

**FEATURES OF THE FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL
COMPETENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES**

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Annotation: In this article we will talk about the formation of socio-psychological competence among employees of internal affairs bodies.

Key words competence, communication, job tasks, socio-psychological competence, specifications.

Within the framework of social psychology, the essence of the psychological competence of a leader is considered as a certain level of development of his communicative qualities, the ability to adequately interpersonal perception and interaction, the ability to prevent and resolve conflicts in a team, optimally combine various stylistic management techniques with the requirements of official tasks and with the characteristics of the team. A number of authors (Devyatko V.V., Yemelyanov Yu.N., Zhukov Yu.M., Zhuravlev A.L., Maksimova R.A., Kidron A.A., Kabardov M.K., Petrovskaya L.A., etc.) consider the concepts of socio-psychological and communicative competence synonymous. So, L.A.Petrovskaya, by socio-psychological competence she understands the ability to quickly and adequately navigate in various communicative situations, which requires mastery of communication techniques, skills of deep understanding of oneself and communication partners. However, this definition is closer to the concept of communicative than socio-psychological competence. Sometimes they are combined in one definition. E.S.Kuzmin, B.C.Semenov defines socio-psychological competence as "orientation in various communication situations based on the knowledge and sensory experience of an individual (this part can be attributed to communicative competence), the ability to interact effectively with others through understanding oneself and others, with constant modification of mental states,

interpersonal relationships and conditions of a dynamic social environment" (which is already possible It can be attributed to socio-psychological competence.

The difference in understanding the essence and content of the concept of socio-psychological competence of a leader in modern scientific literature causes the need for its clarification and concretization.

The essence of the socio-psychological competence of the head lies not only in the personality of the head, its features will determine the conditions for the head to carry out managerial activities in the Department of Internal Affairs. In this regard, the methods and features of including subjects and objects of managerial relations in the performance of functional duties to solve operational and official tasks, i.e. the socio-psychological system "head - office staff -employee", are of particular importance.

There is no unity in the modern scientific literature regarding the content of the concept of competence. The most widely used definition of competence is a thorough knowledge of one's business, the essence of the work, complex relationships, phenomena and processes, possible ways and means to achieve the intended goals

Since competence is a dynamic category, it is possible to distinguish the stages of mastering certain knowledge, skills and abilities by the subject of activity. Within the framework of the theory of cognition, it fixes the degree of cognition at a given stage of development, at the moment, reflects the peculiarity of this stage, and therefore is both a stage of cognition and a stage of personality development.

Analyzing the definitions given by M. Kyaerst, we come to the conclusion that gradually competence begins to be considered not as some indefinite quality necessary for a leader, but as a specifically measurable personality trait. The competence of the head is put in direct connection with the activity, i.e. with the effectiveness of solving problematic tasks. At the same time, the psychological aspects of the concept of competence are introduced and the connection of competence with personality is indicated, both as a whole and with its subsystems. Petrovskaya explains this by the fact that the trends of modern development

increase the requirements for the competence of the head as a whole, including the high level of his socio-psychological training.

Literature:

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