

УДК 159.9:351.743

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## THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAIT OF THE POLICEMAN: THE TECHNIQUE AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY

**Lunov, V.Ye., Lyubchuk, O.K. The social and psychological portrait of the policeman: the technique and results of the study.** Scientific bases of development of "Socially-psychological portrait of policeman" technique are shown. Criteria and indexes of socially-psychological portrait of modern policeman are indicated. The basic results of research of features of formed modern policeman socially-psychological image in conception of young student population are presented. This "Socially-psychological portrait of policeman" methodology directed on the study of such features of policeman personality as: professional orientation personality; moral qualities; professional qualities; communicative qualities. It was found that: the unformed constituents of social-psychological portrait of modern policemen most often is manifested in such situations: abuse of power; aiming to personal enrichments; inadequate behavior, rudeness, boor; performing professional duties in drunken state.

*Keywords:* professional orientation of policeman personality, moral qualities, professional qualities, communicative qualities.

**Лунов В.Е., Любчук О.К. Социально-психологический портрет полицейского: методика и результаты исследования.** В статье представлены методологические основы разработки методики «Социально-психологический портрет полицейского». Предложены критерии и показатели социально-психологического портрета современного полицейского. Представлены основные результаты исследования особенностей социально-психологического облика современного полицейского в представлениях студенческой молодежи. Обосновывается методика «Социально-психологический портрет полицейского», которая направлена на изучение таких черт личности, как: профессиональная ориентация личности полицейского; нравственные качества; профессиональные качества; коммуникативные качества. Были установлены негативные составляющие социально-психологического портрета полицейских, который связывается в представлениях респондентов со следующими ситуациями: злоупотребление властью с целью личного обогащения; неадекватное поведение, хамство; выполнение своих профессиональных обязанностей в состоянии алкогольного опьянения.

*Ключевые слова:* профессиональная направленность личности полицейского, моральные качества, профессиональные качества, коммуникативные качества.

**Problem's statement and its connections with important scientific and practical tasks.** In conditions of law-enforcement authorities system reformation, which produce new requirements to organization of police organs activity as a mean, providing necessary stability of public order in a country, the problem of different population layers attitude to modern police becomes actual [1]. This problem is associated with a question of the society and separate citizen trust to the organs of internal affairs. At the same time the real authority of organs of internal affairs is determined by complex of factors, foremost, by activity of every their employee. In modern researches influence of professional conduct of every employee of law enforcement authorities on the trust of population to the system on the whole was confirmed. In this connection, very important is revealing of features of social-psychological image of modern policeman in public consciousness, in particular, young student population.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Scientific researches of image of employees of internal affairs organs were conducted mainly by scientific sociologists, political scientists, psychologists, culturologists in such concepts as general theoretic aspects of image, technologies, principles and mechanisms of its forming. Comparative-historical research of social-psychological character of the Russian policeman and soviet militiaman of end of XIX–XX cent. was conducted in doctoral thesis of A. A. Semik. This research reveals that during all reporting period in the organs of internal affairs the problem of staff was acute enough: not many people had desire to serve in a police, and then in a militia.

In tsar's time service in a police in low-ranking posts was obligation. Both in tsar's time and after October revolution organs of internal affairs almost always were instrument of holding power. In a tsar's and in soviet time they along with public law enforcement were obliged to implement many different functions. It is shown that problems of financial plan (low payment) conditioned professional deformation, deformation of personality of those, who served in a militia during 10 and more years. The social conception about employees of organs of internal affairs are mainly negative and in a great deal does not depend on social-demographic descriptions of respondents, their experience of socializing with a militia, to dissatisfaction by its work [4].

**The purpose of the article** is a study of features of the formed social-psychological image of modern policeman in conception of student young people on the basis of application of the developed "Socially-psychological portrait of policeman" methodology.

**Presentation of main material and research results.** To achieve the desired objective "Socially-psychological portrait of policeman" methodology was developed. Methodology was based on the sentence completion test, which relates to projective techniques and directed to the examination of personality. Sentence completion test is based on addition, because requires completing the offered sentences and allows to reveal the conscious and unconscious purposes of man, shows his attitude toward certain social groups and events [2].

There are different variants of sentence completion test that are built on the basis on technique of verbal completion of the offered initial parts of sentences. All these methods are based on that answering on an initial ambiguous and indefinite stimulus, individual gives information, concerning to his own personality, i.e. he projects personal features to the answers. Sentence completion test is more informative than word association test, because respondent can answer with more than one word. Thus more flexibility and variety of answers is possible. More individual freedom and variety of answers is determined also by minimum of respondent awareness of veritable purpose of research and traditional for project methods acceptance of any answer without estimation as correct or wrong.

Sentence completion test is flexible and adaptable for the most different concrete objectives of research, suitable for the individual and group use. Therefore there are a great number of methods of completion of suggestions. Thus initial parts of suggestions can be produced orally and writing, on the special forms or on separate cards. Regardless of sentence completion test variant, instruction does not expose a respondent to veritable purpose of research. Study or training of memory, attention is become motivation [3].

This "Socially-psychological portrait of policeman" methodology directed on the study of such features of policeman personality as: professional orientation personality; moral qualities; professional qualities; communicative qualities (Table 1).

Table 1

<b>Socially-psychological portrait of policeman" methodology structure</b>	
<b>Scale</b>	<b>Content</b>
Professional orientation	constructive orientation, destructive orientation
Moral attributes	honesty, observance of ethics norms, justice, responsibility
Professional qualities	appearance as professional image, physical fitness, legal education and professionalism
Communicative qualities	self-possession, tactfulness, communicability, tolerance

On the basis of the expert questioning such necessary for modern policeman quality of personalities were selected:

- professional orientation: constructive orientation, destructive orientation (incomplete sentences № 1–4);
- moral attributes: honesty, observance of ethics norms, justice, responsibility (incomplete sentences № 5–8);
- professional qualities: appearance as professional image, physical fitness, legal education and professionalism (incomplete sentences № 9–12);
- communicative qualities: self-possession, tactfulness, communicability, tolerance (incomplete sentences № 13-16).

Revealing of modern policeman personality professional orientation was based on a study the use by him functions «punitive» or «helping» (incomplete sentences № 1), display of general (base) attitude toward a profession (incomplete sentences № 2), specification of «helping» function (incomplete sentences № 3), specification of «punitive» function (incomplete sentences № 4). Quantitative processing of results, directed on the revealing of development levels (high, medium-and-low) of professional orientation, moral, professional and communicative qualities of policeman personality was developed. Study was conducted in September, 2015. Sample was 30 respondents (students with Master's degree).

Thus, every criterion of social-psychological portrait of modern policeman included four indexes of displaying his professional activity, which was specified in the developed incomplete sentences. The obtained results revealed in social conception of young people presence as «positive», «constructive», «helping» orientation of policeman personality to a population (Co), as «negative», «destructive», «punitive» (Do).

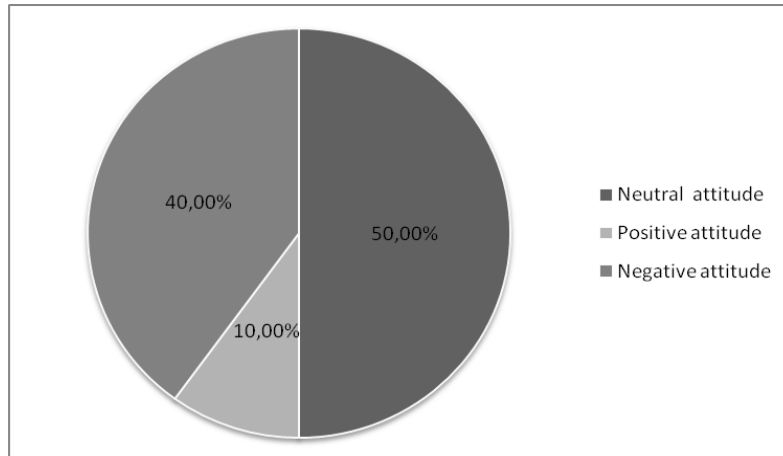
Orientation is usually considered dominant, prevailing reason which determines all conduct of man, relation to himself, to other people, to profession.

«Positive» personality orientation manifests in the followings expectations of young people:

- aid in solving of social-legal problems;
- disinterestedness of help;
- timeliness of help;
- prevention of crimes;
- providing of protection
- manifestation of professionalism;
- solution to the conflicts;
- tolerant, correct, respectful behavior .

«Negative» policeman personality orientation is specified in such expectation of youth as: boorishness, bribery, corruption practice, illegal acts ; overconfidence; dishonesty, irresponsibility; carelessness.

The study of «general», «base» attitude of young student population to the profession of policeman is shown predominance of neutral and negative attitude: a «neutral» attitude is characteristic for 50% respondents, «positive» – for 10% respondents and «negative» – for 40% respondents (Fig. 1).

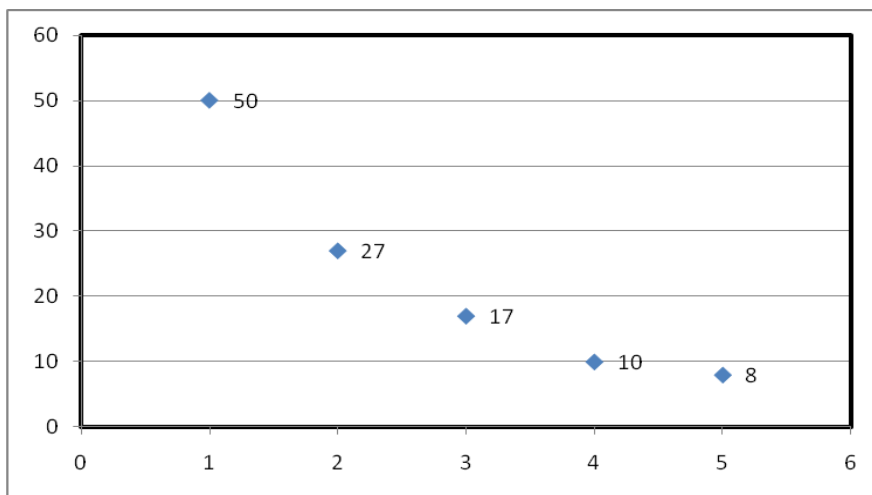


**Figure 1. The study of «general», «base» attitude of young student population to the profession of policeman**

The quality analysis of the formed *general negative attitude toward* a militia among young student population (specification of «punitive» function) revealed the followings reasons of such attitude (Fig. 2):

- false testimonies, fear of subsequent meeting (50%);
- insolence, boorishness, disrespectful attitude (27%);
- self-interest, bribery (17%);
- alcohol abuse in the line of duty (10%);
- incompetence, service regulations ignorance (8%).

The results of quality analysis revealed, that students *expected from policeman* providing of timely and unselfish help not only in urgent situations but also in the solving of different social-legal problems of population (specification of «helping» function). So, students answered following: "I wish, a policeman would help unselfishly"; "I wish a policeman would help a population in the protection of legal rights and freedoms"; "I wish a policeman would help people in dangerous and extreme situations"; "I wish a policeman would help to expose severe crimes"; "I wish a policeman would help people, not simply walk the streets".



**Figure 2. The quality analysis of the former general negative attitude toward a policeman among young student population**

Note: 1 - false testimonies, fear of subsequent meeting; 2 - insolence, boorishness, disrespectful attitude; 3 - self-interest, bribery; 4 - alcohol abuse in the line of duty; 5 - incompetence, service regulations ignorance.

Conducted study revealed the next situations "communication" of young student population with the representatives of law enforcement authorities that cause sense of insecurity and negative attitude: situations of threats and intimidation; situations of exceeding authority; situations, when a policeman required the unconditional compliance to his power; unpleasant meeting with the representatives of law enforcement authorities at night, in the dark; situations of inadequate behavior, display of boor and rudeness; drunk state of employee of police etc. On the whole it allowed to reveal common perception of young student population of modern policeman personality

orientation. A qualitative and quantitative analysis allowed to distinguish a constructive (Co) and destructive (Do) orientation of modern policeman.

It should be noted that only 10% respondents noted the low level of constructive orientation of modern policemen. 90% respondents considered this profession is destructive, and the representatives of this profession - not professional. 33% respondents of them consider that the low level of expressed of these qualities is inherent in modern policemen, i.e. it is potential those respondents whose opinion yet can change in a positive way. 30% respondents noted the high level of destructive orientation of personality.

The quality analysis of answers showed that students had named such negative features of policeman personality orientation as: bribery, corruption, alcohol abuse in the line of duty etc. Most questionnaires contain the analysis of the personal experience of interaction with the representatives of law enforcement authorities, at the same time such experience is mostly negative. Some respondents voiced that the representatives of this profession should help people especially aged and children. In such way they specified «helping» function of this profession.

The major constituents of socially-psychological portrait of modern policeman are moral qualities, foremost, honesty, observance of ethic norms, justice, responsibility. 77% respondents consider that for a modern policeman such quality, as «honesty» is not formed, is absent.

From the point of view of respondents (93%), *modern policemen do not observe ethic norms*. This is reflected in the spread of such phenomena, as a corruption, deception, incompetence and other. 20% respondents consider that policemen are not acquainted with the norms of moral and morality. Many of respondents connect that with universal moral «impoverishment» of our society. However, students confirm that the representatives of law enforcement authorities are ones that should become an example of revival of morality of all society on the whole. «That day will come, when ethic norms will become a standard for all society. And a police should become example for all» - students note. 87% respondents consider that modern policemen act unfairly. Only 3 % respondents consider that the representatives of this profession execute the duties justly.

It is important that young student population valued highly such modern policemen quality as *responsibility*. From the point of view of respondents (67%), this quality is very important for a profession and mainly *present in modern policemen*. The negative answers of respondents concerned mainly the evaluation of activity of Road police employees (23%). A quality analysis showed, that students considered justice, along with honesty and responsibility, are fundamental qualities for personality of policeman: "I consider that responsibility for a policeman - this one of main quality"; "I consider that responsibility for a policeman is this most important quality, as he must realize that he determines the fate of other people"; "I want justice to be priority for a policeman"; "I want money could not buy justice" and other.

Thus, it is possible to establish that the important constituent of modern "portrait" of policeman is responsibility, sense of duty, manifestation of obligation that is positively evaluated by most respondents. At the same time a general evaluation of organization level of modern policemen moral qualities is low enough. Thus 83% respondents consider that modern policemen have low level of moral qualities organization, 17% respondents noted presence of middle level of these qualities organization.

Professional knowledge, skills, habits and experience are the constituents of professional competence. Professionalism of specialist is displayed not only in a presence certain personality qualities but also in professional knowledge, habits and skills, accordance of personality to the formed ideal conception about this profession. Therefore the next *indexes of professional competence* were distinguished: appearance as constituent of professional character, physical fitness, legal education and professionalism.

Important professional characteristic of law enforcement authorities representatives is physical fitness. Conducted study revealed that only 10% respondents positively evaluate physical fitness of modern policeman (as a high level) 20% respondents as middle level and 70% respondents- as negative level. The quality analysis of respondents answers revealed the peculiarities of their attitude toward physical fitness of modern policeman: «at the low level and requires annual verification and re-attestation»; «not satisfactory»; «weak»; «depends on rank and position»; «present, but not in all, far from it»; «must be better than in other profession representatives»; «at the very low level». A policeman cannot qualitatively execute the duties, having large weight and poorly developed musculature". 43% respondents also negatively evaluate the *level of legal education of modern policemen*. Neutral position in this question was occupied by 40% respondents. And only 17% respondents consider that the level of legal education of policemen is sufficient and high. Thus, respondents noted, that legal education of policemen:

- «essential part of their work and they should always widen knowledge base»;
- «not qualified enough»;
- «in the our town at not high level»;
- «very bad, because many have no high education»;
- «must be regular».

*Appearance* that is determining factor for professional character of policeman formation was evaluated at the high and middle levels by 27% and 10% respondents. 63% respondents evaluated policeman appearance at low level. Thus, respondents noted, that they admire policeman appearance, when:

- «he is neat and well-mannered»;
- «his appearance corresponds to the requirements and charter»;
- «neatly dressed and in a clean uniform »;

- «sober»;
- «he in a good physical condition and neat».

60% respondents negatively evaluated modern policemen professionalism manifestation. In additions of incomplete sentences respondents indicate that representatives of this profession have no professionalism or it is unformed. 30% respondents neutrally evaluated this quality. 10% respondents positively (at the high level) evaluate professionalism. Conducted study displayed that 57% respondents noted low level of professional qualities formation of representatives of this profession, 36% respondents- middle level, 7% respondents – high level, i.e. neutrally – positive evaluation of modern policemen professionalism were characterized by 43% respondents

The representatives of this profession constantly interact with different social groups and strata. Therefore the completeness of communicative qualities is important for policeman. Such qualities were defined: self-possession, tactfulness, communicability, tolerance. 30% respondents positively at the high level evaluated policeman self-possession manifestation, 17% respondents- at the middle level, 53% – at the low level.

The qualitative analysis of answers shows that young student population are sure that: policeman self-possession manifestation depends on following factors: «policeman self-possession depends on situation»; «self-possession is essential quality for policeman»; «policemen practically have no self-possession»; «self-possession helps policeman in his work»; «self-possession is that to be learned»; «self-possession does not always correspond to high title “policeman”».

Such communicative quality of personality as tactfulness is positively at high level evaluated by 20% respondents. 77% respondents indicated that modern policeman has no this quality, 3% respondents evaluated maturity level of this quality of modern policeman neutrally.

The quality analysis of answers shows that, from point of view of students «tactfulness» for most policemen: «is not essential»; «is not inherent»; «is absent in their professional activity»; «in the second place after professionalism».

30% respondents evaluate modern policeman communicability manifestation positively, at the high level, 50% respondents – at the low level. The neutral evaluation of level of this quality maturity was given by 20% respondents. Examples of addition of incomplete sentences by students: «I consider that communicability for policeman is often not formed quality»; «they are simply unable to socialize with ordinary people». 73% respondents pointed out that modern policemen have no such qualities, as «tolerance», «indulgence». The high level of maturity of modern policeman communicative qualities is indicated by 10% respondents; a middle level – 30% respondents; a low level – 60% respondents. As a result, the comparative analysis of student evaluation of maturity of modern policeman qualities indicates that moral qualities of representatives of this profession are low.

**Conclusions.** Thus the conducted research of social-psychological portrait of modern policeman indicated that «positive», «helping» image is formed only by 1/3 respondents; «negative», «unconstractive», «punishing» image -by 2/3 respondents. The reasons of such negative perception and attitude of young student population to police are: physical fitness of the most policemen does not fulfill the requirements (70% respondents); low legal education (43% respondents); policeman appearance does not fulfill the standard (63% respondents); low level of professionalism (60% respondents); low level of moral qualities (83% respondents); insufficient level of professional qualities development (57% respondents); insufficient level of communicative qualities (60% respondents).

It was found that: the unformed constituents of social-psychological portrait of modern policemen most often is manifested in such situations: abuse of power; aiming to personal enrichments; inadequate behavior, rudeness, boor; performing professional duties in drunken state.

All of this demonstrates the actualization of problem of professional deformation of law enforcement authorities employees. Therefore for the increase of level of trust of young student and other layers of population to the police, positive image of modern policeman formation it must be reduced or removed the action of revealed reasons: improve physical fitness and legal education, increase control over policeman appearance; continue to introduction of foreign experience of policemen training. Special attention should be paid to the professional ethics formation and development of communicative social-desirable qualities of modern policemen.

**Prospects of further studies in this direction** are to conduct appropriate research in all regions of Ukraine, which operates the national police. It is also important to develop psychological recommendations for the organization of ways to improve the image of the police among the population.

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**Лунов В.С., Любчук О.К. Соціально-психологічний портрет поліцейського: методика і результати дослідження.** В статті представлено методологічні основи розробки методики «Соціально-психологічний портрет поліцейського». Запропоновано критерії і показники соціально-психологічного портрета сучасного поліцейського. Презентовано основні результати дослідження особливостей соціально-психологічного образу сучасного поліцейського в уявленнях студентської молоді. Обґрунтовується методика «Соціально-психологічний портрет поліцейського», яка спрямована на вивчення таких рис особистості, як: професійна орієнтація особистості поліцейського; моральні якості; професійні якості; комунікативні якості. Було встановлено негативні складові соціально-психологічного портрета сучасних поліцейських, який пов'язується в уявленнях респондентів з такими ситуаціями: зловживання владою з метою особистого збагачення; неадекватна поведінка, хамство; виконання своїх професійних обов'язків в стані алкогольного сп'яніння.

*Ключові слова:* професійна спрямованість особистості поліцейського, моральні якості, професійні якості, комунікативні якості.

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УДК 159.923.2

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**СОЦІАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СИСТЕМИ ЦІННІСНИХ ОРІЄНТАЦІЙ  
СТУДЕНТСЬКОЇ МОЛОДІ: ДО ПОСТАНОВКИ ПРОБЛЕМИ**

**Михайлишин У.Б. Соціально-психологічні особливості системи ціннісних орієнтацій студентської молоді: до постановки проблеми.** У статті розглянуто соціально-психологічні особливості системи ціннісних орієнтацій студентської молоді. Розглянуто структурно-функціональну модель системи ціннісних орієнтацій студентів, яка змістовно наповнена цінностями, що мають для них різний релевантний характер (ситуаційні цінності, лабільні цінності, стабільні цінності, цінності особистісного ядра). Встановлено специфічні особливості ціннісної сфери студентів на віковому, гендерному, демографічному, соціально-нормативному, економічному рівнях. Показано, що студенти, які навчаються за різними фаховими напрямками, мають й різну ціннісну детермінацію, яка значною мірою пов'язується дослідниками з трансформаційними процесами, що відбуваються в сучасному соціумі. Визначено наявну тенденцію у молоді студентського віку до роз'єднаності та індивідуалізму, а також до послаблення наступності між поколіннями. З'ясовано, що в системі цінностей юнаків і дівчат, які навчаються у вищих навчальних закладах, особистісне ядро та стабільні цінності, переважно, наповнюють цінності особистісного виміру, що спрямовують їхню соціальну активність у русло досягнення особистого успіху, пошуку захисту та акцентування індивідуалізму.

*Ключові слова:* система цінностей, соціалізація, самовизначення, самоактуалізація, ціннісні орієнтації, ситуаційні цінності, лабільні цінності, стабільні цінності.

**Михайлишин У.Б. Социально-психологические особенности системы ценностных ориентаций студенческой молодежи: к постановке проблемы.** В статье рассмотрены социально-психологические особенности системы ценностных ориентаций студенческой молодежи. Рассмотрена структурно-функциональная модель системы ценностных ориентаций студентов, которая содержательно наполнена ценностями, имеющими для них разный релевантний характер (ситуационные ценности, лабильные ценности, стабильные ценности, ценности личностного ядра). Установлены специфические особенности ценностной сферы студентов на возрастном, гендерном, демографическом, социально-нормативном, экономическом уровнях. Показано, что студенты, которые учатся на разных