal services. It is necessary to define clear criteria for the professional suitability of a person to work in law enforcement agencies, in various state and legal and other structures. The work of a lawyer, in one way or another, is associated with a certain emotional stress, requires a person to restraint, tolerance, and the ability to control their feelings. For these reasons, a whole complex of different methods has been developed in science, with the help of which it is possible to quickly and reliably determine a person's abilities for a particular job as an investigator, prosecutor, judge, etc.

According to some reports, the determination of the mental and professional qualities of a particular employee is important not only for the essence of the matter, the quality of its implementation, but also for this person himself, since large emotional overloads can adversely affect his health. All this will help to initially select the most suitable job for each specific person, which will be most favorable for this person himself and for the structure in which he will work.

V.V. Romanov distinguishes the following main features of the professional activity of lawyers [7,74]:

- Legal regulation of professional behavior;
- The extreme nature of law enforcement;
- The imperious, obligatory nature of professional powers;
- Non-standard, creative nature of the work of a lawyer;
- Procedural independence, personal responsibility, lawyers working in law enforcement agencies, state and legal structures.

In our opinion, the law enforcement activity of employees of state and legal structures is clearly regulated by law. Violation of the law, neglect of his official duties and principles is simply unacceptable for a lawyer and testifies, first of all, to the low level of his professional qualifications. The role of legal awareness is especially great, i.e. the attitude of a lawyer to unexpected situations, they are also called risk situations. What are the situations and are they? This is, firstly, the situation when a lawyer



receives any benefits, with a deviation from the established procedure; a situation that provokes a bribe. Secondly, this is the situation of visiting restaurant-type catering places in the evening, the situation of “accidental” acquaintance and, thirdly, this is the situation of interrogating a witness in his apartment, as well as the fact of risk caused by promises and many others.

In short, in all such situations, a lawyer needs to develop a clear line, a structure of behavior that would protect him from various troubles associated with his activities. So, in addition to high legal qualifications, each lawyer must be a highly moral person, he must have a well-developed sense of responsibility, a sense of duty for his business. Each lawyer must have a highly developed system of values, based on which he will perform certain actions. Also important is the sphere and social circle, which can greatly affect not a person's behavior. And, of course, a huge role, it should be noted, is played by the financial situation, since even the most highly moral person is able, in various situations, to compromise his principles and morality.

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