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METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

IDEAS OF MULTIPROFESSIONALISM IN PSYCHOLOGICAL AND ACMEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

E. N. Bogdanov, A. V. Posokhova

Abstract: The authors emphasize the present-day tendency for professional activities' complication that requires a number of different professional competences but not the only one. Complex types of professional activities have a professional status of activities of so-called multiprofessional profile. Such activities require the formation of space of competences that is called multiprofessional competence. These types of complex activity requiring multiprofessional competencies include managerial and entrepreneurial activity. Their multiprofessional competence consists of the following competencies: their own professional, administrative, economic, legal, psychological, acmeological competence in the field of PR-interactions and others.

Multiprofessional qualities and skills associated with the main areas or functions of complex activities as well as appropriate competences are important in complex activities of multiprofessional profile. Authors notice that multicompetent content of complex professional activities cause a new decision for the problem of activity subjects' professionalism. It becomes obvious that akmeological ideology of mono-professionalism requires substantial elaboration in order to form and develop subjects' professionalism.

Researches of the problem under consideration enables to suggest that multiprofessionalism as a personal and professional characteristic cannot be reduced to the body of knowledge and skills in highly-developed professional spheres, but corresponds to functional system of different types of professionalism that are necessary for effective implementation of complex activities. In such system each type of professionalism is a subsystem of the overall system of multiprofessionalism.

Based on the current understanding of 'professionalism' category it can be argued that concept should be considered in the unity of its main components: multiprofessionalism in activity and multiprofessionalism of a person.

Psychological and acmeological researches allowed to justify the most important definitions related to the problem of multiprofessionalism. Multiprofessionalism of activity should be considered as generalized qualitative characteristics of the subject of labor that are expressed in the following properties:

- high level of competence and multiprofessional qualifications;
- variety of effective professional skills and abilities, including ones based on creative solutions;
- thorough mastery of modern algorithms and ways of different professional tasks' solving;

- high stability of activities” results;
- steady trend to increase their results.

The authors suggest that person’s multiprofessionalism should be regarded as a generalized qualitative characteristic of the subject of labor, which manifests itself in the following properties:

- high level of professional and business skills,
- high level of acmeological invariants of professionalism;
- personal and business creativity;
- high level of professional and personal pretensions;
- high level of normative regulation of activities and relationships.

Thereby, multiprofessionalism in acmeological understanding is a development of new competencies and its improvement, as well as their integration into a single multicompetencional system, which is an important part of multiprofessionalism.

The ideas of multiprofessionalism should be realized in the practice of training in higher educational institutions. Now it is time for multiprofessionals in the relevant areas.

Keywords: acmeology, professionalism, multiprofessionalism, multiprofessional competence, complex multi-functional activities, multiprofessional profile.

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CONFLICT OF YOUTH AND CRIMINAL SUBCULTURES IN REFORMATORIES FOR UNDERAGE CONVICTS

V. M. Pozdnyakov

Abstract: The paper presents the materials of empirical research of subcultural orientation of underage prisoners in reformatories and its influence (depending on the experience of membership in informal youth associations) on adaptation in correctional institutions and bridging with other prisoners. It has been revealed that the conflict relations among young male prisoners are caused by differences

in value-meaning orientations of subcultures. Differentiation of convicted juveniles in the aspect of penitentiary risks (level of subcultural subjectivity and focus of activity) on four specific types: 1) subcultural-aggressive, 2) situational-manipulative, 3) demonstrative-victimized and 4) conformally-dependent is justified. Specific prevention measures are given for for each of these types.

Keywords: adaptation of convicted prisoners, assertive behaviour, attributes of criminal subculture, fault and other experiences of prisoners, informal youth associations, violations of discipline by prisoners, penitentiary criminality and its forecast, penitentiary mobbing, subcultural identity, typology of prisoners, preventive and psycho-correctional work with prisoners.

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PECULIARITIES OF MORAL SELF-DETERMINATION OF STUDENTS' YOUTH

A. V. Zobkov, E. N. Malova

Abstract: Peculiarities of students' moral self-determination as a component of their life self-determination are considered in the article. The problem becomes particularly relevant due to new requirements to personality of highschool graduates in the changing social conditions and for moral state of future society as well. The article describes the moral self-determination of students, based on the results of empirical research of students of the Vladimir State University. Students from three departments: Physical and Mathematical, Natural Sciences and Geography and Social Pedagogy and Psychology participated in the research. The description of student's ideas about morality is given, their moral strategies and ethical orientations are characterized. The interrelation of moral orientations of students with their concepts of morality and their moral guidelines is examined. It was revealed that egocentric and «creation of world» moral orientations are the most significant in the structure of students' moral orientations. Based on the results of one-way

ANOVA, the authors revealed differences in views about morality, moral policies and orientations in students from deferent departments. It was revealed that the main differences in views exist between Social Pedagogy and Psychology (SPP) students and students from other two departments. Significant differences in views between students from physical-mathematical and natural-geographical were not found. This is probably due to professional orientation of students. SPP students are trained for work with dysfunctional families, children with deviant behavior and other risk groups. Despite a number of optimistic results of the study, the need to continue research in this area is obvious.

Keywords: moral self-determination, students, youth, moral strategy, moral orientation, morality, the concept of morality, self-determination in life.

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GENDER ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE IN PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

R. N. Kiseleva, O. A. Tobolevich

Abstract: The psychological components of organizational culture — values, beliefs, emotions, standards for correctional officers' behavior that are often the source of resistance to innovation, structural changes and reforming processes are considered in the article. Optimization of psychological components of organizational culture can improve the effectiveness of the correctional institution and provide innovations in prisons. That is why it is important to realize and manage all internal processes taking place within the organizational culture.

Gender aspects of human behavior in organizations leave noticeable traces on the structural components of culture and allow characterizing and even typologizing it. According to the researches, men (masculine) and women (feminine) types of organizational culture can be distinguished. Measurements on the Scale “masculinity — femininity” are important for the choice of methods for personnel motivation’s formation, solving of the most difficult non-standard tasks, conflict resolution, etc.

Features of labor behavior based on the sexual characteristics that are recorded in behavior’s regulatory system for men and women in the organization are described in the article. For example, commonly held view exists in gender subcultures that men should be ready to compete; women are more inclined to cooperate, create. Some other characteristics make it possible to interpret the organizational culture as “male” or “female”. Analyzing the characteristics, the authors conclude that the organizational culture of the penal system is characterized as “masculine”.

Person’s working capacity and readiness to sacrifice personal time and family interests are among the dominant values at the present. More frequently women become the bearers of masculine gender in organizations. Trying to achieve professional or career success, women lose their kindness and gentleness, democratic behavior and acquire the qualities necessary for survival and competition in male environment. This is typical for female managers in closed systems. It should also be pointed out, that such types of subcultures as “barracks” and denial of differences between sexes exist in organizational culture of correctional institutes. Organizational culture of correctional institution can be used as a factor for increasing the efficiency of separate correctional institution and penitentiary system as a whole. Taking into account gender characteristics of the correctional system’s staff can optimize internal processes, reveal staff’s personal potential and accompany the necessary innovations.

Keywords: organizational culture, gender, efficiency, innovation, subculture, masculinity, femininity, norms of behavior and values.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

SOME FEATURES OF APPLICATION OF THE CONTENT ANALYSIS METHOD IN FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF VARIOUS SUBJECTS

V. F. Engalychev, I. G. Moiseeva, A. V. Moiseev

Abstract: The article is devoted to the procedure of application of content analysis method's adaptation to different types of forensic psychological examinations. A large number and considerable variety of objects in the expert study determine the relevance of the article. The authors describe the changes in the procedure of the content analysis due to difference of the expert tasks in each types of forensic psychological examination presented in the article. These types are forensic psychological examination of the criminal group, testimonies' credibility, cases on corruption, and cases on protection of honor, dignity and business reputation, as well as texts on matters of counteraction to extremism. To illustrate some features of content analysis usage in these types of forensic psychological examination the authors present the results of comprehensive analyses of the actual texts' extracts submitted to expert studies by law-enforcement authorities.

Thus, in the result of forensic psychological examination of a criminal group some signs of psychological interaction between the communicators are revealed with the help of content analysis. In the course of the forensic psychological study of the testimonies' credibility, it is used to determine the specific extracts of interrogations where signs of reliability or unreliability are found. The most important task of an assessor-psychologist is to evaluate the semantic saturation of utterances within the context of materials on corruption and others.

Moreover, the approach described in article allows to differentiate the professional competences of a forensic assessor-psychologist, to borrow the content analysis method from some other branches of science, to transform it in accordance with the purposes of the specific type of the forensic psychological examination. This article's practical value is the fact that it describes not only the conceptual use of the content analysis as the main method of the expert study, but it also offers its use in combination with other methods. This indicates the complexity of the proposed research, which provides a multilateral study of the presented object that is an essential characteristic of methodology of any kind of forensic psychological examination.

Keywords: content analysis, forensic psychological examination, expert research, expert evidence, method, text analysis, expert task, mediated study personality.

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TO THE QUESTION OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF CONVICTS

E. V. Chernysheva

Abstract: Based on empirical material, the problems of socio-psychological adaptation of convicted men serving sentences in correctional institutions are discussed in the article. Interpersonal relations in the family, emotional rejection, physical abuse, lack of education, living conditions and the local environment have a great influence on the crimes. By means of correlation and factor analysis, the dependence of criminological characteristics of the convicts and peculiarities of socio-psychological adaptation are revealed. The level of socio-psychological adaptation decreases during serving of sentence: difficulties in communicating with people, unwillingness to compromise appear; extreme forms of behavior — passive or aggressive are formed; deformation of legal awareness can be tracked; discrepancy between personal attitudes and attitudes of the society is formed. Criminological factors (alcohol or drug dependence, physical violence to themselves and to others, unwillingness to work, running away from home, drives to the police and others) disorganize mental activity and after release lead to criminal recidivism. Many prisoners sentenced for more than five years adapt to the conditions of the correctional facility and follow criminal traditions. Developing readiness to overcome challenges, responsibility for actions — are possible ways to assist with socio-psychological adaptation. Convicts are in need of help of various experts; the development of psychological programs to improve their adaptive capacity is required.

Keywords: psychology of the convicted men, criminal behavior, social-psychological adaptation, imprisonment, psychological help.

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SOME CRIMINOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS COMMITTED TRAFFIC ACCIDENT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

S. A. Krasnenkova, E. A. Shhelkushkina

Abstract: The results of empiric study of peculiarities off persons who have been convicted for violation of road rules and operational imperfection of transport facilities resulted in death by an accident are presented in the article. “Resonance” traffic accidents where obvious and blatant violation of rules by the drivers who were under the influence of alcohol and that resulted in death of two or more persons entail proposals to heighten responsibility for such actions. The law governing criminal responsibility for alcohol-impaired driving will become operative in 2015. Formal approach to inner factors of person’s criminal behavior is one of the most important shortcomings of the applicable legislation. True reasons for delinquents’ breaking behavior are ignored when sentencing. Due to renewal of legislation, increase in a number of notions and legal clauses with psychological content, the actuality of problem connected with their implementation increase significantly. These problems are of major significance at the stage of preliminary investigation.

Criminological and psychological characteristics of drunken offenders who serve criminal penalty in correctional facilities are presented in the article. The conclusion that traffic accident under the influence of alcohol is naturally accompanied by the

“breakdown” behavior that is the behavior of a delinquent who is characterized by formed criminal predisposition, which is typical for persons who have committed intended crime with serious consequences. Revealing of criminological and psychological characteristics of the mentioned convicts will make it possible to diagnose disposed to criminal behavior persons, devise measures for its prevention and develop means for legal preventive measures of influence on a specific convict. Herein is the actuality of the conducted research. We hope that the article will be interesting not only for penitentiary psychologists but will improve the quality of preliminary investigation of traffic accidents committed under the influence of alcohol.

Keywords: traffic accidents, under the influence of alcohol, delinquency, criminal's personality, convict, empiric research, psychological characteristics, criminological peculiarities of a person.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL SUBCULTURE OF PERSONS CONVICTED AND SERVING SENTENCES FOR CRIMES OF AN EXTREMIST NATURE

P. N. Kazberov

Abstract: Criminal subculture, being a component of culture in general, occupies special place among different sub-cultures because of the importance of negative consequences of its manifestations. The fact that criminal subculture is often defined as anti-culture confirms this statement. Meanwhile, criminal subculture as a phenomenon is not monolithic and uniform. Differentiation of its constituent elements can be determined, including the analysis of characteristics of convicts serving sentences for various crimes. In this case, we are talking about persons convicted for crimes of an extremist nature. Significant differences in behavior and in personal characteristics of convicted for crimes of an extremist nature from the ones convicted of other crimes have been revealed in the course of research work in 2013–2015 on the issue of countering the spread of extremism in state penitentiary. Experts on subcultural manifestations note that subculture differs from the dominant culture in behavior of its bearers, slang (jargon), clothing and other outward paraphernalia. Above all, according to experts, the subculture differs from the dominant one in their own system of values. Just in the sphere of political interests, beliefs and values are the most significant differences between convicted of extremist activities and convicted of other crimes.

Socio-demographic characteristics of persons convicted of extremist activity in prisons are not much different from their fellow extremists out of prison, but they stand out against the mass of prisoners. The only exceptions are the sphere of education and professions. Convicted of extremist activity, as other categories of convicted persons, have low educational level; a similar pattern is observed in the field of profession's mastering. The conducted surveys and interviews with persons convicted of extremist activities make it possible to determine that most of them are supporters of so-called "right" political extremism. Convicted persons share the value system of this political movement and at the same time give preferences in politics, literature, cinema and other spheres of culture. Ideological components of the extremist right-wing political movement deserve special attention.

Keywords: criminal subculture, culture, convicted, denomination, politics, extremism, penitentiary system, political extremism, teens, Nazism.

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MOTIVATION SPHERE OF PENITENTIARY SYSTEM EX-EMPLOYEES WHO COMMITTED CORRUPTION CRIME

E. E. Gavrina, I. S. Khavanova

Abstract: The results of study of motivation sphere of penitentiary system's ex-employees who committed corruption crime in comparison with the ones who were sentenced for criminal offences not connected with functions (murder and larceny, in the first place) and with employees who were not inclined to destructive behavior and who were working at the point of research and had no records in personnel department, in psychological service and in the department of own safety are presented in the article.

The following techniques were used in the research: "The Fundamental Interpersonal Relations Orientation" by W. Schutz (adaptation by A.A. Rukavishnikov); V.E. Milman's "Diagnostics of person's motivation structure"; "The Questionnaire of Terminal Values"; inquiry form for socio-demographic data, organizational relations, quality of official functions' implementation.

The authors present the results of comparative analysis of characteristics of motivation sphere, interpersonal relations and terminal values in the groups under study. Special attention is paid to motivation sphere of penitentiary system's ex-employees who committed corruption crime. Contradiction consists in the fact that communication is considered to be a leading motive of corruptionists' professional activity while the results of their interpersonal relations study show that they prefer to manifest heightened care in interpersonal relations' establishment. The motive of social utility is less important for corrupted employees in comparison with other groups while general activity is their dominate motive. Creative activity is the most important motive of professional duties' performance for those who were sentenced for criminal offences; "creativity" and "achievements" are the most important values.

The results of cluster analysis of V.E. Milman's "Diagnostics of person's motivation structure" questionnaire data make it possible to study different subgroups of sentenced for corruption crime subject to peculiarities of motivation sphere in comparative analysis with specificity of interpersonal relations.

The authors present typology of corrupted employees subject to interpersonal peculiarities and motive of social utility

Keywords: corruption, corruption behavior, convicts, penitentiary system's officials, peculiarities of interpersonal relations, motivation structure of a person.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

THE LEVEL OF SYSTEM'S CLOSENESS AS A FACTOR OF LIFE QUALITY EXPERIENCING

G. M. Golovina, T. N. Savchenko, D. V. Sochivko

Abstract: The objective of the article is the comparison of structures of subjective life quality of persons whose main life activity for a long time was determined by the level of society closeness. Based on the results of previous researches we hypothesized that the level of society closeness determines kind and strength of cor-

relation between satisfaction with life and subjective life quality. Subjective life quality (SLQ) we understand as subjective level of person life values' achievement. SLQ reflects the level of life potential realization that is ability for productive life activity. The authors proposed operational definition for subjective life quality concept, defining it as the degree of correspondence between assessments of real and desired (ideal) person's quality of life.

Correctional facilities, system of education of students in the Academy of the Russian Federal Penitentiary Service, ocean navigations and shift work at utmost North are considered as closed systems with different levels of closeness; maximum-security institutions are ascribed to completely closed systems. The hypothesis about the influence of system's level of closeness on the structure of personal values, subjective life quality and satisfaction with life has been confirmed.

Positive correlations between subjective life quality and satisfaction with their own lives have been revealed in open systems, in other words it means that significant for respondents values are realized in their lives. Discontinuity in correlations between subjective life quality and satisfaction with life indicates the fault in respondent's value structure; negative correlations reflect impossibility to realize significant for respondents values.

Data statistical analysis reveals that convicts have the lowest index of subjective life quality and at the same time, they have the highest level of life satisfaction, that is correlation not only breaks off but even becomes reverse. Satisfaction with life correlates positively with ideal values, in other words it means that prisoners live up to ideal values but not real life. It was found that different values, different subjective life quality and therefore — person's life potential are significant for people from different systems. Satisfaction can be an index of system's closeness only in combination with subjective life quality.

Keywords: subjective life quality, satisfaction with life, life values, real quality of life, ideal quality of life, life potential, systems with different level of closeness.

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RESEARCH OF CULTURAL PECULIARITIES IN MEDIATED MEMORY ORGANIZATION BY PICTOGRAM METHOD

O. N. Arestova

Abstract: The problem of cultural peculiarities in highest forms of mediated memory organization has been investigated empirically. This article is devoted to the investigation of the differences in memory organization in Russian and Azerbaijan population in Baku city. It is discovered that there are no any differences if mediated memory efficacy between people belonging to Azerbaijan and Russian cultures. Meanwhile memory organization the use of visual aids, in particular, reflects cultural differences relating to specific cultural and everyday experience.

Keywords: memory, memory mediation, visual means, pictograms, memory efficacy, cultural differences.

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DEVELOPMENT OF TOLERANCE OF SOCIAL PEDAGOGUES IN THE SYSTEM «UNIVERSITY – ADDITIONAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION»

S. N. Tolstikova, N. I. Nikitina

Abstract: The authors consider the problem that faced the system of continuous vocational education in modern Russia — the problem of creation conditions for development of tolerance as a professional important quality for specialists in the sphere of social pedagogy in universities and institutions of professional development. Manifestations of tolerance as a professional important quality of social workers (professionals working in kindergartens, schools, social asylums, orphanages, centers for social support for family and children, centers of psycho-pedagogical support and

rehabilitation of juveniles) with different work experience (from 1 year to 18 years) have been studying by the authors for fifteen years by means of valid diagnostic techniques. Correlations between the level of tolerance, psychological characteristics of social pedagogues, their gender and age have been revealed.

The characteristics of elaborated by the authors typology of individual styles of tolerance of a social pedagogues (synergistic, effective-adaptive, selective) are described in the article. Factors and conditions for development of tolerance in specialists of socio-pedagogical profile in the system of continuous education are considered; special attention is paid to the interpretation of situational-contextual approach to professional communication training of socio-pedagogical personnel.

Keywords: social pedagogue, professional important qualities of a specialist, tolerance, training, professional development

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ON THE FORMATION OF THE HUMANISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE PENITENTIARY PEDAGOGY

S. A. Vasilieva

Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of influence of the Protestant movement the «Religious Society of Friends» on the early stage of the formation of a new type of penitentiary institutions in the UK and USA in the first half of the XIX century. The period of European Enlightenment led to radical changes in the criminal justice system. Early XIX century is considered the origin of «the era of punitive restraint»: gradual legislative restriction of sanctions in the form of death penalty led to qualitative changes in the system of criminal penalties in general.

The «Religious Society of Friends» (Quakers) first proposed to consider punishment as a method for convicted person reforming. Socially active leaders of Quakers founded the «Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reformation of Juvenile» in 1818, the movement that continued to fight for death penalty restriction and changes of penal system. Quakers' ideologues manifested desire to organize prison in such way that it could have a beneficial effect on mental and moral nature of a prisoner. The Quakers was the first to talk about punishment as a mean of convict reforming through religion and education. The material of the article is based on sources that were not previously translated into Russian.

Keywords: penitentiary reforms, «Religious Society of Friends», the Quakers, the

prison charity, «Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reformation of Juvenile», Philadelphia and Auburn prison systems.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF PENITENTIARY SYSTEM PERSONNEL'S ADAPTATION TO APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL TOOLS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

S. S. Epifanov

Abstract: The article deals with the problem of eliminating of psychological barrier in penitentiary system's personnel, arising due to necessity of application of means of scientific and technical progress in professional law enforcement activity. The problem of adaptation of personnel to the use of technical means can be solved by improvement of personnel's special technical training. It is noted in the article that activity of a person who deals with electronic instrumentations while realizing law-enforcement functions is subjected to psychological stress that can cause neuroses and psychosomatic state. The author specifies the necessary psychological qualities for person to use technology in law enforcement; high level of psycho physiological tolerance, ability to withstand prolonged emotional stress induced by the use of various devices and equipment, intellectual activity, ability to analyze ever-changing information, to make decisions under time pressure are among them. The causes

that prevent the effective use of scientific and technical tools by the staff are named in the article. Uncertainty about its efficiency and positive results of tools' application, doubt of legality of its use in specific official situations, difficulties in working with new unfamiliar technical facilities, inability to exploit a particular instrument or device, lack of experience in application of technical means in specific situations that arise in the process of law enforcement are among these causes. Elimination of personnel's psychological barriers preventing the use of scientific and technological means can be achieved by setting psychological attitude to use technology in law enforcement. Methods of equipments' operation should be combined with skills in organization and tactics in use of various equipment for specific situations while training. Special attention should be paid to students' practical training in standard technical methods of use of scientific and technical means for solving game problems. It is necessary for staff to assimilate knowledge and skills by working with new technology and by modeling official activity. It is advisable to promote the elements of positive experience in the use of scientific and technical means in the penal system.

Keywords: law enforcement, correctional system, the staff of the penal system, the use of technical means, psychological quality of personnel, psychology of decision-making on the use of technical means, the elimination of the psychological barrier, improving the technical training of law enforcement officers.

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MARKERS OF EMOTIONAL BURNOUT IN THE SEMANTIC SPACE OF PERSONALITY

A. V. Boldyrev, T. A. Boldyreva, L. V. Thorzhevskaya

Abstract: Emotional burnout is considered as a mechanism of development of personality's professional destruction, showing similar dynamics with general adaptation syndrome, but possessing specific localization of effects in semantic space of professional's personality. The authors singled out the specific labour conditions, provoking the growth of the possibility of emotional burnout development. The empiric investigation was realized by means of the comparative method. The comparison was held among the groups of secondary school teachers, social protection centers' specialists and the staff of the penitentiary system institutions. With the help of the investigation data on «The method of emotional burnout level diagnostics» by B.B. Boiko and the method of «Professional burnout» by N.E. Vodopyanova two groups of specialists of each profession with the symptoms of emotional burnout and without were singled out empirically. The chosen groups were investigated for attributive style (attributive style estimation methodology STONE-B), life-meaning orientations, the quality characteristics of aggression and the peculiarities of semantic space. The purpose of the investigation was to single out symptoms, that are obligatory for all the staff-members, demonstrating the symptoms of emotional burnout and do not depend on peculiarities of professional activity. The most general symptoms of

emotional burnout were revealed on semantic level. They mainly became apparent in peculiarities of notion's connotation meaning, describing the subject of work and in semantic remoteness of the notion «my job» from the notions «success», «joy», «happiness», «hope». As a result, some quantity characteristics of emotional burnout syndrome can be designated, while describing the semantic space by means of semantic differential methods. The investigation can ascertain the localization of the main symptoms of emotional burnout on the level of personality's meaningful space. The data can be applied in emotional burnout screening diagnostics.

Keywords: emotional burnout, professional burnout, semantic space, semantic differential, penitentiary system, phenomenon of distrust, life-meaning orientations, semantic remoteness, connotation meaning, the subject of labor.

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ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

SOME GAPS IN INTERACTION BETWEEN SECURITY DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER SECURITY ADMINISTRATIONS IN PENITENTIARY SYSTEM OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION AND THE WAYS OF ITS OPTIMIZATION

D. V. Gorbach

Abstract: In recent years, there have been serious changes in the criminal contingent of the penal system and the issues of interaction of departments and services of correctional facilities in providing order and security come to the fore. In accordance with the Concept of development of penitentiary system of the Russian Federation until 2020, penal colonies, as form of correctional institutions, are expected to be reorganized in prisons. It is supposed that these prisons will provide the highest degree of isolation of convicts from society and are intended for the detention of persons, wherein a higher degree of public danger, a high level of socio-moral neglect. This category criminally dangerous individuals poses a real threat for the security of society and at the same time, if not quite hopeless, it is extremely difficult in terms of correction.

Keywords: interaction; departments and services; providing conditions; the security departments of offenders; correctional institutions.

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CONCEPTUAL GROUNDS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CRISIS NEGOTIATION COMPETENCE OF EMPLOYEES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES

V. V. Vakhnina

Abstract: The problem of development of crisis negotiation competence of employees of Internal Affairs bodies is considered in the article. The lack or insufficient psychological and pedagogical training of employees of Internal Affairs bodies is one of the causes (and conditions) for negotiation crises' origin. Crisis negotiation competence of employees of Internal Affairs bodies is considered as dynamically changing significant professional quality of a person consisting of personal qualities and skills that predetermine deliberate attitude and constructive construction of negotiations. To develop crisis negotiation competence one should know components and structure of crisis negotiation competence, be able to carry on verbal and nonverbal information exchange, to diagnose psychological qualities of interlocutor and identify effective strategies, tactics and psycho techniques, to interact with negotiations' subjects and organize joint communicative activity for goals' achievement. A person should be ready to use relevant knowledge and skills, be possessed of emotional and volitional regulation in the process of negotiations and willingness to conduct crisis negotiations successfully.

Crisis negotiation competence is formed by developing of basic negotiation competence and its further specialization. Developed crisis negotiation competence makes it possible to conduct negotiations successfully preventing origination of crisis situations in negotiations.

Keywords: professional psychological training; crisis negotiation competence; readiness to conduct crisis negotiations, crisis situation.

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ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

FEATURES OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ADAPTATION OF STUDENTS FROM DIFFERENT COURSE YEARS

V. V. Sharok

Abstract: The article provides the analysis of different approaches to understanding the essence of students' socio-psychological adaptation process and the results of empirical study of different course year students' adaptation: general characteristics of the students' socio-psychological adaptation process are discussed; gender-specific differences and differences in the groups with low and high levels of socio-psychological adaptation are analyzed.

Keywords: socio-psychological adaptation, coping strategies, defense mechanisms, satisfaction with the educational process.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF PENITENTIARY SYSTEM'S STAFF ACTIVITY ON THEIR MENTAL HEALTH

N. G. Samojlov, A. V. Aljoshicheva

Abstract: The study of influence of specific character of penitentiary system's staff activity on their mental health was the purpose of the study. Two groups of males aged 30 to 45 years participated in the research. The first group (N = 31) consisted of employees of operational units, and the second one (N = 29) of the em-

ployees of the financial services. Diagnosing the symptoms of burnout was carried out by means of V. V. Boyko's technique. The characteristics of their professional activities have been studied as well.

The analysis of the data reveals that conditions of official activity are the leading traumatic factor. At the same time in operatives, compared with financiers, much more stressful influences with negative effect on mental health have been revealed.

Emotional state of penitentiary system personnel is burdened by such symptoms as anxiety and depression, the experiencing of traumatic for psyche circumstances and emotional detachment. Psychosomatic and psycho-vegetative disorders are the dominant symptoms and their intensification (and this is clearly expressed in the staff of operational units) leads to the deterioration and weakening of mental health.

The paper drew attention to the increase in the degree of manifestation of this symptom as a reduction of professional duties. This is due to the «pressure» on the psyche of correctional system's personnel of a large number of regulatory requirements; combination of the latter creates so-called «legal press». Long-term psyche stress generates increasing of psychological defense, which manifests itself in the form of «legal nihilism» — the ignoring of duty's requirements or reduction in thoroughness of their performance.

It has been shown that the phase of “exhaustion” is formed completely in operational personnel. This means that individuals of these units, due to the influence of stress conditions of service, are under exhaustion. Reduction of resistance and increase in the level of manifestation of psycho-vegetative and psychosomatic disorders are the results. In addition, emotional exhaustion provokes prepathological states and worsens staff's mental health.

In order to strengthen and preserve mental health, the state of which conditions the quality and efficiency of professional activity, it is recommended to develop and conduct systematically socio-psychological training aimed at improving of the mental health of correctional system's staff.

Keywords: personnel of the correctional system, mental health, emotional burnout, legal news, specific performance.

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DURA LEX SED LEX

THE CONTENT OF PSYCHOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL CASES OF EXTREMIST ORIENTATION EXPERTIZING

A. V. Pominov

Abstract: Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation from 28.06.2011 № 11 «On judicial practice in criminal cases involving crimes of an extremist nature» speaks about the need to identify a target orientation of information materials. To do this, Plenum recommends appointing linguistic expertise in criminal cases. In addition, in case of necessity, the involvement of psychologists, historians, political scientists and other specialists is recommended.

The key approaches in determination of information materials' targeting by judicial psycholinguistic examination are outlined. This type of examination allows accumulating knowledge in the field of linguistics and psychology and becoming a productive solution for the court.

The purpose of this article is to establish the boundaries for judicial use of a psycholinguistic examination in criminal cases related to extremism. Key features distinguishing linguistic and psycholinguistic kinds of legal expertise are reviewed; structural components of judicial psycholinguistic research are identified.

The ultimate and intermediate targets characterize goal orientation of speech activity, where the interim target refers to a speech act. In implementing of psycholinguistic principles in forensic expertizing, the speech action is determined as a subject of the study. This speech act reflects person's motives, intentions, mental processes, states, and attitudes as well. The following signs characterize speech activity: 1) orientation on an object; 2) purposefulness; 3) motivation; 4) phase organization the process of activity.

Speech motivation is communicative intention, which not only determines the participant of communication, but also describes the purpose of the utterance. Psycholinguistic reconstruction of speech into the inner world of the individual, allows to define information about the status and content of internal and external processes of the speaking subject. As the result, the target orientation, semantic content and forms of intercourse become the product for judicial psycholinguistic examination.

Keywords: trial psycholinguistic expertise, speech activity, exhortation, extremism, target orientation, phases of speech activity.

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SOME PROBLEM ISSUES OF EXECUTION IN THE FORM OF LIFELONG IMPRISONMENT AND PAROLE

D. V. Gorbach, S. V. Stroilov

Abstract: The analysis of problems that may appear in application of the institutions under consideration in practice is given in the article. Proposals for improvement of criminal legislation in the Russian Federation concerning the regulation of life imprisonment and parole are considered as well. Nowadays there is no experience of its application in legal practice. In turn, in legal practice of foreign countries huge experience of execution of life imprisonment and parole have been accumulated.

Application in practice by the courts of this rule can cause problems, as the judges will be guided only by their subjective opinion in resolution of petitions for parole presented by the convict or his lawyer. In my opinion, criminal legislation of the Russian Federation governing the execution of criminal punishment in the form of lifelong imprisonment and parole should be developed and studied more thoroughly.

Keywords: parole; criminal law; life imprisonment; a grave or especially grave crime; problems and suggestions.

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GUARD IN SECURITY SYSTEM OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

V. V. Shefer

Abstract: The article is devoted to general theoretical, legal and applied aspects of security organization in prisons. The main areas of security service's activity in prisons are including providing of isolation, prevention of escapes and other offences of convicts; prevention of violators' penetration to the unit; opposition to carrying over things, substances, objects and food that are prohibited for convicts or suspected are outlined.

Examples of practicable incidents that can occur under the security lapses in correctional facilities, and with the lack of interaction between departments such as the operational department, safety and security are given. In the given examples of mass violations in prisons, the influence of forces outside the facilities can be traced. Analytical data indicating the increase of escape activity increased, constant high-level of attempts to smuggle things that are prohibited for convicts are presented. The factors that ensure convicts' isolation in the period of penal system reforming are outlined.

Keywords: security; State security; personal safety; risk; the convicted person; correctional institution; security prisons; escape activity.

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