Self-Regulation and a Regulatory Focus of Combatant Police Officers

How to Cite (Style APA):

Як цитувати (Стиль ДСТУ 8302: 2015):

UDC 159.947.3/.5:351.74-057-36

Self-Regulation and a Regulatory Focus of Combatant Police Officers
Самоуправління і фокус регуляції поліцейських-комбатантів

Received: May 21, 2023             Accepted: April 26, 2024

Dmytro Shvets
Doctor of Law, Associate Professor, Rector, Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1999-9956

Olena Yevdokimova*
Doctor of Psychology, Professor, Head, Department of Sociology and Psychology, Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4211-7277

Maksym Korniienko
Doctor of Law, Associate Professor, Vice Rector, Odesa State University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6420-6169

Abstract
The article presents the results of a research of the particularities of the components of self-regulation and a regulatory focus of combatants – police officers who are directly involved in hostilities with the aggressor. The purpose of the present research is to determine the specifics of self-regulation

* Corresponding author: Elena25eva@gmail.com
* Автор-кореспондент: Elena25eva@gmail.com
and the peculiarities of a regulatory focus in combatant police officers having relevant experience compared to civil defense specialists. Methods. Inventory for researching self-regulation (J. Kuhl, A. Fuhrman, 1998), questionnaire for diagnosing a regulatory focus (Higgins et al., 2001). The empirical basis involved 182 respondents, divided into two groups: 92 persons – combatants of the special purpose regiment and 90 persons – police officers serving in civilian conditions. Results. Theoretical study showed that self-regulation and a regulatory focus are directly related to manifestations of individual activity in various spheres of life, including professional policing. It was empirically established that combatants demonstrate more evident self-motivation, self-relaxation, affective self-control, concentration, integration of contradictions, action focus in anticipation of success, prevention focus, and significantly lower rates of self-determination and promotion focus. Discussion and conclusions. It was substantiated that combatant police officers and police officers not involved in active hostilities have a peculiar to each group constellation of components of self-regulation and a regulatory focus. The constellation of features characteristic of the first group serves as a psychological basis for managing activities and behavior under extreme conditions and external pressure, which trigger tension, contradictory experiences, and a regulatory attitude to prevent losses and failure of actions. The regulation structure in the second group ensures the implementation of the current activity, its planned performance, dealing with problems, and overcoming difficulties that result in the effectiveness of actions and achievement of success, which determine positive emotional self-esteem and motivate the subjects to future work and risk-taking. Keywords: police officers, combatants, self-regulation, self-control, risk-taking.

Introduction
The war unleashed by the Russian regime against Ukraine not only claimed thousands of lives and became an economic, environmental, and cultural shock for the vast majority of countries in Europe and the world, it brought sweeping changes in the functioning of all state institutions of Ukraine. The above particularly affected agencies of Ukraine’s security and defense sector whose personnel mainly became combatants – direct participants in hostilities. Thus, for instance, the National Police units, which used to perform exclusively civil defense functions, in wartime
Self-Regulation and a Regulatory Focus of Combatant Police Officers

deal with de-mining and explosive works, fight against enemy sabotage and reconnaissance groups, and are involved in combat clashes with the enemy. The activity of combatant police officers implies specific professional and psychological requirements. Police officers must be ready for rapid decision-making under extreme conditions, be able to constantly monitor their mental health, adequately assess a situation, and also be able to sacrifice their lives in case of emergency. All this requires considerable mental efforts and a high level of self-regulation. At the same time, the issue of psychological self-regulation remains extremely relevant both to activity and personal states (Baumann & Kuhl, 2005), including under specific situations, e.g., martial law. On top of that, against the background of general polyphony in determining the structure and factors of self-regulation – when the terms "self-regulation", "self-control", and "willpower" are often used interchangeably – there is an increasing need to generalize and integrate them (Baumeister et al., 2007), consider self-regulation as a general ability (Carver et al, 1992), and analyze intellectual and personal potential behind it. Self-control refers to the capacity for altering one's responses, especially to bring them into line with standards such as ideals, values, morals, and social expectations, and to support the pursuit of long-term goals (Baumeister et al., 2007: 351).

Self-regulation is interpreted as an internal purposeful activity of an individual, which is realized through the systemic participation of various phenomena and levels of the psyche. Researchers believe self-regulation includes the processes of initiation and enactment by the subject of goals, as well as goal management. The subject of self-regulation psychology is integral mental processes and phenomena that ensure the self-organization of various types of human mental activity and the integrity of individuality and personality.

Excessive emotional and physical stress amidst warfare actively affects the quality of combatants’ performance and overall psychological functioning (Shevchenko et al., 2020: 74). This especially applies to those activities whose representatives face a wide range of critical incidents, particularly
policing (Deckha, 2020; Mabry, 2017). Mental self-regulation is carried out in a combination of its energetic, dynamic, and social-meaningful aspects. An individual does not automatically switch from one activity to another but consciously, given a social situation, the importance of the operations performed, and the possible outcome of their actions. One has a choice, and this is about free will. A conscious individual is responsible for the consequences of the choices and actions.

In our opinion, amidst studies on personal self-regulation, two scientific approaches are the most productive in practice. The first approach is the self-government (self-regulation) model by J. Kuhl (2004), which is an integral part of his personality systems interactions (PSI) theory (Leventhal et al., 2003). According to the author, the development of personality systems interactions theory was aimed at “functional analysis of the architecture of the individual, which is behind personal motivation and self-regulation” (Kuhl, et al., 2004: 412). The model’s integral concept is self-government which is understood as a source of volitional behavior, but volition in the concept of J. Kuhl (2004) is broader than just “internal dictatorship” (the ability to force oneself to do something). The concept of volition also includes the ability to negotiate with oneself, hear oneself, and distinguish and follow what is important and useful to a person. J. Kuhl (2004) outlines a series of hierarchical regulatory systems (seven levels belonging to three main categories – elementary sensation and behavior, emotions and coping, complex cognition), the functioning of which is manifested in personality and motivation. The most popular part of the model is devoted to action/state orientation in planning, implementation, and attitude to failures (Kuhl, et al., 2021). The scientist regards self-government processes as the highest level of complex cognitive processes (the lower level includes information processing). Depending on the focus of such processes, it is proposed to distinguish between self-regulation, which combines self-development, integration processes of what is happening with and within a person, which leads to the formation and development of so-called “cognitive-emotional maps”; and self-control (goal achievement, processes aimed at keeping різних видів психічної активності людини, цілісність її індивідуальності та особистості.

Надмірні емоційні та фізичні навантаження в умовах бойових дій активно впливають на якість виконання службових завдань комбата- тантами та їхні загальні психологічні функціо- новання (Shevchenko et al., 2020:74). Особливо це стосується тих видів діяльності, представники яких стикаються з широким діапазоном критичних інцидентів, зокрема в поліційній (Deckha, 2020; Mabry, 2017). Психічна само- регуляція здійснюється в поєднанні її енер- гетичних, динамічних і соціально-змістових аспектів. Людина не автоматично переклю- ччається з однієї діяльності на іншу, а свідомо, з урахуванням соціальної ситуації, важливості виконуваних операцій, можливих результатів своїх вчинків. Вона має можливість вибору, і в цьому полягає її свобода волі. Як свідомий індивід особистість несе відповідальність за наслідки здійснених виборів і своєї дії.

the achievement of complex and difficult goals and suppression of irrelevant goals). The second approach to determining the specifics of individual self-regulation is the regulatory focus theory (RFT) by E. Higgins (1997). The theory not only gives a fresh approach to motivation driven by goal pursuit but also substantiates the connection between representations of goals and achievement strategies with basic cognitive mechanisms (sensitivity to certain parameters of a situation, attention, memory) (Molden, 2012). The analysis of fundamentals covered within other areas of human activity (Halian et al., 2023a; 2023b; Prokhorenko et al., 2023) and retrospectively studied features of self-regulatory characteristics of police officers who participated in hostilities from the perspective of the above theoretical and methodological approaches defined the purpose of the present work.

Hypothesis. Such components of self-regulation as self-government and a regulatory focus acquire specifics following conditions of police officers' official tasks. We assume that combatant police officers are characterized by such manifestations of the studied phenomena that ensure job task execution in field conditions with a high level of extreme and external pressure, while police officers who did not take a direct part in hostilities have a unique combination of those self-regulation components that ensure the consistency of the activities performed, overcoming obstacles, effectiveness of actions, and positive professional motivation.

The purpose of the research is to determine the specifics of self-regulation and the peculiarities of a regulatory focus in combatant police officers having relevant experience compared to civil defense specialists.

Methods

Methodology. The theoretical and methodological basis of the present work consists of the Regulatory Focus Theory by E. Higgins (1997). It says that two different motivational systems of self-regulation control purposeful behavior: a promotion focus and a prevention focus, which provide qualitatively different means of attaining the desired states (Higgins, 1997). According to the theory, the promotion sys-
tem is associated with experiencing satisfaction with positive consequences and dissatisfaction with their absence, and the prevention system is associated with experiencing satisfaction with the absence of negative consequences (losses) and dissatisfaction with their presence. Based on the fact that people are mainly motivated either to achieve satisfaction or, conversely, avoid dissatisfaction, E. Higgins (1997) suggests that these goals can be represented in different ways depending on which self-regulation system is activated. Strategic differences in attaining desired states within the two motivational systems, following the theory’s author, can be considered in terms of the Signal Detection Theory. Thus, a prevention focus is understood as the activation of the reduction of false alarm and loss sensitivity, and a promotion focus – as the activation of hit gain and acquisition sensitivity (Higgins et al., 2001). A regulatory focus can be either triggered situationally, for example, with the help of instructions (Higgins, 1997), or be an established individual strategy (so-called chronic regulatory focus) associated with a subjective background of achieving professional gains.

Participants. The research involved 182 respondents. Group I consisted of 92 men – combatants of the special purpose regiment, direct participants in active hostilities, while Group II consisted of 90 men – police officers who are not involved in hostilities (investigators, police experts, district officers, etc.).

Variables. Independent variables are the conditions of professional activity of police officers and their participation or non-participation in hostilities. Dependent variables are such components of self-regulation as self-government and a self-regulatory focus.

Procedures and Instruments. Following the article’s purpose, the subjects were offered psychodiagnostic methods that had passed the standardization procedure. The peculiarities of self-government and its components were established using the inventory by J. Kuhl, A. Fuhrman (1998) aimed at diagnosing the content of the structural elements of self-government, as follows: self-regulation, which is manifested

Методи
Методологія. Теоретико-методологічним підґрунтям нашої роботи стала теорія фокуса регуляції, запропонована E. Higgins (1997). Відповідно до цієї теорії, цілеєпримарну поведінку регулюють дві різні мотиваційні системи саморегуляції – фокус просування (promotion) та фокус профілактики, які передбачають якісно різні засоби досягнення бажаних станів. (Higgins, 1997). Система просування в цій теорії пов’язана з переживанням задоволення від наявності позитивних наслідків і невдоволення від їх відсутності, а система профілактики пов’язана з переживанням задоволення від відсутності негативних наслідків (втрат) та невдоволення від їх наявності. Грунтуючись на тому, що люди в основному мотивовані або на досягнення задоволення, або, навпаки, на уникання невдоволення, E. Higgins (1997) припускає, що ці цілі можуть бути репрезентовані по-різному в залежності від того, яка система саморегуляції активована в людини. Стратегічні відмінності в досягненні бажаних станів усередині двох мотиваційних систем, згідно з автором теорії, можуть бути розглянуті в термінах теорії виявлення сигналу. Тоді фокус профілактики розуміти уяк встановлення зменшення помилкової тривоги і чутливість до втрат, а фокус просування – як встановлення збільшення попадань і чутливість до прибутку (Higgins et al., 2001). Фокус регуляції може бути як викликаний ситуативно, наприклад, за допомогою інструкцій (Higgins, 1997), так і бути усталеною індивідуальною стратегією (так званий домінуючий фокус, пов’язаною із суб’єктивною історією досягнення успіху діяльності.)

through self-determination, self-motivation and self-relaxation; self-control, which combines cognitive and affective components; volition development, which responds in initiative, volitional activity and concentration; sensitivity to oneself, which comprises action orientation after failures, congruence to one's feelings, integration of contradictions; general life stress, which is reflected through overcoming failures and action orientation in anticipation of success (Kuhl, Fuhrman, 1998). The core component of the self-regulatory focus theory by J. Kuhl (2004) is stipulated by self-government, which unites the highest level of complex cognitive processes shaping homogeneous components whose functioning peculiarities determine the specifics of the subject's self-regulation (Kuhl et al., 2021). The research of combatants' self-regulatory focus was conducted using a questionnaire by E. Higgins et al. (2001) based on a self-regulatory focus model, which is a two-component system consisting of a promotion focus and a prevention focus that prioritize success orientation or loss avoidance, and, accordingly, the functioning peculiarity of goal-oriented regulatory processes.

**Statistical analysis.** Quantitative data processing was carried out with IBM SPSS Statistics 20. The Student's t-test was used to compare averages of the independent groups.

**Results**

In order to research the peculiarities of the manifestations of the components of self-government and a regulatory focus in combatants, compared to police officers who do not have combat experience, central trends were identified, and comparative analysis of the obtained results in the studied groups was carried out (Tabl. 1 and 2, respectively).

Tabl. 1 shows that according to the component of self-government "Self-regulation", the groups have significant differences in all its elements. In terms of self-motivation and self-relaxation, the first group exceeds the second group (t = 2.48; p ≤ .01 and t = 2.12; p ≤ .05), which has higher self-determination (t = 2.48; p ≤ .01). Following
As for the component of self-government “Volition development”, a lack of significant differences between the groups in terms of initiative and volitional activity (t = .96 and t = .28).

**Rезультати**

З метою вивчення особливостей проявів складових самоуправління та фокуса регуляції у комбатантів, на відміну від працівників поліції, які не мають бойового досвіду, було визначено центральні тенденції та проведено порівняльне аналізування одержаних показників у досліджуваних групах (табл. 1 та 2, відповідно).

У табл. 1 продемонстровано, що за складником самоуправління “Саморегуляція” вірогідні відмінності між групами встановлені за всіма
Self-Regulation and a Regulatory Focus of Combatant Police Officers

.28) demonstrates that the subjects of both groups are inherent in vigor, the ability to initiate activities and continue their implementation, and to actively transform intention into action, the purpose of which is necessarily defined by a person. Concentration ability was more characteristic of the first group (t = 2.47; p ≤ .01), whose representatives successfully focus on the performance of activities and are more able to eliminate from the focus of attention a variety of stimuli that become obstacles to attaining the planned outcome of actions and achieving the goal.

In the self-government's component "Self-sensitivity", only the ability to integrate contradictions reveals significant differences between the groups (t = 2.07; p ≤ .05), while in its other components, namely: action orientation after failures and congruence to one’s feelings – differences are not significant (t=.11 and t = .57).

General life stress as a component of self-government does not involve the analysis of manifestations of external stress and is evident through such components as action orientation in anticipation of success, which is more vivid in the first group (t = 2.69; p ≤ .01), and orientation towards overcoming failures, whose indicators do not have significant differences between the researched groups (t = .16).

Action orientation in case of success and failure is represented through the choice of a strategy for achieving the goal driven by either activity or vigilance. An active strategy that forms a regulatory focus of promotion, relies on determining the likelihood of a positive outcome of actions and the grounds for avoiding negative consequences; a vigilant strategy shapes a regulatory prevention focus on obtaining evidence of avoiding a negative result and preventing its occurrence in the context of an existing situation or the future (Higgins & Pinelli, 2000).

Tabl. 2 shows that in terms of promotion focus, the second group exceeds the first group (t = 2.36; p ≤ .01), while in terms of prevention focus, significant indicators are established in the first group (t = 2.12; p ≤ .05).
Discussion

The job of employees of the National Police of Ukraine demands high levels of professional skills and competence. This is due to the constant probability of life- and health-threatening situations during the performance of official duties (Bondarenko et al., 2020). In the context of hostilities, the problems of physical readiness and psychological resistance to stress factors gain newfound relevance (Popovych et al., 2022; Prontenko et al., 2023); the emotional stability of police officers, their motivation for effective professional activity, and the ability to make decisions in new difficult conditions, etc. are becoming increasingly important (Shvets et al., 2020). The research has found that combatants are more inclined to identify those incentives that facilitate the performance of official activities, have a more developed ability to maintain a good mood, regulate their emotions in the process of achieving significant goals, and, if insufficient motivation, keep the desired level of activity necessary to perform current activities, subjectively reasoning the appropriateness of actions. Non-combatant police officers show greater autonomy, a professional goal's correlation with the personal position, and readiness to achieve goals significant for a particular context.

A more pronounced propensity for affective control inherent in the first group (see Tabl. 2) determines the police officers' orientation towards achieving a goal under extreme conditions, which is combined with the ability to overcome anxiety about a possible negative result and emotional readiness to perform tasks despite risk. Cognitive control, more evident in the second group, involves a developed ability to plan, plannedness уникання негативного результату й превенції його виникнення в контексті наявної ситуації або в перспективі (Higgins, Pinelli, 2020).

Дискусія

Діяльність працівників Національної поліції України висуває високі вимоги до формування їхніх професійних навичок та компетенції персоналу. Це зумовлено постійною можливістю виникнення небезпечних для життя та здоров'я ситуацій під час виконання службових обов'язків (Bondarenko et al., 2020). У вумов введення бойових дій актуалізуються проблеми фізичної готовності та психологічної стійкості до стресових факторів (Popovych et al., 2022; Prontenko et al., 2023); все більшого значення набуває емоційна стійкість працівників поліції, їх мотивація до ефективної професійної діяльності. здатність приймати рішення в нових складних умовах тощо (Shvets et al., 2020). Проведене дослідження показало, що комбатанти відрізняються більшою спроможністю виокремлювати ті стимули, які забезпечують досягнення мети, і більшою здатністю підтримувати позитивний настрій, регулювати власні емоції в процесі досягнення значущих цілей, і, за умови недостатньої мотивації, зберігати потрібний рівень активності, необхідної для виконання поточної діяльності, суб'єктивно вмотивовані для себе доцільність цих дій. Поліцейсько-некомбатанти виявляють більшую автономність, більшу відповідальність мети діяльності особистісній позиції та налаштованість на досягнення значущих у заданому контексті цілей.

Виявлена більш істотна здатність до афективного контролю, притаманна першій групі (див. табл. 2), зумовлює спроможність поліцейських на досягнення мети у екстремальних

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale Шкала</th>
<th>Group I: Перша група (n = 92)</th>
<th>Group II: Друга група (n = 90)</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promotion focus Фокус просування</td>
<td>21.34 .68</td>
<td>24.12 .96</td>
<td>2.36</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention focus Фокус профілактики</td>
<td>18.68 1.13</td>
<td>15.85 .71</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Central tendencies and comparative analysis of the indicators of a regulatory focus in the researched groups

Таблиця 2. Центральні тенденції та порівняльне аналізування показників фокуса регуляції в досліджуваних групах
of a system of goals, specification of the stages of their achievement, identification of potential problems, and creation of algorithms for their solution.

Finding out the motivation of police officers and the conditions for their optimal involvement in performing official tasks, M. Molines et al. (2020) proposed to consider self-regulation prospects through a detailed study of a regulatory focus, which, in their opinion, is the leading component in generating the necessary level of motivation and involvement of specialists, whose professional activity is reflected in the motto: “To Protect and to Serve”. It was analyzed how a regulatory focus (promotion or prevention) affects the ability to sacrifice oneself as a central component of a holistic motivation system in policing and the degree of specialists’ dedication. A sample comprising more than one and a half thousand police officers showed the results which confirmed that both a promotion focus and a prevention focus have a positive effect on the readiness for self-sacrifice and motivation for public service, which emphasizes the crucial role of self-regulation in general and a regulatory focus in particular to stimulate the motivation of police officers.

According to E. Higgins (1997), a regulatory focus is associated with creative problem solving: the induction of a promotion focus contributes to finding a more rapid solution for a creative problem and formulating new solutions. The system of a regulatory focus consists of basic mechanisms that encourage a specific setting for information processing, and affective experiences provide additional information on the effectiveness/ineffectiveness of the chosen style of information processing to achieve the goal (Higgins, 1997). The findings of the present study allow us to state that both groups constructively assess the situation of failure, maintain an orientation towards continuing activities, given the experience of erroneous actions, as well as show independence from external pressure, subjectively differentiate significant life and professional meanings from imposed others’ views, assessments, behavior strategies, coordinating actions with their principles and values. At the same time, it should be noted
that the ability to integrate conflicting feelings and thoughts and internalize contradictory experiences as an integral feature of reality through the prism of one's values is an essential characteristic of combatants.

The obtained results (Tabl. 1 and 2) also suggest that combatants in stressful situations requiring confronting significant external pressures show a heightened action orientation expecting success. At the same time, just as police officers who do not take a direct part in hostilities while performing an official duty, they are ready to overcome failures, constructively solve problems via analysis of the causes and content of erroneous actions, and consider the relevant experience when performing further tasks.

Considering the essence of differences in a regulatory focus, it can be noted that combatant police officers have a more developed system of preventing erroneous action, more pronounced vigilance, and a tendency to assess the consequences of activities with emotions. Police officers who do not directly participate in hostilities when performing their official duty demonstrate a higher sensitivity to success and positive outcomes of the actions performed, a more apparent tendency to experience dissatisfaction in their absence. This activates the willingness to make efforts, perseverance and motivation towards achieving success, and effective solutions and does not exclude risk-taking.

It is worth mentioning that the indicators of both the components of self-government and a regulatory focus obtained in the researched groups correspond to high and above-average levels. The research findings actualize the effectiveness of a promotion focus and a prevention focus in professional activities, namely, policing. Scientific studies of modern researchers prove that both a promotion focus and a prevention focus are unique factors in police officers' adapting to uncertainty amidst reform and organizational changes. The above scientific facts emphasize the special role of a regulatory focus in the awareness and adoption of innovative changes upon restructuring the traditional principles of organization of police activities (Tseng, Kang, 2008). In a study on the impact of a regulatory focus on the formation of a response to crime, B. O’Brien and D. Oyserman (2010) suggest that individuals with a promotion focus and a perception focus will assume different

Dmytro Shvets
Olena Yevdokimova
Maksym Kornienko
roles in perception and response to crime. According to these authors, the former will take up the "sword of accusation", while the latter will take up the "shield of defense", which indicates the connection between a promotion focus and the confidence in the need to find and punish the offender, while a prevention focus is related to the desire to prevent the crime and protect the victim.

Therefore, in addition to exclusively professional training, the accumulation of specific knowledge, and the cultivation of abilities and skills, psychological monitoring of the development of professionally important qualities becomes essential. The latter should include the ability to maintain the optimal functioning of all levels of self-government and the balance of a self-regulatory focus.

In the present research, attention is paid to the psychological phenomena that are currently insufficiently examined in modern legal psychology. We consider it necessary to point out that the paper has some limitations. First, it is desirable to expand the sample. Secondly, the research groups are heterogeneous in age, professional experience, and combat experience of the respondents. It is advisable to formulate criteria that will allow differentiation of the group of combatants for a more detailed analysis of the functioning of the subjects' self-government and regulatory focus. Thus, overcoming the above limitations determines the prospects for further research on the problem under consideration.

Conclusions

It has been established that self-regulation and a regulation focus have crucial regulatory impact on the manifestations of individual activity in various spheres of life, including professional policing, especially in conditions of warfare. The conducted empirical research revealed significant differences in the functioning of the components of self-regulation and a regulatory focus of police combatants of the special purpose regiment who are directly involved in active hostilities and police officers performing their official duties outside the territory of hostilities, as follows:

- it has been determined that combatants have a more express ability to identify the existing opportunities for intensifying actions, the ability to regulate emotional states during actions aimed at achieving a crucial goal. They also demonstrate the ability to keep a positive emotional attitude, scientific facts underscore the special role of self-regulation in the implementation and acceptance of innovative changes in the process of regulatory traditions and principles of police organization (Tseng, Kang, 2008). In the study, V. O'Brien and D. Oyserman (2010) point out the probability that people with a focus of promotion and prevention will have different roles in the perception and response to crime.

Vисновки

Установлено, що самоуправління та фокус регуляції здійснюють значущий регулятивний вплив на вияви активності особистості в різних сферах життєдіяльності, у тому числі в професійній діяльності поліції, зокрема в умовах війни. Проведене емпіричне дослідження виявило суттєве відмінності у функціонуванні
and maintain the necessary degree of activity, which ensures the successful completion of tasks, thereby overcoming insufficient motivation and formulating subjectively significant motives for relevant actions;

- it has been established that the subjects show a more expressive focus on the goal, the ability to perform tasks under conditions of the risk, neutralize the impact of obstacles inhibiting efforts to attain the desired result, and cope with anxiety about the likelihood of negative consequences;

- it has been found that combatants regard conflicting experience following their values – it is integral to real life and is realized through a more developed ability to integrate rueful feelings and conflicting ideas;

- it has been discovered that the combatants have an expressive action orientation in anticipation of success. Representatives of the relevant group are distinguished by greater vigilance and emotional assessment of performance outcome, as well as a more advanced system for preventing erroneous actions;

- it has been determined that police officers who do not directly participate in hostilities while performing their official duty have greater autonomy, better planning ability, ordered processes for designing goals important from an appropriate perspective consistent with the personal position, determination of ways to achieve them, obstacle monitoring and solutions to overcome them;

- it has been established that combatant police officers have a more pronounced orientation towards positive performance, which increases perseverance and intensifies motivation for success, willingness to take risks, readiness to implement plans, and effective task completion.

Thus, it has been empirically proven that both combatant police officers and police officers not involved in active hostilities have a peculiar to each group combination of components of self-regulation and a regulatory focus. The constellation of features characteristic of the first group serves as a psychological basis for managing activities and behavior under extreme conditions and external pressure, which trigger tension, contradictory experiences, as well as a regulatory attitude to prevent losses and failure of actions. The regulation structure in the second group ensures the implementation of the current activity, its planned performance, dealing with складників самоуправління та фокуса регуляції в поліцейських-комбатантів полку особливого призначення, які беруть безпосередню участь в активних бойових діях, та працівники поліції, котрі виконують службовий обов'язок поза територією бойових дій, а саме:

- визначено, що для комбатантів більш характерною є здатність ідентифікувати наявні можливості інтенсифікації здійснюваної діяльності, спроможність регулювати емоційні стани під час дій, спрямованих на реалізацію значущої мети, й зберігати позитивну емоційну налаштованість, підтримувати потрібну міру активності, яка забезпечує успішне виконання завдань, що дозволяє долати недостатню мотивацію й формувати суб'єктивно значущі мотиви необхідних дій;

- установлено, що ці досліджувані виявляють більшу зорієнтованість на мету, здатність до виконання завдань в умовах ризику, до нейтралізації впливу перешкод, що гальмують зусилля, спрямовані на досягнення бажаного результату, до подолання поштучно тривоги стосовно вірогідності негативних наслідків;

- виявлено, що суперечливий досвід оцінюється комбатантами відповідно до власних цінностей і виступає невід’ємним від реального життя, що забезпечується більш розвинутою здатністю до інтеграції переживань та ідей суперечливого змісту;

- з’ясовано, що комбатантам притаманною є більш істотна орієнтація на дію в очікуванні успіху. Представники цієї групи відрізняються більшою пильнощю та емоційною забарвленістю оцінки результатів дій, а також більш досконалою системою запобігання помилковим діям;

- визначено, що поліцейські, котрі, виконуючи службовий обов’язок, не беруть безпосередньої участи в бойових діях, відрізняються більшою автономістю, більш досконалою здатністю до планування, впорядкованістю процесів конструювання важливих у відповідному руху ідеї, узгоджених із особистісною позицією, визначення шляхів їх реалізації, моніторингом перешкод та пошуком можливостей їх подолання;

- встановлено, що в поліцейських-некомбатантів більш виражена орієнтація на позитивні результати діяльності, яка підвищує наполегливість і посилює мотивацію успіху, готовність до прийняття ризику, налаштованість на втілення планів, результативне виконання завдань.
problems, and overcoming difficulties that result in the effectiveness of actions and achievement of success, which determine positive emotional self-esteem and motivate the subjects for future work and risk-taking.

The promotion of further relevant research will not only enrich the theoretical understanding of the problem under consideration but also allow using obtained empirical data in applied police psychology, including under war conditions.

References
Higgins, E. T., & Tykocinski, O. (1992). Self-discrepancies and biographical memory: The promotion of further relevant research will not only enrich the theoretical understanding of the problem under consideration but also allow using obtained empirical data in applied police psychology, including under war conditions.


onlineinnovationsjournal.com/streams/editor-s-choice-articles/13940d146e995fa8. html


