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## **THE PROCESS OF SELECTION, PHYSICAL AND PSYCHICAL TRAINING FOR MANNED SECURITY SERVICE**

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A személyvédelemnek, mint pénzkereső foglalkozásnak az eredete, történelmi léptékkal mérve is igen messzire nyúlik vissza. A védelemre való igény felmerülése a társadalom fejlődésének és differenciálódásának, önkéntelenül is a velejárója. A különböző társadalmi rendszerek, fejlődésük során mindig is törekedtek a védett személy biztonságának, mind hatékonyabb megszervezésére. Ennek egyik legátfogóbb mozgatórugója a terrorizmus, aszimmetrikus hadviselés, mely manapság modern Világunkat egyre gyakrabban és egyre változatosabb formában fenyegeti.

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The origin of personal protection as a profession to earn a living dates back to the distant past in history. The claim to protection is an automatic concomitant of the development and differentiation of society. During their development different social systems have always aimed for organising the protected person's safety in the most efficient way. One of the most extensive force behind it is terrorism, an asymmetric warfare, that has been threatening our modern world more and more frequently and in varied forms. Widening extension of crime — interspiring certain segments of society — with its technical and intellectual development can be remarked among these forces. In the early period of human history a leader was chosen by the group (horde) living in the same living conditions. Becoming and being accepted as a leader was attained as part of a mystical, external power. According to people's belief the leader's state of being or the change concerning his person was not rendered by human element. Therefore the need of protection did not even emerge. Along with the development and gradual differentiation of society the elementary forms of protective measures and activities were worked out, and they have developed to high level by present days.

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Before the political transformation in Hungary collective property was prevalent. The protection of these values, goods was primarily the state's task and population had only subsidiary responsibility.

The structural construction of this area has significantly altered after the political transformation. In our country the structure of ownership and proprietorial sphere has fundamentally changed. In the course of privatisation private ownership has come into prominence. Its protection

was no longer a state, but a personal interest and objective. In this segment on account of privatisation the prominence of the state has gradually diminished. Similarly to the well-developed countries in West-Europe a new trend is emerging in Hungary, especially amongst those people, who were gaining bigger financial advantage. This course is manifested in the increased protection of private property. In proportion of financial circumstances everyone made efforts to organise the protection of their possessions on their own. During this period concerns and firms were founded in great numbers aiming to solve and clear up this anomaly.

In the years of inchoative stage this field was no subject to governmental regulation. The activities of these concerns were impressed by the lack of an essential, professional programme. It was in close connection with the frequent occurrence of not employing the most suitable and qualified persons to fulfil certain tasks.

By our days legislative authorities have regulated this field, which have caused reduction in the amount of competitive concerns. Meanwhile the best ones have become stronger, offering services of higher standards and trying to satisfy the customers' demands. Keeping competitive superiority however claims that the companies should select the most suitable persons and that their training should be organised in cooperation with skilled experts. Personal and property protection can be attained by three main methods: mechanical protection, electronic protection and manned protection, provided by a guard on the site. The complex and well-balanced realization of these three ways ensures optimal security. From the previously listed ways guarding is necessary in each instance since without human assistance, personal supervision the others are worthless. Before showing the prospectible scientific results in relation to the matter of my research I would like to premise some basic notions of scientometry and bibliography. Bibliometry applies the methods of mathematical statistics to books and other medium of communication. In the title of one of his articles published in the Journal of Documentation of 1969 Pritchard<sup>1</sup> was the first to use bibliometry instead of 'statistical bibliography'.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Szilágyi Tivadar: Tudományos Kutatás Elmélete II. Szemelvények a tudomány-metria témaköreiből (Szöveggyűjtemény a doktori képzésben résztvevők részére), Budapest, 2003., 2.o.

According to Pritchard the aim of bibliometry is to bring the course of written communication into light and give information about the nature of certain professional fields in such way, that the different aspects of written communication are numerically apprehended and then analysed.

In our days we can experience the expansion of mathematics and its appearance in almost each division of science in a way. For this reason we can find independent subfields in several disciplines such as archaeometry in archaeology, psychometry in psychology, sociometry in sociology just as infometry in informatics that was introduced by Nacke<sup>2</sup> in 1979, a subfield that examines mathematical aspects of information science and technology.

Biometry and biomechanics is gaining more and more importance in the discipline of my preference, in sport science. Through them certain branches of sport, sportsmen just as well as their achievements have become subject to measurement.

The expression scientometry was introduced in 1969 by Vaszilij Nalimov<sup>3</sup> as the title of his book 'Naukometrija', in which he represented the domains of the discipline. In Nalimov's theory science aims at searching for new information, so it is an advancing process in time, thus it can be a subject to quantitative examinations similarly to those courses of biology, chemistry or physics that are related to time.

Up to a certain level all scientific results are based on earlier principles. New ones arise from reanalysing and developing former achievements. Science is a self-organising system that is directed by its own flow of information.

We consider Derek de Solla Price to be the founder of scientometry who published his lectures under the title 'Little Science – Big Science'<sup>4</sup>. In the preface of his publication he wrote the following ideas:

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<sup>2</sup> Dr. Szilágyi Tivadar: Tudományos Kutatás Elmélete II. Szemelvények a tudomány-metria témaköreiből (Szöveggyűjtemény a doktori képzésben résztvevők részére), Budapest, 2003., 2. o.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Szilágyi Tivadar: Tudományos Kutatás Elmélete II. Szemelvények a tudomány-metria témaköreiből (Szöveggyűjtemény a doktori képzésben résztvevők részére), Budapest, 2003., 2. o.

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Szilágyi Tivadar: Tudományos Kutatás Elmélete II. Szemelvények a tudomány-metria témaköreiből (Szöveggyűjtemény a doktori képzésben résztvevők részére), Budapest, 2003., 3. o.

His objective was not to analyse the contents or any other aspects of sociology. Rather to show the common methods by taking each of the scholarly analysis under a thorough investigation one by one. My field of research is a special segment of safety technology: personal protection provided by manned security services. Restricting this sphere the main area of my research is the selection, physical and psychical training of persons providing security services.

In my research from amongst the analysing methods relating courses of development in science for bibliometric investigation I am applying the model theory of knowledge which deals with the methodology of scientific research and analyses the results of the experiments. The other adequate model for me to work with is information theory<sup>5</sup>.

It regards science as a self-organising system directed by informational-communicational courses, and investigates the progress of science through the development of information flow. It studies publications, scientific achievements and citations with the statistic methods of mathematics. For understanding the productivity and reliability of scientometry it is necessary to learn what it really means and how it manifests itself in the different kinds of scientific researches.

Scientific literature knows three types of researches. In the first place there is basic research, which is directed to explore the objective world, the rules and correlations between the phenomena of nature and society. Its goal is to discover new fields of research besides acquiring new knowledge. Basic research is extended reproduction and classification of information and also subsequent dissemination of reproduced information after processing them. In the second place there is applied research aiming to develop concrete procedures, technologies or methods, produce new materials or structures and solve those problems directly that are raised by practical experience. Applied researches study the applicability of the results in basic researches.

The third type of scientific research is development, that have practical application of the achievements in both Hungarian and international researches in the domains of aforesaid kinds of research.

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<sup>5</sup> Dr. Szilágyi Tivadar: Tudományos Kutatás Elmélete II. Szemelvények a tudomány-metria témaköreiből (Szöveggyűjtemény a doktori képzésben résztvevők részére), Budapest, 2003., 9. o.

My research is mainly based on reprocessing of previous information along with comparing this substance with newer information and studying home and international scientific literature of this field.

The aim of my research is to develop and make the system of physical and psychical training in manned security service more effective; to publish the latest information of the matter leading to conceiving new issues in order to help subsequent researches.

Channels of transmission information in science have significant importance when writing a scientific dissertation. These channels have two kinds: the channels of 'non-official' or so called informal and the 'official' so called formal ways. The interesting thing about is that 90% of all the accomplishments published in scholarly periodicals are mainly released through informal media before the formal way of communication. These forums include scientific meetings, conferences and lectures where participants are verbally informed. On these occasions one has the opportunity to collect primary information. The dissemination happens through proceedings. Other kind of non-public written proceedings can have important preliminary part such as reports, which reveal much about the author's thoughts, theories and observations. Disquisitions and dissertations, which are outputs of newer producers of information, give the most details about preliminary knowledge about the topic. Preprint, which is the manuscript sent to the editorial office, is a written record already released and accepted in a selected company of people. Another example of this kind is 'probing' in advance of a dissertation's workshop discussion.

That can be very useful to inform about opinions before deciding on the final version. Proceedings are the collected editions of all the materials prepared for a conference published either while holding the conference or soon after it. Publications included in the proceedings are basically without control or revision, therefore they belong to the informal or in other terms verbal transmission. Personal connections are classed into this group as well since communication among some selected members of a certain field of research also passes over information to colleagues, experts and researchers.

The introduction of appropriate devices and mechanisms, namely scientific journals, for regular publication of new scientific knowledge and results is seen as one of the landmarks in the history of science.

Since then the new achievements in science become part of the formal communicational media through published articles and provide the opportunity for supervision and thus get taken into consideration.

Because of the restricted possibilities for publication editors absolutely need to make a selection between the received copies so as to print the ones of the best quality and most appropriate for the journal's objectives. Articles are 'official' to the effect that the script is vetted, could be modified after it, it is signed with a date and all the essential bibliographic data that make the piece of writing possible to look up and become quotable.

Journals have an established hierarchy which is clearly known amongst the authors. Cores<sup>6</sup>, the leader reviews at the top of the hierarchy, have the highest rejection rate of manuscripts.

Well-known and highly acknowledged experts on scientific researches perform the editorial duties, and their names are placed at a highlighted spot of the cover of the journal. Filling in this office may result in reputation, position for both the scientist and the review at the same time. The scientist's activity is important for not only the journal, but it can have an impact on the development of science along with the considerable consequence for the scientist that it may influence his advancement in academic hierarchy. (Gordon, 1978)

Those editors and critical authorities who guard on desired appearances in a professional review especially the gatekeepers<sup>7</sup> of the most prestigious ones play a determining part regarding the development of that particular science. (Crane, 1976).

### **Prospectible scientific results and their utility**

My scientific research is at the stage of collecting information. My publications so far mainly examined the possibilities of preparing human body and psyche in general. Collection of communicative information about the matter is in process.

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<sup>6</sup> Braun Tibor–Dióspatonyi Ildikó: Kapuőrök, a természettudományi folyóiratok minőségvédői. MTA., Kszl. Tudományelemzési és Információtudományi Kutatócsoport

<sup>7</sup> Braun Tibor–Dióspatonyi Ildikó: Kapuőrök, a természettudományi folyóiratok minőségvédői. MTA., Kszl. Tudományelemzési és Információtudományi Kutatócsoport

The research primarily focuses on the process of selection persons providing personal protection, its measurable indexes referring to the body and mental state. In the course of my research I am investigating previous and new information of this field, and summarize them afterwards. In relation to the obtained results I am intending to make suggestions in the interest of making the process of selection and preparation more effective.

On the basis of my scientific investigation I would like to reinforce the importance of the fact, that both selection and physical-psychical training has fundamental significance, and the idea that this process is open to improvement and can be brought to perfection.

Information obtained in the process of elaboration the matter can be mainly utilized in the professional areas representing safety technology.

## **Summary**

During the selective procedure of persons providing guarding services the employer examines the person's fitness for the vocation. This procedure is of high priority because the unfitted applicant is recommended to leave when one's abilities does not have serious consequences for neither the person nor the employer. Being fit for a vocation means — depending on the nature of the certain job and how much it strains the body — to have definite physical and mental capabilities. When examining one's fitness we would like to find out whether the candidate possesses all the capabilities that are requires to practise the occupation. We can also check whether he is fit to enter and later successfully complete a training programme in order to acquire the necessary capabilities for the particular activity.

## Felhasznált irodalom

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