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METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE SEARCH FOR NATIONAL IDEA AS A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM

Yurevich A.V.

Abstract. The analysis of texts that are well known in the history of domestic socio-humanitarian thought along with modern ones devoted to the search of Russian national idea are presented in the article. Functions of national idea including psychological functions such as life-meaning, identification, consolidating, programming, constructive and compensatory are considered. It is stressed that national idea sets collective meaning for nation's existence with the projection of this meaning on the level of individual ones. Psychological characteristics of national idea searching in the history of Russian social thought are given. The author concludes that it will be correct to characterize national idea as meta-category that absorbs elements of other categories such as collective representations, ideals, values, attitudes when comparing national idea with existing psychological categories. It is possible to distinguish cognitive, emotional and behavioral components in this meta-category. Polyaspective character of Russian national idea is stated. It is marked that national idea holds simultaneously general social, state and individual meaning and that manifestations of national idea in social context covers practically every sides of social life. Universal character of national

idea for different states is emphasized. It is shown that the most destructive periods in the life of Russia – decline, revolt etc. were caused by the loss of national idea. The absence of the latter is a distinctive feature of present-day Russia and that is why its return into country's life is super-actual.

The author points out that six blocks of problems are analyzed in the literature devoted to Russian national idea: What are we? What are key peculiarities of our national mentality? How and under influence of what factors these peculiarities have been formed? In what do we differ from other nations and first of all from European ones? What should we be and in what direction should we perfect ourselves? How should we improve our social life and state? In what direction should we develop and to what social ideals should we strive for? What is the mission of Russia in the world's history and the present-day world? Main psychological functions of national idea are revealed, with life-meaning, identification, consolidating, programming, constructive and compensatory ones among them.

Key words: national idea, collective and individual meanings, polyaspectiveness, intermittence, Russia, West, Europe.

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TO THE PROBLEM OF NORMATIVE LEGAL REGULATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PRACTICE

J. S. Shoygu

Abstract. The article discusses problems related to the legal regulation of psychological practice. The article explains that psychological practice should be a subject of legal regulation, but at the moment in the field of public relations we are experiencing a legal vacuum at the Federal legislation level. Creating regulative documents, we should solve a number of problems, namely: defining the boundaries of psychological practice, determination of the rights, duties and responsibilities of all participants of these

social relations; the definition of rules for simple and complex cases of psychological practice, obligatory for all participants of the process; fitting of all the established standards in the existing legal system. For this to work, one can use the experience of regulation of this kind of public relations within the various departments with psychological services. One of the models that can be used for the development of the Russian legislation is the governing base of the psychological service of Emergencies Ministry of Russia.

Key words: legal supervision, psychological service, Emergencies Ministry of Russia.

METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ANTI-SUICIDAL WORK ORGANIZATION

N. A. Stepanov

Abstract. Topicality of the work is connected with the danger of increasing of a number of suicides and transformation into status of general-social problem. The objective of the study is suicide as a complex phenomenon that includes philosophical, social, psychological, medical, legal, religious, culturological and other aspects. Examination of the phenomenon in broad social context, understanding of suicide meaning as person's escape from traditional social environment: extremist, nationalistic, or religious group, antigovernment organizations etc is an important methodological principle.

Nowadays a dramatic negative impact is exerted on young people in existing social institutions. For more than 20 years nurture has not been of priority

for educational activity thereby moral and Weltanschauung vacuum in educational space and prerequisites for transformation of school into asocial institute have been formed.

Key words: suicide, asocial behavior, anti-suicidal work, general-social problem.

ON INCREASING OF HARDINESS IN CONVICTED FOR LONG-TERM IMPRISONMENT

T. V. Bystrova, V. M. Pozdnyakov

Abstract. The article presents the results of a comprehensive study of hardness and its relationship with other features of the convicted person (male and female), that become apparent at different stages of serving a long sentence in a penal colony. It has been found that the most significant decline in hardness rate is observed after 10 years of serving the sentence; for men it being more intensive than for women. Higher hardness is peculiar to those who have been convicted for the first time and who admitted guilt; the tendency for decreasing the indices with the age has been found for all categories of special contingent. Cluster analysis of convicts' hardness makes it possible to devise their typology: three types («compensatory-responsive», «rational-distancing», «value-monitoring») for men and four types («rationality-reacting», «ego-protecting», «situational assertive», «value-monitoring») for women. Purposeful increase of hardness level in convicts sentenced to long terms of punishment is possible by means of experimentally proven psychotechnology which is aimed

at overcoming of hardness components' deficiency («commitment» «control and challenge») and creation of conditions for pro-social person's self-perfection. Organizational and legal, preventive and content-instrumental methodological proposals that have been formulated in the context of «pro-social taking part in the convicts' correcting» model make it possible to increase the effectiveness of psychological monitoring and supporting of convicted for long term imprisonment in institutions of the Federal Penal Service of Russia.

Key words: hardness, the model of «pro-social taking part in the convicts' correcting», re-socialization of convicts, typology of convicts based on characteristics of hardness.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

INDIVIDUAL-TYOLOGICAL PREDICTORS OF INVOLVEMENT OF MENTALLY SANE PERSONS INTO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

**A. S. Vasil'chenko, A. A. Dubinskij,
N. E. Lysenko**

Abstract. The results of study of typological peculiarities of self-regulation of law breakers are presented in the article. 66 males have been examined: 19 of them constitutes the

main group with criminal activity, control group consists of 47 males with normative behavior. Diagnostic complex includes methods for individual-typological peculiarities and self-regulation study: 1) Self-control questionnaire (Grasmik H., 1993, adaptation by G. Bulygina, A.M. Abdryazkova, 2008); 2) «Style of behavior self-regulation» questionnaire (V.I. Morosanova, 1989); 3) BIS/BAS scales (Carver, C. S., White, T. L., 1994; adaptation by G.G. Knyazev, E.R. Slobodskaya, 2007); 4) Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (adaptation by S.N. Enikolopov, N.P. Tsibul'skiy, 2007). Multiple regression and ROC analysis was used for defining the predictors of involvement of

mentally sane persons into criminal activity. Predictors of criminal activity have been revealed: low indices of «preference to simple tasks», «independence» «and modeling» parameters and higher «BIS» parameters are among them. While constructing ROC curves to assess the quality of predictive model it has been revealed that only «BIS» parameters are of significant prognostic value for classification of criminal activity predictors. Data analysis shows as well that persons with criminal activity are characterized by the lower ability for modeling of significant conditions for goal achieving; cohesion of self-regulation phases; correlation between physical aggression and impulsivity; lack of consistency in parameters of BAS system; intensity of behavior inhibition parameter (BIS) due to greater load on controlling recourses suppressing aggressive and impulsive behavior.

Key words: predictors of criminal activity, self-regulation, self-control, activation and inhibition of behavior, aggression, criminal behavior, mental sane, individual-typological peculiarities, operational-technical level of regulation, involvement into criminal activity, law breaking.

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PECULIARITIES OF AUTOBIOGRAPHIC MEMORY OF CONVICTS WHO ARE FOUND TO BE PERSISTENT VIOLATORS OF THE ESTABLISHED ORDER OF SERVING SENTENCE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

N. G. Sobolev, A. N. Mikhajlov

Abstract. The results of empiric research of psychological peculiarities of autobiographic memory of convicts who are persistent violators of the established order of serving sentence in penal institutions subject to period of confinement and seriousness of crime are presented in the article. The analysis of peculiarities of autobiographic memory of convicts makes it possible not only to understand the organization of forms of autobiographic memory but, at the same time, reflects the content of stress states in the focus of individual memory in which traumatic life episodes are fixed (displaced or transformed by psychological defense). General characteristics of autobiographic memory that lay a basis for personality are discussed.

The attempt to understand peculiarities of development of penal stress in the existential context of convicts' holistic life due to selection of the most traumatic episodes and patterns of person's reflection of "chronicle of own life" and "own fate" has been made. It is proved that assessment of autobiographic memory's subject is of importance for knowing sources and mechanisms of convicts' self-determination and structures of self-consciousness which are determined by

the variety of phenomenological forms of person's self-presentation. For example, significant distortions of autobiographic memory have been revealed in persistent violators. The present and the future become less topical and significant and this is reflected in narrowing of volume of reminiscences of these memory periods that are practically absent in this category of convicts. It is contended that such deformations of autobiographic memory are comparable with the effects of depressive states and disorders that are progressing in the form of actual negative experiences. The intensity of the revealed peculiarities of autobiographic memory in persistent violators may be a criterion for person's diagnostic and the basis for development of influence procedures aimed at revival of childhood events, increasing of thematic diversity of the past and reevaluation of life-line in the whole, activation of the present.

Key words: autobiographic memory, crisis life situation, event, convicts, find to be persistent violators of the established order of serving sentence, productivity of life-line.

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PROBLEM FIELDS OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGICAL EXPERTISE OF RIGHT TO REAR CHILDREN

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Abstract. Three main problem fields in forensic psychological expertise are marked: 1) extent of competence with the statement of the necessity to inform parents about revealed children's problems and recommendation to address to specialist, as well as occurring signs (57% of analyzed opinions) of simultaneous execution of expert and consultant functions; subjectivism and its reflection in the conclusions as the result; 2) psychodiagnostic study with the discussion of admissibility of application of additional battery of methods for one of the parents in accordance with the task of the study and required scientific validity of conclusions; 3) psychological analysis of materials of civil case with the discussion of type of «law obedient

infantile» person and his ability to follow child's interests.

Key words: forensic-psychological expertise, parents, child, extent of competence, subjectivism, psycho diagnostic methods, child's interests.

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND PERSONAL FACTORS OF BREAKDOWN OF POST-PENITENTIARY RE-SOCIALIZATION OF SERVING SECOND CONVICTION MEN

N. A. Tsvetkova, E. A. Durova

Abstract. Necessity to direct state's and society's attention to citizens who have served their terms in penal institutions is stated in the article; objective and subjective reasons for these group of Russian population supporting are indicated; the fact that just after releasing the law status of a convict person changes significantly and he has to control every aspects of re-socialization pro-

cess that is to renew social contacts, settle the problem with registration, seek a job etc. is stressed. It is stressed that difficulties of this process in the absence of social environment support leads to repetition of crime that is to breakdown of post-penitentiary re-socialization. References to regulatory-legal documents according to which released persons can get assistance and support are made.

Data obtained in the result written inquiry (special form) and complex assessments of delinquency of 40 male convicts serving second conviction are presented in the article. It was revealed that the greatest problem for men during post-penitentiary re-socialization are job placement with reasonable salary (85%) while employment and dear person (woman) are the factors that were pointed out as the main conditions for renunciation of criminal purpose. A number of regularities that one should take into consideration in long-term and special programs for preparation of male-convicts for release and during support in post-penitentiary re-socialization are given. The conclusion that breakdown of post-penitentiary re-socialization in men are determined by environmental and personal factors have been drawn as well; their combination creates grounds for another crime committing. Such personal factors as: high level of convicts' delinquency determined by several traits (volitional self-regulation impairment, fear of being rejected, alienation, inclination for violation of norms and rules, attitude to socially desirable answers, inclination for lie, impulsiveness) as well as idealization of woman (beloved person) as a factor of law-obedient social behavior have been mentioned.

Key words: male convicts serving second conviction, male released from penal institutions, post-penitentiary re-

socialization, environmental factors of re-socialization, personal factors of re-socialization.

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PECULIARITIES OF MILITARY PERSONNEL TEMPERAMENT

N. A. Fomina, M. Yu. Khramov

Abstract. The article is devoted to characteristics of military personnel temperament that to a large extent determine their neuropsychic stability and successfulness of professional activity as the result. According to functional-component model of V.D. Nebylitsyn (1976) and A. I. Krupniv (1992) the authors study peculiarities of activation-ergetical, emotional-affective and regulatory-selective components of temperament. It has been revealed that majority of the examined servicemen are characterized by activity and plasticity in psychomotor sphere as well as in intellectual and communication spheres; the latter are accompanied by positive feelings as a rule. Their activity and attention are directed mainly at an external world and people. They have steady interests, consistent views and developed self-control. In spite of certain emotional sensitivity the above mentioned qualities promote successful military service and solution of complex professional tasks.

Professional sporting helps to regulate undesirable manifestations of temperament, develop emotional-volitional self-regulation and will and therefore to carry out difficult military service on Fatherland protection. Compared to mili-

tary men who go in for sports only as a part of general battle training, military men – professional sportsmen – adapt to emerging situation and master skills more easily; they are characterized by greater flexibility, originality of intellectual decisions; they are more reasonable and rational in assessments and inclined to self-observation, self-analysis and self-criticality. At the same time military men who go in for sports only as a part of general battle training are characterized by physical and intellectual passivity; they get tired faster, try to avoid intensive physical and intellectual activity. Besides, they are characterized by greater impulsivity, spontaneity, rashness in decision making, impatience and sharpness. All these qualities have a negative impact on professional military activity.

To know and take into consideration peculiarities of military personnel temperament is necessary for organization of moral-psychological training for mission's execution as well as for grounded and reasonable managerial decision making.

Key words: military personnel, personality, temperament, activity, emotionality, regulation of mental activity, volitional self-regulation, to go in for sports.

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COMPARISON OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF DELIBERATE AND RECKLESS KILLERS

E. S. Steshich

Abstract. Psychological characteristics of intentional killers, according to the researchers, make it possible to allocate them in a special type of offenders that is different from the type of selfish and violent criminals, and all the more, careless

ones. The study of the average profile of convicted for death (deliberate and reckless) have shown significant similarity of psychological characteristics of killers not only with those who are guilty of intentional causing of grievous bodily harm that resulted in death (p. 4 art. 111 of the Criminal Code), but with groups of convicts for ordinary deeds («Causing death by negligence», art. 109 of the Criminal Code) or generally («Violation of traffic rules and operation of vehicles, committed by a person who is intoxicated, negligently caused the death of the victim» (two or more persons), p. 4,6 art. 264 Criminal Code) is not associated with the manifestation of aggression against the victim.

We believe that in majority of convicted according to p.4,6 art. 264 of the Criminal Code, as well as of perpetrators of crime under art. 109 of RF Criminal Code, personal predisposition (readiness) to break the law is formed, which is an important factor in crime. In contrast to intended murderers, these groups of convicts are much more educated, focused on common rules and standards of behavior, they are characterized by developed self-control that, as can be assumed, on the one hand, inhibits the development (strengthening) of negative personality traits and aggressive and violent motivation of a person, and on the other – blocks «open» criminal behavior.

Key words: identity of the perpetrator, the murder, intent, negligence, road traffic offense predisposition.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

OBSESSIVE PASSION FOR COMPUTER GAMES AS A FACTOR OF TEENAGERS' DEVIAN'T BEHAVIOR

L. N. Nikitina

Abstract. Variety of computer games, their accessibility, lack of control for genre preferences and amount of time spend by a teenager at the computer make nowadays the problem of computer dependence popular. At the

same time the problem of teenagers' deviant behavior conditioned by the given addiction are becoming topical. The author tries to identify possible forms of teenagers' deviant behavior arising from obsessive passion for computer games.

Content-analysis of scientific publications, official statistics, mass media reports about cases of computer game addiction of teenagers; questioning of internal affair agencies' staff (juvenile officers and district militia officers from different towns of Ukraine (survey was conducted in 2009–2011), juvenile officers and police officers of Crimea Republic (survey was conducted in 2016); testing of potential computer gamers (method for re-

vealing of inclination for deviant behavior by A. N. Orel; G. Yu. Eysenck's self-report «Aggression» scale) constitute the empirical basis of the research. Deviations in communication, aggressive behavior, auto aggression, leaving home, obsessive fear of pursuit, addictive behavior, delinquent behavior the author considers to be the main forms of deviant behavior of teenagers owing to obsessive passion for computer games. Description, scientific and empiric conformation of the above deviations are given in the article.

Key words: deviant behavior, psychological addiction, computer addiction, gaming, obsessive passion, teenager, delinquent behavior, internal affair agencies' staff.

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SOME SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF SUICIDE BEHAVIOR OF MINORS AT LARGE, IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE WAYS OF THEIR SOLUTION

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Abstract. Minors' suicide is one of the important problems of the society in the period of increasing role of computerization and unlimited access to Internet resources. These individuals with immature conscious position are subjects of manipulation from those with motivation of power over people, but who does not satisfy this kind of need in constructive way. This influence results in teenager's desire to escape from life by committing suicide when he/she meets with intrapersonal, family problems along with the school ones (usually caused by conflicts).

In cyberspace, information with obvious suicidal overtones becomes an impelling force for suicide. Difficulties in adults' following their child and even lack of parental control, refusal to participate in child's education and socialization are the main reasons for teenagers' suicide.

The problem of suicide is also topical for convicted minors who experience different states (fear, apathy, etc) in penal institutions with rigorous discipline and criminal subculture. Many of them are not able to withstand such pressure and find only one way out – that is to commit the act of auto aggression or suicide. The main causes and factors for suicide among minors are revealed in the article; socio-psychological peculiarities that determine adolescents' suicidal behavior are examined; technologies, ways of social work aimed at suicide prevention among convicted minors and rules of its application are presented.

Key words: suicide, virtual inducement to committing suicide, teenagers suicide, cyber-suicide, manipulative influence, juvenile offenders, suicide, juvenile correctional facility, prevention of suicidal behavior in juvenile offenders by social work.

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GENESIS OF PSYCHOGENIC LOSSES AS A CAUSE FOR SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES' OFFICERS AND THEIR CORRECTION AT EXTREME CONDITIONS OF LIFE ACTIVITY

V. I. Serov, E. V. Ovcharova

Abstract. Suicide of adolescents has increased recently for 60%. It can be revealed at university entrants, during university education and further service. Psychogenic, sociogenic and physiogenic losses under suicidal behavior have been revealed experimentally. Mechanism of psychogenic losses under psychogenia, sociogenic losses under sociogenia and their correction under suicidal behavior, physiogenic losses in functional systems and their correction by means of reflexotherapy under physiogenia in military personnel and penal system employees under extreme conditions of life activity is grounded. Decrease in neuropsychic instability by Short-term associative experiment and Meditative picture test, activating of functional system by reflexotherapy provided dynamic balance of all 12 functional systems and resonant brain structures, thus removing socio-psycho-physiological defense in military personnel and penal system employees with transition to standard range. The efficiency of psychogenic losses under psychogenia was 80%, sociogenic losses

under sociogenia – 50% and physiogenic losses under psychogenia – 90-95%.

Key words: psychogenia, psychogenic losses, sociogenia, sociogenic losses, psychogenia, physiogenic losses, physiological correction, functional systems, reflexotherapy, penal system employee, extreme conditions of life activity.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF PREVENTIVE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES' OFFICERS

A. S. Dushkin, E. G. Zueva

Abstract. The article deals with the organization of psychological support of preventive activity of law enforcement agencies' officers in foreign countries. It is stressed that existing in our country crime prevention system is far from due level and differs significantly from the system adopted in many foreign countries. World's experience of using research tools for assessment of illegal behavior

risks is described. The techniques and the scales that are used in modern practice for assessment of illegal behavior risks are given. System for illegal behavior assessment (Offender Assessment System) is used in the UK to distinguish criminals between risk groups.

Nowadays psychologists are impacting purposefully on behavioral patterns; their professional contribution to risk assessment and delinquent behavior control is significant. This influence is based on appropriate intervention. The competence of psychologists who are conducting system psychological work is determined by a range of psycho-correctional approaches to the work with different categories of citizens who have violated the law. The attention of researchers is focused on the problem of «what works». The emphasis is made on three key principles of practice: risk, needs and sensitivity

Key words: psycho technologies, psycho practice, psychological support, preventive activities, law enforcement agencies' officers, risk assessment, recidivism, illegal behavior, risk principles, requirements, sensitivity, methods of intervention, dynamic risk factors.

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PSYCHOMETRIC EXPERT: ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PROGRAM COMPLEX IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF PENAL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

D. Yu. Kryukova

Abstract. Program complex Psychometric Expert is described as a leading automated working place for penal psychologist that is used on penal institu-

tions of RF and in commercial structures. The objective of the work is to define the place of program complex in the structure of software of penal psychologist and its meaning as an independent tool of workflow and in the complex of interdepartmental program system of electronic workflow. Comparative, multisystem, diagnostic, problem methods are used in the article. Essence and structure of software are described; its comparison with analogs at the market of computer psycho diagnostic systems is presented. The scientific significance of the article is in practical user's analysis of popular in commercial and departmental environment software for psycho diagnostics.

Practical recommendations of software programmer A.A. Vasishhev that was published by Scientific-practical centre "Introspection" and inter-regional psychological laboratory of FSIN of Russia in Yaroslavl' district are used as methodological basis. The problems of realization of a certain program functions and problems of research operation, prospects for organization of interdepartmental workflow by means of Psychometric Expert are discussed. Pattern of interdepartmental workflow integration of Psychometric Expert psycho diagnostic system is given.

Emphasis on interdisciplinary character of organization of psycho diagnostics and its integration in electronic informational systems as well as practical orientation of the program at tasks of penal psychological services and realization of Conception of penal system development to 2020 is made. The conclusions in the form of productive wishes for modification of software and automated

work place of penal psychologist are presented; structure pattern that can be a basis for interdepartmental system of psycho diagnostics in future is presented. The spheres of results' application are practical civil and penal psychology, engineering-administrative activity for modification of psycho diagnostic systems and systems of electronic workflow.

Key words: penal psychology, automated work place of psychologist, computer psycho diagnostic programs, experts' systems, computerization, automation, systems of electronic workflow, user's profile, data base and knowledge base.

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ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

PROFESSIONALLY IMPORTANT QUALITIES OF PENAL OFFICERS

Yu. M. Reksha

Abstract. The objective of the study is to reveal the complex of professionally important qualities of penal officers. Summary review, experts' assessments, factor analysis were used in the research. Summary review of recent and formerly published scientific works on the problem of person's qualities that, in author's opinion, have an impact on successfulness of penal officers' professional activity is presented. These personal qualities have been classified into three groups: cognitive, emotional- volitional and communicative spheres. The list of professionally important qualities of penal officers was given to experts with the experience of practical activity in the sphere for assessment. Factor analysis was used for data analysis. Factors were named in accordance with index with maximal loading.

Five factors have been extracted after Varimax rotation: advanced imagination, flexible thinking, keenness of observation, breadth of thinking, capacious memory in person's cognitive sphere. Significant factors in communicative sphere are: proficiency in verbal and non-verbal communication, politeness, sense of humor. Three factors were extracted in emotional- volitional sphere: conscience, punctuality, self-control. In the result of factor analysis complex of significant for effective professional activity of penal officers personal qualities have been revealed. The results of the study will make

it possible to develop the complex of psychological and pedagogical measures for improvement of training process in program for «Organization of security in penal institutions» specialization.

Key words: professionally important qualities, factor, factor analysis, experts' assessments, security.

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ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

CONCEPTUALIZATION OF IDEAS ABOUT THE RESORT SUBJECTIVITY

M. I. Ilyushina, I. P. Krasnoshchenko

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of resources that is actively developed nowadays. Several psychological approaches to understanding of resources and their classifications are presented. The broad interpretation of resources as initially available, acquired and accumulated individual abilities, mental properties, spiritual and material resources, experience and values for qualitative and prosperous life and realization of life meaning that make it possible in case of necessity to overcome difficult life situations is adopted. Approaches to understanding of the resources have been summarized; the purpose of renewable, non-renewable and accumulated resources as for achieving activity goals is indicated; conditions for their use (necessity and/or existence of) are shown; internal and external components of the resources are described, with external one as an ability to use organism's and environmental resources.

Understanding of resources as a system with such components as resource basis, available resources, personal resources, resources' factors (subject-personal, organizational, social), personal potential, person's vital abilities, human resources is proposed. The concept of "resort subjectivity" as a system characteristic that manifests itself in person's ability to accumulate, be aware, use temporal and effective resources for problem

solving in the process of life activity, realization of life meaning, overcoming of difficult life situations, self-organization and self-realization has been introduced. System understanding of resort and resort subjectivity defines the scientific novelty of the article.

Key words: resources, person's resort, resort basis, resort subjectivity, identity, resource base, resource security, factors of resource (subject-personal, organizational, social), personal potential, person's vital capacity.

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SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF STUDENTS ABOUT CORRUPTION

V. S. Lukina, T. F. Larionova

Abstract. Social representations about corruption are the objective of the study. Theory of social representations by S. Moscovici as well as structural approach by Jean-Claude Abric and P. Vergé laid theoretical foundation for the present study. Two problems were set: to reveal and compare structure and content of social representations about corruption in students from different departments – law and psychology. It was hypothesized that central nuclear of social representations about corruption in law and psychology students include identical notions while the content of peripheral system is different.

Free associations method and questioning were used in the research. The questionnaire have been developed by the authors and includes 25 different typical for everyday life situations; respondents had to choose those that in their opinion are corruptional. Frequency and prototypical analyses were used for data processing. The results have shown that the nuclear of social representations in students of different professions is uniform

and includes such notions as «bribe» and «money». Peripheral system per contra includes such notions that reflect peculiarities of future professional activity. Periphery of social representations of law department students constitutes such notions as «state», «vendibility», «police», «lawlessness», «string-pulling» and «government». Peripheral system of psychology students consists of such notions as «crime», «profit», «dishonesty», «injustice», «vendibility», «lie». Upon the whole, narrow understanding of corruption phenomenon is typical for students. «Bribe» is the most recognizable factor.

The study has shown that element «connections» is not considered by the most of the students as a part of corruptional chain. The study makes it possible to understand the structure and content of students' social representations about corruption. The results of the study put the question whether the revealed representations are emancipated that is peculiar only to students or they are guiding representations that are shared by every member of the society. Based on revealed structure of social representations about corruption diagnostic techniques will be developed.

Key words: bribe, clannishness, corruption, free associations method, social representations, students, structure of social representations, prototypical analysis, frequency analysis.

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DURA LEX SED LEX

COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONS OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT AND EARLY RELEASE ACCORDING TO CRIMINAL CODE OF RUSSIA AND SEVERAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES

D. V. Gorbach, N. N. Kutakov

Abstract. Based on generalized empirical material scientific study of criminal and legal characteristics of life imprisonment and early release in different countries has been conducted. Comparative analysis of foreign countries' legislations in the sphere has been done. The analysis will make it possible to change Russian legislation that will return to society «healthy» citizens. It is marked in the article that in different states legislatures consider different length that is required for serving sentence in the form lifelong imprisonment.

In some countries, inmates serving life sentences are assigned a minimum amount of time that they must serve in prison as punishment. This minimum is often called the rate.

The question when early release of special category of sentenced for life imprisonment is prohibited is of interest. Nowadays a great number of legal rules that assist in correction and returning of life imprisonments into a «healthy» society and give hope for parole exist in criminal codes of foreign countries. The necessity to analyze the foreign experience of imposing penalties and parole and change RF penal code for those who serve this kind of punishment becomes topical issue of to-day.

Key words: life imprisonment, positive behavior, problems and suggestions, aggravating circumstances, foreign countries.

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