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THE METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE QUALITY OF TEACHING ACTIVITIES AS A BASIS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

V. A. Zobkov

Abstract: the article deals with the role of teaching activities, teaching in the development of society, the strengthening of Russian statehood. Modern legislative instruments (Federal Law «On Education», «On Higher and Postgraduate Professional Education», «National Doctrine of Education in the Russian Federation») regulating the activities of secondary and higher educational institutions qualify students as active subjects of educational activities. The purpose of education, in which lies the dream of a society, the stability of the students' way of life, — to form the moral, noble man, the subject of life. Modern educational process should be aimed at creating optimal conditions for the development of not only the initial creative potential of the child, the student, but also on the formation of the need for creative self-development, on the formation of the subject of life. Subjectivity of man in his original reasons linked to the ability to transform his own life in the object of practical conversion. The teacher providing quality of teaching activities is a moralist, who creates and gives the students not only knowledge and skills, but most of all Wisdom of life, he is the basis of sustainable development of society. The student is a subject receiving Wisdom of life (Sh. A. Amonashvili), striving for moral ideal, for self-actualization and for realization of his potential to benefit society. Teacher and student is a unity, which was given to humanity initially. Only the subject of teaching activities is able to raise a subject of learning activities. Our research shows that the teacher as the subject of teaching activities is a professional of pedagogical work, organizing educational space, based on the principles of expediency, dialogic speech, positive statements and judgments, high academic achievement for all students. In the article is briefly discussed the conditions of formation of the personality of a student.

Keywords: teaching activities, subject of teaching activities, teacher, teaching, student.

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PHENOMENON OF CROWD IN THE RUSSIAN LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY OF THE LATE 19TH — EARLY 20TH CENTURIES

D. S. Gorbatov, S. N. Bolshakov

Abstract: theories of crowd at the end of the 19th century received reflection in the criminal legislation of the pre-revolutionary period, in its part, which is connected with establishment of responsibility for mass crimes. Negative connotations of spontaneous groups, proposed by N. K. Mikhaylovsky, S. Sighele, G. Tard, H. Fournial, G. le Bon, played a role in allocation of «assemblage», «the spiritualized crowd» as a collective subject of criminal behavior that became an step backwards in development of the Russian law.

The Russian legal psychologists developed own original concepts of crowd under the influence of these theories. In particular, V. K. Sluchevsky described that stay in crowd creates prerequisites to awakening of the hidden «animal part», systematized quality of a crowd, specified some factors of its emergence, allocated that in social psychology of the 20th century received the name of «messages to aggression». D. D. Bezsonov, having partly anticipated F. Allport's approach to spontaneous associations, concentrated of own researches not on crowd as «organism», the possessing set of certain qualities, but on the person in the conditions of crowd, enduring a condition of «splitting of consciousness». Opposition of the psychological nature of active and passive crowds to them is represented perspective. Many aspects of Bezsonov's criticism of foreign theories of crowd kept modern value. P. N. Obninsky paid special attention to justification of illegality of criminal prosecution of participants of cholera disorders in various regions of the Russian Empire because of their incomplete sanity.

In article it is noted that the termination of researches in this area, which had politically engaged character, negatively influenced development of domestic psychological thought.

Keywords: crowd, theories of crowd, quality of a crowd, leaders of a crowd, influence on the personality in crowd, sanity of the personality, mass crimes, criminal liability for mass crimes.

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THEORY AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY OF INDIVIDUAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND ITS INFANTILIZATION AND CRIMINALIZATION

D. V. Sochivko, T. A. Simakova

Abstract: The author's research methods of the individual sense of justice and criminal law infantilism. The authors proceed from the fact that the individual sense of justice is not formed in isolation but in conjunction with other substructures of the human personality, including his subconscious. Thus, legal and passes all the phases of the formation of attitude towards reality of children and egocentric, and infantile to an adult, which, ideally, is adequate to modern conditions of life. This achievement of this last level is complicated and different moments of social progress, especially education. And here the important role played by a modern phenomenon in the structure of consciousness as a criminal infantilism, which is not human underdevelopment, but rather the current form of the adult (essentially consumer) awareness, providing him adapt to the conditions of life, if the environment allows it. Criminal legal infantilism significantly affect the structure of the individual sense of justice. As a result of a joint study of two phenomena represented authors suggest coefficient criminal and infantile infestation as an additional scale to the questionnaire "Individual structure of justice".

Keywords: Individual structure of justice, criminal infantilism, criminal-legal infantilism, legal culture, legal nihilism, legal adventurism responsibility.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

PSYCHOLOGY OF LOSS. GENESIS OF PSYCHOGENIC LOSS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MILITARY INTERETHNIC CONFLICTS

V. I. Serov

Abstract: The article deals with the problem of an interethnic conflict that is a trigger for military confrontation. The author calls a war a traumatic epidemic for

the mental state of the participants, defines psychology of loss as the genesis of psychogenic loss or the loss of functionality, and also as different types of mental reactions, which cause the transition of a person from normal mental state to the bordering one with a change in the performance of official activities, including the refusal to exit the legal field. Data of the St. Petersburg military medical Academy are provided in the article that stay in extreme conditions of military operations is capable to lead to permanent violation of normal activity of conscripted soldiers; about psychogenic losses of the USA army during military operations in Korea and in the next years which are expressed in number of suicides among veterans of this war, already by 3 times exceeded a death toll during military operations, and also about psychogenic losses among the participants of anti-terrorist operation in the south-east of Ukraine reaching 80 %. The article gives the data that every fifth officer of the safety departments in the penal system serving with weapons is included into the group of risk and needs correction. The author investigated a mental condition of the personality of the penal system officers, boundary between norm and pathology, of the military personnel serving in Afghanistan, Abkhazia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Russia in detail studying the dynamics of psychogenic losses in a boundary mental condition of three-level structure of protection of the personality of the penal system officers, of the military personnel. The research within the legal framework of psychogenic losses of three-level structure of protection of the personality in a borderline of the penal system officers and restoration in limits of mental norm became the purpose of the work.

Keywords: psychology of loss, adaptability, types of psychological defenses, personality of the penal system officer, protective adaptive responses of the 1-8th degrees, superextreme, extreme, uncomfortable external conditions of service activity.

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FEATURES OF REHABILITATION AND PREVENTION OF DRUG DEPENDENCE SUSPECT, ASSUSED, CONVICTED IN PENITENTIARIES FOREIGN COUNTRIES

I. S. Ganishina

Abstract: today in prisons and remand centers of the correctional system in Russia is serving a sentence of convicted a large number of drug addicts, so advanced experience of foreign countries for rehabilitation and prevention of drug ad-

diction accused, suspects and convicts is an increased interest for the penal system.

In the United States for the prevention of drug abuse formed special drug courts in which the judge selects the appropriate treatment program and appoint a curator from among the employees of the court. Prevention program also provides for the passage of drug addicts rehabilitation course. Rehabilitation program provides for the organization of the process of treatment, counseling of drug addicts on training opportunities, their employment, health care, assistance in solving housing problems and others.

In the UK in relation to compulsory treatment is applied to drug addicts. It is also possible voluntary patient treatment for medical help. Successful completion of voluntary drug treatment is determined by the court as a mitigating circumstance in a case of drug-related crimes.

Germany's experience on assisting convicted of drug offenses include active steps by the government, the NGOs and individuals.

In France, in relation to the socially dangerous drug and alkogolezavisimym and drug addicts who have committed crimes, can be assigned compulsory treatment and rehabilitation. Widely used alternative to imprisonment penalties: fines, community service, bail, bail system, parole, transfer of prisoners to semifree mode and others.

In Austria provided probation instead of prison drug addicts, if he wishes to voluntarily undergo treatment for drug addiction.

In Poland, focusing on post-penitentiary adaptation of ex-convicts. As part of the prevention of drug abuse is important organizing public post-penitentiary tips to prepare sentenced to life in freedom, attracted for this purpose their families, contribute to employment and the provision of medical care.

Preventive work in Sweden is based on the principle of a total ban the use and distribution of drugs. In relation to the drug addict, the following measures: mandatory testing, registration of persons as a consumer of narcotics, a fine and imprisonment, therapeutic measures, including the forced basis.

In Saudi Arabia, the main emphasis in the prevention of drug dependence is placed on the effective treatment of drug addicts. With regard to the addict person requesting assistance voluntarily, the criminal case is not excited. In addition, there is a voluntary and involuntary treatment, the period of medical treatment for drug dependence is included in the total period of imprisonment.

In China for drug-related crimes provided fine, arrest, surveillance, imprisonment and even the death penalty. Treatment of drug addicts in China include: getting rid of withdrawal symptoms, restoration of health, prevention of recurrence, rehabilitation.

In the Republic of Belarus in therapy centers made compulsory treatment of drug addicts and substance abuse, committed administrative offenses, provided with medical and psychological assistance, conducted training and re-training, training, vocational guidance is carried out, to restore and maintain family ties accused suspects.

Keywords: correctional system, suspects, defendants, convicted, prisons, best practices, psychological assistance, prevention of drug dependence, rehabilitation.

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INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY SEMANTIC UNITS OF THE CONVICTED PERSON IN PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY

O. M. Pisarev

Abstract: In article, on the basis of the conducted empirical research, results of the psychocorrectional actions directed on change of semantic installations of the person condemned in the course of serving of criminal punishment in the form of imprisonment are shined. Necessity of penetrating studying of the facts, mechanisms and laws of functioning of the person in the conditions of social isolation, the account of mental states of the condemned in the course of psychocorrectional and psychotherapeutic work in the penitentiary season is emphasised. The assessment of efficacy of the made psychologic work by results of use of the developed psychocorrectional program directed on changes in semantic installations for the first time and repeatedly of offenders is yielded. Necessity of the further studying of semantic formations condemned in the conditions of social isolation is ascertained.

Keywords: social isolation, the person condemned, semantic installations, a pattern of the vital world, psychologic correction, the program of studying of the person.

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SOME SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA AMONG THE CONVICTS

N. A. Polyanin

Abstract: the article shows some social, demographic and psychological characteristics of convicted persons in correctional institutions. The age characteristics of the examined subjects. Shows the importance of marital status of prisoners, their relationship. The important role played by high recidivism in the Russian Federation. We analyzed the number of prior convictions and the compositions of

the crimes committed. Shows thieves' traditions and characteristics of the subculture of convicts in a penal colony. Determined social relations of prisoners and the correction level in the period of serving the sentence in a correctional facility. It is noted that in recent years the growing importance of the financial situation of the convicts, which plays a big role in their position while serving sentence in places of deprivation of liberty.

Keywords: social characteristics, demographic characteristics, convict, prison, age characteristics, marital status, crime, number of prior convictions, the crime, the thieves' traditions, subculture convicts, social relations, the degree of correction, prison, financial situation, place of imprisonment.

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FEATURES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MAINTENANCE CONDEMNED, CONSISTING ON THE PREVENTIVE ACCOUNT AS THE PERSONS STUDYING, PROPAGANDIZING, PROFESSING OR EXTENDING EXTREMIST IDEOLOGY

D. V. Pestrikov, I. V. Senik

Abstract: the analysis of the dynamics of crime based on statistics presents the official parties. Presents basic socio-psychological factors contributing to the development of the peculiarities in the behavior of the stated categories of persons. The problems of authenticity convicted on the basis of their nationality, this position is not a factor of extremism. The article presents various strategies of prisoners serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty, with a strong extremist orientation. It is established that prisoners have selected a different line of conduct, which allow you to constantly update their antisocial beliefs, usually this individual activity is reflected in the different kinds of behavior that can be diagnosed and testify about his extremist nature. The authors note convicted of a crime extremist orientation represent a particular challenge for educational influences in terms of Yiwu. In this regard, prior to the practical employees, and in particular before psychologists raises the question of the qualitative implementation of psychological support of prisoners, consisting of the care records, as persons studying, promoting, practicing, or spreading extremist ideology with the aim of creating a positive social orientation and prevention of destructive behaviors. Identifies the main characteristic features of this category of prisoners, they are characterized by the stability of the interests and value orientations, the average level of intellectual abilities, good adaptation in society, moderately expressed strong-willed qualities, there are difficulties in managing their emotions and moods, increased aggressiveness, self-centeredness, niche, incredulity, the average level of communicativeness. The authors conclude that the process of correction in relation to those convicted of crimes of extremist orientation should be comprehensive in nature.

Keywords: convicted of extremist orientation, extremist ideology, individual-psychological characteristics, correctional institution, interview, test methods.

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SOCIALLY IMPORTANT PERSPECTIVES AND LIFE CONCEPT ORIENTATIONS OF CONVICTED FEMALE JUVENILES (ON THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF A TEACHER AND A PENITENTCIARY SPECIALIST N. A. DEEVA)

T. V. Kalashnikova, M. M. Kalashnikova

Abstract: The article considers scientific research aimed at studying socially important perspectives and life concept orientations of convicted female juveniles. N. A. Deeva made a significant contribution into the study of substructures of life plans, prospects and objectives of the juvenile female convicts; she has not only researched life prospects of the juvenile female convicts, but also developed a technology of their formation. Later, work of N. A. Deeva on the subject of studying the psychological characteristics of the juvenile offenders' individuality was continued by T. V. Kalashnikova, who focused mainly on psychological research of the behavior of female individuals in the colony. Consequently as a part of the study of personal responsibility of a female juvenile offender, conducted by M. M. Kalashnikova, convicted female juveniles' life orientations were analyzed with the use of a «Life concept orientation» questionnaire by D. A. Leontiev. The significance of this research is certainly not in doubt, and if properly registered and applied it will allow organizing work aimed at prosocial personality change of the female convicts more effectively.

Keywords: female juvenile offenders, life plans, system of perspectives, orientation of the person, the meaning of life orientation, educational technology, educational labor colony, psychological and pedagogical technology, attitude, teenagers' aggressiveness, the responsibility of the individual.

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THE SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PERSONALITY OF THE FEMALE CONDEMNED WITH THE PERSONALITY DISORDER (PSYCHOPATHY)

O. I. Sochivko

Abstract: In correctional facilities of the penal system of Russia at the organization of psycho-prophylactic, educational and psycho-correctional support of female condemned with the personality disorder (psychopathy) it is important for the personnel to know their psychological features. Detection of the psychological features of female condemned was carried out by the author in correctional facilities of the Directorate for the FPS of Russia in the Moscow region and of the Directorate for the FPS of Russia in Krasnodar region by comparison of experimental and control group of the condemned women. In this article we concentrated the attention first of all on distinctions of three groups of the condemned examinees: 1) female condemned that are not registered anywhere; 2) female condemned that are registered in prophylactic centers; 3) female condemned that are registered in a medical unit of a correctional facility with the diagnosis of the personality disorder (psychopathy). As an experimental group there are female condemned with the personality disorder (psychopathy) that are registered in medical centers (selection in number of 100 people) with the F60.0-F61 diagnosis in the out-patient cards according to the International classification of diseases of the tenth revision (specific personality disorders and mixed personality disorders). The following psychodiagnostic tools were applied for carrying out the research: supervision, conversation, analysis of personal records, the questionnaire directed on obtaining social and demographic data (an external factor) on the personality of female condemned, the mathematic-statistical computer program Statistica 10.0. The method of questioning allows us to create an objective idea of the psychological features of female condemned with the personality disorder (psychopathy). The received results showed that female condemned with the personality disorder (psychopathy) have a number of psychological features: the high probability of being married, low education level, high probability of being brought up by one of parents, low probability of maintenance of the relations with close and distant relatives, numerous criminal records.

Keywords: penal system; correctional facility; personnel of a correctional facility; personality disorder; female condemned.

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TO THE PROBLEM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RELIGIOUS-POLITICAL EXTREMISMS

A. V. Tsopanova

Abstract: The article is devoted to the psychology of extremist activity. Briefly describes the author's theory of the formation of extremist behavior. The tendency to extremism, according to the theory, originates in the depths of youthful maximalism in the case when the goals, expectations, aspirations of maximalist not implemented and does not resonate in the community. Analyzes the causes of religious-political extremism. Special attention is paid to the causes of extremism on the territory of the Russian Federation, such as: ethnic and religious conflicts, ethnic tensions, uncontrolled migration, corruption, high unemployment, socio-economic stratification of society.

Describes the legislative, economic and socio-political countermeasures to religious-political extremism. Within the socio-political events highlights the importance of the harmonious development of personality.

Development of a system for early warning of extremism, on the basis of understanding the underlying causes for its occurrence is regarded as one of the priority tasks of modern psychological science.

Keywords: extremism, terrorism, youthful maximalism, socio-economic disadvantage, harmonious development of personality

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SPIRITUAL-MORAL UPBRINGING AS THE FACTOR OF PREVENTATION OF A PSEUDO SOCIAL BEHAVIOR

I. M. Il'icheva

Abstract: The article deals with the causes of pseudo social behavior. Different definitions of it are given; methods of organization of spiritual upbringing are described. The sense and context of spirituality as psychological phenomena is given in details. The theoretic analysis of different models of spiritual upbringing in Russia is done: biological (dealing with the stages of the development of a person); socio-genetical (socialization); personal (the development of consciences and self consciences); anthropological (transformation of a person by means of cooperation with the people). The anthropological model of superiority is based on the idea of developing as the result of a cultural dialog with the community. The original model of spiritual upbringing is given. The methodological basis of this work is the thesis of Russian psychology about the spirituality as the special form of reflection of objective world, the main means of interaction with it. Besides a person has special moral needs. The original definition of spirituality is given. Spirituality is a dynamic quality of a person, which gives him the opportunity to reflect morals in the context of his own life. The criteria of a superiority are the interest to the essence of human life, the need in self learning, the active position, the optimistic perception of life etc. The main stages and methods of work for developing spirituality is given. The results of this work with the pupils are described.

Keywords: pseudo social, spirituality, moral upbringing, self learning, self development, empathy, values.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

PROBLEMS OF DIAGNOSTICS OF OFFICIAL LOYALTY

S. V. Gornostaev

Abstract: One of the requirements for the personality of a state servant is official loyalty. Official loyalty can be understood as a characteristic of the behavior and personal qualities determining this behavior. Official loyalty as a behavior is a practical implementation of legal rules governing the conduct and activities of the state servant. Official loyalty as a personal quality is essentially the attitude of employee to official duty in general and specific commitments related to its official status. Aspects of this attitude are: 1) awareness of the content of the official duty and the ways of its implementation, 2) the employee's emotional attitude to the necessity to fulfill this official duty and 3) conative commitment to fulfilling the official duty in situations of conflict of interest.

Diagnostics of the official loyalty as a personal quality should be based on a diagnosis of official conduct, but should not be limited to the diagnosis of official conduct. Legitimate service behavior can be caused not only by the sophistication of the employees official loyalty. At the same time the misconduct can occur in employees with high level of sophistication of components of official loyalty as a personal quality. It is necessary to diagnose the behavior, and personal characteristics of official loyalty. It is necessary to diagnose cognitive, emotional, and conative components of loyalty as the attitude.

Instruments for diagnostics of official loyalty is absent in fact or unsuitable for objective research. Another important problem of diagnostics is the lack of clear understanding or false understanding official loyalty term by employers. Because of the tradition of public service in Russia, many managers mistakenly identify official loyalty with personal loyalty to the leader, misunderstand loyalty as conformism or neutrality, and so on. But official loyalty of state servants is based on compliance with the statutory requirements to the employee. The basis for selection of diagnostic tools should be forming a clear understanding of official loyalty as a way of conduct of the employee and as a personal quality, contributing to this behavior.

Keywords: loyalty, service, state servants, official loyalty, service behavior, attitude, service duty, service status, diagnostics, duties

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TO THE QUESTION OF THE CRITERIA AND BOUNDARIES OF THE CONCEPT «MANIPULATION OF THE CONSUMER»

O. S. Posypanova, O. S. Vorobeva

Abstract: individual approach to customers in stores leads not only to the realization of his motives but also to subtle manipulation. Along with the need-motivational sphere of the buyer we can already speak of manipulation-need sphere which means that the needs are generated by trade manipulation. Based on the questionnaire survey of consumers, in-depth interviews, narrative interviews, expert survey, theoretical comparison manipulation of the consumer is defined by the authors as imperceptible impact on the buyer for thoughtless commitment of not previously planned purchase of goods by him that is carried out in advertising, the dialogue with the seller and through the organization of space and events on the trading floor. Authors propose to call not all the trade technologies as manipulation techniques but only the corresponding three criteria: 1) implicit, 2) non-intrusive, 3) that direct the customer toward thoughtless buying of not previously planned product. Unreasonable half-planned impulsive purchases become the result of manipulation. All manipulations of the consumer in the stores are divided by the authors on verbal (used in the dialogue with the seller), merchandising (used in the laying out of goods on display and location of display windows in the store), marketing which in turn are subdivided into the price, advertising and branding. The authors provide a list of the most popular of each type of manipulation. The most effective verbal manipulation of the consumer: flattery (compliments), insufficient information (only the dignity of the goods is spoken about and the same things are repeated in different words but the shortcomings are not mentioned), scientific concepts and specific terminology (e.g. urea instead of «uric acid»), reference to the authority and the idols, the reference to «everyone», the comparison with a clearly losing product, the method of «false shame» («everyone has long known that ... you are not up-to-date with the progress»), the method of «I have the same in my family». The most effective merchandising techniques of manipulation are: laying out the right products at the «golden shelves», i.e. shelves at eye level, laying out the products of the biggest demand in back of the room to make customers to a desire to buy a few unnecessary products on their way to that shelves, the pedestal of expensive luxury goods against which the others seem inexpensive goods, laying out of fresh products in the depths of the shelves and those with expiring shelf-life — closer to the edge in grocery stores. Among marketing manipulation buyers are more susceptible to the following: big supermarket trucks creating a feeling that nothing is purchased, sticker «Best seller» posted on unsaleable goods, big boxes in which a little product lays that gives the impression that there are a lot of goods in them, yellow price tag hung out not only on the goods at a discount but also on any product that must be sold, reducing packaging or serving instead of raising the price of goods, sale of warranty service, creating an artificial shortage, «the second thing free» (although its cost is included in the price of the first thing or it is an illiquid product), false charity, discounts up to X%, false discounts, «99 rubles» method.

Keywords: psychology of sales, manipulation of customers, manipulative sales techniques, manipulative techniques in the selling areas.

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CRIMINALIZATION OF MODERN YOUTH'S MORAL CONSCIENCE

E. Yu. Strizhov

Abstract: The sharp rise in crime in modern Russian society, the appearance of homeless and street children, the abandonment of the highest ideals of one's being in favor of personal gain and other negative social phenomena have made the leading Russian psychologists to address the problem of society's moral conscience. A.L. Zhuravlev, A.V. Yurevich, M.I. Volovikova, V.E. Semenov, A.A. Gostev and others

consider criminalization of society's moral conscience to be one of the psychological factors of its functioning.

The article is devoted to the psychological analysis of this factor. It gives a detailed analysis of the moral values represented in the minds of different groups of society. The importance and influence of traditional moral values of our society, the universal (common to mankind) values and the values of Protestantism on people's behaviour are shown. The differences between these ethical systems, both religious and secular, are described.

The author shows the relationship between a person's criminal behaviour and moral values, especially the values of individualism, pragmatism and utilitarianism. The contrast between such values and the values of Russian society is displayed.

The article contains a lot of statistical material about the prevailing moral values in gender, age, professional and educational groups. The data on the peculiarities of moral conscience of repeat offenders (fraudsters) serving a criminal sentence in prison are presented. These data prove the theoretical propositions of the article. The results of a psychological study of modern Russian youth's moral and legal conscience, as well as the results of a theoretical analysis of the contemporary works in moral psychology are given.

The influence of pragmatism, individualism and consumerism values on the criminalization of modern youth's moral conscience has been proved. A comparative analysis of the attitudes to crime values in social groups of young people different in their age, education, gender and professional occupation has been carried out.

Keywords: traditional moral values, the values of Protestantism, universal human values, crime values, economic crime.

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TO HELP THE MANAGER

PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION AND CAREER ORIENTATION OF FUTURE PSYCHOLOGISTS

N. N. Avramenko

Abstract: the work deals with the process of professional development in the educational environment of the university. Particular emphasis is placed on the pro-

fessional orientation and the career orientations of the future psychologist. There is a real need for study of the career orientations of the students, which can be used in the practice of psychological prediction of the professional self-realization, taking into account the dominant values in the structure of personality. The purpose of carrying out this research consisted in theoretical and practical research of career orientations of graduates of faculty of psychology and their interrelation with features of motivation.

The career has got great importance for all students. The leading career orientations are: autonomy; stability of a residence; call; business and professional competence. Motives: maintenance of life support, comfort, the social status, communication, the general activity, creative activity at most of pupils are satisfied. It means that students: consider the conditions of training comfortable and feel in perfect security; have influence among contemporaries; are happy with communication level at university; show the vigor, endurance, persistence and the abilities in the educational sphere; have creative results. However 54 % of students would like to show smaller activity, than they show at the moment, and at 43 % the satiation is observed by the creative activity. 70 % of examinees don't seek to bring benefit to society that certainly is a barrier on the way of professional and personal development of future psychologists.

Students, in which motivational profile motives of maintenance prevail, will look for work in the organization providing a certain service life with good reputation, reliable and will appreciate life in general, than a concrete profession, career or a family more. Examinees in which motivational profile the developing motives prevail, aspire to: to professional competence, development of the abilities; to the management and responsibility; to service to mankind; to overcoming of obstacles, risk, creation of the new. For students with external positive motivation the following career orientations are characteristic: «Management», «Business» and «Call». Therefore, at them values prevail: competition, victory over others, solution of difficult tasks, management and responsibility, risk, financial wealth. For examinees with internal motivation the main values are: work with people, the help to people, desire to make the world is better, etc. They won't work in the organization which is hostile to their purposes and values.

Keywords: career, career orientation, value orientation, values, motives, professional orientation, personality, professional development, self-realization, profession of psychologist.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEACHER'S CREATIVITY IN TERMS OF COMPETENCE-PREDICTIVE ACTIVITY

N. I. Kalakov, O. V. Starikova, E. N. Khrykanov

Abstract: The article considers the problem of developing the teacher's creativity in military higher education organizations in terms of competence-predictive activity in the context of the Conception of military manpower policy in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation for the period until 2016. The components of prognostic competence are the following: the axiological component; the activity component; the cognitive component; prognostic literacy; prognostic erudition; predictive skills of the teacher. Pedagogical prognostic competence is represented as a structure with markers. The article singles out the set of qualities and the structure of the teacher's creative personality in the field of prognostics. An individual program for self-improvement and the development of one's own creative prognostic potential has been devised. The program reflects the aims, the goals and the content of the phased development of one's own creative potential in pedagogical prognostic activity. The basic principles for the self-development of a personality have been methodologically substantiated. Namely, the principles of consistency, self-development, determinism, scientific content and the unity of theory and practice. The individual program for self-development is a range of a number of parts with a certain form and content, related to pedagogical creativity in the sphere of planning and prognostic activity. The article reveals the main conditions for effective pedagogical forecasting activity and the technological support of the phased development of a personality's creative prognostic potential. The psychological structure of pedagogical prognostic creativity is presented in the form of a scheme. Pedagogical prognostic creativity is a certain combination of cooperative forestalling actions of teachers and students, aimed at forming and developing the personality of a future specialist. Pedagogical prognostic creativity develops under the influence of personal and social factors.

Keywords: expertise, structure, components, prognostics, activity, creativity, pedagogical creativity, program, self-development, self-improvement, creative personality, culture, skills, experience.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL EVENTS AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE

THE CHANGES IN CORRELATION OF THE COGNITIVE COMPONENT OF THE IMAGE OF "I" IN THE ROLE-PLAYING GAMES WITH THE PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS THE YOUTH

O. I. Olkina, T. N. Savchenko

Abstract: The article describes the results of research of the nature of the cognitive component of the image changes in the "I" in the situation-role-playing

games, and the relationship of these changes to the personal characteristics of youth. Recorded the presence of significant differences in the image of "I" in the parameters of evaluation and strength before and after the role-play.

Role-play is regarded as informal sessions with the group. This study involved two groups of respondents: teenagers - participants of the children's program "Book of Heroes"; boys and girls — students of psychological faculty MSU participating in opportunistic role-playing games "Yacht" and "Transfer station".

The article performs the interpretation of the changes in the cognitive component of the image of "I". It is recorded the presence of negative changes by a factor of "assessment": in general, the players are reduced self-esteem and a tendency to evaluate themselves as the bearer of socially desirable characteristics. In addition, marked changes in the way "I" in the parameter estimation. Players evaluate himself as "insincere", "stale", "unfair" after the game. The changes to the parameter forces occur in the upward shift in the observed characteristics such as "decisive," "strong," "independent", "independent" and "busy".

Consequently, changes in the way "I" in the situation-role-playing game can not be described as extremely positive. We can assume that people, who are prone to self-flagellation and sensitive to the reactions of others, will be increased of fearful force in the case when the role is comfortable for them and they feel match of their image of "I" with the characteristics of their character. This will increase their self-confidence and the ability to influence the outcome of events. According to the changes in the cognitive component of the image "I" accompany such personality traits as "sensitive" and "anxiety" players. The question remains open security role movement, so the subject of further study of the phenomenon of psychological role-playing game should be the problem of ensuring the safety and security of the person taking part in role-playing games.

Keywords: youth, subculture, informal associations, the role motion, tolkien-izm, escapism, role play, situational role-playing game, the image of "I", the personal characteristics.

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PROBLEM OF SECURITY AND CONSOLIDATION OF RUSSIA IN FUTURE CONTEMPORAL WORLD

V. A. Sosnin

Abstract: There is the problem of socio-political and moral consolidation of Russia with the development of geopolitical trends and strategic security at the present stage, including the impact of the ideology of cosmopolitanism on the de-

velopment of Russian society and to combat this influence. The increasing role of consolidation is determined by the increasing globalization of the world on the Western model, one consequence of which is the unification of cultures, leveling their specificity, identity, lower levels of national identity.

The growing problem in modern Russia is connected with the transition from a socialist economy to the economy based on private property and market relations. This process is contrary to not only the value orientation, social attitudes and stereotypes of collective relations, but also people's community culture of Russia, not getting many norms, values and ideals of rational-pragmatic individualistic society.

There is a generalized conceptual-conceptual way for the description of safety issues and the socio-political and moral consolidation of modern Russia. Modern interpretations of the concepts of consolidation, historical consciousness, historical memory, and their functions are given. Historical consciousness performs important functions, chief among them is the function of finding national identity and function of uniting the representatives of different social strata in a holistic socio-historical community with similar type of evaluation of its past. Relationship of the phenomenon of consolidation with the formation of historical thinking and patriotism is shown. It is important to reconnect the spiritual development of the modern society with the history of the country. The gap between different historical ares in the development of Russia, created in the minds of people artificially, causes a partial identification with only one fragment of history, with other segments of the domestic culture.

The impact of media and communication, and education system on different sides of the consolidation of society is analyzed. Some directions of practical solutions to problems through the Patriotic education of modern youth, adequate preparation of history textbooks, the formation of moral attitudes, etc. are suggested.

Keywords: geopolitics, cosmopolitanism, security, globalization, consolidation, historical consciousness, historical memory, patriotism, function, media, system of education.

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MORAL CONCEPTS OF THE MODERN RUSSIAN ELITE

M. I. Volovikova, M. N. Komarova

Abstract: the article is devoted to the results of empirical testing of ideas by A. L. Zhuravlev and A. B. Kupreychenko (2010) the combination of signs that indicate belonging to the moral elite. The objective of the study was to identify the specifics of the implicit view about moral («decent») the person in the environment of those persons, who belong to the elite of our society. The sample of 71 persons (mean age 39 years, 45% male) consisted of people that have achieved success in life. Among them were doctors, economists, lawyers, musicians, artists and psychologists, heads of laboratories, institutes and creative teams, editors of publications, Director of companies. Used author's questionnaire, based on the works of Japanese psychologists H. Azuma, and K. Kashiwagi (1987) and understanding of S. L. Rubinstein (1976) act as an implicit judgment. For processing the results of applied quantitative (frequency and factor analysis) and qualitative methods (content analysis and microelasticity analysis). It is shown that typical for the Russian mentality, the priority of the moral law over worldly success distinguishes overall view of the sample realized and successful people. Revealed the contradictory nature of the moral conceptions of the modern Russian elite.

In General, empirical passed inspection and received its confirmation allocated by A. L. Zhuravlev and A. B. Kupreychenko set of features, compliance with which might indicate belonging to a moral elite: strict adherence to moral principles, norms and rules; participation in socially useful activities; ability to solve moral issues and problems; ability to influence, to influence other people in the moral sphere; grant aid to other people.

Keywords: the moral elite, features, implicit representations, the Russian mentality, the moral norms, descriptors, factor analysis.

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DETERMINATION THE NATURE OF THE CARDIAC RHYTHMGRAM DURING EXERCISE TESTING

A. L. Pokhachevskiy, E. V. Pivunov, V. N. Mihalev

Abstract: investigation of differences of RR-intervals of 1 — 3 minutes load and recovery periods maximum veloergometry identified physiological patterns lability of heart rate during the limiting exercise. Established markers of variability — pNNx can be used to examine the physical working capacity and fitness among schoolchildren-older and students up to 23 years.

Variability of the cardiac rhythmgram on the early stages the load and the recovery period has its own specific characteristics. They are connected: first, with the time elapsed from the beginning of the period, secondly, with magnitude the variability. Each of the analyzed indicators had its diagnostic role. Indicator pNN15 - a binary response, indicating the presence of adaptive reserves or physical health; pNN5, 10 - markers of exercise tolerance (quantitative equivalent of health); pNN10, 15 - the criteria of fitness (aerobic-anaerobic endurance), defined by the inflection point pNNx and / or depending on the level (X) variability RR- intervals.

Keywords: variability of load cardiac rhythmgram; maximum load testing; criteria, markers heart rate recovery.

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DURA LEX SED LEX

PECULIARITIES OF SELF-DEVELOPMENT OF LAWYERS WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF TRUST TO THEMSELVES

T. S. Pukhareva

Abstract: this article is devoted to theoretical and empirical research of the peculiarities of lawyers' self-development with different trust levels to themselves.

In the theoretical justification of the article there is a brief overview of the domestic and foreign literature on the problem of self-development, the psychological essence of the phenomenon of trust to oneself, the role of trust to themselves in professional self-development as a lawyer. Self-development is understood as a conscious human activity aimed at self-actualization, self-realization and self-improvement. Trust to themselves is considered as a respectively independent psychological phenomenon, personality's belief in self-efficiency. It is stated that trust to oneself is a condition of self-development, particularly the condition of self-realization lawyer in the profession.

Further the article presents the results of empirical research, which involved personnel of legal departments of organizations of Krasnodar. The respondents were divided into groups according to their trust level to themselves with the help of «Reflective questionnaire of trust level to oneself» (T. P. Skripkina). The peculiarities of self-development of lawyers' with different trust levels to themselves were studied by means of diagnostics of personality self-actualization (A. V. Lazukin un-

der the adaptation of N. F. Kalina) and methods of the study the need for self-improvement (G. D. Babushkin). The results of a comparative analysis of the received data in selected research groups are shown, the differences in the indicators of self-development of lawyers with different trust levels to themselves are revealed by means of methods of mathematical statistics.

As a result of the conducted empirical research some psychological peculiarities initiating the self-development of lawyers with a high level of trust to themselves are selected: autonomy, autosympathy, creativity, focus on the values of the self-actualized person, flexibility in communication, the expressed need for self-improvement. It is established that lawyers with a low level of trust to themselves are distinguished by negative view of human nature, the low capacity of spontaneous behavior, not updated the need for self-improvement.

At the end a conclusion on applied value of the results of the research to optimization professional activity of lawyers is formulated. It is indicated that through the formation of a system of attitudes on trust to oneself one can initiate the need for self-development and self-improvement of professional skills of legal staff for the purpose of improving the productivity and professionalism.

Keywords: a personality of a lawyer, the profession of a lawyer, professionalism, juridical work, trust, trust to oneself, self-development, self-actualization, self-improvement, self-realization.

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PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCE IN THE FEDERAL STATE EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE DIRECTION OF «LAW»: CONCEPTUAL AND TERMINOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

A. A. Ilidzhev

Abstract: the article presents an overview of the mature views on the concept of «competence» and «competence» are two approaches to the relationship of these concepts. It is shown that the professional competence is preassigned and presented in the federal state educational standard of higher vocational education training requirements of students. A professional competence — possession of a graduate of a system of professional competence, including his personal attitude to it and to the subject of professional activity.

The author exposes the deep analysis of all nineteen professional competencies regulated by the federal state educational standards, that is, those abilities and skills that the student must master in order to successfully carry out its responsibilities. The article referred to professional competence are classified into five groups, and highlights the fact that the dedicated professional competence is very well structured and justified.

The paper reveals the structure of professional competence, presented as a complex entity, which includes three main components: cognitive, associated with knowledge and methods for their preparation; the activity that defines the process of formation of skills based on the knowledge and methods of their implementation, and personality, representing the motives and values, and personality.

Based on the analysis of the composition and content of the professional competencies of the future bachelor of law justified integrative nature of professional competence, which is manifested in the relationship semantic orientations, knowledge, skills, experience, activities, defined with respect to a particular type of professional activity and determining a person's ability to integrate into their minds and activities knowledge, different kinds of experience, theory and practice to solve professional problems of a certain class.

Keywords: competence, competence, composition and structure of the professional competencies of bachelor of law, professional competence, the requirements of the federal state educational standards of higher education.

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