

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS AND ABSTRACTS**

## METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

### PERSON'S ADAPTATION TO EXTREME ACTIVITY

*T. V. Kirillova, S. V. Zabegalina*

**Abstract.** Person's adaptation to extreme activity is determined by a number of professionally significant and professionally important qualities; some of them cannot be compensated by individual style. A number of person's characteristics that are important for his extreme activity regardless of its specificity (kind of service) are identified: characteristics of neurodynamics and some properties of temperament, emotional, mental and stress stability, high and adequate self-esteem, developed volitional qualities, responsibility, internality, stable internal motivation and formed value orientations. Some personal characteristics can be compensated by the development of individual style; their influence on successfulness under the conditions of moderate tension is not found out. The role of typological properties of the nervous system under the high tension and under the influence of "information triad" is increased.

**Keywords:** adaptation, personality, subject of activity, extreme activity, activity in special circumstances, self esteem, neurodynamics, neuroticism, locus of control, forecasting, internality, subjective psychological factors.

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## CORRECTION OF COPING BEHAVIOR OF ADOLESCENTS USING GROUP SCHEME THERAPY

*M. V. Galimzyanova, E. V. Romanova, P. M. Kasyanik, C. Loose*

**Abstract.** The article presents the principles of group corrective work with adolescents based on the scheme-oriented approach. A number of studies have shown the relationship between the coping behavior of adults and early maladaptive schemas that are formed in childhood with inadequate satisfaction of the needs of the child by raising him adults. Studies of early maladaptive schemas based on Russian samples made it possible to establish numerous reliable links between the severity of early maladaptive schemas and schema modes with various personality characteristics, including coping strategies, psychological adaptation, early childhood memories, and parenting styles. A higher level of specific early maladaptive schemas, formed in childhood, most often corresponds to a higher development of inefficient coping strategies. The conditions of development in childhood and adolescence,

the experience of psychological trauma, the features of socialization in the teenage environment significantly affect the social adaptation of an adult. The presence of pronounced maladaptive schemas leads to the formation of dysfunctional coping strategies. Obviously, for more effective correction of dysfunctional strategies, it is expedient to carry out this work at earlier stages. Such an important age from the point of view of overcoming development crises is adolescence. Teenagers often experience not only strong feelings, but also greater emotional instability. To limit and change negative thoughts and self-destructive emotions of a teenager there is no better way than to involve him in a peer group led by a qualified therapist. The article describes the advantages of group psycho correctional work using the methods of schema therapy, as well as the main stages and some methodological requirements for group schema therapy of adolescents. (The study was carried out with the financial support of the Russian Humanitarian Research Foundation in the framework of the research project No. 15-06-10825 "Early maladaptive schemas and subjective childhood experiences in connection with the coping behavior of adults").

**Keywords:** early maladaptive schemas (EMS), schema modes, group schema therapy, coping strategies, adolescence

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## TRAINING OF PSYCHOLOGICAL READINESS TO ACTIVITY AS A WAY TO DEVELOP REHABILITATION POTENTIAL OF DISABLED PERSONS

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I. M. Shishkova, V. V. Yakovlev*

**Abstract.** The problems of study and practical application of “rehabilitation potential of disabled person” notion is considered in the article. Term “psychological readiness of disabled person to activity” is proposed, proof of its applicability for applied problems solving are grounded. Justification for this integral phenomenon allocation that characterizes psychological rehabilitation resource has been proven by empirical part of the research. The authors’ system of training for readiness to professional activity combining individual and group methods of psychological work for rehabilitation potential of disabled persons’ development is presented. Principles of system construction have been defined: multiplicity of elements, hierarchical organization, development over time, controllability of the result, interconnectivity with other special researches, pragmatism are among them. Stages of training are described. Mechanism of selective variability of the resource training depending on the results of psychodiagnostic study of disabled persons has been proposed.

By means of cluster analysis types of readiness for activity of disabled persons with different psychological resource deformations have been distinguished. “Obedient applicants for social support”, “Responsible singles with low self-esteem”, “Rational reformers with high self-esteem” are the types. Variants of resource training have been included into general system of training of readiness for activity for each of the above types.

**Keywords:** rehabilitation, disabled persons, readiness for labor activity, types of psychological readiness, rehabilitation potential, system of training, psychodiagnosics, resource psycho correction, project business game

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## STUDY OF ALCOHOL ATTITUDES IN MODERN TEENAGERS

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**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the problem of development of teenager's personality in modern society. Methodological grounds of the research constitute

V.D. Nebylitsyn's – A.V. Krupnov's system approach to personality study under which such integral variables as activity, orientation and self-regulation reflect person's integral essence. The role and content of orientation as a principle component in person's structure is revealed. Attitudes, being a manifestation of person's orientation and activity, characterize person's crucial value orientations and desire to reach life goals according to his/her level of pretensions in realization of higher needs. The authors describe formation of asocial attitudes aimed at easy, comfortable life at the expense of others, enjoying the pleasures by any means, with drugs and alcohol among them.

The importance and necessity of conscious choice of life goals, formation true orientations and attitudes in adolescence, in the period of conflicting and crisis moving towards adulthood, the one that defines further development and successfulness of person's socialization is stressed. Specific characteristics of person's orientation, Self-conception formation, peculiarities of teenagers' communication and voluntary self-regulation are described. Possible causes of delinquent behavior and formation of attitudes towards alcohol drinking in modern teenagers are specified. Statistical data that is indicative of increase in early adolescent's alcoholization, most often in groups, which becomes a symbol of growing up and informal consolidation despite the fact that it leads to physical and mental addiction and destroys personality are given.

The results of study of attitudes toward alcohol drinking in 160 teenagers aged 12-17 are presented. "Incomplete sentences" method was used to study teenagers' attitudes towards alcohol drinking. According to the procedure, participants had to complete 17 sentences; four for responsibility for deeds and behavior; eight for knowledge and experience of alcohol drinking and emotional assessment of drinking and its consequences; five for preparedness and desire to drink in future. According to the content analysis sets of responsibility, cognitive – appraisal and preparedness and desire have been identified.

The analysis reveals that the majority of teenagers have relatively high level of responsibility for their deeds, high level of negative attitude towards alcohol drinking and understanding that drinking is harmful. More than two thirds of them have no desire to drink alcohol. At the same time 13,1% of teenagers display moderate and low (8,8%) level of alcohol negation. They confirm the fact of alcohol drinking and consider it possible to drink at holidays and birthdays. The result is probably to the lack of knowledge, undeveloped emotional appraisal or distorted ideas about the issue.

**Keywords:** personality, teenager, activity, self-regulation, orientation, attitude towards alcohol, responsibility, cognitive – appraisal set.

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## APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

### SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SUFFERED FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF CRIMES: ANALYSIS OF EMPIRICAL STUDY

*D. V. Sochivko, V. S. Klimenko*

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of an empirical study of male convicts serving sentences for crimes against public order and personality and convicted

for selfish crimes, confirming the existence of multidirectional psychodynamic structures in the formation of the personality of convicts, which necessitates the development of effective psychological and pedagogical influence on convicts for self-serving and violent crime. Based on the application of methods of correlation analysis, psychodynamic mechanisms of the personality of convicts are examined (intrapsychic functional connections in the examined groups of subjects are revealed); through cluster analysis, groups of convicts were identified with respect to the severity of personal aggression and conflict, as well as the prevalence of psychological defenses; the use of factor analysis made it possible to propose a differentiated approach to optimizing the psychological and pedagogical impact on convicts for various types of crime.

**Keywords:** psychodynamics, convicted, interesting structure, public order, the person, acquisitive crime, aggression, conflict, psychological correction.

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## ABOUT THE PROGRAM FOR FORMATION OF ANTI-DRUG PERSONAL ATTITUDE IN STUDENTS OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF FPS OF RUSSIA

*I. S. Ganishina, A. A. Chernyshov*

**Abstract.** With regard to the increase in a number of drug-addicted convicts in Russia it is necessary for graduates of FPS universities to have certain professional competences with anti-drug personal attitude which is understood as an integral personal formation including cognitive, emotional, volitional and motivation components. The authors' program for formation of anti-drug personal attitude in students of educational organizations of FPS of Russia is aimed at: formation of negative attitude towards drugs and psychotropic substances; development of skills of secure behavior in situations of narcogenic environment influence; formation of components of anti-drug personal attitudes; broadening of outlook and cultural level of students. The objectives of the program are: to form knowledge about drugs and psychotropic substances; to improve the level of law competence; to develop

the skills of self-regulation, self-support and self-education, self-respect along with the skills of effective communications with others and skills of resistance to the pressure of narcogenic environment.

The program includes the development of competences in the sphere of resistance to addictions and consists of psychoprophylactic, psychoprophylactic and psychocorrection clusters.

The objective of psychoprophylactic cluster is to reveal in FPS university students the level of formation of structural components of anti-drugs personal attitudes. The objective of psychoprophylactic cluster is to ensure preventive measures in the sphere of drug addictions and it provides psychological education of students. Psychocorrection cluster is for support of preventive measures in the sphere of drug addictions in students.

The authors consider that the program for formation of anti-drug personal attitude in students of educational organizations of FPS of Russia will favor the development of professional competences in penal system officers and carry out the duties for the fatherland.

**Keywords:** anti-drug personal attitude, components of anti-drug personal attitude, military university students, educational organizations of FPS of Russia, penal system, the program for formation of anti-drug personal attitude, psychoprophylactic component, psychoprophylactic component, psychocorrection component.

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## PROCEDURE OF SPECIAL PSYCHO PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY IN COMPLEX ASSESSMENT OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIMES AGAINST SEXUAL INVIOABILITY AND SEXUAL FREEDOM OF THE PERSON

*A. V. Kokurin, V. I. Ekimiva, E. A. Orlova, V. E. Petrov*

**Abstract.** The procedure for complex assessment of persons convicted of crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the person is presented in

the article. The procedure consists of three interrelated components that reflect different aspects of sexuality: diagnostic interview, pathopsychological (experimental-psychological) study and special psycho physiological study. The conclusion that complex study of inclined to aggressive sexual behavior convicts provides new opportunities not only for solving of expert-diagnostic tasks but for revelation of promising scientific areas in psychology have been drawn. These areas are: elaboration of complex rehabilitation and correctional programs for those who are currently receiving forced medical treatment (arts 22 PC RF); selection of persons for psychocorrection; elaboration of new procedural and methodological approaches to creation of psychological portrait of persons convicted of crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the person; development of measures aimed at prevention of sexual behavior; experts' prognostic assessment of probability of a new acts against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the person.

**Keywords:** crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the person, sexual abuse, multi-episode sexual aggression, complex assessment of the convict, method of special psycho physiological study, personality of serial sexual offender, polygraph, program-technical means for visual stimuli presentation, hardware and software system MinReader, diagnostic interview, patho-psychological study.

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## STUDY OF PERSON'S RESILIENCE AT THE PERIOD OF POST-PENITENTIARY REHABILITATION AS A SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM

*O. M. Pisarev*

**Abstract.** The problem of study of resilience of released prisoners in rehabilitation centers is considered in the article. Topical issues related to the search of psychological means of post-penitentiary support of ex-prisoners are stated. The fact of negative consequences of serving criminal penalties resulting in reducing of person's resilience and contributing to person's marginalization and stigmatization on modern world is marked. The attempt to understand changes in psychological states related to replacement of life environment is made. Tasks that will help ex-prisoner to form optimal level of efficiency and activity in changing life conditions are defined. The attention to necessity of studying of resilience as a significant person's resource that will facilitate the overcoming of difficult life situations is paid. Correlation between the level of psychological preparedness for life after the release and overcoming of objective and subjective obstacles is observed, which would become a characteristic of person's resilience. The attention is paid to development of a number of directions of post-penitentiary involving establishing of nongovernmental organization, associations, funds whose task is to render complex assistance to released prisoners. It is stated that a great number of charitable rehabilitation centers with psychological support for ex-prisoners have appeared recently. These centers perform a number of social functions aimed at increasing of resilience which is a necessary person's resource at the period of post-penitentiary rehabilitation. The importance of studying of person's resilience at the period of post-penitentiary rehabilitation in the context of building of own life path and solving of social life situations is confirmed. Further activities aimed at solving of theoretical and practical research tasks have been proposed.

**Keywords:** re-socialization, resilience, ex-prisoner, post-penitentiary support, rehabilitation centre.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS OF TEENAGERS WITH DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR BY MEANS OF FAIRYTALE THERAPY

*E. A. Shhannikova*

**Abstract.** The questions of development of self-consciousness of teenagers with delinquent behavior by means of new method of practical psychology by fairytale therapy are considered in the article. This method is very promising because it is oriented at spiritual-moral development of rising generation personality. This, in turn, should lead to development of consciousness and broadening the views about meaning of life and true values which may be a prevention and correction of young lawbreakers' behavior.

Adolescence is characterized by domestic and foreign authors as critical and crucial one. This period is marked by the development of self-consciousness and formation of Self-image which influences further life and destiny. Based on long-term experience correction-and-developmental program for development of self-consciousness of teenagers by means of fairytale therapy has been elaborated.

The program facilitates person's self-knowledge and self-development, creates conditions for formation of positive self-attitude and settlement of internal conflicts, contributes to the development of behavioral flexibility in difficult life situations, shapes the ability to establish harmonious relations in love and friendship, creates conditions for risk factors' assessment and determination of professional orientation.

The effectiveness of the program has been confirmed by the results of experiment. At one stage psychological board game "Palace of desires" by N.M. Ognenko was used; we advise to use this game in work with the convicts.

The content and algorithm for running the game is described in the article. Based on the description specialist will be able to create favorable conditions for development of consciousness of a teenager who has made a mistake because fairytale helps to solve a problem at metaphoric level and this knowledge remains in interior experience helping to cope with difficulties in real life.

Visual and vocal fairytale metaphors contribute to acquisition of knowledge about the Self and development of reflexive ability while self-identification with fairytale character helps to form positive self-attitude and settle the internal conflicts.

**Keywords:** teenagers with delinquent behavior, self-consciousness, development of self-consciousness, fairytale therapy, metaphor, psychological board game, fairytale character, archetype, self-knowledge, self-acceptance, image of Self, correction of emotional state.

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## PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

### PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS OF RESOURCE SUBJECTIVITY ACTUALIZATION

*M. I. Ilyushina*

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the examination of person's resource and description of psychological technologies facilitating resource subjectivity. The author's approach to understanding of person's resource subjectivity and its typology is presented. S.L. Rubinshtejn's activity approach, subject approach by B.G. Anan'ev, K.A. Abul'chanova, I.V. Vachkov, theoretical settlements of E.Yu. Artem'eva about "subjective world", V.N. Myasishhev's theory of attitudes, semantic space of D. Bomom, A.N. Leont'ev's "image of the world", theory of step-by-step formation of mental actions by P.Ya. Gal'perin, classical ideas about exteriorization – interiorization proposed by J. Piaget, P. Janet, A. Vallon, L.S. Vygotsky constitute methodological basis of the research.

The experience of practical work makes it possible to assert that it is necessary to reveal the content of man's resource system and not only conclude that person has or has not resources. At the same time it is possible to describe what subject does realize, what constitutes the content of his semantic space. Combination of these manifestations is defined as resource subjectivity.

Very often in difficult life situations a man cannot cope by himself and in this case he seeks assistance from specialists. In this case practical psychologist needs special instrument to actualize resource subjectivity. Associative technology "Kaleidoscope of resources" is the one, the use of which makes it possible to minimize the control of consciousness and socially approved reactions and at the same time to broaden and deepen the study of emotionally significant life situations.

**Keywords:** subject, subjectivity, resource subjectivity, resources, types of resource subjectivity, profile of resource subjectivity, vectors of resource subjectivity, associations, associative game technologies, associative experiment, awareness, psychological methods, life tasks, life activity, personality.

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## PSYCHOPRACTICES

### TO THE QUESTION OF PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIFICATIONS OF STAFF OF INVESTIGATIVE DIVISIONS

*I. N. Noss, T. I. Borodina, T. N. Kabanova*

**Abstract.** The article presents the results of a survey of 437 employees of investigative structures performing official functions in the framework of analytical and legal activities. The research was conducted from 1994 to 2003. The average age of employees is 32.6 years. Empirical evidence is provided that confirms the statistically significant differences in the speech-thinking, characterological and motivational aspects of the personality of specialists. Intellectual, motivational and personal characteristics of employees performing analytical and legal activities are described.

As a diagnostic tool, the following methods were used: the intelligence coefficient of G. Eysenck (1946), the test for measuring the intellectual development level of Wechsler (1939), the semantic analysis of activity (CFIT R. Cattella, 1958), proof reading: The Landolt Rings (1846), Progressive matrices of J. Raven (1977), the Minnesota multidimensional personality questionnaire (MMPI) (adaptation by S. Hathaway, J. McKinley, 1940), the method of multilateral investigation of the

personality of MMIL (adaptation of FB Berezin, MP Miroshnikov, 1976), color test of M. Luscher (1947) ), a modification of the test of picturesque frustrations of S. Rosenzweig (I.Noss, V.N. Ignatkin, 1997), a questionnaire for assessing motivation and job satisfaction (Questionnaire Mi UT) (K.Zamfir, A.L. Zhuravlev, 2001), test «Motivation Profile» (Sh. Richey-P.Martin, 1988).

Particular attention is paid to the instrument of personal-professional diagnosis, its differentiating ability in the process of personnel assessment.

It was found that at the age of 40 and 50 years there is a significant fluctuation of intellectual characteristics, there is a slight decrease in the level of intellectual activity among employees with character accentuations. Also, an inverse statistical relationship of the age of employees with indicators of mental abilities was revealed. Differences in motivational sphere of professional functioning are revealed. The idea of normality and the same structure of personal-professional aspirations of employees to perform their official duties is not unambiguous. Belonging to the specialty and different conditions of life force people to develop different determinants of their development.

Also, instrumental problems of staff assessment were revealed. In this case, the relative stability of the characteristics of MMPI and its modifications has been revealed, which shows stable significant differences of employees depending on age.

**Keywords:** employees of investigativestructures, personal-professional specification of personnel, personal and professional characteristics,.

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## IDEA OF THE PURPOSE OF DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR

*K. V. Zlokazov, S. S. Kappushev*

**Abstract.** The article discusses process of involvement 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. Author's noted that violations of social integration of young people in various concepts are indicated in form of 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. Also, theoretical approach to social identity are described, defined two parameters of identity - certainty and productivity.

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

The aim, hypothesis, methods and results of research on notions of certainty and productivity of social identity in their connection with fanatical, nationalistic, xenophobic and authoritarian attitudes are described. Main hypothesis of research is indicated in which the certainty and productivity of social identity helps to reduce the degree of acceptance of extremist attitudes. The survey tool is a questionnaire evaluating nationalistic, xenophobic, fanatical and authoritarian attitudes, a 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 possible high and low identity values are subjected to statistical analysis. Gender and age of samples in the work are not specifically analyzed. The data obtained are processed by the 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 the social competence of young people, recognizing the manipulative nature of the propaganda of these installations. The second result is that uncertainty and unproductiveness contributes to the adoption of fanatical attitudes. He agrees with the studies of the radicalization of youth, but extends them in consequences of a 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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## ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

## APPLICATION OF STYLE APPROACH IN DESCRIPTION OF INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY OF INVESTIGATORS AND PERSONS CONDUCTING INITIAL INQUIRIES

*A. D. Belousov*

**Abstract.** The article examines intellectual professional activity of officers of investigation departments and departments of initial inquiries from the position

of style approach. Based on advantages of the approach compared to traditional psychometric (by means of questionnaires) person's study it is possible to improve the level of stuffing in investigation of crimes.

Cognitive styles and thinking strategies of 100 investigators and persons conducting initial inquiries have been examined. Specific character of psychological structure of investigating activity has been studied, key significance of intellectual activity has been revealed. The research is based at poly-system approach in activity styles' study and at "unitary" position that suggests the existence of integrated mental mechanisms as the basis for different cognitive styles. Bipolar scale for cognitive style diagnostics was used. The procedure of research conducting and data analyzing is described stepwise. Representation of cognitive styles in the sample is specified; structure correlations between single cognitive styles and thinking strategies is revealed; two typical complexes in the sample of professionals are singled out; comparative assessment of professional potential of officers with typical intellectual peculiarities is made; areas for further researches in the field of cognitive styles are identified.

Elaboration of methodological recommendations for investigators and persons conducting initial inquiries on application of style approach in the practice of crimes investigations is the result. Materials were sent to relevant educational organizations, positive responses were received.

**Keywords:** cognitive styles, styles of activity, intelligence, thinking strategies, investigation, investigators, persons conducting initial inquiries, modeling, correction.

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## ON THE PROBLEM OF PREVENTION OF SUICIDES AMONG ADOLESCENT IN PRE-TRIAL PRISON

*O. I. Sochivko*

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the problem of prevention of suicides among adolescent in pre-trial prison. It is marked that suicide behavior is a form of manifestation of delinquent behavior. It is stressed that a person who decides to commit suicide does not show it, prepares carefully and chooses place and time in a manner that nobody can prevent it and, as a rule, selects "reliable" way of taking his own life. It is stressed that diagnostics of personal features and character accentuations for the purpose of risk group revealing is a task for psychologists in prison. It is stressed that suicide is more likely when a man experiences lack of social relations, in our case, adolescent finds himself isolated from his relatives, experiences loneliness, fear of the future, loss of life prospects, stays alone with his problems and fears. Conflict is shown to be a basis for suicide behavior.

It is important for psychologist to look out for possible changes in teenager's behavior, with reticence, preference for privacy, loss of interest in environment, possible, loss of appetite and sleep among them. Psychologist should examine the individual case of each prison in order to assess risks of possible suicidal behavior such as alcohol drinking, drug addiction, history of previous suicidal attempts, possible mental disorders which would help to predict teenager's destructive behavior. Group and individual psychoprophylaxis can be conducted for suicidal behavior prevention. It is important to convince teenager that it is important to deal with psychologist to work out personal problems in individual consulting.

**Keywords:** adolescents, pre-trial prison, destructive behavior, prevention of suicide, group, individual psychoprophylaxis.

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## SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF INNER COMPETITION IN PENAL ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENTS AS A WAY OF STAFF'S MOTIVATION INCREASING

*A. Yu. Dolinin*

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the problem of development of the system of inner competition in penal enforcement departments. In considering inner competition as a way for motivation increasing of penal staff, the author submits that instruments of competition that are used nowadays in the practice of staff management in penal enforcement departments and FPS bodies are not effective sufficiently. In this regard, scientific approach to the management of inner competition based on modern achievements of theory and practice of staffing is necessary.

Modern scientific and theoretical views on content and principles of effective management of inner competition of personal are presented in the article; motivating factors that are used in stimulating inner competition introducing and that can meet actual for different categories of officers needs and make the greatest effect are analyzed. The system of inner competition in the departments and bodies of FPS of Russia should be based on the application of neutral forms of concurrence such as competition. Methods of inner competition management in penal system departments based on material and non-material stimulation are grounded; main requirements to the criteria of competitors' assessment are given. Increasing of motivation and increased efficiency of official activity should be the result of implementation of science-based stimulating inner competition if penal system departments and bodies.

**Key words:** penal enforcement system, work with personnel, penal system officers, staffing, motivation, inner competition.

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## ASSISTANCE TO YOUNG SCIENTISTS

# APPROACHES TO THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE PERSONALITY OF CONVICTS, SERVING LIFE IMPRISONMENT

*Ju. V. Slavinskaja*

**Abstract.** the article presents the results of an experimental study of the structure of the personality of the convicted person serving the PLC in the context of the leading tendencies L. N. Sobchik and G. Ammon's dynamic psychotherapy.

The existing theoretical approaches to the diagnosis of personality and its structure are analyzed. Based on the recognized in the national psychological science thesis «Personality is formed through the relationship between society and the individual», the author attempts to diagnose the personal characteristics of convicts serving life imprisonment. The basis of the proposed approach to the diagnosis of personality structure is the General conclusion that in any structure of the personality there is some organized and organizing beginning (the actual structure) with respect to the permanent properties (traits), and their dynamics (personal growth and development). Based on the recognized in modern penitentiary psychology view that offenders do not have the psychological characteristics that inevitably determine their crime, we are talking about the possibility of highlighting in the structure of their personality a certain pattern of individual psychological properties, as a result of impaired social adaptation of the individual, which initially provokes asocial tendencies and criminal behavior.

**Keywords:** personality structure; personality of the convicted person; diagnosis of the personality structure; the theory of leading tendencies (L. N. Sobchik); theory of dynamic psychotherapy, Ammon; method ITO (individual typological questionnaire); the method of «I-structural test, Ammon).

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## DURA LEX SED LEX

# MEDIEVAL PAENITENTIALES AND PENITENTIARY SERVICE: INTERSECTION OF MEANINGS

*T. N. Demko*

**Abstract.** The word “paenitentiales” originally denoting a list of questions from catholic priest to a penitent has common etymology basis with the word “penitentiary” in its meaning “relevant to execution to criminal penalties”. At the same time, despite dictionary definition, integral image of the field does not exclude nuances of main definition of punishment as “guilt”, “contrition” “penance”. Paenitentiales have focused at eradication of sin, but what is useful in this experience for penal system?

Theoretical and practical answer to this question is presented in the article. The stress is made at contrition which is considered as one of the desired results of punishment. However, very often what is taken for contrition is only visibility. The task to turn contrition into real, deep, purificatory process is not within official and professional tasks of penal system officers, but it is in the problem field of activities. To encourage a person to penitential feelings the project of direct and immediate appealing to convict's inner world with the intention to own reevaluation of life path is proposed in the article. The project is qualified as a sort of compendium, as a selection of materials in which spiritual experience of people is reproduced. The materials can be different but focused at person's elevation, enlightenment and reevaluation of own history, thus making the selection of materials creative. Several ideas on the topic are given.

Along with contrition notion, the notion of penance is considered. The person who is open for penance finds judge, confessor in himself which influences inner world with greater efficiency. Hypothesized contradictions which do not exclude the search of ways and means of person's transformation in spiritual experience on mankind are considered

**Keywords:** paenitentiales, penitentiary, contrition, penance, integral knowledge about profession, problem field of activity, life world of a convicted person, “penitential book” – compendium.

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