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METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

EXPERT'S PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSTICS OF SELF-REGULATION ABILITY OF THE ACCUSED AND VICTIMS OF MENTAL INFLUENCE CASES

F. S. Safuanov, E. V. Makushkin

Abstract. Experts' analysis indicates the legality of forensic psychological-psychiatric assessment of mental state in victim of mental harassment and his ability for conscious regulation of own activity. Forensic-expert methodology based on socio-psychological modeling of interaction between persons with one of them exerting mental influence on the other one is proposed. Psychopathological and psychological levels of abnormalities in self-regulation due to mental influence in the accused and victims have been analyzed.

It has been revealed that in the accused the process of total identification with the inductor underlies psychopathological level of abnormality in ability for conscious regulation of criminal acts while partial identification with subjective significant authority underlies psychological one. Abnormality in ability for effective defense against swindlers' offense by purposeful conscious and volitional behavior in victims is determined by partial identification with the members

of criminal group together with emotional tension that arise in the course of communication with them.

Legal consequences of conclusions of complex forensic psychological and psychiatric expertise are discussed. The accused abnormality in ability to realize real nature and public danger of own deeds and control them as the result of mental influence conditions their insanity while restriction of ability to realize and control criminal deeds – limited responsibility (in case of accused mental disease) or significant influence of psychological peculiarities on criminal behavior (in mentally sane). In victims, abnormality in ability to understand the meaning of committed acts or to resist leads to qualification of helplessness and disability condition thus aggravating the accused punishment. In the accused, who committed crime under the influence of mental influence, combination of partial infantilism and affective rigidity has been revealed. In victims heightened readiness to perceive mystical information has been revealed along with the stated personal peculiarities

Keywords: complex forensic psychological and psychiatric expertise, forensic psychological expertise, mental influence, psychological influence, identification, socio-psychological interaction, ability for self-regulation, induced psychosis, condition of helplessness, pralogical thinking.

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VIOLATIONS OF SOCIAL IDENTITY AS THE CAUSE OF SPREADING OF EXTREMIST IDEOLOGY IN YOUTH

K. V. Zlokazov, S. N. Chudakova

Abstract. The article discusses process of involvement of young people into extremist ideology. Forms and types of extremism are characterized; statistical information on committed extremist crimes is presented. Modern ideas about the causes of extremism are indicated. The authors noted that violations of social integration of young people in various concepts are indicated as reason for involvement in extremist organizations. It is noted that the use of concept of identity makes it possible to evaluate results of social integration. Theoretical approaches to social identity are described, two parameters of identity - certainty and productivity are defined.

The mechanism of involving youth in extremist groups is presented and relationship between the notion of social presence and susceptibility to manipulative impact of extremist propaganda is made. The necessity of empirical verification of the role of social identity in dissemination of extremist ideas is substantiated.

The aim, hypothesis, methods and results of study of notions of certainty and productivity of social identity in their connection with fanatical, nationalistic, xenophobic and authoritarian attitudes are described. Main hypothesis of research in which the certainty and productivity of social identity helps to reduce the degree of acceptance of extremist attitudes is stated. The survey tools are: the ques-

tionnaire evaluating nationalistic, xenophobic, fanatical and authoritarian attitudes, standardized self-report measuring social identity.

The sample of the study covers 320 participants; the design of the study is correlative. Based on the indicators of identity, respondents are differentiated according to levels of manifestation of certainty and productivity. Individuals with the highest and the lowest indices of identity values are subjected to statistical analysis. Gender and age of samples are not analyzed in the work. The obtained data are processed by Pearson correlation analysis method. As a result, empirical hypothesis has received partial confirmation that the certainty and productivity of identity reduces the level of acceptance of nationalistic and xenophobic attitudes. This is due to social competence of young people, recognizing the manipulative nature of propaganda of these attitudes. The second result is that uncertainty and unproductiveness contributes to adoption of fanatical attitudes. It agrees with the studies of radicalization of youth, but extends them in consequences of violation of social integration: contradictory self-determination, dissatisfaction with self-incarnation, peer rejection, rejection of behavioral patterns prescribed by social groups.

Keywords: extremism, youth, social identity, fanaticism, propaganda of extremism, nationalism, prevention.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF DECISION MAKING IN EMPLOYEES OF DEFENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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Abstract. The results of study of psychological peculiarities of decision mak-

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ing in officers and specialists of criminal judicial procedure (investigators, judges) are presented. 72 persons have been examined. The main group consists of 51 officers while 21 specialists of criminal judicial procedure constitute the comparative one. The following methods and procedures were used: Self-control questionnaire (G. Grasmik, 1993, adaptation by V. G. Bulygina, A. M. Abdrazyakova, 2008), Melbourne questionnaire of decision making (adaptation by T. V. Kornilova, 2013), R. Janoff-Bulman's "Scale of basic assumptions" (adaptation by M. A. Padun, A. V. Kotelnikova, 2008), questionnaire "Emotional burnout" by V. V. Boyko (1996), technique "Scale of professional stress" by T. D. Azarnykh, I. Tyrtysnikova (2010), technique "Purpose – means – result" by A. A. Karmanova, 2005), new questionnaire tolerance-intolerance to uncertainty (adaptation by T. V. Kornilova, 2009), inventory aimed at ascertainment of types of professional decisions.

It has been revealed that the group of officers is characterized by the ability to set up real goals and achieve them systematically, while making a decision they are directed by own feelings and impressions. At the same time, in situation of uncertainty due to information deficit the given specialists keep their ability to act flexible and in an original way, giving up traditional methods of problem solving. They are characterized by emotional insensibility and distancing themselves from participants of their activity, at the same time they are characterized by the predominance of positive emotions and sufficient level of empathy upon the whole.

The group of lowers is characterized by higher indices of professional stress. Its intensity is accompanied by decrease in self- value and positive image of own Self. The ability to set up goals is lower;

motives of their activity are less oriented at achievement of real results. Age - and experience - related peculiarities have been revealed: motives of activity become more systematize and ranked; their ability to set up goals logically and reasonably increases.

Keywords: professional decision making, basic assumptions, officers, specialists of legal- procedural system.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

EMPIRICAL STRUCTURE OF INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATION OF LOYALTY

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Abstract. Loyalty is considered as psycho-behavioral person's integration into group. The result of empirical verification and optimization of theoretically substantiated structure of loyalty in terms of loyalty representation in individual mind are presented. No separate corresponding representation of theoretically substantiated construct "loyal behavior" in the mind of group loyal member has been revealed, thus making it necessary to study psychology of loyal behavior not only within the scope of loyalty problem. The result is indicative of appropriateness of activity approach application to loyalty study. According to this approach psycho-behavioral person's unity is postulated.

Theoretical constructs representing integration of group motivational substructure in individual mind do not create separate cluster thus supporting hypothesis that internalization is not a structural component of loyalty but its generalized mechanism. Theoretical

constructs representing identification with group, group value and grounds for it consolidation group in one cluster. At the same time, constructs attached to identification with group divided into two: 1) cognitive component connected with consciousness or adoption of membership on the basis of obvious criterion; 2) cognitive-affective perception of psychological similarity with other group members on the basis of similarity of group members' personality orientation. Group image as a source of satisfaction (perception of group as a source of satisfaction) can be considered as new, compared to theoretical structure, element of loyalty.

Thus the following elements: conscious adoption of membership in group (assigned group identity); perception of psychological similarity based on similarity of person's orientation (assigned group orientation); recognition of inclusion into group processes (assigned group norms of behavior) perception of group as a source of satisfaction (assigned group satisfaction constitute empirical structure of mental representation of loyalty.

Keywords: loyalty, structure of loyalty, group integration, self-identification, self-categorization, intragroup similarity, satisfaction, participation in group, group norms, group values.

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A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF RESILIENCE WITH THE LEVEL OF SUICIDAL RISK AMONG REMAND PRISONERS HELD IN CUSTODY

A. M. Mamchenko, N. A. Tsvetkova

Abstract. The article presents the results of empirical research conducted in 2017 in detention centers of Moscow among the suspects and accused persons under detention, the purpose of which was to identify relationships between the indicators of resilience level of the defendants and indicators of their suicide risk. The sample consisted of 247 men aged 19 to 53 years; in detention from 1 month to 2 years; 120 people (48,6%) of them were in this situation for the first time; 64 people (25,9%) for the second time; and 63 people (25.5%) repeatedly. The following methods of empirical data collection were used: 1) test of resilience by S. Muddy adaptation by D. A. Leontiev (contains 3 scales – involvement, control, risk taking); 2) test the risk of suicide by Tn. Razuvaeva (includes scales: demonstrative, affectivity, identity, failure, social pessimism, breaking the cultural barriers of perfectionism and time

perspective, antisuicidal factor). These data indicate that most of the defendants had an average overall level of resilience. Only 4.1% of them had high indicators of this parameter. The risk of suicide was in 11.7% of the entire sample. It is noted that about a third of remand prisoners (31,2%) had a low level of resilience for the component "engagement", but only 1,6% of the sample reported a low level of risk taking. The attention to the fact that the overall indicators of risk of suicide in prisoners on remand are at an average level has been drawn, but among all eight factors the risk of suicide "dives" perfectionism, indicating a certain immaturity of their values, propensity to spread to all spheres of his own life the content of a local conflict in one of life spheres, the difficulties of compensation and the possibility of affective fixation on the failures. Maximalism is accompanied by the breaking of cultural barriers that is to those who are under investigation inherent in the cult of the suicide, the search for cultural values and norms justifying suicidal behavior or even make it in some way attractive. Special attention is paid to antisuicidal factor that, even with high levels of all other factors, negates global suicidal risk. High level of antisuicidal factor was revealed in 45 people (18,2%); middle level – in 94 people (38,1%); low – 108 people (43,7%). The presence of numerous close correlations between resilience and suicide risk has been noted. The conclusion about the prospects of reducing the number of suicides in detention centers by improving the resilience of suspects and accused persons has been done.

Keywords: remand, awaiting trial, suicidal behavior, resilience components of resilience, general resilience, suicide risk, suicidal risk, antisuicidal factor, relationship of resilience and risk of suicide, prevention of suicide.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF LOSS: EARLY DIAGNOSTICS OF LIMINAL, BORDERLINE STATES OF A PERSON AS AN INDICATOR OF SUICIDAL ACTIVITY IN FSIN OF RUSSIA EMPLOYEES

V. I. Serov

Abstract. Every year 800 thousand individuals of world's population perishes as the result of suicide, and this is much more than due to penal acts, traffic accidents and wars. According to World

Health Organization data a suicide takes place every 40 seconds. Suicide among adolescents has increased by 60% recently. A number of resources inciting to suicide increases in informational sphere. Criminals are aimed at adolescent and youth groups and at children with immature psyche or who are in difficult life situation. Moderators of death put children into destructive borderline psychic state for 50 days. Algorithms of bringing to suicide have been developed by professionals but neither psychologist, nor psychiatrists have instruments for diagnostics of person's altered state. Early diagnostics of suicidal activity based on altered by psychogenic losses states in FSIN employees has been elaborated. The following methods were used: MMPI, "Adaptability" scale, "Liminality" scale, modified Lüscher color test. First year students (aged 17-18) of Academy of FSIN of Russia, FSIN employees (aged 29-40) with different levels of emotional burn-out participated in the research. Among them were: individuals with defensive adaptive reactions (the first level) in normal mental state; individuals in luminal state (second-third levels); individuals in borderline mental states with sociogeny, psychogeny, physiogeny and supposed suicidal activity (fourth-eighth levels) in 40% of participants. High or low level of socio-psychological tension, tendencies in its changes, quality of socio-psychological climate in the group under study and in the whole penal institution can be diagnose by eighth-color Lüscher's line subject to positions of blue and black colors: whether they meet or parted. Study of adaptability reveals the presence of latent losses which manifest themselves in psychological and social defenses, in person's constitutional socio-psycho-physiological defense, especially in persons with fourth-fifth levels of defensive adaptive reactions.

Keywords: suicide, adaptability, luminal state, borderline mental state, psychogeny, psychogenic losses, sociogeny, sociogenic losses, physiogeny, physiogenic losses, defensive adaptive reactions, FSIN of Russia employees.

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SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SYNDROME OF EMOTIONAL BURN-OUT IN PSYCHOLOGISTS OF DIFFERENT SPHERES OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY

S. A. Krasnenkova, L. N. Gridyaeva

Abstract. Syndrome of emotional burn-out in psychologists of different spheres of professional activity as one of the serious problems of present-days professional activity is discussed. This is syndrome of psychological exhaustion, professional inefficiency induced by the return reaction to continuous interpersonal and emotional stress factors in professional sphere. The problem is wide because deals with considerable spectrum of different phenomena. Specialists working in the sphere of educational psychology, medical psychology, psychology of labor, psychiatry, education hold an interest in profound study of the syndrome. But in spite of wide spectrum of directions there is no single theoretical basis for the problem.

The following methods were used in the research: MBI questionnaire developed by C. Maslach and S. Jekson, adapted by N.E. Vodop'yanova; mental burn-out scale by A.A. Rukavishnikov; AVEM Arbeitsbezogenes Verhaltens und Erlebensmuster by U. Schaarschmidt, A. Fischer; the authors inquiry form aimed at revelation of satisfaction with professional activity. Qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis including Mann-Whitney U-test were used. 60 psychologists from Voronezh region from different profes-

sional spheres (educational sphere – 20, medical psychologists – 20, penal psychologist – 20) participated in the research. Length of professional experience constitutes 3–22 years.

The results of empirical research of socio-psychological aspects of emotional burn-out syndrome in three groups of psychologists are presented. All participants to a greater or lesser extent are disposed to emotional burn-out syndrome, with the highest one in psychologists of penal institutions. It should be mentioned that signs of emotional exhaustion were more expressed in women than in men regardless of the activity sphere. Directions of preventive and correctional work for overcoming of emotional burn-out symptoms are considered as well.

Keywords: syndrome of emotional burn-out, burn-out of psychologists, sphere of professional activity.

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THE WORK OF PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGISTS WITH SUSPECTED, ACCUSED AND CONVICTED JUVENILES IN PRE-TRIAL PRISONS

O. I. Sochivko

Abstract. Preventive psychological work of practical psychologists with suspected, accused and convicted juveniles in pre-trial prisons is discussed. It is stated that supporting of emotional background, psychological tonus, prevention of destructive behavior, aim at law-abiding behavior, teaching self-regulation methods, search of inner resources, organization of leisure-time activity, solving of problems in child-parents relations, teaching communicative skills, development of social perception, prevention of conflict behavior are the main tasks of practical

psychologists who are working with juveniles in pre-trial prisons. The directions of preventive work with juveniles in pre-trial prisons are: firstly, being neglected by schools and parents juveniles of the given group are aggressive, contentious, their social skills are undeveloped; the second one is connected with personal disorders, drugs and alcohol addiction, loss of oneself as a personality. That is why competent psychological testing is necessary for examining of these groups of suspected, accused and convicted. Mass psychological examination of these groups is necessary for description of preventive psychological work with juveniles and selection of appropriate psychotherapeutic methods. Different methods of psychological work should be used for different groups. Practical psychologist while conducting preventive work should take into consideration the following principles of psychological support: principle of appealability; rendering of psychological support subject to personality, peculiarities of behavior, details of commission or omission of a crime. It is appropriate to use gestalt-therapy and behavioral therapy for juvenile criminals keeping in mind principle of appealability. Psychological practice for juvenile convicts who have accepted their fault or deny it should be aimed at changes in personality structure and gestalt-therapy and neurolinguistic programming will be appropriate in this case.

Keywords: juvenile, socio-pedagogical neglect, personal disorders, drugs and alcohol addiction, principle of appealability, gestalt-therapy, behavioral therapy, neurolinguistic programming, interaction of pre-trial prisons' officers with representatives of Orthodox church.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF IMPROVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EXECUTIVES (BY THE EXAMPLE OF MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

A. O. Burtsev

Abstract. The results of psychodiagnostic examination of students of department for training of heads of territorial and regional agencies of internal affairs of MIA of Russia are presented; the results of longitudinal study of their managerial potential development in the course of education are presented as well. Adapted specially for work with executives of internal affairs agencies – the California Psychological Inventory – was used. Socio-psychological person's potential and its separate components – personal traits contributing to socio-psychological achievements can be revealed by means of the inventory.

Keywords: training of executives, managerial activity, managerial functions, assessment and dynamics of psychological potential development, professional important psychological qualities, types of students' personality, psychological-managerial potential.

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INFLUENCE OF GENDER DIFFERENCES ON PECULIARITIES OF STRESS'S PERCEPTION IN POLICE EMPLOYEES (REVIEW OF FOREIGN INVESTIGATIONS)

M. S. Moscovskaya, V. G. Bulygina

Abstract. The article provides a brief overview of foreign theoretical concepts, empirical data and methodological approaches to studying the impact of gender differences on perceptions and the severity of occupational stress in the police officers. The factors of professional stress among police officers are described. The main gender theories that determine the differences in the perception of stress by men and women police officers are considered. Analysis of the results of foreign empirical studies allows us to draw conclusions about the significant differences in the perception of occupational stress in men and women. It is noted that men report less about health problems and rare than women use health services. Women working in the police are subject to more stressors than their male counterparts, claim a higher level of professional overstretching, a low level of institutional equity and also demonstrate a higher level of somatization and physical strain. Besides, according to foreign stud-

ies, women working in operational police services are much more vulnerable than men to organizational ones (difficulties in dealing with colleagues, bosses) and operational stressors (in the performance of professional tasks).

Keywords: professional stress, gender, police officers, professional disadaptation.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

CORRELATION BETWEEN NURTURING PARENTING STYLES AND EARLY MALADAPTIVE SCHEMES

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M. V. Galimzyanova, E. V. Romanova,
D. M. Farrell*

Abstract. Parental attitude or nurturing style is considered as pedagogical social attitude towards children including rational, emotional and behavioral components. Early maladaptive schemes that facilitate formation of irregularities in attitudes in adults develop if child's emotional needs are not satisfied in parents' nurturing. The study of correlation between intensity of maladaptive schemes in adults parenting style and parent's attitudes to them in childhood is the objective of the research. Adults aged 21-44 who addressed for psychological support apropos of problems in relations with nears in family and at work were the sample. Significant correlations between peculiarities of nurturing styles that manifest themselves in child-parents relations as they were perceived in childhood and intensity of maladaptive schemes have been revealed. These correlations make it possible to understand the origin of psychological problems in interaction with other people in different spheres. Based on the results, the conclusion that certain traits that condition the formation of early maladaptive schemes that later on develop in personal qualities are displayed in reflected parents' attitude have

been drawn. The data conform to theoretical propositions of development and nurturing theory. At the same time they supplement understanding of family nurturing and can be used in practical work in consulting in the sphere of family relations and nurturing. (The study has been conducted under the financial support of RGNF; research project № 15-06-10825 "Early maladaptive schemes and subjective experience in childhood in connection with adult's coping behavior")

Keywords: nurturing styles, nurturing relations, formation of personality, early maladaptive schemes, consulting in the sphere of family nurturing, child-parents relations.

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CORRELATION OF COMMITMENT FOR ALCOHOL DRINKING AND PECULIARITIES OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY IN MODERN TEENAGERS

N. A. Fomina, V. B. Orlov

Abstract. One of the most urgent problems of psychological science and practice viz formation of inclination to deviant behavior and specifically commitment for alcohol drinking in modern teenagers is considered. In modern Russian society certain part of young generation is aimed at external values, easy life at the expense of other people, obtaining of pleasure by different ways including alcohol-drinking. The above result in

life meaning perversion, substitution of universal values and meanings for ersatz-meanings, with drugs and alcohol among them, formation of different types of addictions, deviant behavior and person's social disadaptation. Insufficient development of state's ideology and worldview conception for our society, decline of family system and changing of family values, frequent disregard of moral and ethic norms, excessive demonstration of scenes of everyday dinking, aggressiveness and violence in mass media are possible causes. The importance and complexity of person's value-meaning sphere formation in adolescence – the period of inconsistent and crisis conversion to adulthood that determines further development and person's socialization – are stressed. The idea that low levels of voluntary self-control, self-reflection, skills of responsible moral- regulated behavior and personal maturity development along with absence of knowledge about harm of drugs, alcohol etc., underestimation of benefits and advantages of healthy lifestyle can become internal psychological conditions for formation of perverted life orientations with positive commitment for alcohol drinking is expressed. Statistical data confirming increasing in teenagers' group brewer alcoholization that leads to physical and mental addiction from alcohol and person's destruction are given but unfortunately alcohol is considered as a symbol of maturing and informal association in youth environment. Hypothesis that teenagers' opposition to negative influence of society, asocial referent groups of microenvironment, alcoholic traditions and, as the result, prevention of deviant behavior, with early alcoholization among them, depends on peculiarities in development of personal responsibility for deeds, actions and life in the whole is set and empirically tested. Correlation between

the level of alcohol-drinking commitment measured by means of “Incomplete sentences” method and individual-typological peculiarities of their responsibility as person’s system characteristic is revealed.

Keywords: value-meaning sphere of a person, teenagers, alcohol-drinking commitment, responsibility, harmonious, harmonious-subject and aenergetically-hamper types of responsibility organization.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

ORGANIZATION OF WORK OF METHODOLOGICAL CABINET IN PENAL EDUCATIONAL COLONIES

N. I. Makhaboroda

Abstract. The problem of organization of work of methodological cabinet in penal educational colonies is considered in the article. Correction of convicted juveniles

is a special sphere and it is necessary to organize methodical cabinet in every colony to study the process. In the first place, standard regulations for methodical cabinet in which its main tasks are stated should be developed. Equipment and design of the cabinet should include: space for work, desks, chairs, cupboards with shelves for documents and literature storage, posters, turnstiles with information about methods of educational work and legal education organization, stands. Work schedule for methodical cabinet is done for a quarter, signed by

deputy head on educational work and approved by colony head. It is necessary to include consultative, analytic and propagandistic directions in methodical cabinet's activity. Generalization of best practice is important as well. Methodical cabinet is the centre of all methodological work in educational colony, psychological and pedagogical information that

is necessary for educational process is gathered in it.

Keywords: correction, educational colony, methodical study, model regulations, rights, responsibilities, the work plan of the methodical cabinet, consulting activity, analytic activity, promotional activity of methodical cabinet.

ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

COUNSELING AS A RESOURCE FOR PROFESSIONAL AND PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HEADS OF TERRITORIAL BODIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

I. V. Zhukovskaya

Abstract. The article considers psychological counseling as a kind of psychological support for the heads of territorial bodies of internal affairs, analyzes the normative legal acts of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia that regulate this work. The attention is focused on the fact that a number of normative documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia orders carrying out of psychological work, including psychological counseling of administrative board and employees who are planned to inclusion in personnel reserves of territorial authorities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. Definition for "psychological counseling" is given. According to this definition this

type of psychological assistance helps to solve various problems or difficulties of psychological character. The range of tasks of organizational psychological counseling and developing counseling is outlined. Types of individual psychological counseling such as counseling-support, counseling-training, counseling-correction are described; the main content and goals of each type are disclosed. The group correctional-developing forms of work with officers are considered. Difficulties of psychological nature typical for a manager as a subject of management are indicated subject to specific character of managerial activity in the organs of internal affairs. Among them we can distinguish the reluctance of the manager to recognize the presence of problems, the outspoken attitude of the leader, the desire to shift the responsibility for the managerial decisions on psychologist, the subordination relationships between the head and the consulting psychologist, the dependence of advisory alliance quality on the proper space-time structuring. The data of the survey on psychological problems and difficulties with which the heads of the internal affairs bodies address to departmental psychologists are presented. It is noted that scientific

ic and methodological support for psychological work with governing body and employees who are planned to be included in the personnel reserves of territorial bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia does not fully correspond to the increased needs in psychological support for leaders themselves and to the tasks that practical psychologists are faced. The author substantiates the statement that counseling becomes an actual resource for psychological support and professional-personal growth of heads of territorial bodies of internal affairs.

Keywords: psychological counseling, head of the territorial body of internal affairs, professional and personal development, developing counseling.

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STAFFING AS STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL DIRECTIONS IN PENAL SYSTEM

O. V. Kochkina

Abstract. Staffing is strategic and tactical directions of state's staffing policy. Analysis of staffing policy in institutions and agencies of FSIN of Russia makes it possible to reveal problem aspects. Main directions of staffing improvement in penal system are examined. The author's understanding of content and main points of staffing is proposed including personnel planning, selection, placing and adaptation. The necessity to elaborate normative legal acts in which variety of staffing stages and methods will be fixed is grounded. Expansion of list of restrictions for candidates' employment to exclude possibility of employing inappropriate candidates and enhance the prestige of service in penal system is explained. It is necessary to use modern information technologies for candidates' searching. Two methods of adaptation – probation and tutorship are considered as components of staffing in penal system. Exactly at this stage resulting effect of the whole activity can be seen.

Keywords: staffing, selection of candidates for vacancy, placing of personnel, adaptation of employees.

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ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAINING OF PENAL SYSTEM EMPLOYEES

O. A. Vorob'eva

Abstract. Attention is paid to notion principles and content of psychological training of penal system personnel. Penal system employees are responsible for execution and maintenance of order in prisons and adventure theirs lives every day. In this connection they must have a certain level of stress-steadiness and be ready to regular interaction with special contingent and act in extreme conditions.

Keywords: employees, penal system, psychological training, psychological service.

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DURA LEX SED LEX

LEGAL NATURE OF JURIDICAL RESPONSIBILITY IN PENAL EXECUTIVE LAW

D. A. Lipinskij

Abstract. The objective of the study is to solve the problem of juridical responsibility in penal executive law. Based on such characteristics as independency of penal executive law as a part of law; peculiarity of juridical responsibility measures; existence of codified normative legal act; special circle of subjects to which the given measures are applied independent legal nature of responsibility in penal executive law is grounded. Stand points of scientists who consider the given type of responsibility as a disciplinary one because foundations for its attachment are connected not only with violation of labor discipline is criticized. It is proposed to name this legal institute as penal executive responsibility and this conforms to its trade belonging and to peculiarities of its application as well. At the same time narrow genetic ties with responsibility in labor law and penal responsibility are marked. However, it is inadmissible to affirm that there is civil-law and material responsibility in penal executive law. The presence of reference rules in Penal Executive Code of the Russian Federation is not indicative of existence of corresponding legal institutes in the given field of law. There trade belonging is another – that is civil and labor law. There is no ground for separation of penal responsibility as an independent type of juridical responsibility

ity. To base independent juridical nature of penal executive responsibility legal relationships that arise in the process of its realization are analyzed. It is argued that the existing procedure of substitution of one kind of punishment by the other contradicts to the principle of legitimacy of legal responsibility thus causing necessity to revise corresponding legislation. Juridical nature of judgements passed by penal executive inspection is analyzed. The conclusion that there are trade (penal executive) delinquencies with own object of trespass and a special circle of authorized persons who have the right to apply penal executive sanctions is drawn in the result of research. Besides, there are peculiarities of the given measures the content of which is peculiar to this type of juridical responsibility. The whole circle of the mentioned relationships is regulated by the norms of penal executive law which is an independent field of law, with Penal Executive Code of the Russian Federation as basis.

Keywords: judicial responsibility, penal executive responsibility, kinds of juridical responsibility, convicted, measures that are applied to the convicts, penal executive delinquency, penal executive legal relationships, system of juridical responsibility.

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SYSTEM OF CORRECTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES OF WORK WITH THE CONVICTS AS A BASIS FOR THEIR SUCCESSFUL RE-SOCIALIZATION (BY THE EXAMPLE OF ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE OF RUSSIA IN TOMSK REGION)

S. A. Gorkina

Abstract. Legal, organizational and practical problems of correctional influence on the convicts during their re-

socialization are considered. Indices for estimation of effectiveness of social rehabilitation of released from prisons persons and those who are without defined place of residence have been defined. They include: percentage of recurrent crimes in total number of crimes committed in Tomsk region; a number of released from prisons and persons without defined place of residence who undergo rehabilitation in centers for social adaptation; a number of released from prisons and persons without defined place of residence who received social support in territorial structural units of the Ministry of Social protection in Tomsk region; percentage of placed in a job from a number of released from prisons and persons without defined place of residence who address to job centers; percentage of released from prisons who undergo professional training in total number of those who address to job centers; a number of released from prisons juveniles who are studying in comprehensive schools.

Based on the system of correctional technologies of work with the convicts the conclusion that complex work aimed at re-socialization of the convicts during the whole period of serving punishment enables to improve person's adaptive facilities under the conditions of temporal social isolation, to decrease person's criminalization in prisons, to train in social important skills that are necessary for successful adaptation after the release and regular work aimed at increasing of penal institutions employees' competence and integration of their activity favor the effectiveness of correction influence on the convicts has been drawn.

Keywords: re-socialization, correctional technologies, interaction with regional and municipal authorities, social support of the convicts.

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