

**EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE PECULIARITIES OF INTERPERSONAL
RELATIONS AMONG EMPLOYEES OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS
BODIES**

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ABSTRACT

The methods used in psychological research are to determine the manifestation of the mental characteristics of a person in the process of a particular activity. The development and implementation of experimental methods is the main task of psychologists and researchers. The complex of experimental tasks is aimed at determining the mental development of the individual, his mental level and individual psychological characteristics. They are carried out in the conditions of experimental research with the help of verbal, subject, psychometric methods. The scope of social norms is very wide, this includes labour discipline, military duty and patriotism, politeness. Social theory manifests itself in accordance with the "repertoire" of the role played by the participants in communication.

KEYWORDS: *Pedagogical, Communicate, Informational Aspect, Interpersonal Interaction, Interpersonal Relationships.*

INTRODUCTION

The peculiarity of human activity lies in the fact that the content of activity is determined not only by the need that generates this activity. If the need supports and stimulates activity as a motive, then the form and content of activity are determined by social conditions, social requirements and experience. Human activity is very diverse: this includes labour, pedagogical, artistic and creative, research activities [2]. An analysis of the structure of human activity shows that activity manifests itself in a conscious mental reflection of the external conscious world. In any activity, a person understands the purpose of his actions, represents the expected result, perceives and evaluates the circumstances, thinks about the order of actions performed, shows willpower, observes the course of activities, thinks about success and defeat.

In connection with the need for joint activities, a person must be able to unite with other people, enter into relationships with them, communicate, reach mutual understanding and, having received the necessary information, give an appropriate answer [4]. Communication is one of the aspects of activity; its informational aspect is manifested as communication. However, along with the creation of an object, a person "translates" himself in the created object, that is, he continues himself in others. A created object (a building seen, lines written, a planted tree) is, on the one hand, an object of activity, on the other hand, a means by which a person manifests himself. Because it was made for other people. Thus, activity is a part of communication, its side; Communication is part and parcel of activity. But communication and activity in all cases constitute an integral (indestructible) unity.

When people enter into communication, asking questions, ordering, making a request, explaining

something, they set themselves the goal of influencing others, explaining it to them [3]. Their purpose reflects the need of people to work together. At the same time, communication manifests itself as interpersonal interaction, that is, it is the sum of communication and interactions that arise in the process of joint activities of people. Joint activities and communication occur in conditions of social control. Society has developed a structure of special behaviour patterns as social norms.

“Role” in psychology is a pattern of behaviour that is approved from the normative side, expected by others from each person who occupies a social position (age, career, gender, family, teacher, district inspector, doctor and patient, adult or child, leader or employee, mother or grandmother, man or woman, guest or host). Each role, in turn, must meet its respective requirements.

The scope of interpersonal relationships is wide and includes human relationships up to large groups [2]. Interpersonal relationships are subjectively perceived interactions between people, which are objectively reflected in the ways and nature of people's interaction with each other in the process of joint activities and communication.

Interpersonal relationship analysis is not an approach to casual short-term situational relationships between people, but rather an approach to longer-term stable relationships. The long-term nature of interpersonal relationships suggests the factor of time as a basic characteristic. The dynamics of relationships, their change from one stage to another, misunderstanding, which is accompanied by a sharp change in feelings and emotions in conversations, etc. - all this is a fundamental issue in the theory of interpersonal relations.

As an initial analysis of interpersonal relationships, there is a stable feeling of an emotional connection of one person with another person. The ability to understand the content of emotions and feelings is formed by studying the sphere of interpersonal relationships. Relationships are based on the conscious movement of partners to see what kind of people they are for each other. At the same time, they transparently direct their feelings towards each other or vice versa. Emotions and their accompanying actions are a matrix of relationships aimed at building communication. Accordingly, interpersonal relationships are considered as a factor that ensures structured and consistent communication between partners, as well as a system of certain behaviour patterns.

Thus, we can define interpersonal relationships as shared orientations that are developed and shaped as a result of long-term contact of individuals. Various forms of interpersonal relations that exist within the framework of social relations represent formal communication and interaction of specific people in the implementation of responsible (social) relations.

Social relations are formal, formally fixed, objectified influential relations that are important for regulating relations in other forms. Interpersonal relationships are perceived interactions between people associated with different levels of objective experience. It is based on a variety of emotional states of interacting people, and in contrast to formally reinforced and unreinforced service relationships, interpersonal relationships are also sometimes referred to as expressive, given their emotional content.

The cognitive element aims to understand what a person likes or dislikes in interpersonal relationships. The affective aspect is reflected in interactions that cause people to experience various emotional experiences. The emotional component is considered important, as a rule. This, in turn, is characterized by a positive and negative emotional state, conflict (in the inner world of the individual, interpersonal relationships), emotional sensitivity, satisfaction with oneself, one's partner, one's work, etc.

In addition to the psychological aspect of the level of formation of interpersonal relations among employees of the internal affairs bodies, the study also took into account their group and socio-

psychological characteristics. To study the socio-psychological factors influencing the formation of interpersonal relationships among employees of the internal affairs bodies, in our study we used the Stefanson's questionnaire "Self-assessment of the personality", the questionnaire of Sh. Sobchik "Study of interpersonal relations". Among them, parametric and non-parametric criteria, factor analysis and correlations were also identified. The object of our study are inspectors of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, employees of the road patrol service and the security service. Below is an analysis of the results of the study. The first table shows the indicators of district inspectors.

TABLE 3.1.1. THE RESULTS OF THE PERSONALITY SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Structural elements of the scale	scale mean	dispersion scale value	scale correlation	α -scale factor
dependent	6,06	7,36	0,32	0,56
independent	6,39	7,58	0,38	0,64
communicative	6,57	6,04	0,41	0,72
closed	6,59	7,16	0,43	0,75
warlike	6,42	6,56	0,40	0,68
fight-avoidant	6,45	7,92	0,41	0,71
Alpha (α)coefficient				0,68

In psycho-diagnostics, the reliability of methods is important. The reliability of the method shows how accurate the result is. The reliability of any method, test should be considered as a set of data characterizing the correctness of the application in terms of reflecting the studied psychological characteristics in them. The reliability coefficients of the questionnaire are reflected in the following scales:

Dependent - 0.56;

Independent - 0.64;

Sociable - 0.72;

Closed - 0.75;

Militant - 0.68;

Avoiding the fight - 0.71.

According to the "Dependent" scale, the number of district inspectors is 6.06. This is the average value for the standard indicator. Inspectors with this indicator can correctly perceive values, social

and ethical norms. They tend to work collaboratively with the group, but it is often a little more difficult for them to work together due to a lack of trust with the group or other people. Individuals with this indicator are less susceptible to external influences, they have few cases of aggressiveness, and they do not want to depend on others.

The average value of district inspectors on the “Independent” scale is 6.39. In the behaviour of individuals with this indicator, independence is observed. However, they are not independent enough, and due to the lack of vital knowledge, it is difficult for them to make certain decisions on their own, to be firm in their opinion, to speak out independently.

The average indicator on the “Sociable” scale for district inspectors is 6.57. Since people with this indicator are emotionally unstable, their mood often changes, they quickly enter into communication, it is difficult for them to establish emotional ties in a small group, it is difficult for them to openly express their opinion. They try not to show their feelings; they try to make a good impression on others.

The average indicator on the “Closed” scale for district inspectors was 6.59. It is difficult for individuals with this indicator to express their feelings, to take the initiative. It is difficult to get along with strangers, but they are very careful in making decisions.

The average indicator on the “Militant” scale is 6.42 for district inspectors. Individuals with this indicator actively participate in the life of the group, tend to fight with members of the group. They try to take a high place in interpersonal relationships, achieve high results compared to their friends. Such individuals always strive to achieve their goals, and as a result of acting on their own and intellect, the features of thinking are formed.

The average score on the Fight Avoidance scale for district inspectors is 6.45. It is difficult for individuals with this indicator to enter into relationships, trying to be neutral in the conflicts that arise in the group. Often, when conflict situations arise in a group, they are the first to seek to step aside or reconcile with group members.

Each person has his own interpersonal role in the system of relations, which imposes certain rights and obligations on him. Many interpersonal roles are not particularly studied. Everyone forms his own type of personal relationship, based on the needs of the person with whom he comes into contact. Individual characteristics are manifested in the way roles are played, as well as in what a person does when the situation is not well known and he has little freedom of choice. At the same time, due to the presence of stable parameters in interpersonal relationships, we can talk about typical interpersonal roles, a system for understanding patterns, compatibility and coordination of the behaviour of people who make up a couple.

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