

PSYCHOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE PROCESSES OF CUSTOMS OFFICIALS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to clarifying the psychological foundations of the development of cognitive processes of customs officials. Cognitive processes are the processes that help us absorb new knowledge and make decisions in response. Cognitive processes, cognitive psychology and cognitive psychotherapy became widespread in the 60s of the 20th century, during the period of interest in cybernetics and electronic modeling of intellectual processes, and the habit of imagining a person as a complex. During this period, man was imagined as a biocomputer. Researchers have tried to model all mental processes that occur in humans. What scientists were able to model was called cognitive processes.

Cognitive processes, i.e. processes of knowing, are intuition, imagination, attention, imagination, memory, thinking, speech, etc. The degree of development of cognitive processes is of great importance in human life. Especially in the rapidly developing information age, a person can grow professionally and discover new aspects in himself through cognitive processes. That is why it is important to cover this topic. Customs authorities are law enforcement agencies and protect the country's economic security.

The main tasks of customs authorities:

- protection of the rights and interests of legal entities and individuals protected by law;
- To protect the economic interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan and ensure its economic security within the scope of its authority;
- participation in development and implementation of customs policy;
- control of compliance with customs legislation, etc.

Employees of the customs authorities must have a number of qualities to work in the system. How advanced the employee's cognitive processes are is reflected in his work process. Employees of the customs authorities control and inspect large cargoes, which require advanced attention and breadth of thinking. Attention is directing the mind to a specific object. Due to the breadth and stability of attention, the staff in the system easily analyze the images from the X-ray machines and establish an extremely thorough examination of the objects. In general, visual memory should be well developed among employees working in posts. Serqatnov, during the customs control of passengers and passengers, the employee can remember them, and this makes it difficult for the employee to take appropriate measures. In addition, the employee should be familiar with normative legal documents in order to make decisions quickly and easily. This process is easy for an employee with a well-developed long-term memory. It is advisable for employees to regularly perform memory exercises and participate in memory-related psychological training. Perception is a cognitive process that reflects things and events

as a whole. Perception and intuition are closely related. Perception is the result of the activity of analyzers. The integrity of perception consists in the fact that the image of perceived objects is not presented in a completely completed form with all the necessary elements, but is mentally completed into a kind of integrated form based on a small set of elements. It is necessary for an employee working in the system to have a well-developed understanding. People are distinguished by a higher cognitive process, the name of which is thinking. Thinking is an active form of creation of new knowledge, creative reflection and change of reality by a person. It produces a result that does not exist at a given time, both in reality itself and in the subject. Thinking can also be understood as acquiring new knowledge and creatively changing existing ideas.

In practice, thinking does not exist as a separate mental process, it exists invisibly in all other cognitive processes: perception, attention, imagination, memory, speech. The highest forms of these processes are necessarily related to thinking, and the level of his participation in these cognitive processes determines the level of their development.

There are the following types of thinking in psychology:

Theoretical conceptual thinking is the kind of thinking in which a person refers to concepts in the process of problem solving, and experiences felt through intuition are considered irrelevant. In this, a person discusses and searches for a solution to a problem in his mind from the beginning to the end, using ready-made knowledge obtained by other people, expressed in conceptual form, opinions and conclusions. Theoretical conceptual thinking is characteristic of scientific theoretical research. This type of thinking is extremely useful for employees with scientific degrees working in customs bodies, and for employees doing scientific work.

The next type of thinking - visual-imagery - is characterized by the fact that the thinking process in it is directly related to the thinking person's perception of the surrounding reality and cannot be realized without it. A visual-image thinker works with reality, and the images necessary for thinking are stored in short-term and operational memory. The last type of thinking is visually effective. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the thinking process itself is a practical transforming activity carried out by a person with real objects. This type of thinking is common among people engaged in real production work, the result of which is the creation of any specific material product. Based on the above, it should be noted that the role of thinking in the activities of representatives of the field is incomparable.

In conclusion, it can be said that cognitive processes have a great place in human activity and life. Through the development of cognitive processes, the performance of employees in the system is further improved, and this leads to an increase in work efficiency.

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