



PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF TRAINING SERVICE DOGS BY EXPERT CANINE STAFF

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Annotation: *The article discusses one of the most important aspects of training service dogs - issues aimed at ensuring the psychophysiological balance of the canine specialist and the service dog. Information is presented on determining the characteristics of the temperament of expert dog handlers. The results of the conducted studies confirm that the ratio of the temperaments of the dog handler and the service dog has a direct impact on the results of training. In order to increase the efficiency of the canine service, the feasibility of taking into account the psychophysiological characteristics of the expert canine handler and the service dog is justified.*

Keywords: psychophysiological correlation; psychology of service dogs, dog handler, temperament, service dog training.

Enter. Cynological service plays an important role in the performance of urgent and special service tasks. The scope of professional activity of cynologist specialists is very diverse, which makes appropriate demands on the personality of this specialist, including working with animals, interaction with a service dog. In addition, interaction with a service dog during the performance of professional duties is related to the need to regulate the dog's behavior and coordinate its actions. The success of professional actions, their efficiency is characterized by interactions in this system (a pair consisting of a canine employee and a service dog). The main goal of training a service dog by a cynologist in a specific direction is to make it perform the acquired skills in real situations without any defects.

If we consider the characteristics of the nervous activity of a canine worker and a service dog from the point of view of their relationship and influence on the results of professional activity, we can say that this direction is little studied. One of the important



tasks is to study the characteristics of the higher nervous activity of dogs, to take into account the issues of attaching them to a cynologist [1].

Referring to the types of temperament identified by I.P.Pavlov:

Temperament (lat. temperamentum - "proportion", "correct ratio of parts") - a set of stable dynamic characteristics of mental processes.

It is also a set of innate and stable psychophysiological characteristics that represent individual human behavior. What is a person? Temperament is divided into 4 types, taking into account that the owner of temperament will remain in that temperament for life:

1) Choleric people they are lively, curious, quick, unstable, full of emotional reaction. They have a great capacity for work, they start something quickly with interest, and soon leave it without finishing it. A choleric can never work at one time, sometimes he works with enthusiasm, sometimes he works sluggishly. Choleric finds himself in a difficult situation in situations where prudence, fortitude and endurance are required. It is very easy to anger a choleric.

2) People belonging to the sanguine type are cheerful, agile, diligent and impressive embody the characteristics. They quickly adapt to the environment, have a strong reaction to events and easily enter into communication with any person. Although he easily gets involved in the work he likes, he allows himself to be a little lazy in regular work.

3) Phlegmatics are restrained, restrained, passive and able to control their emotions. A phlegmatic person is usually taciturn, begins any work in a hurry, but finishes it, does not get overly emotional in complex or controversial situations. Phlegmatic column in work that requires determination, will and patience.

4) Melancholy - a sad, weak, tearful and fearless person. He is easily offended, does not dare to do more serious things, does not have his own opinion. A melancholic cannot bear trifling difficulties, he gives up the fight against them.



It is rare for a person to have a temperament that is 100% choleric or 100% phlegmatic. For example, someone who is 70% choleric may have 30% melancholic symptoms, or a 75% phlegmatic type with features reminiscent of 25% sanguine type. However, there is no evidence that two temperament types are 50/50 in one person [5].

These temperament types are also present in service dogs, and depending on which type the service dog represents, they exhibit psychophysiological characteristics.

The relevance of the research is that the cynologist's professional activities include the correct selection of a service dog, its training, the effective regulation of the dog's behavior, and the resulting approach to the formation of skills.

As a result of the conducted research, it was possible to study the compatibility of the psychophysiological characteristics of the behavior of the service dog with the temperament type of the expert cynologist, the compatibility of the types of higher nervous activity of these couples, the correct approach in the process of training the service dog in advance, and the effectiveness of performing special tasks in the future. The effect of z was investigated.

The research was carried out in the cynology service of the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Also, the temperament types of cynologists were determined during the research. 1-3 year old service dogs were selected for the study.

In the process of training a service dog, it was carried out by the cynological staff, using appropriate methods and tactics to form the necessary skills and eliminate some of the existing unnecessary habits. To train a service dog in a certain direction, it is first studied as thoroughly as possible. Including:

- collected the necessary information about the importance of a service dog to external influences (vehicles, animal world, people, various noisy voices, different places), which is very useful for a cynologist in managing a service dog;



Table 1

Cynologists and service dog temperament types

y/n	Temperament type	Group 1 participants	Group 2 participants	Service dogs
1	Choleric	4	3	5
2	Sanguine	2	4	8
3	Phlegmatic	3	1	7
4	Melancholy	1	2	0

Table 2

Level of training of service dogs by cynologists

T/r	Test results	Choleric/Choleric/	Choleric/Choleric/Phlegma	Sanguine	Sanguine/Sanguine/	Sanguine/Phlegm	Phlegmatic/Cho	Phlegmatic/San	Phlegmatic	Melancholic	Melancholy/sang	Melancholy/flegm
1	Excellent		1		1	2						
2	Good	1	1			1	1		1	1		
3	Satisfactory	1		3			1	1	1			1
4	unsatisfied									1	1	



- little by little, the influence of external stimuli on the service dog and the situations that arise through them, i.e. anger, playfulness, curiosity, mainly inhibition situations were studied [3].

- in the course of training, if the service dog is sensitive to external influences and is constantly ready to respond to them, practical training with such a level of service dog was postponed a little, and training was first carried out to form the insignificance of external influences . During practical training, even in the presence of various external influences, the service dog was able to perform its task without being distracted by anything, that is, indifference to stimuli was formed in the service dog [4].

- the necessary information was also collected on the favorite things and food of service dogs (favorite food, favorite toy, favorite game, etc.);

- the behavior of the service dog was studied (what causes the reactions, psyche, temperament types, instincts, etc.) [2];

- appropriate teaching methods were selected for practical training. (food, mechanical, mixed, imitative, innovative);

- the service dog was taught general course skills based on the conditions for forming conditioned reflexes (communication, next to me, to your place, next to me, sit, lie down, stand up, walk);

- deficiencies made during training were eliminated;

- after fully studying general course exercises, special course skills were formed by choosing appropriate methods. The conduct of training and the results are presented in the following tables and pictures (Tables 1, 2, 1, 2).

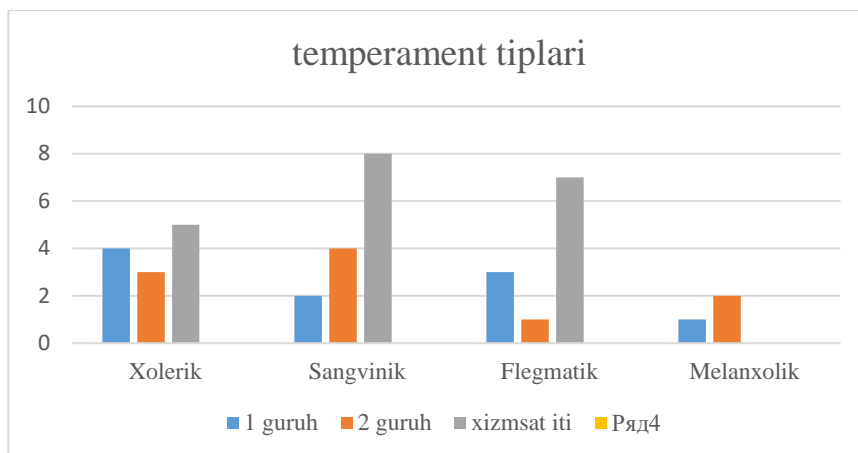


Figure 1. Cynologists and service dogstemperament types

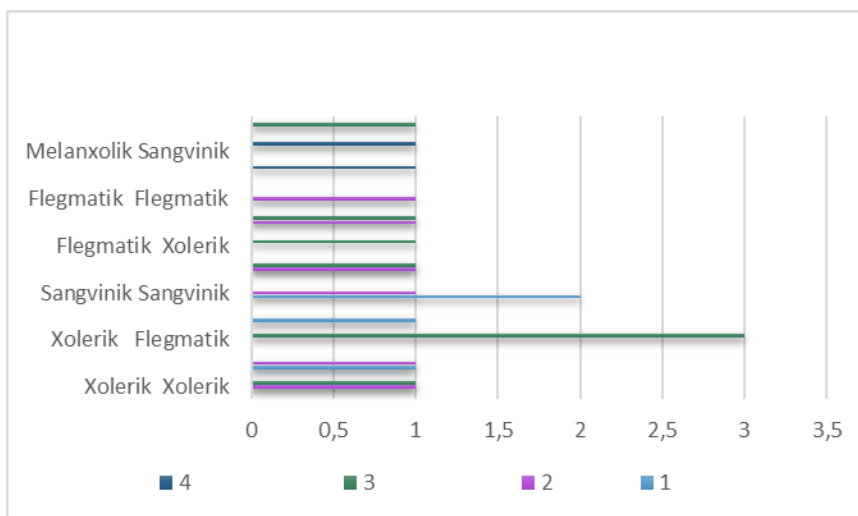


Figure 2. Level of training of service dogs by cynologists

Summary.In the process of practical training and test results, the following was determined:

If there is a psychophysiological balance in the selected pairs, it was observed that the above tasks were performed easily and comfortably. Otherwise, for example, in the course of practical training with a canine handler with a choleric temperament type and a service dog with an associated phlegmatic type, the cases where the canine handler required agility from the service dog were repeated many times, but the service dog, which does not have such a characteristic by nature, met the canine handler's



requirements. cannot satisfy. Such constant conflicts have a negative effect on the canine worker and the service dog. A canine handler may become cold, demotivated, moody, and sometimes unknowingly abusive to a service dog in an emotional state. A service dog can also lose trust in its owner, become bored with training, and generally fail to learn the necessary skills. In the second case, the cynologist is a heavy-duty, typical of the phlegmatic type, and the service dog is a representative of the sanguine type. In this case, the training process may be prolonged or end without results because the cynologist did not provide the necessary motivation during the training of the service dog. These situations are very common. The wrong choice in such situations leads to inefficiency and waste of resources.

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