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## METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

### THE PHENOMENON OF SUBJECTIVITY OF A STUDENT AND A CADET OF THE UNIVERSITY: MODERN VIEW ON THE PROBLEM

F. G. Mukhametzyanov, G. I. Aksenova

**Abstract:** The article presents the phenomenon of subjectivity of a student and cadet of the university. The criteria and indicators of subjectivity of a student and cadet of a high school are considered socio-psychological adaptation and subjective personal position. Subjective personal position of the student (cadet) is defined as including targeted awareness; efficient goal-setting; awareness of themselves as stewards of all the forces of the individual; freedom as a perceived need; choice, unpredictability; uniqueness and originality. The levels of development of a subject position of the student and the student: the object, the object-subject, a subject-object and the actual subjective are described. Each level is represented by relational, motivational and value, regulatory and activity components. There are the lists the conditions for the development of subjectivity student and high school student: an explanation of the importance and significance of the upcoming professional activities, opportunities for personal contribution to the overall result of providing an interest in the proposed work; training methods self-testing and self-diagnostics, objective self-assessment of their own abilities and capabilities; involvement in the process of goal-setting and planning various activities; harnessing own design and simulation activities; providing the opportunity to make independent decisions on matters that affect their interests, needs, motives; orientation of teachers of high school on the interests and needs of pupils, their level of preparedness for the upcoming activities, providing them with opportunities to achieve positive results, success in work; creating a situation of choice and self-determination, social and professional samples; involvement in the analysis of their own and community activities; the use of individual and collective ways to stimulate creativity, activity of students and cadets; training of students (cadets) innovation, adaptation technologies.

**Keywords:** subject, subjectivity students and cadets of the university, subjective personal position, levels of a subject position of student, the components of a subject position of student, the criteria for subjectivity students and cadets, indicators of subjectivity students and cadets, social and psychological adaptation of the student, the conditions of subjectivity student and university student.

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## **TYOLOGY OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TO EXTREMISM (BASED ON PSYCHODIAGNOSTICS AND QUESTIONING RESULTS)**

**A. V. Bocharov, E. I. Meshcheryakova, A. V. Larionova**

**Abstract:** The purpose of the study is to identify regularities and interrelations of motivation, need and value-related factors that affect the development of extreme behavior patterns among young students, as well as to develop the typology of current extreme behavior patterns. The Survey was based on 5 methods: questionnaire and four psychodiagnostics methods. Findings of the Study: a) the youth community is found to be the most prone to the gap between real social transformations and personal willingness to accept them; b) the multidimensional psychodiagnostics ty-

pology of the factors underlying students' attitude to extremism allows us to develop adequate solutions for resolving conflicts between motivation, communication and cultural-value needs of youth; c) the dual function of personal self-determination is identified: moral and worldview sustainability on the one hand and tolerance on the other hand. The conclusion was made about the prevention of extreme tendencies of youth to resolve the conflict between age-related individualism of youth and their striving for communication in their community.

**Keywords:** youth, regional factors of extremism, multivariate analysis, typology of extreme behavior patterns.

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## PSYCHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF UNDERSTANDING IN THE SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS OF SELF-ORGANIZATION OF GENERAL CULTURAL COMPETENCE

**A. Y. Efremov**

**Abstract:** Psychological characteristics of understanding, which is the main structural element of the cognitive process, the problems of self-organized conditions of General cultural competences are the subject of this article.

Cultural competences, declared by the Federal state standards of the third generation, in the structure of professional higher specialist training are the most important (*crucial*). The formation of cognitively as the main personal characteristics are achieved by total involvement of its major structural components: perception,

interest, understanding, memory, etc.

Self-organized context of general cultural competences established by the standards and directly led to the need for turning the theory and practice of higher education into technology, skills, abilities and skills to understand the nature and significance of information in the development of modern information society; the use of the main methods, ways and means of comprehension, retention and use of information; ability to work with information in the global computer networks, and so on, have identified psycho-pedagogical specifics of the article.

The problem of understanding in this perspective involves self-organized prospects information and communication situation in the educational process is in which each communicant of any information is a natural (self-organizing) the representative of the audience (communication environment).

Personal identifying of psychological characteristics of the information society, its communicative specificity requires a self-organized cognitively and understanding in the structure of personality cognition involves the search for a solution of situational tasks. Thus, the terms «understanding» and «resolution» are interdependent and can achieve efficiency in some kind of general ability, which is invited to consider cultural «information» competence of interpersonal interaction.

The significant differences between the two presented elements of the cognitive situation (understanding of the problem and understanding the ways of solving the problem) involves the self-organization of cognitive activity in a unidirectional field: towards actualization of cultural competence to include psychological mechanisms to solve information problems.

The novelty of the information which is concomitant to the professional activities of a lawyer, requires its understanding, and therefore, awareness at competence level, which implies, as a consequence, cognitive self-organization. The resulting personal communication problem initially perceived as a lack of understanding and it is the point of mental activity, the starting point of its attractor («amplifier» with reverse connection). Rethinking the problem, including memory, consciousness gradually finds a solution that is the desired understanding. This is a psychological characteristic feature of the understanding in scientific problems of self-organization of cultural competence as a lawyer.

**Keywords:** understanding, thinking, self-organized cognitively, implicitness of communicative situation, vitucci of understanding, professional consciousness.

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## **SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE OF THE PERSON: THE BASIC PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH**

**O. V. Luneva**

**Abstract:** Russian researchers have been paying more attention to constructs regulating individual's behavior within the society and analysis of individual's real life within specific socioeconomic and historical environment, including individual's social intellect. The author reveals the interrelation of the problems that characterize the modern scientific field of study of social intelligence, highlights and analyzes the main problems of its study, including the underdevelopment of existing scientific approaches to the study of social intelligence; the difficulties of creating tools to measure social intelligence; complexity of extraction for the study of social intelligence in the context of everyday life; the necessity of individual's affiliation with specific social, cultural and ethnical groups.

The article examined the most theoretically grounded conceptions of social intelligence (J. P. Guilford, D.V. Ushakov, R. Sternberg), strong and weak areas of each scientific approach are shown, reasons for researchers of social intelligence finding themselves in the dead-end are analyzed.

The author reveals the contradictions between the demands of business on the results of the measurement of social intelligence in individuals and small possibilities of using valid and reliable research instruments, examines in detail the limitations of the reliability of scientific knowledge about social intelligence personality associated with his study in isolation from real human interaction, analyzes the current technical possibilities for the study of social intelligence in a real social environment and arising in connection with these issues ethical and legal nature.

The article discusses the issue of illegality of obtaining basic information on social intellect within studies of students (14 to 23 years old). As individual's social in-

telligence is developing within socialization process, it shows qualitative differences at various stages of ontogeny. The article contains the information from author's empirical study supporting that individual's social intelligence and social skills have performance specifics while communicating with other people from different age or gender groups.

Author suggests and substantiates selected promising directions of further social intelligence studying, inter alia the method of panel expert assessment. There is using of method of expert estimations to measure social intelligence group that has experience of successful application (A.L. Zhuravlev). It also allows combining individual's social intelligence and a group when analyzing individual's social intelligence as a factor of engagement within the small group.

**Keywords:** social intelligence, problems of research, the concept, diagnostics, empirical researches, interaction, expert estimations, perspective directions of research.

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## **APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES**

### **ON THE PROBLEM OF PSYCHODYNAMICS RESPONSE TO POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION AT ENROLLMENT (STUDY)**

**D. V. Sochivko, Yu. V. Krymova**



**Abstract:** The paper presents a psychodynamic approach to the analysis of the state of the individual subjects in the process of polygraph testing with professional selection. Empirically demonstrated and investigated typical (tense) the reaction of the test questions on a particular content, regardless of whether they have toward him or not, he says the truth or lie. This significantly increases the probability interpretation of the responses at this reaction as a real lie, that may be a mistake.

As a result of the multivariate statistical analysis of the data shows that the probability of a lie / truth when answering different questions loads different poles factors (load have different signs — plus or minus). From which it follows that the probability of a truthful answer to a question steadily correlated with the probability of false answer to any other question. However, given the probabilistic nature of the index, we tend to still talk not about truth and lies, and their doubts about the subject in response to a particular question, coupled with the psycho-physiological stress on a number of indicators. It is shown that the tension in answering some questions correlates with its absence in the answers to others. Therefore, each factor is a certain type of mental response of modern entrant on these or other issues. The resulting factor structure, so there is a question difficult intrapsychic preset, which significantly affects the results of the polygraph examination. This preset is psychodynamic (incentive) with respect to the nature of replying, and its effect **is independent** of the truth or falsity of them.

**Keywords:** polygraph, special physiological studies using polygraph, psychophysiological state, psychodynamics, psychodynamic type of response, the probability of the truth or falsehood, psychodynamic preset, typical intense reaction, risk factors, expert solutions, efficiency of special psychophysiological study.

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## **PREVENTION OF SUICIDAL SYMPTOMS AS A FACTOR OF SAFETY OF CONVICTED IN PRISON**

**N. V. Dmitrieva, L. S. Kachkina**

**Abstract:** This article presents the results of the study of convicted, suicidal

using the method of portrait elections (Szondy test). The study identified internal conflicts and personal characteristics that determine suicidal behavior such as intrapersonal conflicts; narcissism; irrational installation; impossibility of sexual gratification socially acceptable ways; deprivation of basic needs; tendency to use alcohol and drugs; failure to anticipate and predict the consequences of their actions; psychological defense, which is manifested in the pursuit of avoidance, denial of problems, moral masochism.

Probabilistic situation of suicidal behavior in individuals are identified:

1) in situations that hinder the satisfaction of needs, in the absence of contact is very important for the convicted people outside places of isolation (wife, child, mother, etc.) while expressing clinging significant object;

2) in excessive pressure on the individual standards. In a situation of staying within the criminal subculture patterns of behavior specific for certain environment are used.

Under this research the main directions of psychological work that help to protect suicidal prisoners from their own destructive manifestations are revealed.

To achieve this goal we should promptly inform stakeholders of the institution about the presence of the convicted suicidal tendencies, of suicidal intent and factors that may trigger the realization of this type of deviant behavior. We should pay particular attention to the reaction of convicted on increased risk of suicidal behavior, to carry out systematic monitoring of psycho-emotional state of convicted who are prone to suicide and are registered with the care records.

Psycho work with this group of persons should be directed to the development of self-esteem and self-significance, increasing responsibility for their own destiny and life, the ability to stand up for their beliefs, to separate them from the views of the group and, if necessary, to resist the pressure groups; development of the ability to predict and anticipate the consequences of their actions; increase resistance to stress; psychological support in the event of loss of significant others; correction destructive maladaptive psychological defenses.

**Keywords:** prisoners, suicide, suicidal behavior, test Szondy, correctional facility, internal conflict, psychological work, preventive account, prevention.

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## PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE OF JUVENILE VICTIMS OF THE INCEST

E. V. Vaske

**Abstract:** Steady growth of number of criminal infringement on sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of minors in modern Russia demands development of new approaches to process of investigation of this category of crimes which traditionally causes special difficulties in terms of proof. Victim behavior of the minor victims has wide range, has specific character, and mechanisms of its formation are caused by a number of internal and external factors of influence on system «the victim — the criminal — a criminal situation». It's difficult to understand for employees of investigating authorities not only motives of criminal behavior of the tyrant motivation of actions (inaction) of the minor victim in this or that legally significant situation as well. For example, when the minor victims that is the victims of the prolonged incest communication, don't make even attempts to rendering resistance to the tyrant; when the juvenile children who are engaged in prostitution persistently offer clients the sexual services; when the minor victims, reveal signs of «pseudo-provocative» behavior, actively interacting with the potential criminal in a precriminal situation, etc.

The greatest complexity not only for employees of judicial investigating authorities, but also for experts of other fields of knowledge (teachers, psychologists, employees of social services) anyway involved in investigation is represented by their judgment of the facts of concealment of episodes of the sexual violence committed against a child (teenager) in the family, by himself or by members of his reference group. Thus, the understanding of psychological mechanisms of experience by the child of intra family sexual violence promotes constructive interaction with it during investigation, allowing to receive, on the one hand, the fullest data on a delict situation, and on the other hand to minimize secondary psikhotravamatization of the victim of incest communication by the procedure of carrying out separate investigative actions. In the context of the specified perspective the author takes up the questions connected with the intra family sexual violence made concerning children and teenagers; the behavior of minors and juvenile victims of an incest in legally significant situations is analyzed (precriminal, criminal, post-criminal, investigative). The analysis of transformation of emotional reaction of juveniles and minor victims of the prolonged incest communication is submitted. Theoretical calculations are illustrated by examples from expert practice of the author.

**Keywords:** sexual violence, behaviour of victim, motivation, minor, juvenile, victims, incest, criminal, criminal situation.

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## **GENDER CHARACTERISTICS OF AGGRESSION OF THE CHILDREN (YOUNGSTERS) OF PENAL SYSTEM EMPLOYEE'S**

**S. A. Krasnenkova, L. N. Gridyaeva**

**Abstract:** Study and correction of aggression of deviant and delinquent young men is one of the most searched problems of modern psychology. The problem of aggression of penal system employee's male teenagers, who are sometimes characterized by deviant behavior, is unexplored. Actuality of this area of work is dictated by contradiction between the need for psychological support of the family members of the penal system staff, and insufficient study of aggression of this group. The gender approach offers new possibilities for the study of aggression in adolescence. Taking into account the gender factor in the analysis of human aggression appears to be an important principle for improving preventive work with aggressive young men. Gender approach means the assessment of behavior from the point of view of existing gender norms.

Gender-specific manifestations of young men aggression appear in following things :

- young men of masculine type will demonstrate a higher level of aggression than ones of androgynous and feminova gender type;
- young men of feminova gender type will demonstrate lower levels of aggression than ones of androgynous and masculine gender type.

Methods of collecting empirical data was carried out by using the psychodiagnostic methods. Among them; S. Bem' technique «Gender diagnosis of femininity – masculinity»; the technique of diagnostics communication setup centuries Boyko; the method of «Personal aggressiveness and conflict» by . P. Il'in and P. A. Kovalev; the hostility questionnaire by A. Bass – A. Durka.

Among methods of processing the results of research is qualitative and quantitative analysis, including correlation coefficient  $\chi^2$  – test, Pearson.

This article presents the results of empirical research of aggressive gender features of minors three groups, such as the penal system staff' children who are in sports clubs, the cadet boarding school students and the ones sentenced in juvenile correctional facilities. Selection of respondents for the study is explained by the peculiarities of the living conditions of these groups, such as the daily regime, abidance by rules, etc., that is, in our opinion, one of the most important factors affecting the level of exhibited aggression.

This empirical study allowed to conclude that the level of aggressiveness of young men caused by gender characteristics, but not the ones of the group they belong to. This identified differences between masculine, androgynous and feminine young men have significant differences.

We hope that the article will be interesting for penal system psychologists, teachers and to all of those who is interested in problems of juvenile aggression and gender psychology.

**Keywords:** penal system employee's children, juvenile aggression, gender-specific aggression, deviants, juvenile offenders.

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## MARKERS OF EMOTIONAL BURNOUT IN THE SEMANTIC SPACE OF A PERSONALITY

**A. V. Boldyrev, T. A. Boldyreva, L. V. Thorzhevskaya**

**Abstract:** Emotional burnout is considered as professional destruction of a personality development mechanism, showing equal dynamics with the general adapta-



tion syndrome, but possessing the specific localization of effects on the professional personality semantic space. The authors singled out the specific labour conditions, provoking the growth of the possibility of emotional burnout development. The empiric investigation was realized by means of the comparative method. The comparison was held among the groups of secondary school teachers, social protection centers specialists and the staff of the penitentiary system institutions. With the help of the investigation data on the methods of emotional burnout level diagnostics by B.B. Boiko and the methods of «Professional burnout» by N.E. Vodopyanova two groups of specialists of each profession with the symptoms of emotional burnout and without it were singled out empirically. The chosen groups were investigated for attributive style (attributive style estimation methodology STONE-B), life-meaning orientations, the quality characteristics of aggression and the peculiarities of semantic space. The purpose of investigation was to single out such symptoms, which could be obligatory for all the staff-members, demonstrating the symptoms of emotional burnout and would not depend on the professional peculiarities. The most versatile symptoms of emotional burnout were singled out on the semantic level. They mainly became apparent in the connotation meaning peculiarities of the notion, describing the subject of work and in the semantic remoteness of the notion «my job» from the notions «success», «joy», «happiness», «hope». As a result some quantity characteristics of emotional burnout syndrome can be designated, while describing the semantic space by means of semantic differential methods. This investigation can ascertain the localization of the main symptoms of emotional burnout on the level of personality meaningful space. The data can be applied in emotional burnout screening diagnostics.

**Keywords:** emotional burnout, professional burnout, semantic space, semantic differential, penitentiary system, phenomenon of distrust, life-meaning orientations, semantic remoteness, connotation meaning, the subject of labor.

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## **PSYCHOLOGICAL LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE REASONS, CONDITIONS AND FACTORS OF VIOLATIONS OF SERVICE DISCIPLINE AND LEGALITY BY POLICE OFFICERS**

**A. S. Dushkin, E. A. Schelkushkina**

**Abstract:** psychological aspects of violations of service discipline and legality in law-enforcement bodies are presented. Psychological characteristics of the police officers inclined to violation of office discipline and legality are presented. The factors influencing the violation by police officers of service discipline and legality (caused by specifics of police activity; personal qualities; social and psychological character) are described.

**Keywords:** the police officer, current situation of service discipline and legality in law-enforcement bodies, professional deformation.

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## PSYCHOPRACTICES

### TO THE QUESTION OF «POSITIVITY» SELF-CONCEPT OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE

**M. J. Kraeva**

**Abstract:** The article deals with positive I-concept, its influence on personal well-being. The fact that the presence in the human experience of the traumatic situation leads to negative changes in his/her I-concept and it is not realized by him/her, this vital question is on the importance in rendering psychological assistance. It should be mentioned that quite often positive I-concept is substituted by the high self-concept. The author considers some characteristics of positive I-concept that determine psychological stability and a feeling of subjective satisfaction of a person. The above issues are especially important in rendering psychological assistance to children who survived a psychological damage.

Difficult life conditions or extreme life situations have a strong negative impact on children's personality, and are beyond their ability to independently cope with consequences of the above issues. This leads to narrowing of their social scope of activity, distorting psychological constitution of a person, and different defects in children's emotional sphere. Psychological assistance to children who survived a psychological damage should include all characteristics of self-perception of such children and it should be of complex nature.

Stakeholders and significant adults who care on them should be included to the system of providing assistance to children. The article offers a step-by-step model of

psychological assistance to children who survived a psychological damage.

**Keywords:** I-concept, self-concept, authenticity, disadaptation, traumatic experience, positive self-treatment, components of children's I-concept, psychological assistance, psychological safety, a feeling of guilt, anger, aggression.

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## **THE HISTORY OF FORMATION OF THE TERM «LIFE STRATEGY» APPLIED TO UNDERAGE INDIVIDUALS UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCE IN NATIVE AND FOREIGN SCIENCE**

**E. N. Kozhevnikova**

**Abstract:** The article shows that modern society is interested in getting «corrected» law-abiding citizens whose conviction was removed from official records and who acquired the ability to think and act independently. Formation of a life strategy of underage individuals with suspended sentence will as we firmly believe contribute to resolving psychological and pedagogical tasks assigned to employees of the probation department, where the main task is improvement of the correction process quality. The term «life strategy» is defined in the psychological dictionary as a form of purposeful organization of life by an individual himself including his attitude towards his own abilities and resources, their implementation and application.

In the sphere of psychological science «life strategy» is mostly considered within the framework of the general theory of personality and is tightly connected with such concepts as «the script of life», «life purpose», «life journey», «life plans», «temporary perspective», «image of the future» etc. Individual's life strategy meaning, to a greater or lesser degree, contains separate components of the given concepts that allows suggestion about high significance of intended formation and management of the life strategy by the individual. Analysis of native and foreign research works on life strategies allowed us to consider that the life strategy of an underage person under suspended sentence is the central line of his individuality development process, it is defined by intended, purposeful, active and responsible approach towards his life, it is based on a system of norms, values, goals and perceptions of the future and it is reflected in present behavior and actions.

**Keywords:** an underage person under suspended sentence, a teenager, life strategy, life journey, life purpose, the script of life.

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## TO HELP THE MANAGER

### THE VALUE SYSTEM OF EXECUTIVES IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS AGENCIES

M. I. Marin, A. A. Bochkova

**Abstract:** Low level of individual legal conscience of employees of Internal Affairs Agencies leads to appropriation of corporate opportunities for lucrative purposes, neglecting rules of morality and contempt of law. In this regard, the study of the characteristics of justice employees, identifying of their values and determinants that make the nature and direction of the individual, is of the primary concern. The results of the survey might help to reveal the reasons for the policemen's illegal behavior. In this article we analyzed different ways of treating the nature of personality's values, especially its sense-making component, thus the article reflects the study of the value system of executives in Internal Affairs Agencies within notional regulation of their official activities.

321 chiefs of service and heads of regional Internal Affairs Agencies took part in the research. In order to reveal the marks of employees' offending behavior, including corruptive orientation, thus to define people who have negative status in reference to the selected criteria for evaluating the inclination to the commission of crimes we used the method of scientific assessment, implemented on the basis of the «Monitoring» program. Relying on the results we made the ranking of the chiefs who participated in our research according to the level of their individual sense of justice. Thus we defined two groups of executives, inclined and loath to offending behaviour. In order to study the peculiarities of value orientations of disciplinary penalties of Internal Affairs Agencies who participated in the research we used the test of value orientations by Rokich M. and colour test of relationship by Etkind. Received experimental data were worked up with the help of cluster analysis (hierarchical agglomerative method). This method has let us examine semantic connection of the notions and the executives' attitude to them on different levels of similarity.

Consequently, the results of clusterization of experimental findings in two groups

of executives revealed qualitative differences in notional relationships between the concepts. The first group of employees who are not prone to illegal behavior is characterized by unambiguity of understanding and accepting legal standards in their own system of values; legal standards and personal values form a common semantic field, where personal activity is carried out within the limits established by law. The second group of employees who are prone to illegal behavior is characterized by more differentiated attitude towards observance of standards, complex emotional-semantic attitude towards legal standards, where the importance of financial factor and opportunities provided by social status become priority.

This methodological approach can be used both for analyzing personal value system of the executives and defining the main direction of values of a particular collective, prompting to distinguish risk groups and open up new opportunities of early prediction and efficient prevention of illegal behavior among the employees of Internal Affairs Agencies.

**Keywords:** employees of Internal Affairs Agencies, legal conscience, individual legal conscience, offending behavior, values, value orientations, sense, semantic field, notional regulation of the official activities.

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## **THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS AND CONDITIONS OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS BODIES ON MISREPRESENTATION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE SERVICE INFORMATION**

**N. I. Efimkina**

**Abstract:** the article investigates the problems of distortion of the service information in the professional activities of police officers. There are a survey of a sample of employees from three regions of the Russian Federation. A special form, consisting of sets of questions aimed at establishing the incidence of distortion proprietary information in the internal affairs bodies, the relationship heads of territorial bodies of internal affairs to this fact, the definition of structural units, which often occurs misrepresentation of proprietary information, the influence of the conditions of professional activities and management features organs and bodies of internal affairs.

According to the results of the study it is confirmed the fact of misrepresentation of proprietary information overhead in professional work of police officers. The conditions of professional activity and specific service affect on this fact, so as managerial leadership qualities and personality traits of law enforcement officers, necessitating in-depth study of information related to the distortion of individual installations, values and meanings, and personality characteristics of police officers.

The most significant figures among the conditions and characteristics of professional activity, contributing to the distortion of the service information, are such as high workflow, «cane» performance appraisal system, the level of professional training of personnel, uncertain statement of problems leader, biased assessment of performance, inefficient management style. The degree of distortion of official information was also associated with the level of motivation to serve, fear of punishment, careless attitude towards their work and confidence in the staff that serves

the interests of distortion of information services.

Directions for the study of personal characteristics of employees of the bodies of internal Affairs, prone to distortion proprietary information are defined.

**Keywords:** business information, misrepresentation of official information, professional activities, employees of bodies of internal affairs, juridical psychology.

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## TO HELP THE YOUNG SCIENTIST-RESEARCHER

### CRITERIA STAFF ASSESSMENT OF THE FORMATION OF MORAL AND VOLITIONAL QUALITIES OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS

**T. V. Pivovarova**

**Abstract:** the article examines the current trends in juvenile delinquency, statistical data from the official website of the Federal penitentiary service of Russia, including female juvenile offenders. The author describes the study of moral and volitional qualities of female juvenile offenders in correctional establishments of the penitentiary service of Russia Ryazan and Belgorod regions. On the basis of our proposed typology of juvenile offenders and diagnostic tools provides criteria staff assessment of the formation of moral and volitional qualities of the juvenile offenders. In addition, there was developed psycho-educational program on the formation of moral and volitional qualities of female juvenile offenders, including two complex inter-related unit in training (as part of the study of literature) and in extra-curricular time.

**Keywords:** juvenile offenders, moral and volitional qualities, criteria, typology, research methods, indicators, corrective action.

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## PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL EVENTS AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE

### LIFE QUALITY AND IMAGE «ME» OF AN EXISTENTIAL PSYCHOTHERAPIST

**T. N.Savchenko, M. N.Kartavtseva, G. M.Golovina**

**Abstract:** this study attempted to examine correlation between a life quality of an existential psychotherapist and his or her image as a professional.

On the basis of theoretical analysis and systematization of scientific information in the literature on the this problem area; important quality existential therapist needed for successful professional activity and correlated with the basic existential givens are identified and classified with the sample of domestic existential therapists; a study of the image of himself as a professional in existential therapy. There are first appeared selected latent factors that play an important role in building the image of yourself as a professional and subjective view on the image of the ideal therapist in existential therapy. There was comparison (mapping) of the images of the «Me is a real existential therapist» and «Me is an ideal existential therapist», their relationship with personal characteristics was identified.

The importance of studying such individual personality traits existential therapists, as a semantic field of personality, emotional intelligence, self-esteem, satisfaction with quality of life, existential fulfillment, ego-identity was Theoretically and practically justified.

The relationship of certain personality features (semantic sphere of personality, emotional intelligence, self-esteem, satisfaction with quality of life, existential fullness, ego-identity) with latent factors and individual characteristics of the image itself in existential therapists was shown.

The results the done work can be used by the teachers of existential therapy in the construction and improvement of training programs, workshops on psychotherapy, personal growth training, in supervision while supporting the process of professional development of the individual novice psychotherapist in general and existential therapist in particular; beginners and mature existential therapists for professional and personal development and self-improvement in order to concen-

trate on problem areas of professional development, to assist in the development honest psychological practice.

**Keywords:** existential therapy, the image of «Me», professional, subjective quality of life, sense sphere of personality, self-esteem, existential fulfillment, emotional intelligence.

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## LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGION

### «I WAS IN PRISON AND YOU CAME TO ME» (THE EARLY HISTORY OF PRISON CHAPLAINS IN ENGLAND)

S. A. Vasilieva

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to little-known early history of clerical service in prisons of the UK in XVI-XVIII centuries. The material is based on sources that were not previously translated into Russian. The post of prison chaplain — a priest, ordained combining with any additional posts — first appeared in English penitentiary system. Legislating the status of prison chaplains as prison staff occurred in the Penitentiary Act of 1823. This article reflects the background of this event: the author comes to the conclusion that the particular socio-political and, more importantly, spiritual development of English society at the turn of the Middle Ages and modern times, religious quest of English Protestantism led to the direct dependence of the penal reform of the religious factor.

The article traces the analysis of the reasons that prompted representatives of various currents of Anglicanism — Quakers, Methodists, «nonconformists» — to organize clerical service in prisons. Success in establishing the Institute of prison chaplains in the UK linked to the progressive to the beginning of XIX century innovations — giving chaplains a status of civil service and recognition of the right of prisoners to freedom of conscience in a multi-religious state.

**Keywords:** prison chaplain, the Church of England, UK, Penitentiary Acts of 1779, 1823, Methodists, Quakers, clerical service in prisons.

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## DURA LEX SED LEX

### QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF CONVICTS AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

**B. G. Bovin, M. M. Moskvitina**

**Abstract:** The article shows the legislative change that occurs as a result of humanization of criminal and penal policy of the state leads, on the one hand, to the reduction of the number of *prison population*, and on the other — to the concentration in prison the most dangerous criminals.

The author notes that at the present time there is a pronounced downward trend in the number of convicted offenders approaching the minimum value (564 thousand), fixed in 2014 and related to the humanization for attitudes towards convicted offenders from the state and to the changes in criminal law legislation. It is possible that mitigation of penal policy will lead to a concentration in prison those people who have chosen their criminal profession and do not want to change their career choices.

In the presented article there is an effort to evaluate the tendency of turning prisons into the place for the most dangerous criminals concentration.

**Keywords:** dynamics of convicted offenders; correctional institutions; dynamics of recidivism; dynamics of imprisonment term; offenders sentenced to life imprisonment.

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