

Аннотации и ключевые слова

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PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE SELF-ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS IN CONDITIONS OF FORCED ISOLATION

A. V. Vetra, I. S. Ganishina,

Abstract. Today, the psychological support of adolescents in conditions of forced isolation, especially the study of the characteristics of their self-attitude, is of high importance. The authors conducted a diagnostic study of the self-attitude of this category of persons, identified its main psychological features for the further development of their positive characteristics in order to effectively stay teenagers in prison.

Keywords: self-attitude, adolescents, conditions of forced isolation, pre-trial detention center, psychological support.

THE AUTHOR'S METHODOLOGY FOR ASSESSING THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF A PERSON'S COMMUNICATIVE ABILITIES AND ITS APPLICATION

S. V. Zdorova,

Abstract. The article analyzes the general cultural and professional competencies established by the federal state educational standard for psychologists of internal affairs bodies, from the point of view of the inclusion of elements of the communicative sphere of the individual in them. The author's methodology for assessing the level of development of a person's communicative abilities is also presented, which checks the readiness of psychologists of internal affairs bodies to solve professional tasks related to the communicative sphere.

Keywords: general cultural and professional competencies, content analysis, communication skills, psychologist of internal affairs bodies.

ON THE QUESTION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THE «DRUG RISK» PDO METHODOLOGY IN THE PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR SERVICE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

A. A. Zuikova, A. I. Safronov, M. A. Erofeeva,

Abstract. The possibility of using the author's methodology «PDO» Narkorisk «in the professional psychological selection of citizens entering the service is considered in order to identify risk factors for the formation of various types of socially dangerous behavior. The analysis of the literature on the problem under study, the methodology «PDO» Narkorisk «is carried out. The presented diagnostic tools allow specialists in the field of professional psychological selection to identify the risks of addictive behavior. By correlating the answers of the respondents with five workers (the motivational-need-sphere, the emotional-volitional one, the sphere of normative-behavioral regulation, the scale of social risks, the value-semantic sphere) and one auxiliary - the scale of reliability (lies) of the methodology, a certain riskometric personality profile is revealed. The author comes to the conclusion that the «PDO» Narkorisk «methodology, with a possible professional psychological selection of candidates for service in the police department, can contribute to the early identification of the risks of the formation of addictive behavior. The use of this technique will ensure the development of personalized preventive measures with existing employees when referring the respondent to a certain risk profile.

Keywords: professional psychological selection, addictive behavior, diagnosis of addictive behavior, addictive risks, risk-based personal profile.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECT SERIOUS CRIMES

S. Ya. Kazantsev, V. I. Krasilnikov,

Abstract. A study in the direction of criminological psychology of methods of disclosing serial crimes from the standpoint of forensic forensics and criminology. The research was carried out on the basis of data from open publications and on the basis of the studied materials of archival criminal cases.

Keywords: forensic forensics, criminological psychology, disclosure of serial crimes.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE COMMUNICATIVE SPHERE OF EMPLOYEES OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE UNIT OF THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE OF RUSSIA

I. A. Kovalchuk, O. G. Kovalev, Yu. V. Chumanov,

Abstract. The authors present an empirical study of the level of communicative abilities of employees of the OSN of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. 63 employees of special purpose detachments took part in the study. The importance of psychological monitoring of the emotional and mental state of an employee of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, relationships during working and personal time, and the peculiarities of relationships in his family is substantiated.

Keywords: communicative sphere, special forces, psychological stressors, special purpose detachment of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, psychological research.

THE MAIN THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE TO THE PROBLEM OF PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PROFESSIONS OF THE «PERSON-TO-PERSON» TYPE

L. N. Kostina, M. S. Lavrova,

Abstract. The relevance of the topic is determined by the growing scientific and practical interest in the phenomenon of professional burnout. Specific tension, responsibility, intensive communication, characteristic of the activity of a specialist in the profession of the «person-to-person» type, affects the state of health and psychological well-being, affecting the efficiency of the subject of labor and the stability of the labor organization. Conceptual approaches to understanding the phenomenon of professional burnout in domestic and foreign psychological science are analyzed; presents the models of this phenomenon, developed by specialists in this field, describing its structure and dynamics. The author comes to the conclusion that professional burnout is an ambiguous, complex and

multifaceted phenomenon that requires deep and comprehensive study and prevention.

Keywords: burnout, professional burnout, professions of the «person-to-person» type, professional activity, depersonalization, emotional exhaustion, reduction of professional achievements.

«THE CRISIS OF TRANSITION TO MATURITY» OF THE HEADS OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A CONDITION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR SUBJECTIVE VITALITY

T. V. Maltseva,

Abstract. The article considers the influence of age on the features of the subjective vitality of the heads of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation. The emphasis is placed on the crisis of transition to maturity. In the perspective of considering the conditions for the development of subjective vitality of the heads of the Department of Internal Affairs, the psychological characteristics of adulthood, its crisis, the features of its passage, which somehow affect the level of subjective vitality of the individual, are analyzed. The age of the heads of the internal affairs bodies, the peculiarities of the "crisis of transition to maturity" can act as a condition for the development of their subjective vitality.

Keywords: adult age, age crisis, subjective vitality, head of internal affairs bodies.

THE PROBLEM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF EMPLOYEES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

Yu. D. Milyukova,

Abstract. The article analyzes the problem of psychological stability of the individual and its impact on the success of operational and official activities of employees of internal affairs bodies. The content analysis of scientific research devoted to the study of psychological stability of the individual is carried out. The

macro-categories determining the psychological stability of the personality of an employee of the internal affairs bodies are determined.

Keywords: psychological stability, employees of the Department of Internal Affairs, professional and personal development, operational and service activities, psychological self-regulation.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL CLIMATE AND SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN THE COLLECTIVES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

S. Yu. Mikhailova, D. E. Smirnov,

Abstract. The article examines the structure of general indicators of the socio-psychological climate, presents the results of a comparative analysis of the socio-psychological climate, interpersonal relationships, the level of conflict and leadership styles.

Keywords: leadership style, interpersonal relationships, socio-psychological climate, socio-psychological phenomena, levels of conflict.

VICTIMOLOGICAL SAFETY OF CADETS OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE OF RUSSIA: GENDER ASPECT

D. P. Paulkina,

Abstract. The article deals with the problem of ensuring victimological safety of employees of the penitentiary system, the importance of training a future specialist who is resistant to victimogenic situations of official activity at the stage of service in educational organizations of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. The analysis of the study of the influence of gender differences on the development of victimization and victim behavior in cadets is presented. In conclusion, the value of applying empirical material in the practical activities of psychological services of educational organizations of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia.

Keywords: cadet, educational organizations of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, gender differences, victimization, victimological safety, victim behavior.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MANAGERIAL ASPECTS OF PREVENTION OF PROFESSIONAL STRESS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

A. B. Pryakhina, Yu. V. Voronova,

Abstract. The article presents the results of an empirical study that revealed the degree of formation of the level of professional burnout of employees of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation. The authors emphasize the special nature of investigative activity, the result of which is professional stress, which contributes to the formation of emotional burnout syndrome. The data are analyzed in the context of the problems of implementing managerial functions.

Keywords: head, investigator, investigative activity, managerial activity, professional stress, professional burnout syndrome, Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation.

MODEL OF ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR OF A PERSON

O. A. Pyatkina,

Abstract. At present, much attention in psychological research is paid to the problem of adaptation in the preparation of a highly qualified specialist. The relevance of the research topic is due to the fact that it is necessary to develop a universal model of adaptive personality behavior. This model would reflect a full-fledged picture, one of the complexes and not always unambiguous processes of personality adaptation. The most important condition for the optimal socialization of a person is socio-psychological adaptation, which makes it possible for a person to show their capabilities, abilities, and skills in social situations. The personality is subject to requirements from various aspects of life, thereby determining the specificity of adaptability. Based on this, it can be assumed that in interpersonal relationships, adaptability in its structure and nature of manifestations will significantly differ from adaptability in professional activity. Thus, this article is aimed at studying the adaptability of the individual in the context of professional

activity. It should be clarified that the conformity of the structure of personality adaptability to the requirements of the profession will manifest itself in the success of solving professional problems, that is, in the level of the specialist's efficiency. The article presents the results of the conducted content and psychological analysis of scientific works.

Keywords: personal adaptability, socialization, model of adaptive behavior, determinants of adaptability, requirements of the profession, social abilities.

THE ROLE OF COPING STRATEGIES AND PPI IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHERS' INTERACTION WITH AGGRESSIVE ADOLESCENTS

A. A. Rean, E. S. Kosheleva,

Abstract. The article presents an analysis of modern research devoted to the study of the role of coping strategies and positive psychological interventions in the process of interaction between teachers and aggressive adolescents. It was revealed that, depending on the experience, the level of success and personal characteristics, teachers use different coping strategies. Teachers with little experience and a low level of success most often adhere to the escape-avoidance strategy, and a stressful situation is perceived as a threat to their incompetence. Experienced teachers and teachers with an average and high level of success in teaching activities use such strategies as positive reassessment, self-control and humor. The use of more effective coping strategies helps the teacher to cope with the aggressive behavior of adolescents to a greater extent, contributes to the formation of open and trusting relationships with students. And the use of positive psychological interventions leads to an increase in the level of subjective well-being and a decrease in the level of stress among schoolchildren.

Keywords: coping strategies, positive psychology, positive psychological interventions, aggressive behavior.

SAFETY OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AS THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL PROBLEM

A. N. Sukhov,

Abstract. This article reveals the relevance of the study of the problem of the security of a social organization, its essence. At the same time, the difficulties that occur in defining the concept, structure, classification and ensuring various types of security are analyzed. The reliability of the organizational (corporate) security system is associated with their overcoming. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the most important task is the creation of a general theory of safety. At the same time, the theory of various types of security is an integral part of the general theory and practice of its provision. They complement each other. Without this, it is impossible to talk about effective practice of ensuring the safety of a social organization.

Keywords: social organization, security, type, concept, essence, classification, theory, conflict management, competence.

SYSTEMIC DETERMINATION OF PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT OF DISTRICT POLICE OFFICERS

M. O. Titova,

Abstract. In this article, the author examines the systemic determination of professional burnout of employees of police precinct police officers. The issues related to the study of the determinants and signs of professional burnout syndrome at various levels of its manifestation in the official activities of district police officers are being considered.

Keywords: professional burnout, district police commissioner, determination, professional activity.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE PROFESSIONAL MASTERLINESS OF DISTRICT POLICE OFFICERS OF SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Viet K. Pham,

Abstract. The article reveals topical problems of professional service activity and professional masterliness of district police officers of Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Based on theoretical analysis of scientific research and survey data, two

groups of officers at different stages of professional masterliness were identified. The results of an empirical and comparative study of the professionally important qualities of officers as representatives of these groups are presented. Conclusions are made on the correlation of the identified professionally important qualities of district police officers with the ethnopsychological characteristics of Vietnamese people.

Keywords: district police officer, professional masterliness and stages of its development, empirical research, professionally important qualities, efficiency of activity.

THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CULTURE OF THE HEADS OF THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

I. V. Shumilina,

Abstract. The article describes a study of the psychological culture and personal characteristics of the heads of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation. In our opinion, the psychological culture of the head of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation acts as a psychological characteristic of the individual, which makes it possible to provide optimal conditions for the successful implementation of professional competencies and leadership functions. In our empirical study on the basis of the Academy of Management of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, 48 (men - 36, women –12) heads of territorial bodies of internal affairs of the Russian Federation, sent to undergo training in various educational programs, took part. The result of the conducted empirical research is the conclusion that it is the indicators of personal characterological properties such as: «Emotional stability», «Interpersonal sensitivity», «Energy», «Self-control», somewhat less – «Friendliness», have the greatest influence on the development of psychological culture of the personality of the head of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: psychological culture of the individual, personality traits, heads of the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation.

SPECIFICITY OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES WITH MINORS AT TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

A. A. Bazulina, G. M. Seminenko,

Abstract. The article analyzes activities in the field of crime prevention among minors. The authors believe that the increase in juvenile delinquency is influenced by the growth of child homelessness and neglect, since this category of children does not have a permanent place of residence, organized leisure, and adult control. To solve this problem, the authors propose a program of preventive work with a clear definition of goals and objectives aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions for the unlawful behavior of minors at transport infrastructure facilities.

Keywords: prevention program, minors, transport infrastructure, teachers, parents, offenses.

INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TO POLICE OFFICERS

O. Y. Barinova, G. G. Mingazizova,

Abstract. This article examines the search for new techniques and ways to increase motivation to teach foreign languages to police officers. One of these forms is innovative technologies. The article defines the concepts of «innovative technology» and «information and communication technology», which will allow police officers to adapt in a fast-changing, unstable environment, will ensure the transition from book content to active using a single common repository of educational materials in the presence of an analytical search system. In addition, this article defines the essence of innovations in language education, justifies the difference between English for special purposes and English for general purposes.

Keywords: innovation, teaching technologies, innovative technologies in foreign language teaching employees of the Department of Internal Affairs, English for special purposes, English for general purposes.

MEANING-LIFE ORIENTATIONS OF MINORS WHO ARE PRONE TO DEVIANT BEHAVIOR-A STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Yu. A. Bryleva, A. A. Bazulina, O. Yu. Ananin,

Abstract. Scientific research in the field of prevention and prevention of deviant behavior of minors is gaining new ways to solve the problem. One of the most relevant directions, although developed in the middle of the XX century, is the direction of the «search for the meaning of life». This direction is hierarchical, which allows us to consider it taking into account different niches (not only external, but also internal). In the article (the first cycle), the authors' position in the direction of the meaning-life orientations of minors who are prone to deviant behavior is updated. The first cycle of the work allowed not only to theoretically work out the author's position, but also to justify and consolidate the concept of «meaning-life orientations of minors».

Keywords: meaning-life orientations, minor, personality, category, factor, predicate, socialization, reflection, deviant behavior.

ON THE QUESTION OF APPLICATION OF THE METHODS OF COGNITIVE CONTROL IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING IN PROFILE HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS WHEN CONDUCTING BUSINESS GAMES AND PRACTICAL EXERCISES, INCLUDING AND IN THE CONDITIONS OF DISTANCE LEARNING

A. A. Vikhlyayev, S. V. Kalinina,

Abstract. The COVID-19 epidemic that swept the world in 2020 has made us think more than ever about the possibility of temporarily transferring higher education to a distance learning format in emergency situations. At the same time, if under normal conditions, the training of specialized higher educational institutions is based on an emphasis on the taught special disciplines, focused primarily on the practical development of skills and abilities obtained in the study of theoretical material, then in the context of distance learning, this format becomes quite problematic in implementation. In this article, the authors will try to give answers to the most relevant questions related to practical classes and business games in the study of legal disciplines in specialized higher educational institutions, as well as consider the possibility of implementing cognitive control techniques in distant educational process.

Keywords: cognitive control, attention, immersive immersion, mental cognitive processes, practice-oriented academic discipline, specialized higher education institution.

FEATURES OF TEACHING THE HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY IN THE PROCESS OF TRAINING HIGHLY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

N. F. Geizhan, A. S. Dushkin, E. V. Dushkina,

Abstract. Based on the analysis of domestic and foreign experience in teaching the history of pedagogy, the role of this discipline in the process of training teachers-researchers is shown, as well as the changes that occur in determining its place and scope in educational programs of higher education – training programs for scientific and pedagogical personnel in postgraduate (adjunct) non-pedagogical universities. The purpose of this article is to analyze the features of teaching the history of pedagogy to future teachers-researchers in the conditions of adjuncts of educational organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and to find ways to improve this process.

Keywords: highly qualified personnel, adjuncts, pedagogical process, teaching the history of pedagogy.

PROGRAMMED EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AS DIDACTIC MEANS OF ACTIVE COGNITIVE ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS

A. Ya. Dolgov, S. A. Knyazev, Ju. A. Knyazeva,

Abstract. In this scientific article, the practical aspect of the use of programmed educational materials as didactic means of active cognitive activity of students is considered. The organizational learning process is analyzed, which requires the introduction of new forms, tools and methods, as well as the development of new methods for providing educational material and evaluation control over its assimilation. Didactic means of activating cognitive activity and stimulating cognitive activity of students are considered. The specifics of organizing and

conducting classes using programmed materials depend on their goals, the type of materials and their place in the lesson. The most effective combination of programmed training with all existing forms and methods of training. An important feature of students' learning activities is systematic active and independent work with educational materials and other sources of knowledge in combination with self-control and self-correction. Thus, the conducted research has shown that the organizational process of independent activity of students based on programmed educational materials significantly activates their cognitive activity and increases the pedagogical efficiency of the educational process.

Keywords: cognitive activity, cognitive activity, didactic tools, programmed educational materials, kinogram.

TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR THE PREVENTION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF MINORS

O. M. Doroshenko, A. V. Puptseva,

Abstract. The materials consider the problematic topics of educating value attitudes among persons under the age of majority and young people. The statistical tools of testing and analysis of sociological surveys of adolescents on various types of deviant behavior are considered. The problematic aspects of the maladaptation behavior of minors, the uncertainty of their value priorities, aggression, withdrawal from reality, and so on are reflected. Attention is paid to the effective education of the younger generation on the acquisition of educational systems of schools of the Soviet period of development. Disclosure of some features of the formation of value orientations of adolescents.

Keywords: teenager, internal affairs bodies, citizenship, development, patriotism.

FEATURES OF THE METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE COMPETENCE-BASED APPROACH TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BASIC EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. FORMATION OF PROFESSIONAL SKILLS

S. S. Zhevlakovich,

Abstract. The article describes a methodological model of the systematic formation of professional skills among students of vocational education programs.

Keywords: competence-based approach, competence, professional skills, professional skills, business (role-playing) games, workshops, practical disciplines, exercises, training of professional skills, levels of skills formation, the principle of linear construction of the educational process, the principle of concentric construction of the educational process.

INDIVIDUALIZATION AND DIFFERENTIATION OF TRAINING IN THE PROCESS OF PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION AND ADAPTATION OF STUDENTS OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

V.A. Zolotenko, N. A. Kislova,

Abstract. Professional identification as a factor of adaptation of a student to the upcoming professional activity as a specialist in the divisions of internal affairs bodies, in the process of training in an educational organization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, is the most important basis for the reliability of a future specialist and significantly affects the further effectiveness of his activities aimed at protecting the legal rights and freedoms of citizens. When entering the service of the internal affairs bodies for the first time as a student at an institute, academy or university of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, a young person in the process of profiling simply needs to perceive himself as a future employee-specialist of the department of internal affairs bodies, depending on the specifics of the faculty at which he is trained and be able to adapt to the specifics of the official activity for which he is being prepared in an educational organization. In order for this adaptation to be successful, it is necessary to coincide the systems of personal value motivational principles of the student and the value orientations of official activity, which are presented to the student in the process of training and education in the educational organization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. The article provides a reference to the results of the study of the dynamics of the value-motivational sphere of the personality of students in the educational organization of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the process of forming their professional identification and adaptation to official activities. It is established that by the end of training, students of certain faculties (training of investigators, operational officers, district inspectors, initial

professional training) who clearly realized and identified themselves as a future specialist in the direction in which they are trained, showed a higher level of adaptive potential to the service they carry in the training process, which changed the scope of their value-semantic and motivational orientation. This factor contributes to the further more successful entry of such a student into the professional environment and his desire to acquire new professional knowledge, skills and abilities. However, there are students who could not yet perceive themselves as a future specialist of the Department of Internal Affairs. Such cadets and students, in fact, did not have a high motivational orientation for official activities, wanted to complete their training as soon as possible and in the future did not see themselves in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. For most of these students, the deterrent to dismissal was financial responsibility in the event of termination of training, but remaining in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, such a specialist who does not have motivational beginnings and does not identify himself as an employee of the Department of Internal Affairs will not be reliable and effective in the service. Based on the above, it becomes obvious that in the process of training a teacher as a source of primary knowledge and as an educator, it is important to make each student understand his further role as a specialist and help him perceive himself as an accomplished employee of the internal affairs bodies, who simply needs to develop and improve. In addition, no less important is the need for more thorough psychological and pedagogical support of employees who are accepted for service in the internal affairs bodies for the first time.

Keywords: vocational training, professional identification, adaptation to professional activity, motivational orientation, value-semantic sphere, individualization and differentiation.

PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGIES OF THE SUBJECTIVE APPROACH IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

L. A. Kazantseva, I. A. Kalinichenko,

Abstract. The article reveals promising pedagogical strategies for the digitalization of education in educational organizations of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia based on the subject approach. Disclosed and

substantiated the innovative structure of the subject-oriented educational space in educational organizations of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. The psychological and pedagogical features of improving the educational process on the basis of the development of the subjectivity of cadets and teachers have been substantiated.

Keywords: subjectivity, structure of subject-oriented digital educational space, teachers and cadets as subjects of the digital educational space, professional subjectivity of employees of internal affairs bodies.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE TECHNIQUE OF KICKS IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING

J. I. Kazymov, M. A. Efremenko,

Abstract. This article is devoted to the problem of improving kicking equipment in hand-to-hand combat. During the study, an analysis of the competitive activities of athletes was carried out, with the help of which it was revealed that athletes inflict a large number of kicks, but they are not effective, since they are performed inefficiently. In this regard, there is a need to improve the kicking technique in hand-to-hand combat, through rubber expanders.

Keywords: hand-to-hand fighting, impact equipment, kicks, rubber expanders.

SECOND HIGHER EDUCATION AS AN ELEMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCEPT OF LIFELONG LEARNING

V. V. Kachalov,

Abstract. This article discusses the issues of obtaining a second higher education. The main trajectories of obtaining the second and subsequent higher education are described. Multiple higher educations are considered as one of the possible elements of the implementation of the concept of continuous learning. The conclusion is made about the optimal educational potential of the magistracy as the second and subsequent higher education.

Keywords: educational trajectory, master's degree, lifelong learning, continuing education.

RULES AND CRITERIA FOR THE INTEGRAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CADETS' ACTIONS IN PHYSICAL TRAINING CLASSES IN SIMULATED SERVICE AND PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS

D. A. Lapin,

Abstract. The article describes the rules and criteria for evaluating the actions of cadets of educational organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in simulated situations of practical activity in physical training classes. A model of the effectiveness of cadets' actions in typical situations is proposed, which determines the integral indicator of the necessary characteristics of future specialists. This assessment model will allow the teacher to evaluate the actions of each cadet separately, and the work of the group as a whole.

Keywords: integral assessment, physical fitness, professional skills, theoretical readiness, psychological readiness, physical training, combat fighting techniques, educational organizations, efficiency model, service and professional situations, levels of readiness.

INDEPENDENT ACTIVITY OF ATHLETES IN THE LEARNING PROCESS

A. V. Malinovsky, D. V. Yurkin, V. N. Platonov,

Abstract. This scientific article reveals the theoretical and practical aspects of the independent activity of athletes in the learning process. The problems, theory and judgments on the question of independent activity of athletes in training are considered. The recommendations that will increase the fundamental training of future professionals in the process of forming professional and pedagogical skills are presented. Training programs have been developed that can be used in the process of self - training in motor actions, but mainly by adult athletes. The review-methodical classes as one of the forms of organization of the educational

process are revealed. Thus, the authors emphasize that there is a need for methodological developments that reveal the deep processes of managing independent learning activities of children of different ages, especially in those sports where the quality of the exercises performed is evaluated (sports gymnastics, diving, figure skating, synchronized swimming).

Keywords: learning process, sports activity, independent activity, sensory abilities, self-education.

THE PROBLEM OF METHODOLOGICAL UNITY IN THE MODERN PHILOSOPHICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PARADIGM

N. V. Nikolaeva,

Abstract. In the field of modern rational knowledge, all innovations and the results of their application, regardless of the field of knowledge, ultimately try on a person as a thinking subject who comprehends reality. Absolutely scientific search models or applied knowledge are meaningful only in connection with a person and his consciousness. With unprecedented freedom of creative search and colossal scientific and technical capabilities, modern man comprehends more and more deeply, but at the same time, all the benefits of civilization have not made a person happier, the world is safer, society is more comfortable, and a person's life in this society is easier. On the contrary, the circle of philosophical anthropological problems is expanding, and thinkers are looking for new ways and approaches to the study of man in this complex changing world, as well as approaches to building unified methodological models in the diversity of knowledge and methods in the study of man, society, and nature. Taking into account the methodological nature of philosophy, the possibilities of the paradigmatic approach, it is possible to assign to philosophical criticism the search for ways to build a methodological unity of knowledge and determine the pedagogical strategies of its popularization. The main problem considered by the author in this work is the incomplete correlation of methodological approaches in fundamental knowledge of the natural sciences and social and humanitarian knowledge in the construction of a unified and holistic philosophical paradigm at the present stage of cultural development. This incompatibility gives rise to contradictions in the applicability of methods, the consequences of which are concentrated around such subjects of social interaction as the individual and society, their freedoms. The comprehension of these contradictions and the development of strategies for their elimination, according to

the author, lies with modern philosophy, its main function is social criticism, which is especially relevant in the field of pedagogy of modern education. The main question, to which the author is trying to find an answer, is the definition of the basic philosophical and methodological principles, applicable, in particular, in pedagogy, combining the subject-object and object-object approaches in the philosophical paradigm of criticism. Its task, among other things, is to build a constructive dialogue in the world of rational knowledge and search for points of contact between traditions and innovations; reconciliation of ethical and worldview values, approved by time, and providing opportunities for the creativity of a modern scientist in the framework of socio-philosophical criticism. Based on the peculiarities of socio-philosophical criticism as an actual function of modern philosophy and the possibilities of a paradigmatic approach that brings together the methodology of fundamental sciences and social and humanitarian knowledge, the main methodological principles of the philosophical paradigm were analyzed and indicated, acting as the unity of the scientific picture of the world with an anthropocentric vector, and their relevance was determined in the pedagogical sphere.

Keywords: critical function of philosophy, paradigm approach, philosophical principles, value criteria.

STUDY OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE PSYCHOPHYSICAL STATE AND MOTOR ACTIVITY IN CADETS

E. A. Nikonorov, A. N. Kulinichev, A. A. Tretyakov, A. N. Kandabar,

Abstract. The modern educational process is accompanied by significant mental stress. They are accompanied by additional physical restrictions. In constantly changing conditions, which are associated with a change in the situation, an increase in the amount of information, the formation of nervous and emotional tension, hypodynamia, students need to make the right decisions. In this regard, the aim of the study was to analyze the change in the level of nervous and emotional tension in students during the school week. The study was conducted with fourth-year cadets of the Belgorod Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia named after I. D. Putilin (Bel YUI of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation named after I. D. Putilin). A total of 50 cadets (30 boys and 20 girls) took part in the study. The testing was carried out with the help of «Biomysh» (KPF-01b/c) to assess changes in the indicators of higher mental

functions of the central nervous system. Motor activity and skin-galvanic response were also measured.

Keywords: motor activity, cadets, nervous and emotional tension, physical culture, educational process.

LEARNING ABOUT TRUE VALUES IN THE PATRIOTIC EDUCATION OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

V. I. Pashkov, A. M. Perepletov, V. V. Samoilenko, E. S. Volkov,

Abstract. The article talks about the true values in patriotic education. The concepts of spirituality and morality are considered. Attention is drawn to the definitions of scientists about values. It is concluded that patriotic education is one of the main types of education, as it allows military personnel to acquire the highest spiritual values. The truth for a person has the fundamental value of all his aspirations.

Keywords: personality, military personnel, values, education, spirituality, morality, truth, qualities.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF FORMATION OF PSYCHOPHYSICAL READINESS OF POLICE EMPLOYEES TO SUPPRESSING THE ACTIONS OF OFFENSES

V. N. Pivovarov, V. G. Tyukin,

Abstract. The service activity of a police officer is associated with various stress factors and risks, and therefore requires a certain professional psychophysical preparedness. This is especially acute in extreme situations associated with danger to the life and health of citizens and the law enforcement officer himself. The success of activities to suppress the actions of offenders is determined by the ability to quickly navigate the situation, give it an adequate legal assessment, maintain self-control and a high level of concentration, be prepared for various scenarios of the development of events, including the possible use of physical force and weapons. At the same time, in practice, not everyone is able to cope with

anxiety, overcome the fear of responsibility for unforeseen consequences, etc. In this regard, there is an urgent need for a theoretical analysis of the psychophysical readiness of police officers for activities to suppress illegal actions and the creation on this basis of a methodology for forming the readiness of future law enforcement officers for effective, lawful actions against persons violating law and order.

Keywords: suppression of an offense, activities of a police officer, state of readiness, psychophysical readiness, students of educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, experiment.

THE PEDAGOGICAL ESSENCE OF GAME TECHNOLOGIES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' PROFESSIONAL MOTIVATION

S. V. Rudakova,

Abstract. The article considers games as an effective pedagogical technology that promotes the activation of the learning process and increases the students' professional motivation, which then forms the attitude to learning as a means of achieving professional goals. The author analyzes some pedagogical experience of using game technologies in higher education and defines the most effective methodology of game activity aimed at developing students' individual creative potential.

Keywords: effective pedagogical technology, game technologies, professional motivation, learning process, game activity, individual creative potential.

THE STRESS RESISTANCE FACTOR AS A COMBINATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL TRAINING OF MILITARY PERSONNEL

E. N. Lyamzin, I. A. Savanin,

Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the stress resistance factor as an important element of the professional training of the military. The concept of resistance to stress is considered as a set of harmonious development of the physical and psychological training of servicemen. The factors of occurrence of

stressful situations in combat conditions are considered. The elements that form the resistance to stress of the military are indicated. The role of physical and psychological training in the formation of stress resistance is revealed. The ways of education and development of the ability to counteract stress in extreme situations are described.

Keywords: stress resistance, extreme military conditions, stress resistance factor, psychological barriers, volitional training, interdependence of mental tension and physical activity.

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF IMPROVING PHYSICAL TRAINING IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

A. L. Sekletov, V. M. Bychkov, Yu.D. Chutkova,

Abstract. The article outlines the problems of improving physical training in departmental universities, the processes of improving the entire educational complex. The authors consider various approaches to the evolution of vocational education, identify the most effective and implemented with greater frequency.

Keywords: physical training, improvement, development, special physical qualities.

MAIN CATEGORIES OF MORAL REGULATION OF BEHAVIOR OF ROAD

L. Ya. Smirnova, D. A. Temnyakov,

Abstract. The article deals with the issues of professional reliability of the driver. The psychotypes of drivers of their manifestation in the activity of a vehicle driver are revealed. The criteria of a reliable driver are investigated.

Keywords: morality, driver reliability, personality traits, moral regulation of behavior.

FEATURES OF TEACHING SPECIAL TRAINING COURSES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA

A. M. Startsev,

Abstract. The article deals with topical issues of the methodology of training foreign specialists in educational organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and the complex formation of professionally important qualities in future law enforcement activities. The factors influencing the indicators of the formation of professional competencies, as well as the features of teaching special training disciplines, are analyzed.

Keywords: pedagogical technologies, special training, law enforcement officers, foreign citizen, internal affairs bodies.

PEDAGOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF FORMATION OF AN INTEGRATED COLLECTIVE OF STSI MIA RUSSIA

D. A. Temnyakov, E. D. Temnyakova,

Abstract. The article discusses modern problems and ways to solve them when forming a cohesive team in traffic police units. Recommendations are given on the formation of a positive socio-psychological climate in the team.

Keywords: service team, professional core of the team, pedagogical system.

PEDAGOGICAL PREVENTION OF OSTRACISM IN THE EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT OF FIRST-YEAR CADETS

I. V. Ulyanova,

Abstract. In the conditions of a post-industrial society, in which the cult of the philosophy of postmodernism and ultra-liberal pedagogy is fixed, ostracism (ignoring, alienation) appears as a legitimate phenomenon. While in the humanistic

pedagogical paradigm (rational-ethical-existential direction), ostracism is evaluated as an anti-humanistic phenomenon, which requires appropriate preventive activities. In the educational environment of first-year cadets of educational organizations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, the prevention of ostracism is associated with the formation of an educational and service team, an adaptation program.

Keywords: cadets, teaching staff, ostracism, prevention, adaptation.