

Medical and psychological aspects of using the EVRT method

in the system of professional selection of candidates for admission to the service in the Ministry of Internal Affairs

Of Russia

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The need of society to improve the work of internal affairs bodies requires an increase in the quality of their personnel, which largely depends on the effective, scientifically grounded organization of professional psychological selection in the system of internal affairs bodies. The activities of police officers take place in an atmosphere of exercising power, clashes with the shadow sides of life, in conditions of constant psychological stress.

In this regard, for the correct placement and selection of personnel, taking into account the characterological characteristics of each candidate, identifying persons with asocial attitudes, selfish and utilitarian motivation, as well as those using psychoactive substances, is of particular importance. Unfortunately, today the image of a police officer is largely determined by negative stereotypes created by the media, as well as by the rather criminalized everyday psychology of many of our citizens. Among the candidates for service in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the proportion of citizens poorly adapted to changing socio-economic conditions, often having an indefinite motivation, explicit or latent selfish and utilitarian interest, asocial attitudes, or prone to addictive behavior with the use of drugs, has increased.

Currently, when recruiting for service in the police department and for studying in educational institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, there is a mandatory system of professional selection of candidates, which includes social and legal study, military medical examination and examination of professional psychological suitability. Since 2012, in our Center, during professional psychological selection, a method of screening diagnostics of the fact of using narcotic and psychotropic drugs has been introduced by the method of electro-acupuncture vegetative resonance test (EVRT) "IMEDIS-TEST". This method for law enforcement agencies is an order of magnitude more objective than laboratory studies of biological material and even more accurate than the almost omnipotent polygraph. The advantage of ART is not just a statement of the fact of the use of psychoactive substances, how this is done with the help of medical tests or a lie detector, but also the recognition of the type of substance taken, the approximate timing and frequency of use. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that the candidates passed a rigorous selection in the police departments, from where they were often sent using a polygraph, and "obvious" drug addicts were screened out even at that stage of diagnosis. The contingent of candidates who use drugs can be classified as latent (latent) drug addiction, and personality changes are either absent or are at an early stage. and "obvious" drug addicts were eliminated even at that stage of diagnosis. The contingent of candidates who use drugs can be classified as latent (latent) drug addiction, and personality changes are either absent or are at an early stage. and "obvious" drug addicts were eliminated even at that stage of diagnosis. The contingent of candidates who use drugs can be classified as latent (latent) drug addiction, and personality changes are either absent or are at an early stage.

Empirical study was carried out on base Center

psychophysiological diagnostics of the medical unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the Krasnodar Territory (Head - Colonel of the Internal Service E.N. Muravitskaya). We have made an attempt to study the personality deformations of the candidates who have used drugs, identified by the EVRT method, through a comparative analysis of the following two groups:

- candidates examined upon admission to the service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, including by the EVRT method, who have no experience of using narcotic and psychoactive substances, in the amount of 100 people (group A);
- candidates examined upon admission to the service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in whom cases of the use of narcotic and psychoactive substances by the EVRT method in the absence of physical dependence were revealed, in the amount of 100 people (group B).

Purpose of the work: to study the personal characteristics of candidates prone to the use of narcotic substances identified using the EVRT method.

The object of the research is the personal and psychological characteristics of candidates, prone to the use of drugs.

The subject of the research is the peculiarities of deformation of personal development candidates inclined to use drugs, their individual typological characteristics and general personal characteristics.

The practical significance of the study lies in the fact that the obtained results contribute to an increase in the efficiency of staffing in solving managerial issues about the admission of candidates to service in the police department.

Research methods:

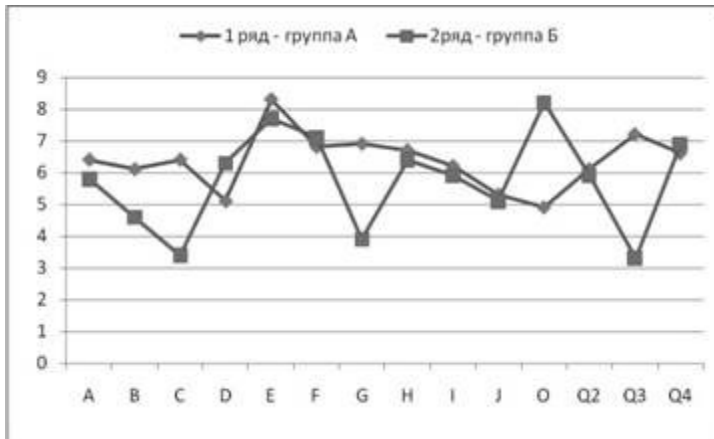
1. When studying the personal and psychological characteristics of candidates the multifactorial personality questionnaire of R. Cattell was used, considering the complexes of correlated traits.

2. Research methodology of the level of subjective control (USC). This technique is widely used in our country for diagnostic and advisory purposes. Abroad, this technique is better known as the J. Rotter locus of control scale.

Comparative analysis of the results of the personal and psychological characteristics of candidates using the R. Cattell's multivariate questionnaire

This technique is designed to measure sixteen personality traits that characterize the structure of the personality. The questionnaire diagnoses personality traits, which R. Cattell called constitutional factors. Let us consider and compare the average indicators of the results of the experimental group of candidates with the data,

obtained on a sample of the control group.



Rice. 1. The distribution curve of the mean values of the method of R. Cattell instudied groups (row 1 - group A, row 2 - group B)

As can be seen from the diagram, the general profile of the candidates of the normative group A has significant discrepancies with the profile of the candidates of the group B in terms of factors C, G, O, Q3. For the rest of the factors, the differences in personality profiles do not have such obvious differences.

Analysis of significant differences in the level of expression of Cattell's factors in candidates who are prone to addictive behavior and those who have never used drugs showed:

1. In the experimental group, significantly lower than in the control group, expressed factor C ("emotional instability - emotional stability"). This means that candidates prone to addictive behavior are distinguished by emotional instability, impulsivity; changeability in moods, instability in interests; low tolerance to frustration, irritability, fatigue. They are characterized by: changeability of interests and opinions, impulsiveness in decision-making, when faced with difficulties, they do not show persistence, are disorganized, poorly control their emotions and behavior in general. They actively respond to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of their needs, react sharply to failures, and experience difficulties in adapting to new conditions.

2. In the experimental group, it was significantly higher than in the control group. factor G (degree of acceptance of moral standards). Low marks among candidates from the experimental group reflect superficiality, refusal to obey the rules of the group, fulfill social and cultural requirements, and egocentrism. They

do not make efforts in solving any problems, in achieving goals, avoid rules, have little sense of responsibilities, show little interest in social norms and do not make efforts to fulfill them. Such people may be contemptuous of moral values and, for their own benefit, are capable of dishonesty or deception.

3. In the experimental group, significantly higher than in the control group, expressed factor Q3 (degree of self-control). Candidates prone to addictive behavior are characterized by low volitional control of behavior, they do not pay attention to social requirements, are not too sensitive, but impulsive in their behavior and, therefore, are prone to mistakes. Low integration into society is characteristic, there is no integral personality, they do not know how to organize their time and the order of doing things.

4. In the experimental group, significantly higher than in the control group, expressed factor O ("calmness - anxiety"). This means that candidates who are prone to addictive behavior are distinguished by anxiety, anxiety, vulnerability, mood susceptibility, fear, self-doubt, a tendency to premonitions, self-flagellation, depression, sensitivity to the approval of others, guilt and dissatisfaction with themselves. Such a person is easily driven out of mental equilibrium, often has a low mood.

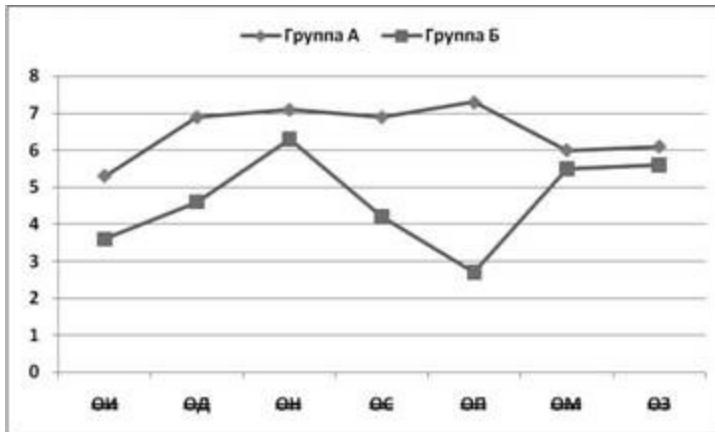
The main objective of the test "The level of subjective control" we used was to analyze the relationship between the level of subjective control and the behavior of candidates who use drugs. Speaking about the locus of personal control, they usually mean a person's tendency to see the source of control of his life either mainly in the external environment or in himself. There is reason to believe that the locus of control has a regulatory effect on many aspects of human behavior, playing an important role in the formation of interpersonal relations, in the way of resolving personal crisis situations.

Subject research by this method was behavioral self-regulation of the personality, expressed in the level of subjective control over behavior in various situations of choice. The main hypothesis was the assumption about the connection between the internal locus of control and prosocial attitudes, and the external locus with delinquent behavior, that is, the level of subjective control of delinquents should be noticeably lower than that of a group of candidates with prosocial behavior. The present research was carried out by the method of computer testing with computer data processing.

Interpretation of results

The results of our study show that less responsible candidates are more prone to an external locus of control and, as a result, to deviant (delinquent) behavior. Let's note some regularities

distribution of the level of subjective control according to the criterion of attribution to a certain subculture. On the scale of general internality, we received a steadily increasing trend: with the growth of pro-social attitudes, the indicator of internality also grows.



Rice. 2. The distribution curve of the average values of the USC technique in the studied groups (row 1 - group A, row 2 - group B)

The structure of the model of "good" internal control is expressed by the formula: internal in the area of achievement - external in the area of failure. In other words, "I am responsible for the successes, for the failures - chance, circumstances, other people." Why is externality associated with poor adaptation? Perhaps because people are able to achieve more in life if they believe that their fate is in their own hands. Externalities are much more susceptible to social, group influence, influence, more conformable. Internals are more independent, guided by their own "I". This leads to better adaptation among internals, as evidenced by our data. Internals seem to be more confident in their ability to solve problems (as long as there is "good" internal control) than externals, and therefore are independent of the opinions of others.

Conclusion: in general, we can single out the characteristics of an addictive personality:

- emotional immaturity, latent inferiority complex, combined with externally manifested superiority, reduced integrative function "I";
- inability to find a productive way out of a situation of difficulty in meeting urgent, vital needs;
- low resistance to all kinds of influences and inability to predict the consequences of their actions and overcome difficulties;

- predictive incompetence (inability to plan and predict one's future, inclination to act without understanding the ways and means leading to them);
- the tendency to respond inadequately to frustrating circumstances, the inability to find a productive way out of a difficult psycho-traumatic situation;
- reduced tolerance to the difficulties of everyday life, the desire to evade responsibility in decision-making, blame others, suggestibility and imitation.

However, it cannot be unequivocally stated that drugs are used only by persons with pronounced character deformities or from disadvantaged families, practice shows that this is far from the case.

Example 1

The candidate for the service N. From the anamnesis it turns out that he was brought up in a complete, prosperous family, his father is a deputy. prosecutor, mother - a lawyer, the only child in the family. Graduated from high school with honors, then university, law faculty, defended his thesis. According to the results of diagnostics, high indicators of intellectual development, normative indicators of the study of characterological characteristics, and the results of the conversation were obtained. However, during the examination by the ART method, the fact of using cannabis 6 months ago (potency D30) was revealed. In a post-test conversation, the candidate said that he was entangled in a love triangle: having a wife and children, he meets a woman whom he has been very fond of for several years, and does not see a way out of this situation. From constant stress, he became irritable, conflicted, sleeps poorly. To somehow facilitate mental throwing,

Example 2

Girl, 23 years old. From the anamnesis: grew up in a prosperous family, parents are individual entrepreneurs, the only daughter, higher legal education. According to the results of all studies, normative indicators were obtained, and only in the study by the ART method was the fact of using amphetamine 6 months ago (potency D30) and MDMA 9 months old (potency D60) revealed. In a post-test conversation, she said that she often visits nightclubs and bars, where she uses "some kind of nonsense that makes it fun."

Example 3

Candidate, 20 years old. He grew up in a complete prosperous family, his mother is a teacher, his father is the deputy head of a construction company. A very high level of intellectual development, he finished school as an external student, with honors from the University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. All indicators are normative, however, in the study by the ART method, the fact of using canabinol and hashish 3 months ago (potency D15), amphetamine 6 months ago (potency D30) was revealed. In a conversation, he told how he felt

he was very lonely, he was forced to study all the time, there were no friends, and when he was offered to try "weed" in the company, he did not refuse to be "his" in this company. According to him, a bitter aphorism is applicable to him: "A boy smokes to whip weed for the sake of forgetting."

It can be seen from the examples given that, with general normative indicators, and only the EVRT method made it possible to reveal the facts of the use of narcotic substances. The EVRT method, which makes it possible to establish the fact of the use of psychoactive substances, with a high throughput and the possibility of automatic registration of measurement indicators, can be called one of the most promising methods included in the general chain of methods of professional psychological selection. The use of a comprehensive psychological examination, supplemented by the EVRT method, makes it possible to identify the facts of even a single use of narcotic substances, which makes it possible to single out a risk group among candidates and increases the effectiveness of medical and preventive measures.

The identified by us personality traits of candidates prone to addictive behavior, in comparison with the control group, can be interpreted in two ways, in relation to the problem of drug use:

1. Identified personality traits to be those personality factors which contributed to the formation of addictive behavior. So, emotional instability and anxiety, as personality traits, could lead to the fact that a person, in an attempt to relieve stress, began to resort to drugs. The same applies to such features of self-awareness as low self-esteem, a feeling of self-inferiority, internal conflict - these features of self-awareness could be the starting point or contributing factors, which, along with other objective and subjective factors, were the conditions in which the tendency was formed to addictions.

2. Another explanation is possible: the identified personality traits candidates prone to addictive behavior is a consequence of drug use and the specific life that addicts lead in this regard. That is, it was she who became the factor that led to personal changes and changes in the self-consciousness of candidates prone to addictive behavior, which was revealed by comparing them with the control group.

In conclusion, I would like to dwell on one more aspect of the problem. I risk causing misunderstandings about my position on drug use, but for the sake of fairness, the following should be said. From our work experience, we see that sometimes drug addiction is a normal research form of understanding the world, characteristic of a certain age, traditions or culture (especially in the Krasnodar Territory, where traditionally

many cultures have mixed). The problem is that often the samples turn into continuous drug use. There are very few fully mature, authentic and self-sufficient people, and it is impossible for an infantile and unprepared person to understand himself, to figure out whether he uses drug use to resolve internal conflicts or to expand his knowledge and experience. Any attempt to answer the question of why people use drugs for non-medical purposes raises a huge variety of answers, which may become the topic of our next research.

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