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METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POSITIVE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY

Lipinsky D. A.

Abstract. The purpose of the article is to determine the psychological characteristics of person's positive legal responsibility which is due to the development of law state and formation of civil society does not lost its importance, but even gained increasing importance in view of the fact that this formation is possible only in case of legally responsible attitude to duties, adherence to prohibitions and implementation of rights by the members of our society. At the same time, priority should be given to the socially active lawful behavior, based not at the execution of duties but at realization of granted warrants.

The article examines the psychological characteristics of positive legal responsibility that characterizes the different types of lawful behavior of subjects of public relations. Various volitional, intellectual and emotional components that are typical for social-active, habitual, conform and marginal lawful behavior in conjunction with the positive legal responsibility and legal relationships in which they are implemented are considered in the article. The author argues against legal

scholars who identify the subjective aspect of positive legal responsibility with one of the components of psychological motivation, consciousness, attitude, etc. The implementation of positive legal responsibility is associated with person's lawful behavior. The author justifies different combinations of strong-willed, intelligent, and motivational components in marginal, conform, habitual and socially active lawful behavior. Different forms of subject's positive attitude to this actions, that are antipodes to guilt and blameworthy attitude is typical for subject's guilt and guilty behavior.

The conclusion is that the subjective content of legal and positive legal responsibility is characterized by the following features: positive mental attitude (the antipode of guilt, lack of guilt), motive, aim, person's emotional state. Positive mental attitude includes the mind, will, motives. Intellectual element is the consciousness of legal and moral norms (awareness of the importance of own behavior). Volitional element is the ability to be aware of the rules and control own actions.

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Key words: positive responsibility; will; consciousness; mental attitude; good

behavior; emotion; feelings; law of liability; socially active behavior; habitual behavior; marginal behavior; conform behavior.

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HOOLIGANISM (THE NORMATIVITY OF NATURE AND THE NON-NORMATIVITY OF SOUL)

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Abstract: modern theories of aggression quite convincingly explain the crime in which there is any specific reason for their appearance, but do not investigate those offenses which are referred to as «unmotivated». Available psychologists diagnostic methods do not detect the majority of so-called «unmotivated offenders» significant mental deviations from the norm, and therefore the question that lies at the basis of unwarranted aggression remains open. Psychological analysis of «unmotivated» crime shows that the aim of the perpetrators was not just the removal of a person as an interfering obstacles, but they pursued some important task - in respect of such crimes always remains unexplained residue.

For modern psychology urgent is the problem of understanding the reasons why the person is not a ban on the desire to commit a crime and why he formed a positive self-perception, although he

is usually aware that his actions are criminal. Despite the difference in scale between the serious crimes committed unmotivated crimes and hooliganism there are signs of their deep kinship. Hooliganism should be attributed to unmotivated crimes, because such actions are disproportionate to their reason and are not the logical conclusion of the stimulus.

The article analyzes the psychological mechanism of hooliganism in the context of human attempts to oppose any restrictions, in which he sees the limitation of their freedom, and because his actions there is always a tendency to destroy or desecrate any form of order and harmony with people of other social norms. His actions manifest a primary, «raw» impulses attempts to self-actualization.

Key words: unmotivated crime, the motivation and the most important task hooliganism, protest and challenge laws as constraints, the desire to break the harmony, the inadequacy of self-actualization.

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PSYCHODYNAMIC APPROACH IN THE STUDY OF PROFILING ABILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES EMPLOYEES

Sochivko D. V. Gabidov M. A.

Abstract. The problem of profiling abilities of specialists from law enforcement agencies of Russia is discussed in the article. Penal system employees (operational, educational departments, psychologists of penal colonies) and operating officers participated in the research. As it is shown in the article, nowadays profiling is widely used not only in criminology but in business (employment) and state agencies as well. Nevertheless, the authors consider that personal characteristics of profiler, his/her intrapsychic psychodynamic and personal

typology of profiling behavior are not known well enough.

The article is presented in line with methodological and theoretical views according to which empathy is the core of profiling abilities; Boyko's method were used for its study. The method makes it possible to study different aspects of empathy:

«Rational channel of empathy» reveals the level of attention, perception and thinking directedness of a profiler towards the essence of any other person, his/her state, problems and behavior;

«Emotional channel of empathy» fixes the level of profiler's ability to tune up to emotional "wave" with an interlocutor that is to emphasize and participate;

«Intuitive channel of empathy» registers the level of profiler's ability to understand partner's behavior, act in situations of deficiency of objective information relying as well on subconscious experience;

«Sets promoting or preventing empathy» fixes the level of facilitation or difficulties in operation of empathy's channels;

«Penetrating ability» reveals the level of communicative abilities to create atmosphere of openness, confidentiality and sincerity;

«Identification» is a condition of successful empathy and fixes the level of understanding of the other that is based on empathy and putting oneself in the place of a partner.

Thus, among empathy's channels we can see all abilities that are prescribed by different authors to profiling abilities: from emotional understanding of personal characteristics of the other to penetrating empathy that allow to

form rather full psychological portrait of profiler and mark out its essences. Multidimensional statistical analysis of Boyko method along with other personal questionnaires makes it possible to study all these characteristics.

Key words: profiling, profiler, psychodynamic, psychodynamic typology, profiling behavior, types of profiling behavior.

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FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN CRIMINAL CASE PROVING: PROBLEM ISSUES

Vaske E. V.

Abstract. The issues concerned with acknowledgement of conclusion of forensic psychological examination in criminal case proving are considered in the article. Certain types of forensic psychological examination (affect, videotape recording of investigation, under-aged victim of sexual abuse) are discussed. It is shown that experts-psychologists demonstrate contradictions in their conclusions and transcend their competence in spite of possibility to obtain and extend professional knowledge (extension

courses, fundamental works of domestic scientists in the sphere of methodology of forensic psychological examination conducting, a great number of textbooks, manuals, recommendations, informational letters). The situations of criminal cases investigations connected with procedural and tactical mistakes of an investigator in which under-aged is repeatedly questioned and examined on one and the same circumstances, exposed to the procedure of memory activation and then testimonies are fixed on tape and passed to experts are considered. Psychological analysis of these tapes in forensic psychological examinations is shown to be connected with great difficulties, especially in the cases when legal representatives prevent from investigation forcing the child to change his/her testimonies and investigators in spite of procedural norms allow manipulations of examination's participants. Topical issues of examination by expert-psychologist in a court are considered; recommendations on preventing of inappropriate behavior of session participants are made. Debatable questions connected with possibility/impossibility of forensic psychological examination to identify reliability of testimonies are reported; the conclusion that it is illegal to prescribe and conduct expertises on reliability of information based on investigative actions' video types is drawn.

Key words: forensic psychological examination, proof, expert-psychologist, affect, under-aged, under-age victim, reliability of testimony, session.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF BEHAVIOR SELF-REGULATION OF CONVICTS WHO ARE PREPARING FOR RELEASE: NARRATIVE-BIOGRAPHICAL APPROACH

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Abstract. The article raises the problem of efficiency of preparation of the convicts in correctional institutions for life after release. The period of serving the sentence for six months before release is considered as «sensitive» for positive influence on behaviors of those who are preparing for exit to freedom. Domestic experience of application of technologies of re-socialization in correctional institutions is analyzed. It is argued that socio-pedagogical approach in preparing prisoners for life in freedom is effective if it is supplemented with socio-psychological correction of such mechanisms of self-regulation of prisoners' behavior as self-esteem, anticipation, destructive attitudes and style of self-regulation. The overview of well-established special

psycho-corrective programs is given. Attention to the age factor of the convicts is paid. To optimize the preparation of convicted persons of mature and old ages to life in freedom the program of socio-psychological correction of the mechanisms of self-regulation of their behavior is proposed: the authors join age approach, theory and methods of biographical and narrative approaches and focus on the principle of «creation of integrity of life of a person with canceled conviction» on the basis of scientific notions that people of «a certain age» want to have or see the life in the way that it would be interesting to tell its story. The goal for prison psychologist is formulated: to help the convicts to give integrity to their lives in the past and to help to build a positive image of the future – the continuation of the story of human destiny with canceled conviction. It is noted that in the process of integrity building the story should be illustrated with facts and documents and direct convicts towards the positive completion of their stories and biographies as well. This is the way to form a «safe territory of identity». In conclusion, it is noted that the effectiveness of the proposed program of social-psychological correction of the mechanisms of self-regulation of

behavior of convicts on the basis of narrative-biographical approach can be improved by incorporating of methods of art therapy, and achieved results should be consolidated by social services that are close to person's residence.

Key words: convicts, preparation for release, mechanisms of behavior self-regulation, social-psychological mechanisms of behavior self-regulation of prisoners, narrative approach, biographical approach, correctional and preventive program based on narrative-biographical approach.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS EFFECTING FORMATION OF CORRUPT BEHAVIOR

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Abstract. The results of the empirical research of socio-psychological determinants forming the basis for corrupt behavior are given in the article. The empirical research has been carried out in the institutions and agencies of the Federal penal service of Russia in Kursk and Ryazan regions. The sample is represented by 110 persons convicted for corruption-related crimes and serving their sentence in custody.

The following methods have been used: «Psycho-geometry» by S. Dellinger; projective technique for determining of emotional self appraisal by A. V. Zakharov; Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI); the technique determining the level of reflexivity (based on works of V. V. Ponomaryova); the questionnaire aimed at revealing of socio-demographic data such as social background of convicts; who took part in their upbringing; the issue of cohabitation with parents, places of their residence in childhood, the order of birth in the family, hardships and difficulties experienced in childhood; priority values in the parental family; financial status of the parents; educational level of the parents and the convicts; position held by the convicts' parents; desire of the convicts to build up a family of their own similar to the parental one; marital status of the convicts under study; the number

of children in the families of the convicts under study and their cohabitation; the causes for committing corruption-related crimes by the convicts; the specific nature of choosing the profession; progress in studies and studied disciplines study during their vocational training; job record; frequency of changing the place of work; the positions held before the conviction; the attitude to their carrier; the possibilities of professional development of the convicts; the level of satisfaction with the wages before the conviction; the ways of crime prevention and so on.

The typology of convicted for corruption-related crimes based on place of birth and residence in childhood, order of birth and the child's place among siblings, having his/her own children, as well as possibilities or lack of career prospects, position held before the conviction, the level of sociability has been worked out on the basis of the empirical research.

Key words: corruption, persons convicted for corruption-related crimes, corrupt behavior, qualification of an employee of the penal system.

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FORMATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS OF PENAL SYSTEM EMPLOYEES TO USE COMBAT WEAPON IN EXTREME CASES

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Abstract. Peculiarities of psychological support of prison staff in order to form a constructive behavior for implementation of professional activity in extreme cases, formation of psychological readiness of prison staff to use combat weapon in extreme cases are considered in the article. Formation of readiness of prison staff to use of military hand-held firearms while executing official duties in extreme cases is considered as well. Problems of rendering of methodological support for employees on duty with military weapon in overcoming of psychological barrier in application of small arms in extreme cases are discussed. Psychological aspects of weapon application in extreme cases are discussed as well; guidelines on formation of readiness to use weapon in extreme cases are proposed; preventive measures for keeping skills of weapon application in extreme cases are defined.

The use of weapon is one of possible extreme situations in the service of Ward Department employees in which they should be able to construct their behavior appropriately and effectively. Execution of duties is connected with a certain risk for employee's life and health, with extreme case arising at any moment.

The goal of psychological support is to adapt an employee to this situation

and form constructive behavior in it. To perform official duties successfully an employee must be able to use weapon well. However, as a rule, fire training is reduced to hitting the target and scoring points that does not promote formation of readiness to use weapon in extreme cases. Moreover, exercises, types of weapon, distance to target, amount of ammunition, etc. are changed very seldom. These points indicate the need for systematization of knowledge on the subject and establish common foundations for readiness formation.

The authors conclude that effective strategy of overcoming the psychological barrier in the use of weapon in extreme cases should be based on implementation of a set of interrelated actions, including legislative, educational, tactical, technical and psychological ones.

Key words: the employee of criminal Executive system, constructive behavior of prison staff, military weapon, psychological readiness, prevention, psychological barriers, person.

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FOREIGN LANGUAGE AS A RESOURCE OF SPIRITUALITY'S FORMING IN STUDENTS OF MILITARY SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

Aipova M. M.

Abstract. In this article the problem of foreign languages teaching as a source of cadets and students formation of spirituality is considered. The goal is theoretical explanation of system of moral and spiritual qualities during professional preparation of future FPS officers, teachers and translators. The work shows ethical, scientific and religious aspects of different epochs starting with the representatives of ancient philosophy.

Scientific and religious points of view on spirituality explanation are considered in this research. The author highlights the main components of person's morality: broad-minded, the whole and differentiated worldview; creative innovation; developing system of needs

with domination of the «higher» ones.

Reproduction of spiritual values of the foreign language culture at classes demands comprehension of different aspects of native language and culture. The students acknowledge the uniting items deeper while the cultures meet. The aspect which unites folks is supposed to educate tolerance in a new generation.

Foreign language is defined as the most significant means of human communication. Teaching foreign languages demands careful selection of didactic material which may help to develop humanistic postulates of morality and spirituality. The author suggests the following aspects of English and Japanese teaching to be included:

1) Comparative characteristics of Russian, English and Japanese proverbs; pointing out the similarity of content's meaning in the given syntactic class;

2) Analysis of literature;

3) Enlargement of linguistic and country studying aspect as a means of respectful attitude to the foreign country;

4) Acquaintance with the foreign cultures on the base of the author's textbook;

5) Discussions on moral and ethical topics (on the base of the books of English writers).

Keywords: spiritual person, spiritual development, spiritual education of cadets and students, spiritual values of culture, foreign languages, native language, educational function, literature, tolerance, country studying aspect.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

CORRELATION OF COGNITIVE COMPONENTS OF SUBJECTIVE LIFE QUALITY WITH INDICES OF DECISION MAKING

Bakanov A. S., Savchenko T. N., Golovina G. M.

Abstract. The objective of the work is to study the process of decision making in choosing of alternatives. The objects of the study are indices of decision making while the subject is correlation of these indices with indices of subjective life quality (SLQ).

Juridical science is directly connected with decision making and mechanisms of legal regulation of decision making, legal nature of decision making, lawfulness and justice of decisions are studied in it. Professional have to make a decision in

situations when the number of alternatives is few and they are rather complicated for analysis and compression or there are such a great number of alternatives that its comparison and ranking are quite laborious. Work with special literature is an example. While reading specialist have not only to read the text but to find necessary information, analyze it and make a decision. Previous researches have showed that person's cognitive characteristics are connected with motivation, satisfaction with education, profession work and subjective life quality.

One of the ways of improvement of psychological support of professional activities of lawyers is not only psychological support of young employees' adaptation but the work with the stuff at executive positions as well. That is why elaboration of programmed means of training as well as studying of individual peculiarities of professional work is topical.

The hypothesis of the study is that there are correlations between components of SLQ and indices of decision making.

Questionnaire SLQ and computer training method were used in experimental research. Students of law universities were the participants. The hypothesis about statistically significant correlations between cognitive components of subjective life quality with indices of decision making was confirmed in the result of obtained data processing and analysis.

Key words: the process of alternatives' choice, decision making, indices of decision making, system of decision making support, subjective life quality (SLQ), cognitive components of SLQ, specialized training system, experimental research, text's analysis, reference words.

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TECHNOLOGIES OF SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON A PERSON IN MODERN INFORMATION SOCIETY

Pominov A. V., Stratu J. A.

Abstract. The practice of judicial examination of criminal cases materials on items related to incitement, declination, recruiting or any other person's involvement in extremist activity (art. 282.2 of the Criminal Code) or terrorist organization (Art. 205.1 of the Criminal Code) is complex in terms of its psychological versatility and poly-objectness. Plenum of the Supreme Court on February 9, 2012 No. 1 «On some issues of judicial practice in criminal cases terrorism-related crimes» does not share such notions as «motivation», «recruitment» and «incitement» and puts an equality sign between them.

This study focuses on the socio-psychological processes taking place in Ukraine, Ukrainian society and minds of the Ukrainians. The paper gives an answer to the question of how, by means of what social and psychological techniques it has become possible in

the shortest period of time to achieve the destruction of the deep archetypes of self-consciousness of the Ukrainian people. This work is designed to develop social and psychological antidote for peoples and nations living on the territory of the Russian Federation and developing of strategy of confrontation to the destructive forces by means of these technologies.

The study is based on the results of correspondence with the Ukrainians; citizens of Ukraine are actively showing their opposition to the activities of the Russian Federation and actively promoting it in social networks and Internet communities. Society atomization is the main goal of terrorist and extremist organizations. That is why a significant amount of funds is allocated for the development of social Internet community. In addition, we study the texts of political and social activists of Ukraine in terms of their psychological manipulative effect.

The basis for the efficient atomization is societies with weak social, cultural and organizational integrators. The idea of atomization is the basis for the texts aimed at the destruction of socio-cultural, national, cultural, historical, etc. ties.

Psycholinguistic specific technologies that stimulate the individual to the atomization have been studied. Psychological analysis of uncertain forces' activity in the conditions of society atomization is presented. Arising social phenomena results in the formation of social suicidal individuals are the result.

Research findings have become the basis for new research that will answer the question about individual-typological

readiness of a person for atomization by the example of psychopathic nature of his/her personality.

Key words: atomization, self-awareness, advocacy, mental programming, modeling and management of social activity of an individual.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

FORMATION OF PERSONAL QUALITIES IN STUDENTS OF ACADEMY OF THE FPS OF RUSSIA AS FOUNDATIONS OF PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE

Bespalova T. M., Kovalchuk I. A.

Abstract. The views of researches on the problem of professional competence of future penal system employees are presented. Notions «professionalism», «professional

competence», «professionally important personal qualities» that were proposed by different authors are considered. The importance of personal qualities in professional formation and mastering of professional skills in future penal system employees are shown.

Peculiarities and structure of patriotism and responsibility as professionally important personal qualities and girls and youths have been studied in the framework of A. I. Krupnov's system-functional approach. The results of the research make it possible to speak about the level of development of their volitional sphere and responsibility that are necessary

for successful entering into new social environment, mastering of a new profession, formation and hardening of professionally important qualities that are necessary for protection of interests of the country. At the same time the analysis of patriotism's structure reveals disbalance in development and insufficient level of this moral-ethic and professionally important personal quality in future penal system employees. System and purposeful socio-psychological and pedagogical activity aimed at person's patriotic education and development of patriotic behavior is able to provide formation of patriotic consciousness. Developed feeling of patriotism, in turn, will promote development of person's productive-communicative qualities, improve educational and professional skills in the military sphere, increase responsibility of behavior.

Key words: professionalism, professional competence, patriotism, personal qualities, person, components of structure, system approach, students of Academy of the FPS of Russia.

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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF RESEARCH OF THE PROBLEM OF MARGINALITY OF A CONVICTED PERSON IN A CLOSED SYSTEM

Pisarev O. M.

Abstract. The attempt of theoretical comprehension of marginality of a convicted person serving his sentence institution of confinement is made in the article. The author notices that necessity to study the concepts under consideration is connected with overcoming of the crisis phenomena in modern life of our society, demanding radical reconsideration of activity of the state institutes, including penitentiary system. Through a prism of the basic concepts of marginality the attention to the person as an object of psychological research is focused, the necessity for comprehension, establishment and study of peculiarities of person's psychological processes and the conditions in the conditions of social isolation is proved.

The reference points that make it possible to characterize institutions of confinement as a closed system from a position of modern domestic psychological science are outlined. In a context of the theory of psychological systems particular interest for studying is represented by features of construction of vital space of the marginal person in closed system with due regard for value-meaning, behavioral and emotional characteristics.

The conclusion that the account of psychological characteristics describing

convicted as a marginal person has theoretical and practical value in respect of research of convict's emotional and behavioral manifestations in the course of punishment serving and in work with them on achievement of psychological balance in system «person-environment» is formulated.

Key words: marginality, the marginal person, condemned, the closed system, social isolation, change of social environment, adaptation.

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THE INFERIORITY COMPLEX OF CRIMINAL-EXECUTIVE SYSTEM'S EMPLOYEES

Vlasyuk E. N.

Abstract. The article reveals the peculiarities of inferiority complex manifestation in penal executive system employees. In the article the author determinates the essence of inferiority complex concept and specifies it based on peculiarities of penal executive system employees' professional activity, explains the specific character of inferiority complex manifestation in employees under the conditions of a penitentiary institution.

The inferiority complex is a psychopathologic syndrome which consists in steady confidence of a person's in own inferiority as a personality.

Study of inferiority complex in employees of penal executive system are based on A. Adler's ideas of individual psychology: 1) a person feels his/her own insufficiency – and it's universal; 2) a person will struggle in order to overcome his/her insufficiency and that's typical; 3) eurhythmy of individual and social life depends on the degree of social feelings development – and that's good. The analysis of investigations by A. Adler, F. Zimbardo, E. Makava, S. Freud, E.V. Sidorenko, A.B. Belousova etc. made it possible to mark the typical manifestations of inferiority

complex in employees of penal executive system, i.e.: lack of self-confidence, low self-esteem, shyness, manipulating people who are around.

Under the conditions of a penitentiary institution the inferiority complex in employees can be expressed to a greater degree due to strict hierarchy of relations «claim– subordination» and due to high emotional tension. Very often inferiority complex is compensated by a feeling of superiority to others.

The following peculiarities of inferiority complex manifestation in employees of penal executive system exert negative influence on working activity: employees compensate inferiority feeling with a hypertrophied feeling of superiority in relation to people under guard and subordinates; under the conditions of high responsibility for the character and results of working activity the inferiority feeling

increases; emotional stability and adaptive capabilities decrease due to external (criminal environment, high demands to working responsibilities accomplishment) and internal (subjective experience of one's own inferiority) factors' influence.

To overcome the inferiority complex in employees of penal executive system it is rational to use the following methods and techniques: individual and group conversations, social psychological training, correction and self-correction methods, employees' participation in cultural and social life of the organization and the society in general, improving of civil literacy.

Key words: inferiority complex, lack of self-confidence, superiority sense, penal-executive system, penal-executive system employees, social and psychological correction, self-correction, motivation for overcoming inferiority complex, individual psychology, legal psychology.

ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

MAIN TRENDS IN WORK WITH PRISONERS WITH SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR, SUFFERING FROM ALCOHOLISM, DRUG ADDICTION AND AIDS-VIRUS IN THE QUARANTINE UNITS: THEORETICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

Novikov E. E.

Abstract. This article discusses some trends in activities of correctional

officers in quarantine wards with convicted persons with suicidal behavior, suffering from alcoholism and drug addiction, and AIDS-virus. It is stated that the organization of work with these categories of convicts is a complex process and should take into account prevention, psycho-pedagogical, regime, educational, organizational and technical measures.

It is noted that the work with convicted persons with suicidal behavior in quarantine is necessary due to the fact, that: first, according to statistics, more than 45% of suicides are committed by convicts in the first year; secondly, increased social activity of prisoners in

correctional institutions may adversely affect the operational situation in the establishment and disorganize the work carried out by them; third, it is psychologically unfavorable impact on infectious prisoners and even prison staff; fourth, it can cause a public response, because a person's life was tragically cut short on the fault of the administration of prisons.

Considering the features of the treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts convicted the author points out that it is a long and difficult process which should begin in the first days of the convicts in prison. The purpose of this process is to overcome the physical and psychological dependence on drugs and alcohol and achieving of success primarily depends on the joint efforts of all structural units of institutions at the initial stage of the convicts in prison.

Particular attention is paid to work in the quarantine with AIDS-virus prisoners, who are a special category, the number of which is growing every year. Compared to other groups of convicts, their behavior is more unpredictable. Formally attitude to work with AIDS-virus prisoners in the future may lead to destructive behavior: the level of their crime is 1.4 times higher than the level of crime of other convicts in prisons.

Key words: quarantine, the initial phase of punishment, suicidal behavior, alcoholism, drug addiction, AIDS-virus.

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PERSONAL SECURITY OFFICER MIS AT THE INITIAL STAGE OF SERVICE IN PRISON

Gorbach D. V., Kutakov N. N.

Abstract. In 2015 in correctional institutions of the Federal penitentiary service of Russia reported 188 cases of violence, harassment, threats, bullying the convicts to workers in FPS, personal injury 46 employees. The study challenges the safety of staff FPS shows that the most vulnerable to violence from prisoners are employees at the initial stage of service in correctional institutions. The reason these several circumstances, however, the most significant is the absence of the above category of employees formed skills of personal safety. These skills acquired in the theoretical training young employees are often neglected or simply they forget. In connection with the foregoing proposed Instruction on safety measures of employees in FPS, which contains the minimal set of rules of conduct of the young officer needed to improve his level of personal safety

in the treatment of convicted persons in correctional institutions. The main provisions outlined in this memo are not only rules for the treatment of prisoners and procedures for staff action in carrying out searching of actions, and, most importantly, the complex passive measures to ensure personal safety in the workplace. We believe that this memo is a necessary element for the training of young employees and is able to have a positive impact on reducing the use of violence to employees at the initial stage of service in FPS by convicted.

Key words: safety, violence from prisoners, assaults on staff, staff training, personal safety measures the employee guide to safety.

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ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

ON DEVELOPMENT OF PROFESSIONAL MENTALITY IN FUTURE SPECIALISTS OF PENAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

Elatomtsev I. V.

Abstract. Difficulties in present-day reformation of domestic penal establishments are connected with specific character of their organizational culture and peculiarities of professional mentality in different categories of penal system staff. The analysis of publications on history of domestic penitentiary system indicates that previous reformations

«from the above» were not completed because prison staff did not share initial ideas and means of realization. Psychotechnology of correctional-developmental program «Professional mentality of future penal system specialists» was tested experimentally. The program consists of three modules. Each module includes three special blocks: psychodiagnostic, introductory lectures-conversations and correctional-training exercises. Effectiveness of correctional-developmental program was evaluated by comparison of before-and-after psychodiagnostic data of control and experimental groups and on the basis of analysis of extended objective changes if activity of students from experimental and control groups.

Key words: organizational culture, trenning-correction, professional mentality, psychodiagnostics, cognitive-prognostic, value-meaning, regulative

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WAYS AND CONDITIONS OF PEDAGOGICAL PREVENTION OF ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF STUDENTS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Sokolov I. S.

Abstract. Despite of many positive trends emerging recently in modern education, today there are changes concerning the growth and complication of various negative norms and rules of behavior that is asocial by its nature among young people. Students and graduates of educational institutions with deviant behavior experience typical psychological difficulties (resentment, loneliness, aggressiveness, etc.). We have to admit that nowadays there is no single, optimal and system approach to understanding and implementation of pedagogical prevention of asocial behavior for subjects under study. In the framework of the mentioned problem, we have identified the main directions for pedagogical prevention of asocial behavior of young learning people: legal education of pupils; educational and explanatory work of various categories of officials, professionals and teachers; psycho diagnostics and correction;

organizational and methodological measures of preventive activities. Effective ways and pedagogical conditions for prevention of asocial behavior of students in educational organizations have been revealed. Developed and approved phased practical oriented program for asocial behavior's prevention in learning youth is described. The first phase of the program is to identify the predisposition of students to asocial behavior; the second one is to identify the primary signs of asocial behavior; the third stage concerns the prevention of activities of social neglected students; the concluding fourth stage corresponds to preventive activity with reformed graduates. The content of preventive activities at each stage is described.

Experimental work that includes development of students' positive needs for self-prevention is presented as well.

Key words: asocial behavior, student, educational organization, the conditions, stages, pedagogical prevention, preventive action.

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DURA LEX SED LEX

TO THE PROBLEM OF NORMATIVE – LEGAL REGULATION OF LEGAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE SPHERE OF ANTI-CORRUPTION SECURITY

Panarin D. A., Parshkov A. V.

Abstract. Nowadays principles, guidelines and mechanisms of construction and realization of national strategy of anti-corruption activity of State bodies are considered through the prism of one of the threats of national security of the State. For the last twenty years legislator have been trying to

come to the problems of construction of effective system of normative legal regulation of separate aspects of implementation of anti-corruption policy. Nowadays a considerable number of federal laws and subordinate normative acts regulating the mentioned sphere are accepted. Departmental normative base tend to balance existing “acute angles” that are able to create favorable conditions for origin and advancement of corruption-dangerous manifestations in state authorities.

Based on detailed scientific analysis of the existing system of normative-legal regulation of relationships of anti-corruption security with real practice, the authors show the volume, depth and gaps in mechanism of rule-

making and in a number of cases – the level of its efficiency; bottlenecks and «stillborn norms» that adversely affect development of the state anti-corruption policy and sometimes create conditions for flourishing and further development of the phenomenon in transformed form are shown as well. Besides, the authors make an attempt to answer why under the conditions of great, responsible and daily attention of the state to the problems of corruption's influence on key spheres in policy, economy and social sector and searching of mechanisms of counteraction to its manifestations, enormous changes in the legal sphere and public consciousness being among them, the portion of corruption infection of the state bodies and inner citizens' self-consciousness are still high.

Key words: anti-corruption security, counteraction to corruption, anti-corruption legislation, state mechanism, corruption-dangerous influence, restrictions, duties, prohibitions, state employee, law enforcement system.

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ORGANIZATION OF VICTOMOLOGICAL PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE CONVICTS IN PENAL COLONIES

Minkova E. A.

Abstract. The article is devoted to organizational aspect of victomological crimes' prevention committed by the convicts in penal colonies. Nowadays to find effective and promising measures of crime prevention, in the whole and penitentiary one, in particular, it is necessary along with traditional measures of crime prevention to use new, alternative ones. Victomological prevention has a special place in this direction.

Organization of crime preventive measures in penal colonies would be more successful if it is organized as an integrated process in which measures of special-criminological and victimological prevention are united and reasons and conditions of these crimes are removed simultaneously. Convicted persons who are able to commit violent crimes should be revealed and corresponding preventive individual measures with potential victims in order to decrease the level of their victimity should be undertaken.

Key words: penal system, convicted person, Federal Penal System, penal colony, violent crime, crime prevention, victimity, victimological prevention.

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