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METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PATRIOTISM

A. V. Yurevich

Abstract: according to the author's opinion, patriotism with all its ideological load- ing and abundance of related with it everyday associations should be the subject of scientific study acute shortage of which is felt in present days. Psychological aspect of the problem is obvious. The author shows that patriotism is a multi-component notion and phenomenon with 1) sense of love for Motherland; 2) readiness to sacri- fice personal interests to public ones; 3) appropriate behavior; 4) identification with own country, its history and people being the main components of its core. Mean- while the respective components of patriotism are ambiguous and are in complex relations with each other thus complicating the understanding of patriotism and its application to different situations that are analyzed in the article. The results of empiric researches of patriotism that clear up the definition and demonstrate im- portant qualities and specific character of Russian patriotism and make it possible to formulate a number of its regularities are presented as well.

Key words: patriotism, main components, love for Motherland, behavior, per- sonal and public interests, altruism, identification, empirical research, regularities.

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PSYCHOLOGY AS A RESOURCE FOR PATRIOTISM'S FORMING IN STUDENTS OF MILITARY SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

I. I. Kuptsov, G. I. Aksenova, M. M. Aipova

Abstract: the authors suggest the conception of consolidation of the Russian people in which all nationalities and people have its value; Russian literature plus history of Russia and its people, folklore, Orthodoxy, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism along with native and Russian languages will be the backbone of paradigm for Native Land revival: spirituality- nationality-patriotism. Analyzing specificity and peculiarities of the process of moral-spiritual development of students of universities of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia the authors defined in its structure the following components: cognitive-gnostic, emotional-communicative, value-meaning and motivational-active. Students with different levels of moral-spiritual development have been characterized: with high level (7%); sufficient level (55%); insufficient level (35%); low level (3%).

The authors have suggested the following actions for conception's realization:

- to cancel the system of Unified State Exam (USE) and conduct entrance examinations on chief subjects with obligatory essay on literature in all universities;
- to create a special body under the Public Chamber to control the content of broadcasting programs;
- to introduce new programs based on accumulated earlier domestic experience for all humanitarian subjects (special attention should be paid to programs on native and Russian languages and Russian literature);
- to develop programs on psychological-and-pedagogical education for parents and introduce them into practice by means of central and local television and radio.

Key words: spiritual-moral development, patriotism, spiritual-moral qualities, program of spiritual-moral development, spirituality, nationality, Russian literature and history, components of spiritual-moral development, psychology as a science.

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VALUE BASIS OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS

I. P. Krasnoshechenko

Abstract: the article analyzes the problem of value basis of professional education of psychologists. The aim of the article is a theoretical justification of values of professional education of psychologists. The author shows that the values are an interdisciplinary subject of scientific researches. Values are understood as a social and historical significance to the community and personal meaning of certain occurrences in reality for individuals. The article describes the forms of existence of values — social values and personal values. The social values are social ideals and their objects' realization in the actions of people. The personal values are motivational structures of personality that define his behavior and actions. The personal values (value orientation) ensure the connection of person's inner world with the life of society and certain social groups. The personal values are the result of interiorization of social values in the process of inclusion of a person together with the group in the practical implementation of a specific value.

Professional values are defined as the positive or negative meaning of the objects or phenomena of the world to a person in the context of his professional activity. It is emphasized that professional values become regulators of professional activities and relationships with colleagues, clients, etc. Professional formation of the person is a holistic process which unfolds in time and educational space, with professional values being its main component. Person's professional values are formed in educational-professional community as the result of internalization of professional values of the educational system. We justify the system of professional values of the professional education of psychologists. This system includes common humanistic and specific professional values, which can be differentiate into professional-missionary, professional- instrumental and professional status values.

Practical importance of the article is determined by the significance of professional values as a basic foundation for realization of educational standards of higher professional education. The author also pays attention to the threat, which is the

result of propaganda and large-scale spreading in youth environment of pragmatic values, values of fun, permissiveness, irresponsibility, and individualism that are broadcasted by the media and the Internet and lead to the destruction of value grounds in professional psychological community and society in whole.

Key words: value, value orientation, social and personal values, common humanistic values, professional values, values of professional missionaries, values of professional tools and values of professional status, professional development, personal development, the subject of professional activity, educational community.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE ACCUSED AND JUVENILE RAPE VICTIMS

A. I. Ivanov, Z. M. Fatkutdinov

Abstract: rapes of juveniles are the most dangerous type of crimes against sexual inviolability and person's sexual freedom. They are characterized by the high level of latency, are made with special cynicism against victims. In many cases such crimes present the series of encroachments upon one child which can last for several months or years. It causes the necessity of improvement of means and methods of investi-

gation, development of new tactical holds. Data on social and psychological features of the criminals and the victims have essential value for disclosure and investigation of juvenile rapes. The knowledge of these features facilitates faster identification of the accused and victimological prevention of the same crimes. Examination of judicial and investigative practice shows that the majority of juvenile's rapes are made by one person with the low level of intellectual development under alcohol intoxication. Group crimes of this type are committed by under-age criminals as a rule. The rapist, quite often, has the various mental disorders which does not exclude sanity.

Preparatory actions of the perpetrator (the victim's choice, observation of places of children's congestion etc.) are essential features of juvenile's rapes. Various classifications of criminals that have been developed by famous scientists-criminologists are given in the work. The typical victims of such crimes are girls of 11–13 years who are acquaintances or relatives of a guilty person and do not provoke rape by their own immoral behavior. Carelessness of parents or other relatives of the victim who have left the child alone with the criminal provokes the commission of rape.

Key words: rape of juvenile, criminal's personality, the victim's personality, mental disorders, classification of rapists, investigation of crimes, judicial and investigative practice, means and methods of investigation of crimes, criminalistic characteristic of crimes, scientist-lawyer.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF “RECIDIVISM INTERVAL”

V. G. Bulygina, A. A. Dubinsky, M. Yu. Belyakova, N. E. Lysenko

Abstract: the results of research of psychological predictors of «interval of recidivism» (the interval between the completion of compulsory treatment and recommitting of offence) are presented in the article. 763 persons suffering from various mental diseases participated in the research. Clinical and social data, the results of experimental pathopsychological research were analyzed. The following methods

were used: “Styles of self-regulation of behavior” questionnaire; G. Grasmika’s techniques for Self-control learning in adaptation of V.G. Bulygina, A. M. Abdrazakova; questionnaire of A. Buss and M. Perry in adaptation of S.N. Enikolopov, N.P. Cybulski; the COPE questionnaire; N. Hall’s emotional intelligence scale and method for social apperception study.

Psychological predictors that increase the social danger of persons with mental disorders, in cases of recurrence of social dangerous acts in the period less than one year after the completion of compulsory treatment were discussed. The psychological predictors include low level of self-regulation, the inability to plan own activity, disconnectedness of stages of self-regulation and low level of self-control, difficulties in establishing of logical connections and understanding the meaning of the situation with its specifics in interpretation, the inability to differentiate emotions’ modalities in communication with producing of a large number of socially undesirable scenarios. In addition, this category of patients had the following clinical and social traits: alcohol dependence, low educational level, emotional instability, violent-aggressive focus on crimes based on person’s negative psychopathological mechanisms.

Key words: interval of recidivism; psychological predictors; social dangerous acts; compulsory treatment; self-regulation; self-control; criminal recidivism; mental disorders; prevention of social dangerous acts; predictive models; recurrence; prediction.

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SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTITUDES AND VALUES IN THE CONTEXT OF LAWYERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

T. S. Pukhareva

Abstract: this article is devoted to theoretical and empirical research of the social and psychological attitudes and value's orientations of lawyers. In theoretical justification of the article a brief overview of the domestic and foreign literature on the problem of social and psychological attitudes and value's of a person, the role of the social and psychological attitudes and value's orientations in professional development of a lawyer is presented. Social and psychological attitudes is understood as phenomenon that reflects the inner position of the individual in relation to the objects of the world and directed towards its needs. Value orientations are considered as essential components of personality structure, general function of which is to regulate the behavior, organize activities and life of a person in general. It is stated that meaningful for a person values act as certain incentives of professional activity and specify a vector for professional development and self-realization.

The results of empirical research, which involves lawyers aged 23 to 38 years, of which 46.2 % are men and 53.8 % – women are presented. Diagnostic tools of research were «Methods for diagnostics of socio- psychological attitudes of persons in the need-motivational sphere» (O.F. Potemkina) and «Diagnosis of the real structure of personality value orientations» (S.S. Bubnova). Average indicators of socio-psychological attitudes and value orientations of respondents are given, the results of comparative analysis of the received data of men and women are presented, relationships between socio-psychological attitudes and value orientations of respondents have been revealed by means of mathematical statistics.

As a result of the conducted empirical research it is established that lawyers' behavior is aimed at increasing of financial reward, new knowledge and self-development, maintaining good physical and mental health and at implementation of such social values in its relations as recognition and respect of others as well. Significant differences in focus on results, process, freedom, selfishness and, communication between men and women are revealed. Multi-dimensional relations between socio-psychological attitudes and value orientations in the structure of lawyer's personality have been shown. Conclusion on prospects in research of specificity of lawyers' value-meaning sphere and its correlation with professional success and professional self-realization has been drawn.

Key words: socio-psychological phenomenon, social and psychological attitudes, value, value's orientations, orientation of the person, the profession of a lawyer, professional activity, professional development, self-realization, a personality of a lawyer.

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CONVICTS' NOTIONS OF JUSTICE IN THE LEGAL CONTEXT

E. L. Suchkova

Abstract: the article presents the results of an empirical study of convicts' notions of justice in the legal context as part of convicts' group sense of justice. Basic contexts of using the concept of "justice" by convicts, cognitive component of justice notions in the legal context and related to them experiences are described. Social notions of justice are characterized by emotional duality and closely related to the conception of injustice.

Respondents believe that justice give them a wide berth that has significantly determined their fate. The most vivid and frequent used contexts, used by convicts when describing fair and unfair events are the legal context (mostly associated with adjudication) and interpersonal context (mostly in the situation of interaction with other convicts and employees of the penal system). One of the most significant factors for convicts is the legal context where the issue of justice reaches the highest value. Comparative analysis of the structure of convicts notions and law-abiding citizens reveals that convicts and law-abiding citizens as well appreciate the importance of justice for the keeping of peace and order in society and legal regulation of social relations, but convicts evaluate more critically the validity of the existing laws and their enforcement by law enforcement officers than law-abiding citizens.

The findings indicate the dual attitude of convicts to justice. On the one hand, the justice for the convicts is associated with positive moral component of human relations, need for which is so high in the prison society that some of these moral norms and principles are fixed in their own informal norm system. On the other hand, they deny the existence of justice and have their own negative experiences, related to injustice in the legal field. Denying the existence of justice allows convicts to submit society morally deficient, and therefore, to acquit their wrongdoing with the help of their own standards of justice.

Key words: convicts, notions, social notions, justice, injustice, legal field, notions of justice in the legal context, group sense of justice of convicts, emotional experiences, informal regulatory system.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF VICTIMOLOGY AS A SCIENCE ON VICTIM'S BEHAVIOR: HISTORICAL EXCURSUS

K. N. Arakelyan

Abstract: this article is devoted to the analysis of the origin and development of victimology as a science studying victims including those of criminal and non-criminal

incidents. The author makes an attempt to systematize approaches and tendencies from the historical perspective. Domestic as well as foreign approaches to victimology becoming are examined, comparative analysis of victimology and criminology is presented.

The main approaches to understanding of the historical development of the science on victims are presented in this article. Early studies of victimology were carried out not by criminologists or sociologists and not even by psychologists but by poets, writers and novelists. Victimology as a branch of science began its development since the Second World War. The initiators of the science were Hans von Henting and Benjamin Mendelson. At the early stages of development of victimology, victim was examined in the system of offender- victim, in all early studies in the field the emphasis was put on the role of the offender. Verhaym and Mendelsson were the proponents of the approach that victimology should be regarded as an independent science, outside the system of offender – victim. During that period of development the basic concepts, at which the study should be focusing on – victim's behavior, both general and specific, victimization of a person, as a process of becoming a victim had been highlighted. Since the second half of the 70-th domestic criminologists, lawyers and then psychologists began the researches on victimology's issues. That is why there are a few psychological works in the field of victimization of a person. At the present stage of victimology's development the emphasis is put on psychological researches because they give the opportunity to develop preventive programs.

Key words: victimology, history, criminology, becoming, victims, victimization of the person, victim behavior, victimization, origin of victimology, historical development of victimology, excursus.

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POSSIBILITY TO SET UP A TYPOLOGY OF SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PENAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVICTED OF CRIMES OF EXTREMIST NATURE

P. N. Kazberov

Abstract: the problem of extremism and terrorism are at the focus of attention of representatives of different scientific disciplines. Applied importance of psychology in this area is of particularly importance for operational and investigative activities. Situations of almost complete absence of evidences or any other material traces of criminals at locus delicti are rather often for the practice of operational-search activity. Psychological knowledge obtain as the result of scientific study can help operational staff in such situations. The results of generalization of socio-psychological and penal characteristics of convicts serving sentences for crimes of an extremist nature are the case. Characteristics of the suspect are of great importance when there is no any information about the offender. Empirical data received in the course of study of convicts serving the criminal punishment for extremist activities in 2014

made it possible to determine the most typical characteristics of such persons. Psycho diagnostic methods as well as author's questionnaires and question lists were used in the research.

The fact that for the first time in the penitentiary practice empirical data on all convicted persons serving a criminal punishment for extremist activity have been collected attaches importance to the study. Until that time the information was collected only in a number of regions where the convicts of this category served their sentences. Possibility to create convicts' integrated socio-psychological and penal portraits have been realized for the first time. Quantitative characteristic of convicted of extremism are presented in the article and possibility of adding of convicted of terrorism to the sample is discussed as well. The latter is possible due the statement that that terrorism is the most extreme and destructive form of realization of extremist ideas and motives. However, the material of the paper confirms the hypothesis that in spite of apparent homogeneity of different characteristics of these two types of criminals, there are significant differences in their socio-demographic, criminal and penal characteristics. The most significant differences are observed in such socio-demographic characteristics as: relation to the family and friends, education, occupation, manifestation of addictive behavior. Attitude to the past criminal experiences and to own future is of interest as well.

Generalization of materials of psycho diagnostics of convicted of extremist activities makes it possible to identify their typical socio-psychological characteristics. First of all, it is particular manifestation of emotional state, psychological defense mechanisms, self-relation, self-esteem, self-control and self-realization. Ideas of convicts of their own time perspective are of interest.

Based on the article, the conclusion that the attempt to create a typology of socio-psychological and penal characteristics of convicted of crimes of an extremist nature can be drawn. The research makes it possible to determine a number of characteristics that distinguish convicted of extremist activity from other criminal elements.

Key words: manifestations, detection of crime, piece of evidence, the negative effects, offender, imprisonment, penitentiary system, penitentiary psychologists, terrorist, extremist, differences, characteristics, the study.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

LAGGING IN MENTAL DEVELOPMENT NOT RELATED TO MENTAL DISORDER AS THE BASIS AND CONDITION FOR JUVENILES' EXCLUSION FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY

V. S. Goldobina

Abstract: the article is devoted to the topical problem in penal practice, namely: exclusion from criminal liability of juveniles who have reached the age of 14–16 but because of lagging in mental development which is not related to mental disorder could not in full realize actual character and public danger of their actions (inactions) or control them during commitment of criminal acts.

Characteristics which legislators attribute to possibility of application of criminal liability for juvenile are discussed in the article. Sufficient level of juvenile's intellectual and will development is compulsory condition for incurring responsibility. The indices of the level indicative of ability to realize the character and danger of own behavior and control behavior in criminal situation are presented.

The problem connected with interpretation of "lagging in mental development not related to mental disorder" notion because of absence of legislatively fixed "sanity" category, the reasons for lagging and its nature are examined in the article. The problems of mental development of juveniles who reach the age of criminal liability but unable to realize the character and danger of their own actions and control them due to lagging in development are analyzed. Factors influencing the lagging in mental development not related to mental disorder (psychological, sociological etc.) are revealed, conclusions based on the analysis of the latter about the influence of certain factors and their set as well on mental development are drawn.

The importance of complex psychological-and- psychiatric expertise for identification and assessment of juvenile's mental development level to determine the sufficient for criminal liability levels of intellectual, will a criminal liability and personal development in order to exclude the cases of objective imputation of individuals with lagging in mental development not related to mental disorder and to ensure the principles of penal and procedural law.

Key words: juveniles, criminal liability, lagging in mental development not related to mental disorder, causes, intellectual and will development, insanity, awareness, ability, age.

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ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

PSYCHODIAGNOSTIC MARKERS OF PHENOMENON OF DISTRUST IN EMPLOYEES OF THE CORRECTOINAL SYSTEM

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

Abstract: the article is devoted to a specific for penal system professional destruction of personality — the phenomenon of distrust. Under the distrust the authors understand the phenomenon of prevalence of negative expectations in interpersonal communication, that manifest itself in imbalance in the system of trust — distrust towards distrust. The phenomenon of distrust is considered as an important characteristic of pathologizing of employees of the correctional system, involving consolidation of deconstructive patterns of interpersonal interaction outside the profession.

Taking into consideration a few studies of trust-distrust made by A. B. Kupreychenko, T. P. Skripkina, N. G. Sobolev it has been proposed to study the system of employee's relationships and reveal its specific character at four levels. The system of relationships as a system of meanings and values, generalized characteristic of

system of relations in coordinates of trust-distrust, patterns of interpersonal interaction, personal traits and qualities as manifestations of stable patterns of relationships with the outside world are among them.

In accordance with the above levels, psycho-diagnostic program including a number of diagnostics instruments can be formed. The program includes: semantic differential, "Methods of assessing trust / distrust to other people", developed by A. B. Kupreychenko, method for assessing the psychological distance, "Determination of the socio-psychological distance in interpersonal relations", developed by S. V. Duhnovskim, methods of graphical evaluation of psychological distance, developed by E. A. Medvedskaya, diagnostics of interpersonal relations by T. Leary in adaptation of L. N. Sobchik, standardized multi-factor personality questionnaire by R. Cattell (16PF), in adaptation by V. I. Pokhil'ko, A. S. Soloveitchik, A. G. Shmelev.

The investigation of law enforcement personnel makes it possible to identify quantitative indicators of specific to the phenomenon of distrust indices that are measured by mentioned above diagnostics instruments.

Key words: the phenomenon of mistrust, the correctional system, law enforcement officers, the relationship, semantic space, semantic differential, semantic distance, connotative meaning, the subject of work, psychological distance.

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ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

PSYCHOSEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL LEGAL CONSCIENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS: LONGITUDINAL STUDY

A. M. Ivanova, I. A. Kovalchuk

Abstract: the results of longitudinal psychological study of individual legal conscience law enforcement officials are presented in this article. Questionnaire «Attitude to the law» and methods of learning the semantic structure of individual legal conscience are used as the psychodiagnostic researching tools. The authors proceed from the fact that the semantic area of the individual legal conscience is the spatial model of categoric structure, which describes and differentiates the meaning of individual legal conscience. Sense-making elements (image "I'm a law enforcement official", "Typical law enforcement official", "Ideal law enforcement official", "Negative type of law enforcement official") are basic and actual in the semantic structure of law enforcement official's individual legal conscience. Sense-making elements characterize the law enforcement official's relation to the employment activity and their understanding of social role in the community and are indices of quality of law enforcement official's professional self-determination.

Two-factor model of law enforcement official's individual legal conscience is considered. Semantic structure of this model is represented by factor "Assessment", which reflects the quality of "Good behavior — misbehavior" and by factor "Activity", which characterizes the level of behavioral and social activity. Data about the features of semantic area of "successful" and "unsuccessful" law enforcement official's individual legal conscience is presented.

Results of the longitudinal method are presented in article. They reflect the changes in dynamics of law enforcement official's attitude to legal norms and institutions. The research results of semantic area's content and structure of law enforcement official's individual legal conscience demonstrates changes in the psychosemantic sphere of law enforcement officials that have occurred over the last 10 years.

The use of methodology of researching of the semantic structure of law enforcement official's individual legal conscience allowed to assess qualitatively and quantitatively the degree of awareness, understanding and reflection of personal meanings about moral and legal norms by active law enforcement officials.

In comparison with 2005, decrease of law enforcement official's individual professional conscience is detected. Year by year, law enforcement officials' attitude to

their duties is becoming more formal, superficial. The meaning of employment activity has changed from achieving of high performance and becoming a master in the profession to compliance with regulations and requirements of governing orders.

The actions that were the subject of operational activity of law enforcement officials have changed from obligatoriness to desirableness in active law enforcement officials' views. The mainstream of the employment activity have changed from the protection of rights and interests of citizens to the protection of state interests. The frames of law enforcement officials' acceptable behavior have dangerously extended in everyday life and in the employment activity as well. It was found that a positive attitude to the law of law enforcement officials manifests itself in as legal realism. Legal cynicism is negative attitude to law. It is caused by conviction in law enforcement officials' employment activity.

Key words: law enforcement officials' individual legal conscience, semantic area of the individual legal conscience, attitude toward law and its types, psychological research by longitudinal method.

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DURA LEX SED LEX

VEGETATIVE SUPPORT OF PISTOL-SHOOTERS' SPECIAL WORKING CAPACITY

A. L. Pokhachevskiy, S. M. Smolev, S. V. Stroilov, A. V. Gurskii

Abstract: during examination of vegetative homeostasis of the organism of pistol-shooter athletes at rest and in the process of stress testing, significant adaptations markers are revealed. Special efficiency of shooters is conditioned by indices of orthostatic sympathetic and parasympathetic activity, whereas loading tolerance markers exert a substantially weaker impact. Objective health indicators are not connected with the special efficiency. The meaning and association with it refer to the minimum set of adaptation measures that is essential for the given type of special — athletic performance.

Key words: shooters, pistol-shooter, adaptation reserve, physical efficiency.

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