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METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

MODERN VERSIONS OF RUSSIAN NATIONAL IDEA

A.V. Yurevich

Abstract. It is shown that one of the main characteristics of the modern variants of Russian idea is their pronounced negative character – giving not less attention to what we should not be in comparison to what we must become. At the same time, obviously dominating negative reference point, a kind of «image of the modern devil» is negative representation of the West, primarily about Anglo-Saxon culture and its leaders – the United States and England. According to some authors, one of the main socio-psychological prerequisites for the formation of specific Russian ideas at the contemporary stage, as indeed in our history, is our inability to live according to Western models and outsourcing of responsibility for this failure to the West, that results in rejection of all things Western according to the «law of the pendulum» alternating with its regular and uncritical (as in the 1990-s) adoption. The data of sociological studies show that in recent years a significant part of the Russians, along with their deteriorating attitude towards Western countries, especially the United States, demonstrate a strong doubt in the fact of civilizational identity of Russia to Europe. The surveys also indicate the emergence of uncertainty about the

trends and prospects of country's development in our mass consciousness. At the same time a number of convinced that Russian civilization is a special one, a number of supporters of Russia «special path» has increased significantly. It is shown that modern projects of Russia development and, respectively, the current versions of our national idea can be divided into two groups. One type of projects is based on rather tough and aggressive opposition of Russia to the West, the other one – on adoption of the best and supplementation it with own, for example, the combination of democracy and market economy with justice, spirituality, lack of priority of the material over the spiritual, etc. In this case, antagonistic to the West projects still involve some borrowings, for example, the development of «correct», just market in contrast to «incorrect» and unfair economy. Non-antagonistic projects that are not based on tough alterations seem to the author more adequate. For example, it can be combination of spirituality and material well-being, harmony, cultural synthesis, the cultivation of our vast territories, the improvement of society and individuals, conjunctiveness (that is very typical for the Chinese culture) and not disjunction (simultaneous spiritual and material well-being, overcoming of our national tradition to go from one extreme to another regularly). This involves borrowing of the best from previous versions of Russia's national idea, the lack of revolutionary implacable attitude to them. But at the same time uncritical borrowing from other cul-

tures, transfer of those forms of social organization that flagrantly contradict the basic features of Russian mentality is unacceptable for us.

Key words: Russian national idea, modern variants, antagonistic and non-antagonistic projects, Russian mentality.

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SOCIAL DEPRIVATION AND SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR OF YOUTH IN PRESENT-DAY RUSSIA

A. V. Pishhelko

Abstract. Motives of youths' suicidal behavior under the conditions of informational society are analyzed; peculiarities of socialization of children and young people in virtual space have been revealed. Main risks and threats of information sphere for man are displayed; threats originate not only from radical groups the content of which render negative impact on a man but depend on man's own activity in social nets. Special attention is paid to phenomenon of person's social deprivation and adoption of quasi-reality of being.

Key words: suicidal behavior, quasi-reality, socialization in virtual space, social deprivation.

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AGGRESSIVENESS AND IMPLICIT THEORY OF VIOLENCE

S. N. Enikolopov, N. V. Chudova

Abstract. Mechanisms of legitimization of own aggressiveness have been studied. Notions that make it possible for law-abiding and socially adapted person to acknowledge own inclination to physical aggression, anger and hostility have been studied. Three methods for aggressiveness diagnostics were used – The Rosenzweig Picture Frustration test, The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire, Aggression Legitimization Questionnaire by S.N. Enikolopov and N.P. Tsibul'skij.

R. Janoff-Bulman's World Assumptions Scale, S. Epstein's Constructive Thinking Inventory, Russian version of Anomia Scale adapted by Yu.M. Kuznetsova were used for revealing of views which exist in modern culture and particular person shares. To study psychological well-being and detection of inner conditions that contribute to legitimization of aggressiveness the following methods were used: Narcissistic Traits Inventory by O.A. Shamshikova and N.M. Klepikova, S. Maddi's Hardiness Scale, Biographic Questionnaire for diagnostics of behavior violations, Styles of Successes and Failures Attribution Questionnaire by T.O. Gordeeva with co-authors, Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory. 170 persons aged 17-50 participated in the research.

It has been revealed that aggressiveness, categoricity, narcissism and distrust of state constitute the integral complex of aggressiveness with positive feedback: intensification of any of these four qualities results in intensification of others. We can speak about the exist-

ence of two mechanisms of own aggressiveness legitimization: the one that can be named as implicit theory of «beneficial physical violation» serves such form of aggressiveness as inclination to physical aggression, the other one – typical for aggressiveness in the form of hostility corresponds to «transformation of apprehensions to reality» mechanism.

Key words: aggressiveness, legitimization of aggression, implicit theory of violence, narcissism, categoricity, anomia, values.

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ABOUT METHODOLOGY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PREVENTION OF PERSON'S DRUG ADDICTION

I. S. Ganishina

Abstract. Increase in a number of drug addicts in Russia and in institutions of confinement as well condition the necessity to elaborate methodology of psychological prevention of person's drug addiction. The author's approach to methodology of psychological prevention of person's drug addiction is presented. Methodology is considered as a «study about method» as a special field of knowledge studying methods and giving them philosophical grounds. Principles of psychological prevention of person's drug addiction that should be realized at prior to criminal and post criminal levels have been defined in the context of Conception of psychological prevention of person's drug addiction. Such principles as:

system; unity of scientific, methodological and organizational approaches; determinism; activity; integration; axiology; continuity; early prevention; legitimacy; humanism; individualization; differentiation; practical orientation of measures; innovation; professionalism of personnel; constant monitoring of psychological prevention process are among them.

We consider system approach to be the basis for methodology of psychological prevention of person's drug addiction and adhere to P.K. Anokhin's and L.P. Matveev's views that to reveal the variety of connections, understand the place of system's elements and structures it is important to define system-formative factor. Person's mental health is the factor in the Conception of psychological prevention of person's drug addiction. Family well-being is necessary and sufficient condition for person's mental health formation. The support of family well-being will make it possible to keep person's mental health that in turn make a basis for realization of system of psychological prevention of person's drug addiction.

Main methods for psychological prevention are psycho-educational, psycho-diagnostics, psycho-correctional. Lectures, talks about the harm of drugs and psychotropic substances, problem discussions, round-tables on problems of addiction, meetings with interesting persons, training programs constitute the group of psycho-educational methods. Projective methods and techniques, observation, inquiry, experts' inquiry, biographic method, testing are among psycho-diagnostic methods. Psycho-correctional methods include family consulting, behavioral training, musical therapy, bibliotherapy, art-therapy, socio-psychological training, behavioral psychotherapy, orthodox therapy, logotherapy, psycho-

drama, positive psychotherapy, cognitive therapy, supporting therapy etc.

Key words: methodology, psychological prevention, person's drug addiction, prior to criminal level, post criminal level, principles of prevention, system principle, systemformative factor, person's mental health, methods of psychological prevention.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

PSYCHODYNAMICS OF GENDER SELF-IDENTITY IN CONVICTED MEN AND WOMEN

D. V. Sochivko, E. A. Shhelkushkina

Abstract. Questions of gender self-identification in convicted for serious crimes men and women are considered in the article. Practically all ancient philosophical systems and world's religions indicate at male and female as abstract principles. Cultural archetype of masculinity – femininity has two essential sides of dialectic contradictions. On the one hand, feminine is understood as derivative, secondary (from man's rib) and subordinate but for some reason dark, sinful, wicked. On the other hand, human's

being is impossible without some kind of principles, that is social and individual (spiritual and material) are based on balance of Yin and Yang, masculine and feminine while imbalance has destructive consequences for history. As a matter of fact, from this point of view there is no place for crime except of lasciviousness in gender conception. The norm for feminine gender is reproduction and keeping home; the norm for masculine gender is constructive labor for the benefit of family and whole society. Crime inherently is directed against the one and the other.

The article is devoted to contradictions' settlement, empiric search for irreversible gender changes in self-identification of criminals. From theoretic point of view it means that changes that person undergoes at preparation period (unconscious sometimes) and crime commitment in the process of adaptation to his new criminal social status and life condi-

tions in institutions of confinement, affect the most underlying archetypical layers of intrapsychic psychodynamics and, at the first place – masculinity – femininity one.

Key words: psychodynamics, gender, gender self-identification, self-attitude, factor structure of a person.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEGAL AWARENESS AND PERSONAL IDENTITY AS AN INDICATOR OF WRONGFUL BEHAVIOR: THE EXPERIENCE OF EMPIRIC STUDY

K. V. Zlokazov, E. V. Raspopin, R. R. Muslumov

Abstract. The problem of relationship between legal awareness and person's

identity is considered in the article. Modern understandings of the place and role of justice for psychological science and practice of preventive work in diagnostics and support of penal system employees' criminalization and convicts' re-socialization of different ages are presented. It is noted that the use of «personal identity» construct has a positive effect for study and influence on the personality of the convict. Thus, understanding of own identity increases the level of pro-social behavior motivation in young people. However, the nature of relationship between identity and legal awareness is not clear. In this regard, the article presents the results of study of justice characteristics and personal identity: legal nihilism, justifying of illegal behavior and the processes of social and self identification. The hypothesis of the study is that social identification enhances legal awareness, while self-identification – reduces. The sample includes 539 people; the study design is correlation and comparative. The comparison of correlations between variables in convicts (237 people) and Federal Penitentiary Service employees (312 people) has been used. Gender and age differences were found to be insignificant and were not analyzed. Empirical data have been processed by Pearson's correlation analysis and structural linear equations method. The research hypothesis has been partially confirmed by the fact that self-identity reduces the level of legal awareness in convicts and employees as well. It has been revealed that correlations between identity and legal awareness are more stable and wider in penal system employees than in convicts. Characteristics of identification under study correlate with the ones of legal awareness in employees; no significant correlations have been revealed in convicts. Difference between staff and prisoners is that, identification

with the nearest social environment reinforces the legal nihilism and criminalization of employees. Social identification does not have statistically significant effect on convicts' self-identification.

Key words: legal awareness, social identification, self-identification, criminalization of law enforcement officers, re-socialization of convicts.

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METHODOLOGICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL MODEL OF INVOLVEMENT OF CONVICTS IN CORRECTIONAL TRAINING

A. N. Pastushenya

Abstract. Necessity of development of convicts' own activity in correctional

process as the most significant factor of its effectiveness and potential for organizational improvement is discussed in the article. Psychological and pedagogical meaning of this activity in person's positive transformation when convicted person plays a role of subject of correction in contrast to passive object of external influence without interest in their learning is stressed. It is grounded that this activity is reasonable when convicts are involved in correctional programs and courses of social education for preparation for low obedient way of life. The main load during these correctional programs and training courses shifts to convicts themselves and this manifests itself in unassisted study of corresponding materials and fulfillment of task with following taking tests. This process is correctional self-education of convicts. Officers-educators and psychologists should realize its methodological-organizational and consulting support. It is reasonable to organize this activity on the basis of positive stimulation in the form of progressive system of serving sentence subject to effectiveness of programs and courses. The necessity of passing these correctional programs and training courses for convict person should be determined by prison's competent commission based on person's criminogenic defects and adaptive deficiency. Assessment of programs and courses effectiveness should be done as well. The content of correctional programs and training courses, its organization, necessary methodological base, procedure of assessment of effectiveness and legal foundations for replacement of punishment by more mild or parole are described in the article. Different forms of intellectual-creative, correctional, cultural and sport activities that require convict's personal activity (in contrast to passive presence)

are considered as a direction of development of convicts' useful activity in correctional process. The other direction of useful convicts' activity is associated with their participation in organizational work which contributes to self-education and cultural self-development of the latter. Concrete proposals and recommendations that has been developed on the basis of organizational and psychological and pedagogical measures of optimization are presented in the article.

Key words: correction of convicts, self-education and self-correction of convicts, correctional programs, courses for convicts' social education, educational activities, stimulation of convicts' useful activity.

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TO THE PROBLEM OF PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF INCLINED TO EXTREMIST CRIME CONVICTS (SUBJECT TO VIDEO RECORDING OF OPERATION MATERIALS)

**V. F. Engalychev, M. A. Kaluzhina,
O. A. Mayorov**

Abstract. Consequences of extremist activity are an extremely dangerous social phenomenon because it disorganizes state's and society's activity. Extremist activity is activity of radical subjects on planning, organization, preparation and execution of illegal deeds that are committed for political, nationalistic purposes because of racial, religious hostility, hatred or by its motives. Penal environment with peculiarities of its value-meaning views is a breeding ground for dissemination of radical Islamic ideology and gives broad opportunities for recruiting of new followers among convicts. Peculiarities of psychophysiological study of extremist crimes convicts are defined in the article. Today a considerable experience in application of polygraph for investigation and search activity indicative of not only substantial empiric material but

about the efficiency of its application is accumulated in Russia and abroad Based on comparative legal analysis tendencies in polygraph application for counteractions to penal criminality abroad and possibilities of its application in Russia are defined. Psychophysiological study with the use of polygraph in prisons is rather complicated social activity including activity of operating officers and polygraphologists, the use of special knowledge in the process of obtaining of orienting information in operative-preventive measures aimed at prevention of convicts' extremist manifestations because of national and religious hatred. Possible ways of identification and elimination of causes and conditions, prevention of such manifestations are proposed in the article.

Key words: psychophysiological study, polygraph, investigation and search activity, convicts, penal criminality, extremist activity.

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PECULIARITIES OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR NATURE IN STUDENT'S YOUTH

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Abstract. Origination, formation and development of deviant behavior is one of the most significant element in theory of social devotions. Nature, causes, conditions and factors that promote existence and manifestation of deviant behavior in modern conditions; psychological and social mechanisms of its formation; regularities and laws of changes of deviant behavior because of objective and subjective reasons are examined. The nature of deviant behavior in students' youth is revealed in the article. Aetiology, genealogy as well as the ways of the phenomenon prevention are analyzed.

Key words: deviant, deviant behavior, moral norms, socialization, social help, social control.

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PECULIARITIES OF PERCEPTION OF SIGNIFICANT LIFE SITUATIONS BY INCURABLE MEN CONVICTS (BY THE EXAMPLE OF HIV-INFECTED CONVICTS)

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Abstract. Psychological characteristic of HIV- infected convicts serving their sentences in imprisonment are given in the article. Peculiarities of HIV-infected convicts' life study in penal prac-

tice are examined. Special program for peculiarities of perception of significant life situations by of HIV- infected convicts study has been developed and realized. The results of comparative analysis of life course of HIV- infected convicts and the ones with open form of tuberculosis in penal system hospitals are presented. The results of study and peculiarities of psychological support of the given category of convicts subject to perception of life course are described.

Key words: penal system, HIV- infected convicts, person's life course.

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INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS OF STUDENTS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE ACADEMY OF LAW MANAGEMENT OF THE FEDERAL PENAL SERVICE OF RUSSIA IN PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

L. V. Shatokhina, M. M. Kalashnikova

Abstract. This article deals with the problem of diagnostics of interpersonal relations of students in t psychological dimension. The necessity of using integrated methods for study of relationships in order to obtain objective indicators is substantiated. The analysis of scientific contribution of domestic and foreign scientists in studying of questions of diagnostics of interpersonal relations in the collective has been done. The structure of interpersonal relations in group (posi-

tion, status, internal setup and role) is presented. Perspective research areas of students' interpersonal relations are given.

Key words: students, interpersonal relations, integrated diagnostics, small group, status, projection, internal installation.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

KNOWLEDGE OF STUDENTS' YOUTH ABOUT EXTREMISM ANT ATTITUDE TO ITS MANIFESTATIONS

E. N. Bogdanov, I. P. Krasnoshhechenko, A. S. Kuznetsova, A. V. Tsaplina

Abstract. Topicality of students' youth knowledge about extremism ant attitude to its manifestations study is conditioned by serious risks of activation of extremist organizations in the world, threat of fomentation of hatred, aggression in society and facts of youths' recruiting into forbidden in Russia organizations. The objective of the research was to study Kaluga State

University named after K.Eh. Tsiolkovskij students' knowledge of extremism and reveal their attitude to its manifestations. Students of all University courses participated in the research (848 students). Authors' inquiry in Google-form has been developed for empiric research. References to access database were presented in students' groups in social nets of Institute of Psychology of the University. It has been shown that University students are aware of main extremism manifestations. Hostage-taking in order to achieve political goals (16%), actions of protest with application of force (14%), propaganda of fascism (13%), political killings and violence (12%), profanation, destruction of memorials, temples, graves (11%) etc. have been attributed as the most dangerous ones. The influence of existing in Russian

society ethnic stereotypes on students' youth mind has been confirmed: about two thirds of participants marked that inrush of emigrants adversely affected political, cultural and national values of Russia. At the same time, the majority of participants have never encountered religious, national and cultural conflicts in their groups. Students' youth doesn't know much about how to behave in extremist situations as to themselves and family as well.

Attention should be paid to the fact that risk-group, though few, has been revealed during on-line survey. About 6, 4% of questioned students declared their readiness to participate in extremist activity ("to disseminate information that can harm the State in case of material stimulation). The results set foundations for organization of system work among University students' for prevention of extremism and massed influence of spreading extremist ideology and recruiting youth in their members organizations.

Key words: students' youth, extremism, knowledge of extremism, attitude to extremist manifestations, Internet- survey, prevention of extremist manifestations.

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INFLUENCE OF MICRO-STRATUM ON FORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT PERSONALITY

O. L. Degtyareva

Abstract. Conceptions of juvenile delinquents' personality that has been proposed by the leading Russian scientists in the sphere of legal psychology are presented in the article. The results of empiric research of minor law-breakers psychological peculiarities are presented. The influence of family situation and criminal social surroundings on illegal behavior has been studied. The following conclusions have been presented: according to delinquents' assessments

in their group fathers' directive nurture in more expressed in comparison with the control one; their own non-conformity juvenile delinquents apt to explain by parents' educational inconsistency. The second order conclusion follows: such mechanisms of psychological defenses as projection (unconscious transfer of own qualities, feelings, wishes and desires in which a person does not want to confess because of their social unacceptability onto another person) and rationalization (deceptive explanation of own desires and behaviors acknowledgement of which can result in loss of self-respect) are typical for the test subjects. Besides, correlation between the number of convictions and emotional instability has been revealed. Psychological diagnostics reveals several character peculiarities of committed theft delinquents: high level of situational and personal anxiety, increased level of rigidity and frustration are among them.

Key words: criminal subculture, personality, anxiety, law-breaker, delinquent behavior, frustration, rigidity.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF SPORT ACTIVITY OF STUDENTS- MEMBERS OF SPORT TEAMS IN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF MIA OF RUSSIA

O. A. Ul'yanina

Abstract. The necessity for psychological support of sportsmen – members of sport teams in educational organizations of MIA of Russia is conditioned on the one hand, by the task to achieve real results in emulative activity and on the other – by specific peculiarities of official organizations in which eventful day order educational, official students' activity are presupposed. The program of psychological support of sport activity for students of educational organizations of MIA of Russia is presented as a complex of measures aimed at development, perfection, optimization of systems of sportsman's psychic regulation of organism's functions and behavior subject to demands of training and emulative processes. Psychological training of sportsmen, study and formation of necessary personal qualities is realized by psychologists in successive steps: the first step is selection of candidates into combined teams; the second one is psychological preparation; the third – psychological diagnostics; the fourth – psychological consulting and correction; the fifth – teaching to complex measures of self-regulation, relaxation and mobilization; the sixth one is socio-psychological training; the seventh – the analysis of work activity of sportsman, trainer and

psychologist. Psychological support as a process is aimed at task-oriented result in which criterion-evaluating component is reflected. It includes such indices as emotional feeling, the level of intra-personal potential realization and the level of person's integration with micro- and macro-environment, resultant parameters of sportsman's activity.

The presented program of psychological support has been realized by psychologists of Volgograd Academy of MFA of Russia since 2013. Positive dynamics in qualitative (sportsmen's psychological and emotional states, personal characteristics) and quantitative (teams' rating according to places in competitions) indices of emulative activity of Academy students' is being observed during four years of training sportsmen according to the program.

Key words: sport activity, psychological training, diagnostics, consulting, correction, training.

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ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

TO THE PROBLEM OF ORIGINS AND NATURE OF UNDERSTANDING OF CORRUPTION IN THE SYSTEM OF STATE SERVICE

D. A. Panarin, A. V. Parshkov

Abstract. Nowadays modern domestic anti-corruption legislation is aimed at construction of effective system

of counteraction to corruption. Thereto a considerable number of federal laws and subordinate acts regulating this sphere of public relations have been adopted for the recent years. Departmental normative base of state and municipal bodies have been improved significantly as well. There is no single definition for corruption in world's practice. A great number of definitions have been proposed by the Russian science. Nevertheless a number of general features can be marked: it is always the use of authority in spite of or to the detriment of public service interests.

Corruption always renders destructive influence on all legal institutions and as the result the established norms of law are replaced by the rules of those who are able to influence on representatives of state authorities and local governments and ready to pay for this (huge money sometimes). Serious threat is that in intrusion of corruption in the system of law in whole and poisoning of justice because it inevitability will result in distortion of general practice of law enforcement and make it less civilized and effective. In the given context the authors' examination of origins and natures of such dangerous social phenomenon as corruption is appropriate and timely. Based on detailed scientific analysis the authors examine the notion of "corruption". Different approaches to understanding of the essence and nature of corruption is presented in the article.

Key words: corruption, counteractions to corruption, anti-corruption legislation, corruption-dangerous influence, state employee, law enforcement system.

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ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF STATISTICAL PROCESSING IN THE STUDY OF EFFICIENCY OF PSYCHO- CORRECTIONAL WORK WITH CONVICTS

**A. V. Sukharev, A. P. Sukhareva,
V. V. Timokhin**

Abstract. The article is devoted to the problem of effectiveness of psycho-correction of personal peculiarities of convicted for violent crimes. The significant aspect of the problem is the study of different methods of mathematical processing in experimental research of one or another method of psycho-correction. The objective of the research is to reveal by the example of dynamics in convicts' personal characteristics experiment study the relevance of results that have been obtained by different methods of data statistic processing. To reveal effectiveness of ethno-functional psycho-correction method was the goal of the experiment. Comparison of personal peculiarities in groups of convicts and law-abiding respondent was done. It has been established that application of different statistical tests that are considered to be adequate to the tasks of empiric or experimental psychological research can result in certain results' differences, thought the results do not contradict each other. Nomothetic researches

of dynamics of personal characteristics of convicts during psycho-correction in different groups with ethno-integrating, ethno-differentiating material and in control group indicate that multipurpose

Pearson's chi-squared test is significantly more sensible to personal characteristics' changes than the Wilcoxon T test. Combination of ideographic and nomothetic approaches makes it possible to discriminate between psychological meanings of different results obtained by different statistical tests. The results obtained by means of Pearson's chi-squared test give more differentiated picture of personal characteristics' dynamics that can be used as additional indices in assessment of effectiveness of psycho-correction in individual work with convicts. Ideographic study of participants of psycho-correction group with ethno-integrating nature images' materials confirms the advantages of application of Pearson's chi-squared test over Wilcoxon T test in every concrete case. The analysis of statistical tests' applications confirms that differences revealed by means of Pearson's chi-squared test can differ from the ones revealed by Wilcoxon T test.

Key words: effectiveness, psycho-correction, statistical tests, convicts, violent crimes, personal peculiarities.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PEDAGOGICAL PREVENTION OF ASOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN STUDENTS OF GENERAL EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS: THEORY AND PRACTICE

I. S. Sokolov

Abstract. The research of scientific aspects of psychological and pedagogical prevention is significant not only for practice but for further development of theoretical grounds as well. Important task faced and is facing Russian and foreign scientist that is to determine what are preventive science and practice short of to be able to face negative challenges of social and educational environment, ground innovative and humanistic approaches to prevention of personal and family tragedies and catastrophes. Modern approaches and tendencies in domestic database have been revealed and analyzed. Necessity to modernize organization, content and methods of professional training of administrators and pedagogic workers of general education organizations in question of students' asocial behavior prevention; continuing discussion on specification of asocial behavior essence; constant research activity on revelation, explanation and systematization of theory and practice of psychological and pedagogical prevention are among them. The analysis of special scientific works makes it possible to study essence and content of psychological and pedagogical prevention of asocial behavior in students of general education organizations at the levels of state (governmental) documents, Russian and foreign publication as well.

Key words: asocial behavior, student, general education organization, psychological and pedagogical prevention, preventive activity.

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DURA LEX SED LEX

RISKS OF STAFF IN THE SYSTEM OF PERSONNEL RISKS IN PENAL SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES

A. Yu. Dolinin

Abstract. Problems of classification, assessment and minimization of risks of penal system institutions and agencies staff are considered in the article. Assumed that internal personnel risks are the most significant for penal system, the author distinguish in their structure risks of staff and risks of system of personnel management. Risks of staff are connected with professional, business and personal qualities of employees. As far as three components of official activity that determine the quality of official functions' fulfillment (professional competence, motivation, adequate behavior) are specified in penal system, the author proposed to divide staff's risks into three groups: 1) risks of employee's professional incompetence; 2) risks of employee's motivation; 3) risks of unconstructive or illegal behavior. According to proposed

classification the author describes typical forms of staff risks' manifestations and main factors of their origin. The attention is emphasized on the fact that the same factors determine different types of risks and the forms of manifestation of different forms of risks are the same. Physiological and psychological peculiarities of a person constitute complex risks factors. Effective staff risks' management includes their adequate assessment, elaboration and realization of program for risks' minimization. Staff risks' assessment should indicate at problem aspects in personnel sphere and make it possible to assess potential threat for penal staff risks. Assessment can be done during staff's audit by means of analytical methods with calculating of selected indices and by means of sociological and psychological researches as well. Detailed qualitative description that can be used for elaboration of programs for their minimization will be obtained as the result. Methods of staff risks' minimization include: 1) methods of employees' competence increasing; 2) methods for employees' motivation increasing; 3) methods of employees' behavior regulation. Complex use of these methods promotes effective decrease in negative influence of staff risks' on penal system activity.

Key words: penal system, work with staff, penal system staff, personnel potential, staff risks.

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