

METHODOLOGY AND THEORY OF LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF VIOLATION OF SERVICE DISCIPLINE BY CADETS OF DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Recommended citation

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of the problems of discipline of cadets studying in departmental educational organizations of the Federal Penitentiary Service. The subject of the study was psychological problems that cause the violation of service discipline by a variable composition during their training. The article discusses the basic concepts of “service discipline”, “violation of service discipline”, “discipline”, their components from the standpoint of psychological science. The scientific novelty of the article consists in the presented results of the identified problems of discipline in the context of their vision by students. The obtained research results, measures to improve the discipline of the variable composition, with the competent use of violations of official discipline in the system of psychoprophylactic work, will increase the effectiveness of activities, improve the performance of work with variable composition.

Keywords: official discipline, violation of official discipline, discipline, disciplinary misconduct, undisciplined behavior.

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VALUE-MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION OF EMPLOYEES OF INVESTIGATIVE BODIES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Abstract. The article is devoted to a theoretical and empirical study of the value-motivational orientation of employees of investigative units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. In the theoretical substantiation of the article, a brief review of research on the value and motivational orientation of investigative workers in the context of the problem of professionalization of personality is carried out. Values are understood as the ideals of people's normative behavior that give meaning to life, and value orientations are understood as structural components of a person's worldview and orientation, which act as predictors of personal transformations and professional development. It is noted that the difficult nature of investigative activity requires an employee to have a well-formed system of professional values and a stable motivation to serve society and the state. At the same time, it is emphasized that indicators of value and motivation-career orientations can be predictors of a person's productivity in the profession. Further, the article presents the results of an empirical study in which investigators of the investigative units of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation (Krasnodar Territory) in the number of 50 people participated. In diagnostic procedures, the "Values Questionnaire" (Sh. Schwartz) and "Career Anchors" (E. Shane), the SPSS Statistics 23 system was used for statistical and analytical processing of the results. It is shown that investigators are aimed at maintaining the conditions of protection of the interests of the individual and society, ensuring security; independence, freedom of choice of actions, the ability to self-organize, success and social approval are the value guidelines for them. Among the indicators of career orientations, the most pronounced are "stability of the workplace", "integration of lifestyles", "service". It is established that men are more focused on achieving social status and prestige, and women are more determined in matters of balancing family and professional spheres of life. With the help of correlation analysis, the connections of values, values and career orientation in the structure of the personal orientation of the respondents were revealed. In conclusion, conclusions are formulated about the applied significance of the results of the study in optimizing the professional activities of employees of investigative units when applying psychological correction techniques.

Keywords: values, motives, value orientations, career orientations, personality orientation, normative ideals, individual priorities, professional activity, employee of investigative bodies, psychology of the investigator.

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APPLIED AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES

PSYCHOLOGICAL FORECASTING OF THE RISKS OF EXPULSION OF CADETS OF EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE

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Recommended citation

Sorokoumova, S. N. & Kurdin, D. A. 2022, 'Psychological forecasting of the risks of expulsion of cadets of educational organizations of the Federal Penitentiary Service', *Applied legal psychology*, iss. 3(60), pp. 26–32, doi: 10.33463/2072-8336.2022.3(60).026-032.

Abstract. The article examines the possibilities of psychological forecasting, the theoretical component of psychological forecasting as an assessment of the likely consequences of the development of psychological situations. The possibilities of psychological forecasting based on individual psychological characteristics of an individual and his success in mastering skills are also considered. The article presents part of the results of the conducted research on psychological forecasting. The rationale for using data mining as the main method of psychological forecasting is described. Empirical data of the studied groups and statistics on the expelled cadets are presented.

Keywords: psychological forecasting, data mining, prevention of deduction risks, artificial neural network, empirical research.

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EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE EMOTIONAL SPHERE OF JUVENILE SUSPECTS AND ACCUSED IN A PRE-TRIAL DETENTION CENTER

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Abstract. The article presents the results of an empirical study of the emotional sphere of juvenile suspects and accused in a pre-trial detention center. The relevance of this study is due to the fact that getting into places of deprivation of liberty has a negative impact on the psycho-emotional state of a person; and minors are more susceptible to influence, because during this period of development the nervous system undergoes changes (arousal processes prevail over inhibition), the emotional sphere is characterized by a high level of lability, there is a high risk of suicide, destructive manifestations, especially in the first days of being in the quarantine department in a pre-trial detention center. In this regard, it is very important to correctly diagnose the emotional experiences of a teenager and provide high-quality psychocorrective assistance. The sample of subjects was made up of underage male suspects and accused held in the FKU SIZO-1 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in the Republic of Buryatia. The article reveals the features of the emotional sphere of juvenile suspects and accused in pre-trial detention facilities, such as: low emotional stability, high level of sensitivity, suspicion, anxiety, frustration, etc. In order to identify the socio-psychological determinants that affect the emotional sphere of juvenile suspects and accused in pre-trial detention facilities, a correlation analysis was carried out, which revealed the following stable links: 1) emotional instability with personality dominance, suspicion, anxiety, conservatism, demonstrativeness, maximalism. Two groups of juvenile suspects and accused were identified: a) juvenile suspects and accused who are unable to control emotions and their mood; b) juvenile suspects and accused who are able to control emotions and their mood; 2) suspicion with upbringing conditions, emotional instability, anxiety, sensitivity, aggression. Two groups of juvenile suspects and accused were identified: a) juvenile suspects and accused with a high level of suspicion; b) juvenile suspects and accused with a low level of suspicion; 3) anxiety with the well-being of the family in which the teenager was brought up, emotional instability, suspicion, affectivity, suicidal risk. Two groups of juvenile suspects and accused were identified: a) juvenile suspects and accused with a high level of anxiety; b) minor suspects and accused with a low level of anxiety; 4) sensitivity with emotional instability, suspicion, anxiety, affectivity, radicalism. Two groups of minors were identified by: a) minor suspects and accused with a high level of sensitivity; b) minor suspects and accused with a low level of sensitivity.

Keywords: emotional sphere, minors, suspects and accused, pretrial detention center, prison staff, convicts, adaptation, emotional stability.

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FEATURES OF OFFICERS' ADAPTATION TO MILITARY SERVICE DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF MOTIVATION

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Recommended citation

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Abstract. The article examines the individual psychological characteristics of the personality of a military officer and their connection with the motives for choosing military service as a professional activity. The study was conducted to determine the resources of the adaptive potential of the officer's personality. The article considers the three most common categories of leading motives of activity (material, patriotic and career). Individual psychological characteristics of the personality are expressed in the character traits described by L. N. Sobchik in the ITO methodology. The article used the technique of "ITO+" developed by L. N. Sobchik, but adapted for the needs of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation by K. V. Sugonyaev. As part of the study, it was revealed that for young officers (seniority – from 1 year to 3 years) leading material and career motives are characteristic, and for officers with service experience of 10 years or more – career and patriotic motives for choosing an activity. When studying character traits, it was revealed that negative traits such as depression, aggression, maladaptation and conformity were more pronounced in the group with a predominance of material motives, while leadership as a character trait was more pronounced in the group of subjects with leading patriotic motives. Spontaneity as a character is almost equally highly expressed in general groups. The correlation analysis revealed the connection between patriotic motives of activity and leadership, material motives and maladaptation and increased aggression. In this regard, we came to the conclusion that with the leading material motive of activity, it is necessary to carry out measures to correct the motivational sphere of the officer's personality.

Keywords: military training, motivation, adaptation, adaptive potential, character traits, deviations, destructive behavior.

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CRIMINAL CAREER: PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECT

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Abstract. Criminal career is considered a complex interdisciplinary problem. Criminology and criminal psychology are considered to be the most important branches of science investigating this phenomenon. Each of these sciences has a different approach to the study of criminal career. In foreign literature, the concept of a criminal career is widely used in order to prevent criminalization of the individual. Some authors use it as a synonym for criminal recidivism, others, on the contrary, believe that these terms have conceptual differences. The concept of a criminal career in comparison with the concept of criminal recidivism extends to the most important aspects of an individual crime, where the beginning, duration and completion of a possible crime is expected. Therefore, it is not just an indication of repetitive criminal behavior, as in the case of recidivism. To prove hypotheses, theories influenced by the criminal career paradigm use a developmental approach that tracks a person throughout their life and allows them to better explain the causes of crime. The study of a criminal career provides information about patterns of criminal behavior over time (the beginning of a criminal career, the frequency of offenses and criminal activity, the persistence or completion (rejection) of a criminal career), and can also be taken into account in criminal policy and practice to ensure the security of the individual, society and the state and contribute to solving urgent problems of prevention relapse.

Keywords: criminal career, criminality, criminal behavior, recidivism, life path dynamics.

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THE RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF EMPLOYEES OF THE PENAL ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM WITH AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

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Recommended citation

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Abstract. The problem of aggressive behavior is currently not only not losing its relevance, but also attracts the attention of the researcher of this phenomenon. Aggressive behavior as a phenomenon manifests itself in many areas of human relationships, including in the execution of criminal penalties. This article is devoted to the study of the interrelationships of personal characteristics of employees of the penal enforcement system and manifestations of aggressive behavior. In the course of an empirical study, some features of the manifestation of aggressive behavior and personality traits of employees of the penitentiary system were identified. The analysis of the obtained results allows us to conclude that in the group of employees of the penitentiary system under study, the manifestation of indirect aggression prevails, physical aggression and guilt are widespread. The general level of aggressiveness (aggressiveness index) corresponds to a level below average, the hostility index is an average level. The most pronounced personality traits in the study sample were: high self-control and emotional stability, high normative behavior, sociability, courage. Intellectual qualities turned out to be the least pronounced personal quality in the sample. The correlation method allowed us to identify the personal characteristics of employees of the penitentiary system that have close relationships with manifestations of aggressive behavior: self-control of the individual, sociability, emotional stability, perseverance, insight, tension, consciousness, dreaminess, a tendency to guilt, independence. In order to prevent manifestations of aggressive behavior of employees of the penitentiary system, the most effective measures will be carried out. Aimed at developing such qualities of employees as: the ability to control and restrain their emotional and behavioral reactions, the development of communication skills and effective communication.

Keywords: employee, employee of the penal enforcement system, aggression, aggressive behavior.

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FEATURES OF THE CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF ADOLESCENT SCHOOLCHILDREN WITH DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

I. V. Cheremisova

Recommended citation

Cheremisova, I. V. 2022, 'Features of the creative development of adolescent schoolchildren with deviant behavior', *Applied legal psychology*, 3(60), pp. 66–74, doi: 10.333463/20728336.2022.3(60).066-074.

Abstract. The article presents the results of an empirical study of the creative development of adolescents with deviant and prosocial behavior. The sample consisted of 72 students, grades 7-8, aged 13 to 15 years: 42% – teenagers with manifestations of deviant behavior (teenagers registered with the police department for work with minors (PD), 58% – teenagers with prosocial behavior. Analysis of the diagnostic results showed that the creative potential of deviant adolescents is at a low level of development, while their average level of creativity is mainly destructive. Indicators of the development of creativity of prosocial adolescents correspond to the average level, but for most of them they have a constructive character. The connection between the components of creativity and forms of deviant behavior is revealed. Based on the results of qualitative analysis of empirical research data and quantitative analysis using the Student's statistical t-test for independent samples, conclusions were drawn. There are differences in indicators of creativity, empathy, and creativity components in deviant and prosocial adolescents. This concerns the ability to combine, divergent thinking, visual creativity and freedom of association. The analysis of the answers to the questions of the author's questionnaire also allowed us to draw important conclusions. Teenagers have limited ideas about the types of creative activity, the possibilities of creative realization. The respondents also noted the types of creative activities, writing poems, songs and drawing. The article points to the need to enrich the content and improve the quality of educational work in an educational institution. This is especially true for the activation of the creative development of adolescents, aesthetic education. The main goal of aesthetic education is the formation of a system of aesthetic values, ideals, standards that will become the basis for the development of behavioral models, communication and interaction of adolescents.

Keywords: pedagogical psychology, deviant adolescents, components of creativity, author's questionnaire, aesthetic education, prosocial behavior, divergent thinking, creative potential, creative activity.

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FEATURES OF ADDICTIVE BEHAVIOR OF EMPLOYEES OF THE PENAL ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

E. V. Ovcharova, Yu. N. Kucherova

Recommended citation

Ovcharova, E. V. & Kucherova, Yu. N. 2022, 'Features of addictive behavior of employees of the penal enforcement system', *Applied legal psychology*, iss. 3(60), pp. 75–80, doi: 10.33463/20728336.2022.3(60).075-080.

Abstract. The article attempts to analyze specific activities for the prevention of destructive behavior of employees of the penitentiary system in modern conditions, to investigate their tendency to dependent behavior, to identify common forms of addictive behavior of employees of the penitentiary system and its relationship with individual psychological characteristics. In the course of the study, the authors identified two groups of people among the employees. The first group included employees who are in the group of increased attention, the second – other employees. The analysis of the data obtained allowed us to conclude about the characteristic types of addictions among employees, as well as the importance of conducting such studies to improve the effectiveness of preventive work with employees of the penitentiary system.

Keywords: employees of the penal enforcement system, addictive behavior, prevention, diagnosis, correction.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DISABLED CONVICTS SERVING SENTENCES IN PLACES OF DEPRIVATION OF LIBERTY

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Recommended citation

Aligaeva, N. Z. 2022, 'Psychological characteristics of disabled convicts serving sentences in places of deprivation of liberty, *Applied legal psychology*, iss. 3(60), pp. 81–91, doi: 10.33463/20728336.2022.3(60).081-091.

Abstract. The article presents the results of an empirical study of the psychological characteristics of convicts with a disability group and serving sentences in correctional institutions. The relevance of the study is due to the need to study factors, including psychological ones, that affect the condition of persons with disabilities during the period of adaptation and serving of punishment, which will make it possible to draw up programs for their psychological correction and support, taking into account factors that hinder successful adaptation and re-socialization. For a comprehensive study of the characteristics of convicts with disabilities, their socio-demographic, medical and criminal characteristics were studied, and a psychodiagnostic examination was carried out using the following methods: "A comprehensive study of the personality of a convict (KILO)", the Freiburg personality Questionnaire, the suicide risk questionnaire, the test of the study of life orientations, the questionnaire of the level of volitional self-control. The experimental sample consisted of 123 convicts with a disability group. The control group included 150 convicts without disabilities serving a sentence of imprisonment in correctional institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in the Ryazan region. The results of the empirical study revealed the following psychological features characteristic of convicts with disabilities: low level of energy and spontaneity, neuroticism, depression, high level of impulsivity, irritability, timidity, shyness, indecision, weak faith in their own abilities, avoidance of interpersonal communication, a tendency to violations of internal regulations, to deceit, to aggressive manifestations, demonstrative blackmail behavior, negative perception of one's own personality, one's mental and physical characteristics, etc. The revealed psychological features play a significant role in carrying out measures aimed at adapting persons with disabilities to the conditions of serving a sentence, in developing programs for psychological correction and support in places of deprivation of liberty, as well as in preparing for release and further re-socialization.

Keywords: convicted persons with disabilities, socially significant diseases, physical disorders, psychological characteristics, social and biological factors, offenses, places of deprivation of liberty, adaptation, resocialization.

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PSYCHOPRACTICES

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INVESTIGATOR'S PERSONAL QUALITIES ON THE ACCUSED WOMEN DURING THE INTERROGATION: ESTABLISHING PSYCHOLOGICAL CONTACT AND ITS FEATURES

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Recommended citation

Bashirova, S. G., Valeeva, G. A. & Tavtilova, N. N. 2022, 'The influence of the investigator's personal qualities on the accused women during interrogation: establishing psychological contact and its features', *Applied legal psychology*, iss. 3(60), pp. 92–97, doi: 10.33463/20728336.2022.3(60).092-097.

Abstract. The article discusses various tactics used by the investigator during the interrogation with the participation of women accused and suspects. Various points of view to the concept of psychological contact, methods of its establishment at the first stage of interrogation are given. The disclosure of crimes committed by women have their own difficulties, which are manifested through their psychophysiological properties and states. Female criminals resort to special mechanisms and methods of their commission. The reason for this behavior is determined by the representation of the essence of her personality and individual psychological characteristics. In investigative actions, the most well-known way of obtaining information on the case under investigation is interrogation. The effectiveness of the interrogation consists in the interaction and establishment of psychological contact between the interrogator and the interrogated. Often, investigators especially ignore the psychological component during interrogation. Let's highlight one circumstance that is important in determining the boundaries of psychological impact during interrogation with the participation of women. An important factor is also the specific features of the female character, which are characterized by instability and emotional instability. In this case, the investigator is required to use such psychological means as penetration into the conscious sphere of the interrogated. To do this, the investigator must take into account the psychological and physiological characteristics of the women who committed the crime. It is noted that in investigative practice, during the preliminary investigation, due to objective reasons, certain changes occur in the volitional sphere of the accused's personality. Often these changes are related to the intellectual sphere and affect the position of the accused, on which the effectiveness of the interrogation process as a whole depends. In such a situation, we are talking about a conflict-free and conflict-free interrogation, with the participation of women accused. The essential point is the first meeting of the woman (the accused) with the investigator.

Since at the first meeting, her attitude is determined more by feeling than by reason. Therefore, the investigator needs to pay attention to his appearance, to non-verbal ways of communication, prepare for a dialogue, choose the right tactics for the first acquaintance, which in the future will lay a positive impression.

Keywords: interrogation of women, psychological contact, identity of the investigator, non-verbal information.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA AND LIFE QUALITY

RESISTANCE OF STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES AND DISABILITIES TO DESTRUCTIVE AGGRESSION DURING SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

N. I. Dunaeva, P. A. Gordeeva

Recommended citation

Dunaeva, N. I. & Gordeeva P. A. 2022, 'Resistance of students with disabilities and disabilities to destructive aggression during socio-psychological support', *Applied legal psychology*, iss. 3(60), pp. 98–105, doi: 10.33463/20728336.2022.3(60).098-105.

Abstract. The article deals with the experience of the Center for Socio-psychological support of students of the National Research Nizhny Novgorod State University named after N. I. Lobachevsky on the development of personality resistance to destructive aggression by students with disabilities and disabilities. The theoretical and empirical studies of Russian authors devoted to the difficulties associated with the process of socio-psychological support of students with disabilities are summarized and analyzed. The reasons that complicate the process of socio-psychological adaptation are highlighted, including the lack of purposeful work on the formation of a tolerant attitude towards students with disabilities on the part of participants in the educational process. The need for the introduction and implementation of programs for the formation of personality resistance to destructive aggression is noted. The cases of students with disabilities showing interest in destructive content and demonstrating destructive aggression towards classmates are analyzed.

Keywords: resistance, students with disabilities and disabilities, destructive aggression, schoolshooting, socio-psychological support.

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ASSISTANCE TO ADMINISTRATORS

ON THE ISSUE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONDUCTING BUSINESS NEGOTIATIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF EMPLOYEES OF THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE)

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Recommended citation

Burtsev, A. O., Ermakova, L. A. & Tkach, E. V. 2022, 'On the effectiveness of conducting business negotiations (on the example of employees of the Federal Penitentiary Service)', *Applied legal psychology*, iss. 3(60), pp. 106–117, doi: 10.33463/20728336.2022.3(60).106-117.

Abstract. In recent decades, in all civilized countries of the world, the ideas of humanism in the execution of punishments have prevailed over cruel and harsh treatment of convicts serving sentences in correctional institutions. Deprivation of liberty involves forced isolation from society and the maintenance of persons serving sentences without degrading their human dignity, as well as causing harm to health and life. This leads to increased attention to the activities of correctional officers in the last decade due to the role that their work is called upon to play in the process of functioning of the penal system. Accordingly, one of the main problems in the activities of the penal system today is the problem of training qualified personnel capable of professionally solving official tasks, implementing the principle of humanity in the functioning of correctional institutions, applying legal and effective forms of work with convicts. An important section of the training of the employees of the penal system is their psychological training and, in particular, training in the skills of effective negotiation, including in extreme conditions (hostage-taking, riot of convicts, etc.). This will largely depend on the way to resolve the extreme situation that has arisen, the number of victims, etc. However, as practice shows, to date, insufficient attention has been paid to the training of UIS employees in the skills and psychological techniques of effective business negotiations. This was the rationale for conducting this study. In order to study the psychological characteristics of the business negotiation conditions, a practical study was carried out. The study was conducted in several stages, each of which was interconnected with the previous and subsequent ones. The basis of the study was the psychological laboratory of the FKU IK-3 of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia in the Ulyanovsk region. The study involved 30 employees of this institution of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, who were divided into 2 groups according to the effectiveness of their activities. The groups were comparable in basic characteristics. Adequate and sufficient (in quantitative and qualitative terms) research methods, as well as

statistical data processing, were used to solve the tasks in the work. As a result of the conducted empirical research, it was found that when employees are trained in the negotiation process, their psychological competence increases. This was expressed, in particular, in an increase in communicative and organizational abilities, an increase in the level of communicative control, emotional stability.

Keywords: negotiation activity, criminal identity, psychological techniques, penal enforcement system, employees of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia, extreme conditions/situations.

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SCIENTIFIC LIFE

REPLENISHMENT IN EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS ON PENITENTIARY PSYCHOLOGY

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Recommended citation

Kuznetsov, M. I. 2022, 'Replenishment in educational publications on penitentiary psychology', *Applied legal psychology*, iss. 3(60), pp. 118–121.

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