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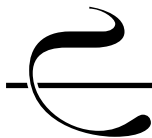
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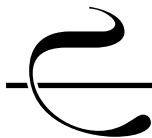
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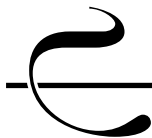
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ANNIVERSARIES

Vice-President of Russian Psychological society,
the deputy of the editor in chief of our journal, the dean
of the South Federal University, Doctor of Biological
Sciences, Professor, Pavel Nikolaevich Ermakov is sixty!

Dear Pavel Nikolaevich!

On behalf of Russian Psychological Society, the editors of "Russian Psychological journal" and our readers would like to congratulate you on the 60 th anniversary. Your professional and public activity has been always directed towards the benefit of the national psychological science. Your works – the studies of the hemispheric asymmetry of the brain, psycho physiological mechanisms of superior psychical functions, psycho physiological factors of the optimization of the functioning of the large and small groups, psychological and pedagogical problems of the education have been making the great contribution to the development of the national psycho physiological science and innovative pedagogics.

Your activity as a member of the expert board of the pedagogics and psychology of State Commission for Academic Degrees and Titles of Ministry of RF; the member of Presidium of Education and Methodics Association of the psychological Universities of Russia contributes to the development of the system of Russian education.

Your outstanding organizational skills, directed to the creation of the scientific and practical projects and programs, holding international and all-Russia conferences, creation of Rostov regional department of Russian psychological society, creation and development of "South- Russian center of the tolerance and violation and extremism prevention " encourage the association of the psychologists for solving today's current problems and forming the attitudes of tolerance within the contemporary society.

The editors of "Russian Psychological journal" are grateful for your responsive leadership and would like you to accept our best wishes for health, happiness and success in your scientific and pedagogical activity.



PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGY

Ermakov P.N., Vorobjeva E.V.**Individual profile asymmetry at twins and EEG spectral characteristics at performance of the arithmetic account and verbally-associative activity**

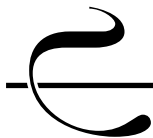
Work is executed at support of the analytical departmental target program "Development of scientific potential of the higher school (2009-2010) ("Features of interaction of the big hemispheres at the decision cognitive problems of different level").

In work the purpose of performance of an estimation of the contribution a genotype-environmental factors in interindividual variability of profile asymmetry, and also experimental studying EEG-korrelats of verbal intelligence (on an example of performance of verbally-associative activity and the arithmetic account) at twins with various features of individual profile asymmetry was put. The estimation of heritability of type of functional asymmetry has made 0,26, thus the essential contribution in phenotypic variability of the given indicator is brought by the individual environment ($e^2 = 0,74$). It is revealed, that degree of expressiveness at examinees of asymmetry of touch and motor and mental functions (a profile of lateral organizations) influences capacity of biopotentials at performance of arithmetic operations of mainly right hemisphere.

Key words: individual profile asymmetry, EEG, spectral power, twins, verbally-associative activity, the arithmetic account.

For many researchers today rather pressing question how genes influence behavior, thus on the basis of modern works it is possible to tell with confidence, that such influence is carried out through influence on brain processes (Anokhin A.P., 2009, etc.). The last represent itself as endophenotypes (intermediate phenotypes) mental functions that allows to connect genes and behavior [7]. In J.I. Aleksandrov works it is shown, that at algorithm change training neural maintenance of the given behavior changes. Thus formation of new experience (training) is shown in processes neuronal, behavioral and molecular levels. So, on neuronal level training it is expressed in updating of neuron pulse activity. Changes of a genetic expression in neurons directly provide their specialization concerning elements of individual experience [1].

Studying of frequency-spatial characteristics of spectra power EEG is a modern and actual method of research endophenotypes of cognitive functions, in particular, intelligence. The approach is interesting, allowing to combine an estimation functional asymmetries in work of a brain and revealing lateral profiles of asymmetry of motor, touch and mental functions.



Thus performance of similar work with application twins does samples its especially actual, allowing to predict possibility and restrictions of psychocorrectional and psychodeveloping influence. The purpose of the given work – an estimation of the contribution a genotype-environmental factors in interindividual variability of profile asymmetry, and also experimental studying EEG-correlats of verbal intelligence (on an example of performance of verbally-associative activity and the arithmetic account) at twins with various features of individual profile asymmetry.

Interest proceeding in last years to studying cognitive problematics in brain work has shown efficiency of synthesis of interdisciplinary knowledge. So, results of studying of genetics of animals behavior have allowed to establish, that the parity of genetic and environmental factors at representatives of various branches of an evolutionary tree essentially differs (from practically full genetic determination of behavior at drosophills, by a principle – one allele – one behavioral pattern, before embedding in the genetic program of touch influences which arrive from environment during the critical periods of development – at mammals). The big interest is involved also with works in which results of studying of “culture genes” are resulted, causing success of mastering by animals of one kind of the developed customs and traditions of behavior [19]. At the same time studying of influence of mutations of genes on infringements cognitive functions at rats has shown, that mutations of genes cause infringements of training, memory and a reinforcement [12].

Method. Record EEG was spent under the international standard 10x20; for recording cerebral waves certificated electroencephalograph “Encefalan”, the version “Elite-M” 5.4-10-2.0 (13.02.2004) manufactures by “Medicom” Taganrog (Russia) was used. Recording was carried out in the isolated room. Record EEG was spent under the international standard of installation of electrodes under the scheme of 10 %-20 %. For registration of electric activity of a brain 21 electrodes was established (Fpz, Fz, Cz, Pz, Oz, Fp1, Fp2, F7, F3, F4, F8, T3, C3, C4, T4, T5, P3, P4, T6, O1, O2), the monopolar scheme with ipsilateral ear reviewers was applied. EEG electrode impedances were maintained at <10 kΩ. Filtration EEG was carried out in a range of 0,5-70 Hz. It was analyzed background EEG, and also registered in experimental tests. Sequence of functional tests at record EEG: “background”, “to open eyes”, “to close eyes”, test “verbal associations” (inventing of words on the letter “a”), test “the account in mind” (consecutive addition of figure 7). For tracing and suppression of EEG artefacts registration of ECG, EMG, EOG were used. The analysis of a spectrum of absolute power was carried out by comparison of indicators of background test with functional in the same frequency ranges (delta (0,5-4 Hz), theta (4-8 Hz), alpha (8-13 Hz), beta-1 (13-24 Hz), beta-2 (24-35 Hz) ranges. For a profile estimation of lateral organizations the computer program “Profile” was used (Valeology scientific research institute, Russia), allowing to estimate motor, touch and general functional asymmetry. Mathematical data processing was carried out by means of dispersive analysis ANOVA. Computer processing of results was spent under program Statistica 6.0.

Object of research – monozygote and dizygote unisex twins in number of 87 DZ twins pairs at the age from 14 till 26 years (from them male – 43 pairs, female – 44 pairs), 86 DZ twins pairs (male – 40 pairs, female – 46 pairs). Middle age of examinees – 18,9 years.



All examinees without deviations in a state of health, participated in research voluntary. For definition zygosity twins the method of polysymptoms similarities [6] was used; pairs with not clear diagnostics in research did not join.

Results. In table 1 statistical data on expressiveness of functional asymmetries in sample of twins are cited.

Table 1

Distribution of profiles of lateral organisations in group of twins (in %)

Estimated parametres	Domination		
	On the right (the left hemisphere)	At the left (the right hemisphere)	There is no domination (equality of hemispheres)
Manual asymmetry	71,1	0	28,9
Foot asymmetry	78,9	5,3	15,8
Visual perception	50,0	10,5	39,5
Acoustical perception	60,5	18,4	21,1
Thinking	86,8	13,2	0

In table 2 results of the correlation analysis of intrapair similarity MZ and DZ twins on the indicators of functional asymmetry received with use of the computer program "Profile" and an estimation of components of phenotypical dispersion are presented.

Table 2

Intrapair correlations of indicators of functional asymmetry at MZ and DZ twins (under the program "Profile"), the contribution of genetic (h^2), total environment (c^2), individual environment (e^2) components of phenotypical dispersion (* $p < 0,05$; ** $p < 0,01$) *

Indicators	R(MZ)	t(N-2)	p-level	R(DZ)	t(N-2)	p-level	h^2	c^2	e^2
Test Annet	-0,05	-0,14908	0,88	0,03	0,08443	0,93	-	-	-
Tapping test (the right hand)	0,55*	1,10629	0,04	-0,12	-0,39699	0,70	0,55	0	0,45
Tapping test (the left hand)	0,61**	1,51006	0,009	0,50*	1,83001	0,03	0,22	0,39	0,39
Trek test (the right hand)	0,35*	1,04335	0,04	0,53*	1,97234	0,03	0	0,35	0,65
Trek test (the left hand)	0,79**	3,64789	0,01	0,21	0,66915	0,05	0,79	0	0,21
Leading hand	0,76**	3,34664	0,01	0,52*	1,93649	0,03	0,48	0,28	0,24
Leading foot	-	-	-	-0,09	-0,29319	0,77	-	-	-
Leading eye	0,46*	1,45095	0,03	-0,54*	-2,03370	0,03	0,46	0	0,54
Leading ear	0,32*	0,96449	0,04	0,11	0,36507	0,72	0,32	0	0,68
Test for figurative thinking	-0,16	-0,45689	0,55	0,08	0,25105	0,81	-	-	-
Test for verbal thinking	-0,12	-0,35279	0,56	0,43*	1,50086	0,03	-	-	-
Asymmetry factor	0,29	0,84650	0,05	-0,15	-0,49074	0,63	0,29	0	0,71
Type of lateralization	0,26	0,75827	0,05	0,05	0,16290	0,87	0,26	0	0,74

*The note: if $r(MZ) < 0$ or $r(MZ) > 2 r(DZ)$, h^2 equated $r(MZ)$; if $r(MZ) < r(DZ)$, $h^2 = 0$; if $r(MZ) < 0$, h^2 not calculated [1, p. 288].

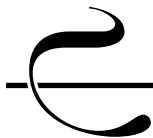


Table 2 analysis allows to draw a conclusion that the essential contribution of factors of a genotype is found out for motor asymmetry (manual asymmetry) ($h^2 = 0,48$), touch asymmetry (asymmetry of sight $h^2 = 0,46$, asymmetry of hearing $h^2 = 0,32$). The estimation of heritability of type of functional asymmetry has made 0,26, thus the essential contribution in phenotypical variability of the given indicator is brought by the individual environment ($e^2 = 0,74$).

Dispersive analysis ANOVA for revealing of frequency-spatial features background EEG at persons with different types of laterality is carried out. **Background EEG.** In table 3 results of the one-factorial dispersive analysis of influence of expressiveness manual asymmetries under Annette test at examinees on parameters of absolute power biopotentials of the basic analyzed frequency ranges (significant results are resulted only) (tab. 3) are resulted.

Table 3

Results of the dispersive analysis (an independent variable: expressiveness manual asymmetries under Annette test, a dependent variable – absolute spectral power biopotentials in background EEG, mkv²)

Spectral power of EEG rhythmic components in electrodes	SS	MS	F	p
Theta1 O2	4122,855	242,521	5,66523	0,000013
Theta 2 O2	4280,326	251,784	6,49617	0,000003
Beta1 O2	6842,505	402,500	24,1335	0,000000
Alpha 2 O2	38695,57	2276,21	2,67201	0,008032
Alpha 1 O1	35428,40	2084,02	2,20736	0,026053
Alpha 2 O1	104350,5	6138,27	9,55971	0,000000
Beta 1 O1	1080,496	63,559	3,1561	0,002463
Theta 1 P4	3543,455	208,439	6,6805	0,000002

From table 3 it is visible, that for degree of expressiveness at examinees of asymmetry of touch and motor functions (the profile of lateral organizations) makes authentic impact on estimations of absolute power of biopotentials in a background in theta1 and theta2, alpha1 and alpha2 and beta1 frequency ranges in both hemispheres.

On figure 1 distributions of values of factor of asymmetry (according to the program "Profile") and spectral power of biopotentials in occipital electrodes are presented at registration EEG background. On figure 1 it is visible, that absolute spectral power of biopotentials in alpha2 a range in occipital areas is highest at link sided lateralization signs at examinees.

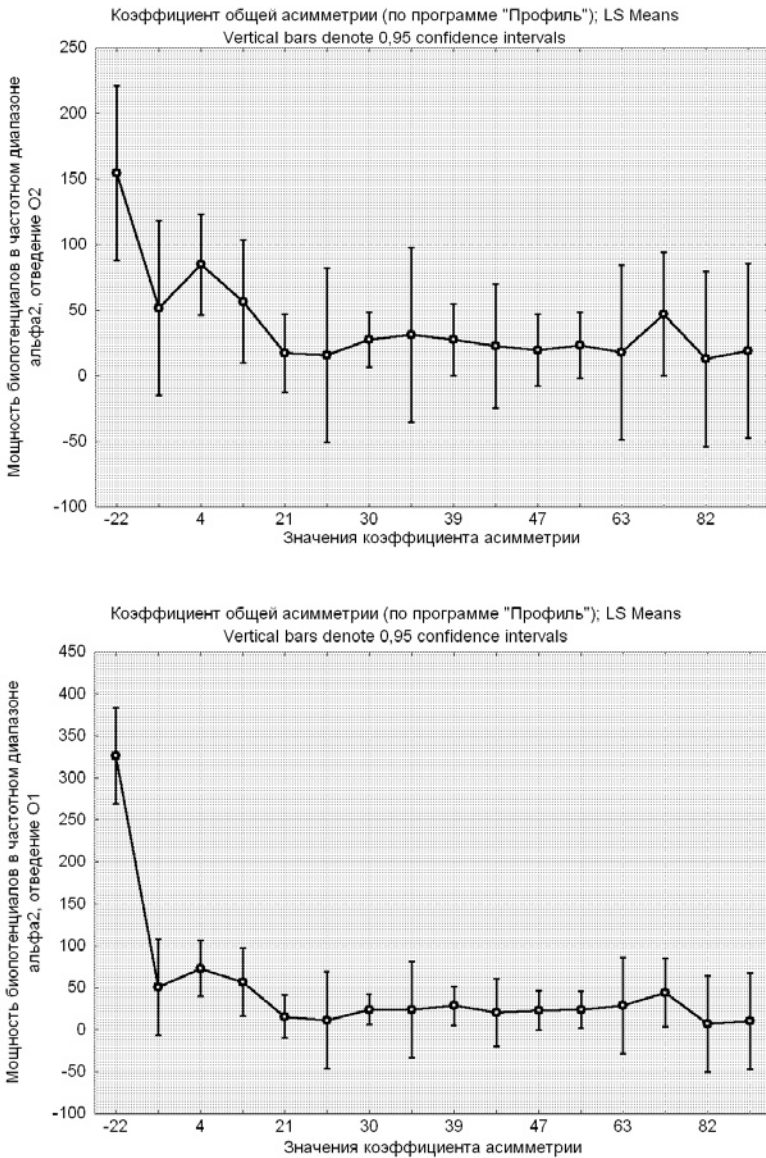


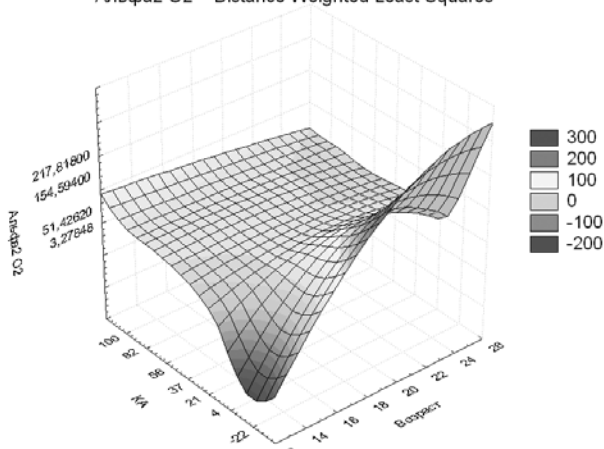
Figure 1. Distribution of values of alpha1 absolute power (background, mkv2) depending on value of factor of general asymmetry



On figure 2 interaction of expressiveness of factors of general asymmetry (by results of complete inspection motor, touch and mental asymmetries under the program "Profile"), age and alpha2 absolute power in right and left occipital electrodes (figure 2) is visually presented.

Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне альфа2 в правом окципитальном отведении

Альфа2 O2 = Distance Weighted Least Squares



Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне альфа2 в левом окципитальном отведении

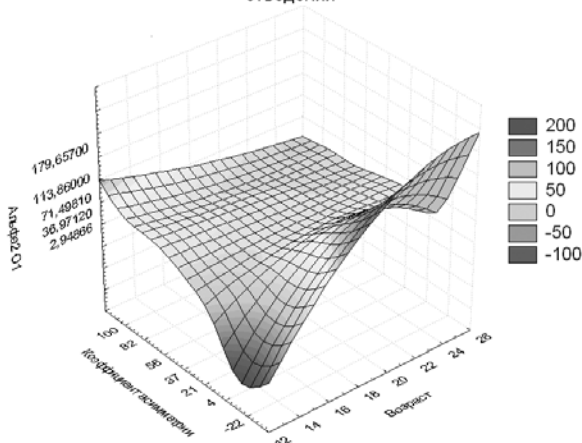


Figure 2. Distribution of values of alpha2 power (background, occipital cortex, $\mu V2$) depending on value of factors of general asymmetry and age



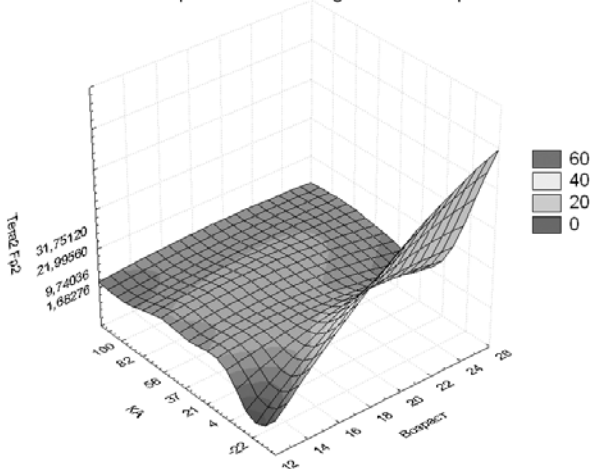
On figure 2 it is visible, that absolute power alpha2 rhythm in occipital electrodes is highest at examinees is more senior 20 years with expressed link sided laterality. At expressed right-hand laterality with increase in age of the surveyed there are no significant changes of absolute power of background EEG in occipital electrodes.

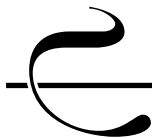
EEG in "Association" test. Results of the spent dispersive analysis of influence of an indicator manual asymmetries under Annette test for parameters of absolute power biopotentials of the basic analyzed frequency ranges in "Association" test testify that at performance of verbally-associative activity degree of expressiveness at examinees of asymmetry of touch and motor functions (the profile of lateral organizations) makes authentic impact on estimations of absolute power biopotentials in theta1 and theta2, alpha1 and alpha2 and beta1, beta2 frequency ranges in both hemispheres (except occipital and the right-parietal electrodes). Further we will consider characteristics of spectral power of those frequency electrodes and rhythmic EEG components for which earlier on the basis of application of T-criterion Student authentic change in comparison with a background has been established.

In figure 3 interaction of expressiveness of factors of the general asymmetry (by results of complete inspection motor, touch and mental asymmetries under the program "Profile"), age and absolute spectral power biopotentials in theta2 range in the right and left prefrontal electrodes (fig. 3) is visually presented.

Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне тета2 в правом передне-лобном отведении

Teta2 Fp2 = Distance Weighted Least Squares





Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне тета2 в левом передне-лобном отведении

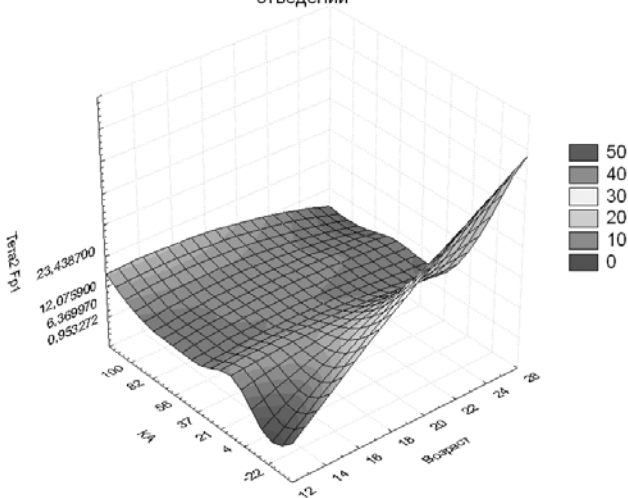


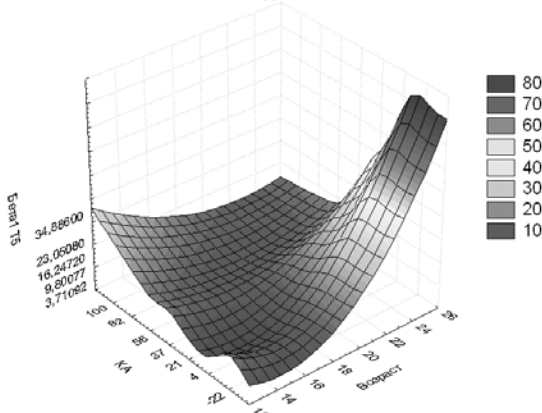
Figure 3. Distribution of values of theta2 power ("Association" test, prefrontal cortex, $\mu V2$) depending on value of factors of general asymmetry and age

In figure 3 it is visible, that theta2 absolute power in prefrontal electrodes is highest at examinees is more senior 20 years with expressed link sided lateralization. At expressed right-hand lateralization with increase in age of the surveyed there are no significant changes of absolute power biopotentials of prefrontal cortex at performance of verbally-associative activity. The big synchronization theta2 rhythm in the left prefrontal area in comparison with the right is thus observed.

Interaction of expressiveness of factors of general asymmetry is reflected in figure 4 (by results of complete inspection motor, touch and mental asymmetries under the program "Profile"), age and absolute power biopotentials in beta1 a range in the left and right temporal cortex (fig. 4).



Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне бета1 в левом задне-височном отведении



Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне бета1 в правом задне-височном отведении

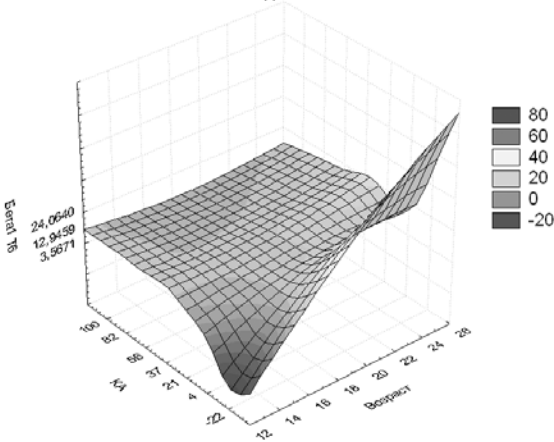


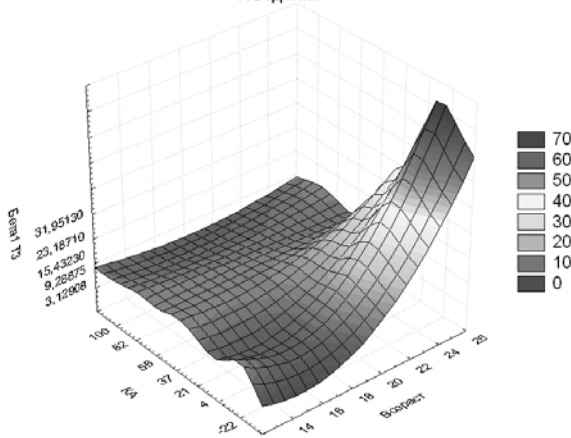
Figure 4. Distribution of values of beta1 absolute power ("Association" test, posterior temporal cortex, μV^2) depending on value of factors of general asymmetry and age

The analysis of figure 4 testifies that beta1 absolute power in posterior temporal electrodes is highest at examinees is more senior 20 years with expressed link sided lateralization. At expressed right-hand lateralization with increase in age there are no significant changes of absolute power biopotentials in posterior temporal cortex at performance of verbally-associative activity. In figure 4 also it is visible, that at high degree of expressiveness of "right-hand" signs in a profile of laterality organization

at the age of 13-16 years more expressed synchronization in beta1 a range in the left posterior temporal area in comparison with the right is observed.

Interaction of expressiveness of factors of general asymmetry is reflected in figure 5 (by results of complete inspection motor, touch and mental asymmetries under the program "Profile"), age and absolute power biopotentials in beta1 a range in the left and right inferior temporal cortex (fig. 5).

Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне бета1 в левом передне-височном отведении



Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне бета1 в правом передне-височном отведении

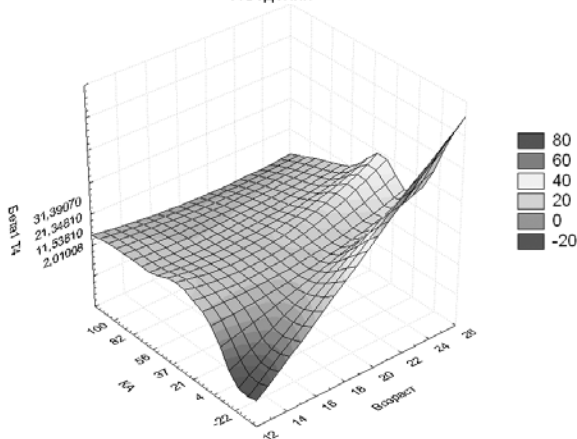
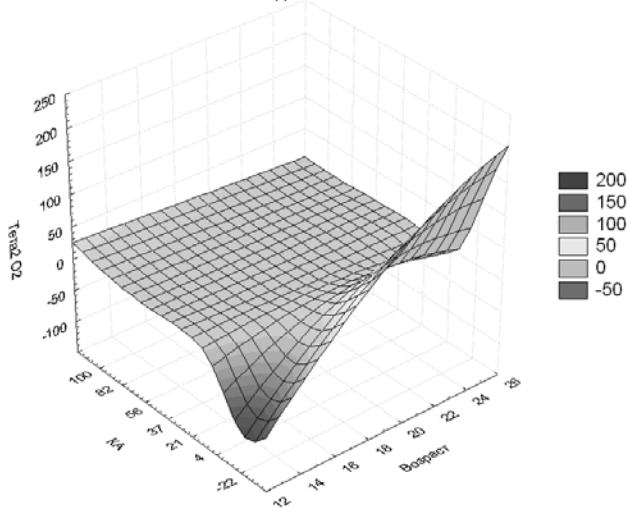


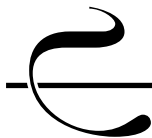
Figure 5. Distribution of values of beta1 absolute power ("Association" test, inferior temporal cortex, μV^2) depending on value of factors of general asymmetry and age



The analysis of figure 5 allows to conclude, that beta1 absolute power a rhythm in inferior temporal electrodes is highest at examinees is more senior 20 years with expressed link sided lateralization. At expressed right-hand lateralization with increase in age there are no significant changes of absolute power biopotentials of inferior temporal cortex at performance of verbally-associative activity. **EEG in test "the Arithmetic account"**. Results of the spent dispersive analysis of influence of expressiveness manual asymmetries on parametres of absolute power biopotentials of the basic analyzed frequency ranges in test "Arithmetic account" testify that degree of expressiveness at examinees of asymmetry of touch and motor functions (a profile of laterality organisation) makes authentic impact on estimations of absolute power biopotentials of mainly right hemisphere (right occipital and parietal electrodes). In figure 6 interaction of expressiveness of factors of the general asymmetry (by results of complete inspection motor, touch and mental asymmetries under the program "Profile"), age and absolute power biopotentials in theta2 and beta1 ranges in the right occipital cortex (fig. 6) is visually presented.

Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне тета2 в правом окципитальном отведении





Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне бета1 в правом окципитальном отведении

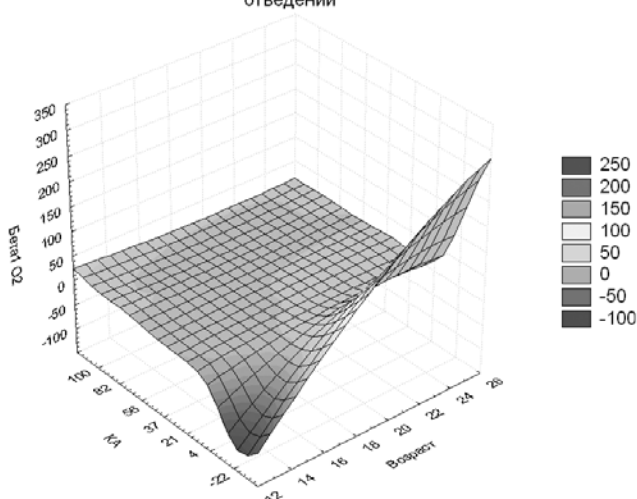
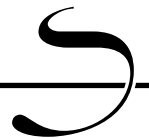


Figure 6. Distribution of values of theta2 and beta1 absolute spectral power (test "Arithmetic operations", the right occipital cortex, $\mu V2$) depending on value of factor of the general asymmetry and age

The analysis of figure 6 allows to make the conclusion that absolute power theta2 and beta1 rhythms in the right occipital cortex is highest at examinees is more senior 20 years with expressed link sided lateralization. At expressed right-hand lateralization with increase in age there are no significant changes of absolute spectral power biopotentials of occipital area of the brain at performance of arithmetic operations.

In figure 7 interaction of expressiveness of factors of general asymmetry (by results of complete inspection motor, touch and mental asymmetries under the program "Profile"), age and theta2 absolute spectral power in left parietal cortex (fig. 7) is presented.



Взаимодействие факторов возраста, выраженности общей асимметрии (по программе "Профиль") и мощности биопотенциалов в диапазоне тета2 в левом парietальном отведении

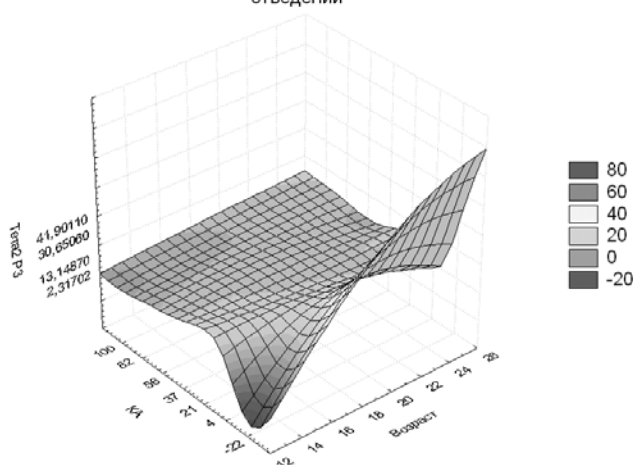


Figure 7. Distribution of theta2 absolute spectral power (test "Arithmetic operations", left parietal cortex) depending on value of factor of general asymmetry and age

The analysis of figure 7 allows to draw a conclusion that, as well as in the previous cases, theta2 absolute power in left parietal electrode is highest at examinees is more senior 20 years with expressed link sided lateralization. At expressed right-hand lateralization with age increase there are no significant changes of absolute spectral power biopotentials of occipital cortex at performance of arithmetic operations.

Further the dispersive analysis of influence of factors of gender, age, an order of a birth of twins (first, second), type of twins (monozygote, dizygote) and their interactions on indicators of asymmetry of the motor, touch and mental functions, the programs received with application "Profile" has been carried out.

It has been as a result established, that factors of a gender and an order of a birth of twins do not render significant influence on indicators of asymmetry of the motor, touch and mental functions, the programs received with application "Profile".

In table 4 results of the dispersive analysis of influence of the factor of age on indicators of asymmetry of the motor, touch and mental functions, the programs received with application "Profile" (tab. 4) are resulted.

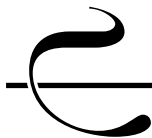


Table 4

Results of the dispersive analysis (an independent variable: the age, a dependent variable – the indicators of functional asymmetry received with application of the program “Profile”)

Indicators	SS	df	MS	F	p
Test M. Annette	3267,87	40	81,6969	0,446944	0,900676
Figurative thinking	209,00	40	5,2250	1,511536	0,177257
Verbal thinking	181,00	40	4,5250	2,095028	0,053153
Asymmetry factor	15884,88	40	397,1219	2,240931*	0,039061
Type of lateralization	54,96	40	1,3740	0,991593	0,462182

From table 4 it is visible, that the age factor has significant influence on the general indicator of expressiveness of functional asymmetry ($F = 2,24^*$, $p < 0,05$).

Interaction of factors AgexGender of a birth of twins has significant influence on an indicator “Verbal thinking” under the program “Profile” ($F = 2,24^{**}$, $p < 0,01$). Special consideration of the received data has allowed to establish, that at first born twins with age increase twins pairs indicators of verbal intelligence increase.

Also the dispersive analysis of influence of factors of a Gender, age, an order of a birth of twins (first, second), type of twins and their interactions on indicators of absolute power biopotentials has been carried out. In table 5 results of the dispersive analysis of influence of the factor of a gender twins on indicators of absolute power biopotentials (significant estimations are given only) (tab. 5) are resulted.

Table 5

Results of the dispersive analysis (an independent variable: a floor, a dependent variable – indicators of absolute spectral power biopotentials, μV^2)

Frequency range, electrodes	SS	df	MS	F	p
Alpha1 O2	952363	262	3634,97	10,03**	0,001
Alpha2 O2	951162	262	3630,39	11,80***	0,0006
Theta1 O1	18992	262	72,49	4,18*	0,042
Alpha2 O1	965892	262	3686,61	5,20*	0,023

Table 5 analysis allows to conclude, that the gender factor has significant influence on indicators of absolute spectral power biopotentials of occipital cortex on the right and at the left in a range theta and alpha. Special consideration of the received data has shown, that at women absolute power an alpha and theta frequencies above, than at men, both in background EEG, and at cognitive loadings.

Discussion. In work Medland S.E. et. al. (2009) the meta-analysis of results twins researches manual asymmetry at the Australian and Dutch twins, and also them siblings is spent. As a result of application of a method of structural modelling efficiency of the model including an additive genetic component (23,64 %) and a component of not divided environment (76,36 %) have been confirmed [8]. According to the data received in our work the contribution of an additive genetic component to distinctions on manual asymmetries has made 48 % that exceeds received Medland S.E. et. al. an indicator.

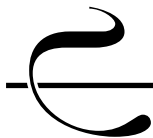


However, distinctions of distribution of this or that type manual asymmetries in different populations are known. So, for example, in work Sommer I.E., A. Aleman et al. (2008) the distribution meta-analysis "manual asymmetry" depending on an accessory to certain population (the "Western" populations – the USA, Australia, the European countries and the "not Western" populations – Asia, Africa, the near East were compared) is spent. Received Sommer I.E., A. Aleman et al. results testify about more significant quantity left-hand among representatives of the "not Western" populations [9].

Us it is revealed, that at the expressed "right" signs in a profile lateral organizations dynamics of indicators of absolute spectral power is not with the years so essential, as at the expressed "left" signs in a profile lateral organizations. In the latter case the tendency to that at more younger age (13-16 years) at twins the indicators of spectral absolute power corresponding to low standard values are registered, and in more advanced age (22-25 years) – to high standard values for corresponding spectra is found out [2]. The found out increase in absolute total power of electrical activity of brain at subjects with the expressed "left" signs in a profile lateral organisations with increase in their age, presumably, reflects increase of a power metabolism neurons a brain during organism adaptation to environmental influences. The results received by us also can testify that low power level of bioelectric activity of a brain is connected with domination of processes desynchronization, thus high power level of bioelectric activity of a brain is connected with degree of synchronization of activity neuronal ensembles [2]. The data obtained by us that with age increase degree of functional asymmetry grows also, will be co-ordinat-ed with data of other authors (for example, Teixeira Luis A., 2008) [10].

The fact established in given research, that at first-born members of twins pairs more corresponds to advanced age higher indicators of verbal intelligence proves to be true practice of supervision and psychological consultation of twins and their parents [3]. So, first-born twin in pair, as a rule, is more self-assured, more contact in relation to an external social environment at the heart of what lay, probably, its best conditions of prenatal developments. With the years such behavior can lead more to an appreciation of its verbal intelligence in comparison with other twin.

In our work also it is received, that at women absolute power an alpha and theta frequencies above, than at men, both in background EEG, and at cognitive loadings. According to modern representations, synchronization theta a range at steady attention to visual and speech stimulation is connected with productivity of level simultaneous processing of information. Synchronization a rhythm alpha in a situation of steady attention reflects work of the mechanisms connected with brake regulation of processes of processing of the information in a bark of a brain, an irrelevant current problem, and also local activation of separate zones of a bark. Synchronization theta a rhythm in the same conditions is connected with maintenance of deduction of a target of attention [4]. In Razumnikova O.M., Volf N.V., Tarasova I.V. work (2009) with application of dispersive analysis ANOVA data that at performance of the verbal creative task absolute power EEG in a teta1-range raised in comparison with a background ($p < 0,01$) have been obtained, that corresponds also to our data [5].



Conclusions

1. With application classical twins method data that genotype factors bring the essential contribution in phenotypic variability of manual asymmetry ($h^2 = 0,48$), touch asymmetry (asymmetry of sight $h^2 = 0,46$, asymmetries of hearing $h^2 = 0,32$). The estimation of heritability of type of functional asymmetry has made 0,26, thus the essential contribution in phenotypic variability of the given indicator is brought by the individual environment ($e^2 = 0,74$).

2. In background EEG synchronization the rhythm alpha in occipital electrodes is most expressed at twins with prevalence of the "right" signs in a profile латеральной to the organization, thus expressiveness of spectral absolute power a rhythm alpha is stable enough in an age range of 14-26 years. Prevalence of the "left" signs in a profile латеральной the organizations is connected with change of level of spectral absolute power an alpha of a rhythm from low in more younger age range (13-16 years) to rather high at the age of 22-25 years.

3. At expressed right-hand lateralization performance of verbally-associative activity is connected with more theta2 synchronization in prefrontal area, and also more beta1 synchronization in posterior temporal area with left hemisphere domination. Prevalence of the "left" signs in a profile of lateral organizations is connected with change of level of spectral absolute power theta2 and beta1 rhythms from low in more younger age range (13-16 years) to rather high at the age of 22-25 years.

4. Degree of expressiveness at examinees of asymmetry of touch and motor and mental functions (a profile of lateral organization) makes authentic impact on estimations of spectral power biopotentials at performance of arithmetic operations of mainly right hemisphere (right occipital and parietal electrodes).

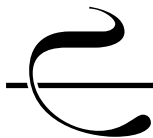
The received results can be used in practical psychological advisory, psychocorrectional activity, practice of training of schoolboys and students taking into account the revealed laws.

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JURIDICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Vaske E.V.

Psychic and psychological influence in criminal process – to determination notion

In article are considered questions, connected with rendering different type influences on quized in criminal process (physical, psychic, psychological). The chosenned criteria admissibility with positions of the law rendering the influence in the course of undertaking investgation action. The presented forms to realization, result and the forms of its expresion when rendering as lawful, so and illegitimate influence on personality quized.

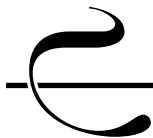
The key words: *psychological influence, psychic influence, physical influence, illegitimate influence, lawful influence, compulsion, enforcement, violence, convincing influence, criteria admissibility with positions of the law influences.*

Any interpersonal interaction expects rendering the psychological influence both on the part of one of the subject, and mutual influence communicator friend on friend. Absolutely obviously that investgation questioning as one of the communication processes judicial – investgation activity impossible without rendering the psychological influence, which can come and from quized person (for instance, for the reason cause pity, empathy), and from lawyer. In scientific and scholastic literature happens to it is enough big list receiving the psychological influence, recommended for use practical workman investgation organ in the course of undertaking investgation questioning. However, in ambience scientist (the psychologist, criminalist, criminologist) do not subside the disputes on question about admissibility with positions of the law use not simply that or other receiving the psychological influence in judicial-investgation practical person and, as a whole, about possibility using the psychological influence on personality quized with criminal process. Moreover, with development of the democracies all fierce become in our country these disputes (A.R. Ratinov, 1967, 1973, 1976, 2001, 2008; M.S. Strogovich, 1974; A.N. Vasiliev, 1981; M.M. Kochenov, N.R. Osipova, 1984; S.YU. Yakushin, 1986; L.P. Grimak, V.D. Habalev, 1997; N.A. Selivanov, 1997; V.G. Pushkov, 2000; E.U. Babaeva, 2001; M.I. Enikeev, 2001; S.K. Pitercev, 2001; T.V. Averiyanova, 2001; A. Aleksandrov, S. Belov, 2002; A.B. Soloviev, 2002; G.A. Zorin, 2002; V.N. Volkov, 2002; V.A. Obrazcov, S.N. Bogomolova, 2002, 2003; V.L. Vasiliev, 2003; YU.V. Chufarovskiy, 2003; O.D. Kalashnikov, 2004; O.YU. Skichko, 2006 and others).

All more often became to allegorize the thought about that that coroner has the right allow only free tale quized since use what that nor was a receiving the psychological influence in the course of investgation questioning – a violence on personality, oppression its rights, breach of the liberties. Certainly, ungrammatical use receiving



the psychological influence in investigation practical person can bring not only and not so much to breach of the rates of the professional honour of the lawyer, but also to more serious consequence (for instance, to slander itself quized person). At the this period already and broad public known multiple facts abuses workman power structures their own authority – a mass media, using all available facility, bring the ensemble an example, in accordance with rendering physical and psychic violence on people on the part of workman law-enforcement organ. Understandable that problem of the rendering the illegitimate influence on delayed or quized persons on the part of workman of the power structures – a persons, made powerful authority, not alien our society, in that time, as people truly democratic, legal state must be protected from like arbitrariness. However, unambiguous calls to exception from arsenal workman law-enforcement organ what that nor was a receiving the lawful psychological influence on personality quized in the course of undertaking investigation action we consider ungrounded discourse. We suppose that at condition admissibility psychological influence in the course of investigations is just that facility, which will finally help to realize professional-important purposes criminal proceedings, to which, in the first place, pertains entry of the legal punishment guilty through determination of the truth on criminal deal. In spite of multiple studies, the clear notional device notion “psychic influence” and “psychological influence” is absent and for this reason, it is enough often occurs their identification. In acting UPK RF notion “covert evidences” does not be kept. The Article 189 UPK RF “General rules of the undertaking investigation questioning” does not carry inference on prohibition of the violence, threats, other illegal measures – a part second given article worded: “Assign the directing questions is forbidden. For the rest coroner свободен at choice tacticians допроса”, with provision for positions cl. 9 UPK RF. Thereby, in action of the coroner can be not a threats or blackmail, but if applicable him at reception of the evidences psychological influence carries the nature of the enforcement then in its action contains the signs a corpus delicti, provided by ch. 1 cl. 302 UK RF (the enforcement to datchas of the evidences). In general, the threat always understood under psychic violence lawmaker in different its manifestations, in acting criminal law are obviously opposed to categories “violence” or “threat of the using the violence”, as understandable – a psychic violence can not be it is limited only to threat. Herewith, approach of the researchers to determination of the psychic violence greatly differs. So, E.G. Veselov under psychic violence understands “any goal-directed деструктивное influence on phyche of the person: insult, systematic humiliation human value, cruel address, hypnosis, forced prick narcotic facilities or substance acting on phyche material, including threat of the causing the harm to its lifes or lifes” [4, 16]. Similarly interpretate the psychic violence L.V. Serdyuk [25] and V.F. Ivanov [9]. I.N. Alekseev offers to formulate the notion of the psychic violence “in narrow sense strictly, since under broad interpretation it practically equales to compulsion”, considering psychic violence, in any event, broader threats since in the event of not causing the harm to phyche threat from category “violence” moves over to category “restriction of the liberty desires”. The author refers to psychic



violence and extreme degree of the psychic enforcement, and systematic humiliation value, accompanied by insults, and hypnosis in the event of direct causing the harm to psyche (otherwise hypnosis is offered consider as restriction of the liberty desires), but if under psychic violence to understand any goal-directed destroying influence on psyche, then in it are normally included and blackmail, and threat by destruction or damage property (for instance, objective side of the crime, provided by st. 133 UK RF). Thereby, author under psychic violence understands the type of the psychic enforcement, concluding in completion public dangerous and illegal of the children in the manner of direct psychic destroying of the influence on aggrieved. Herewith since enforcement is realized and in the manner of protecting of the functions state and right, not влекущей for itself purposive goal-directed causing the harm, it can be used as in positive (the measures of the enforcement, applicable state), so and in negative sense (ch. 1 st. 120, p. "a" ch. 2 st. 141, ch. 2 st. 142, ch. 1 st. 144, ch. 1 cl. 147, st. 179 UK RF, compulsion through enforcement in st.st. 117, 133, 206 UK RF), unlike "violences", carrying solely negative nature [3].

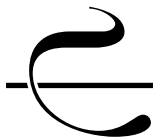
R.A. Levertova [15] confirms that psychic violence unlike physical, does not break wholeness an organ bodies or his medicine to be taken externally fabric, it does not cause the visible physical harm an organism aggrieved, but influences only on his psyche, causing different feeling – an awe, anger, indignation. Herewith, in the opinion of author, psychic violence is expressed in threat to cause physical, moral, property harm, deprive some good, limit the subject in his free desires.

In the opinion of L.D.Gauhman [6], the threat of the using the violence – an influence on psychic sphere of the organism of the person, expressing in запугивании using the physical violence. V.G. Pushkov [22] speaks of that that threat of the psychological enforcement is interpreted by legislation over miscellaneous: on the one hand, one, prevents or can prevent the achievement of the problems of the justice, with other – one, solves these problems a facility, forbidden by law, discordant moral law society and breaking constitutional rights, liberties and interests of the people. In any event, lawmaker specifies rendering the psychic influence in sphere criminal proceedings in the general form – a psychic enforcement, to possible facility which refers the detention, election of the measures prohibitions in respect of under investigation, drive, threat to criminal responsibility for datcha of the false evidences aggrieved and witness, forced освидетельствование, search and etc. (the section 4 UPK RF – "Measures legal enforcements"). To facility of the psychic enforcement, forbidden by law, pertain the violence, threats, mockery, blackmail. Thereby, under psychic influence we prone to understand *the goal-directed actions influencing, realized in the form of the psychic enforcement of the negative nature, directed on achievement delivered to purposes, including way of the purposive causing the harm, caused for itself changes to psychic condition of the object of the influence*. The extreme form of the psychic influence of the negative nature is a psychic violence, which, as a rule, can be associate with rendering and physical violence. To the forms of the realization of the psychic influence to negative directivity, follows to refer following: 1) "inspiring intervention"



– a forcible invasion in consciousness of the subject for the reason all-out suppression of his(its) will, in consequence of change the psychic condition (the hypnosis, realized not in therapeutic, but in illegas purpose); 2) using in illegas purpose substance acting on psyche preparation, narcotic and intoxicating material; 3) use the external irritants, which action carries in itself destructive nature for psychic activity of the person (use in illegas purpose ultrasound, bright light etc.); 4) using verbal destroying facilities (the threats, fraud, blackmail, insults). Some researchers using in illegas purpose substance acting on psyche preparation, narcotic and intoxicating material refer to physical violence – a type of the physical enforcement, concluding in completion public dangerous and illegas of the children in the manner of direct physical destroying of the influence on aggrieved [2, 9]. Certainly, forcible introduction prick, being accompanied causing to person of the physical sufferings in purpose of the compulsion to some action, discordant will of the person, on our glance, possible consider as multifunction illegitimate influence – a physical violence associate with psychic or on the contrary. But, what the practice shows, use substance acting on psyche preparation or breaking consciousness material it is enough is often realized secretly, in secret from aggrieved, without its desires on their using, but also without using the physical violence (typical and the most wide-spread example like action can be a crimes, made with use klofelinum). Thereby, suppose that use in illegas purpose substance acting on psyche preparation, narcotic and intoxicating material without using the physical violence to subject in the manner of tortures, tortures and causing the flesh-colored damages, reasonable refer to psychic influence.

Going to analysis of the influence by means of using verbals facilities (the threats, insults, mockery and blackmail), necessary to note following. In that events, when use specified verbals of the facilities is directed on change not emotional, but psychic reaction of the subject, which can be expressed in arising the different sort breaches consciousnesses, frustration suitable reaction (quiping reaction on stress, lowered mood reaction to length miscellaneous etc), up to arising the reactive conditions, possible speak of psychic influence. Herewith, using verbals facilities will carry massive or prolonged nature: for instance, repeated, including, public insults or mockery; the threats or blackmail, carrying in itself very important for personality endamaging psyche load and etc. We suppose absolutely obvious that fact that actions, directed on rendering the psychic influence in any form its using is illegitimate. The events of the use same verbals facilities with smaller degree of the intensities, carrying even, but, however, endamaging psyche nature, reasonable refer to illegitimate psychological influence since their action capable to change the emotional reaction of the subject, which can be expressed in arising the different sort emotional reaction (the awe, anger, alerts, scare and etc) or conditions (the emotional psychological stress, conditions of the emotional voltage or excitement, frustrations and etc). We can only theoretically expect the possibility of the change the psychic condition of the person, in consequence of rendering on it illegitimate psychological influence. For instance, single utterance of the threat in the address unstable, is alarmed-suspicious or hysterical to



personalities can bring about origin beside it some neurotic conditions (the neurosis of the obtruding conditions, hysterical or lowered mood neurosis etc), in consequence of painful concentration on given situations at conversion of got information on type "mental cud". However, in such events by activate mechanism for arising the similar conditions all will be a rendering illegitimate psychological, rather than psychic influence on personality. The afore-cited discourses in any event confirm brought forth by us thesis about that, as psychological, and psychic influence marketed through verbal utterance of the threats, blackmail and insults in the address of the object of the influence, is illegitimate.

Thereby, *illegitimate psychological influence possible to consider the goal-directed actions of the person, having purpose deprivation object of the influence of the liberty of the choice in decision making and in lines of its behaviour, by means of change its emotional reaction in situations of the interaction through active use destroying facilities and methods (fraud, blackmail, insults and threats).*

Now we shall go to consideration of the question about merit rate admissibility psychological influence on personality quized in criminal process. Under influence, in broad sense, is meant "interaction two or more systems, under which operation of one system turns out to be the reason of the certain changes to structure (space-temporary feature) at least one of interacting systems" [11, p. 4-5]. In more narrow importance psychological influence is interpreted as "type of the influence, realized in respect of subject (individual or group) and causing causal changes to its psyche and is mediated in his(its) behaviour" [10, p. 13].

Under lawful behaviour, in the opinion of V.V. Oksamytnov [18], follows to understand activity to personalities in sphere social-legal regulation, founded on conscious performing the rates of the right, which is expressed in their observance, performance and use. V.V. Lazarev [14], noting differences in lawful behaviour depending on nature of the legal prescriptions under their realization, points the right to using as the forms of such behaviour. YU.I. Novik [17] at analysis of the forms or structures of the lawful behaviour comes not from formally-logical legal position, but from psychological, supposing that discovery psychological mechanism element of the lawful behaviour must characterize the different forms to directivities to personalities on completion lawful action, its psychic attitude to its behaviour in legal sphere and its consequence. We suppose that afore-cited determinations too broad and washed away since coming from formula legal state – "is allowed all that is not forbidden by law", any behaviour of the subject in state-legal sphere if it is not forbidden, will possible consider lawful. In general, psychological influence possible to classify on nature (the idle time and complex) and directivities of the influence (individual and collective). The form of the realization of the psychological influence can be open (address directly to level of the consciousness), locked (the hidden, connected with use acceptance, acting upon sphere of the subconscious) and multifunction, combining in itself both previous. Researchers differently interpret the types, ways, methods and receiving the psychological influence. So, to way of the psychological influence G.M. Andreeva [3] refers

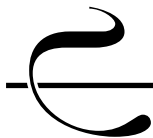


contamination, inspiring, belief and imitation, but V.N. Kulikov [13] subdivides them on belief, inspiring and conformism; V.B. Olishanskiy [19] influences in process of the contact considers report to information, message of the instructions and stimulation; A.YU. Panasyuk [20] selects forcing, use in their own mercenary purpose, inspiring and convincing psychological influence.

V.G. Pushkov speaks of “insufficiency information psychological influence to process of the issue to information, since such approach fixes only its formal side while important not only information, but also its larval sense for object of the influence, ways of the issue, account of its passing through defensive barriers of the personalities, enabling the psychological influence in certain general system of the interaction when understanding the situations and its context, account communication between psychological influence on practical level, duplication employee and other participant of the criminal process on behavioural level and their relations on emotional” [21, p. 152]. Herewith, author absolutely fair notices that “success to realization of the scenarios of the psychological influence depends on competent holdings employee by sufficient arsenal corresponding to facilities, ways and tactician of the using the psychological influence” [22, p. 16]. A.V. Dulov, in turn, does not deny the possibility “use under psychological influence of neutral information, not sending target contents, but influencing on regulation of the emotional conditions, relations, weakening of the reluctance, spreading its on decision making, shaping the presentations of the object of the influence on the strength of presence beside it own information” [7, p. 140].

In the opinion of V.V. Avramcev psychological influence – active, goal-directed activity, which product is a change parameter psyches (the motive, integer, relations, installation, need) of the object of the influence, significant for achievement integer influencing. The author selects the following elements of the psychological influence: 1) directivity on purpose influences, presence determined to purposes, which necessary to reach as a result of rendering the influence on object, in contact of the lawyer purpose is assigned in accordance with professional requirements and on base of the law; 2) eager nature of the influence that implies free management influencing subject by condition of the object of the influence; 3) modification as a result of influences of the subjective features of the object of the influence (need, installation, relations, abilities, activity, behaviours etc), significant for achievement integer influencing [1].

A.R. Ratinov offers the criteria admissibility and psychological influence in investigation practical person, dialect about that that lawful psychological influence differs from psychic violence presence beside under investigation person of the liberty of the choice to one or another positions. The author confirms that “lawful psychic influence itself does not dictate the concrete action, does not extort the evidence that or other contentses, but, sails in internal psychic processes, forms the correct position of the person, conscious attitude to its civil duty and is only mediated brings its to choice determined mode of behavior (consents choice distinguishes, for instance, investigation questioning, directed on reception of the truthful evidences, from compulsions confessions). At violence person is greatly limited or is completely deprived possibility



to choose for itself mode of behavior, she is predestined by alternative, which puts the person, producing investigation. Herewith, the threatening harm becomes quite often main initiator. The single facility, allowing avoid the threats, under investigation sees in that to execute the dictated coroner" while "coroner is obliged actively to influence upon discourses under investigation, form beside it reason for taking desirable coroner decisions" [23, p. 57-163]. Preparing position of the author essentially, note that in afore-cited statement, again, is present the identification a notion "psychic" and "psychological" influences (in interpretation of the author – "influences").

M.I. Enikeev brings the similar criterion admissibility psychological influence: "facility of the achievement of the truth possible if person, giving evidences, remains free in choice of the lines of its behaviour" [8, p. 463]. Such a position keeps and N.P. Haydukov, supposing that influence on under investigation must turn out to be in "possible lawful form, when it will not with will and need of the object of the influence, but also does not limit its rights, liberties of the choice of the behaviour and does not disagree legality and moral principle society" [12, p. 510].

Thereby, *the main sign admissibility psychological influence necessary to consider the conservation for person, being subjected to influence, liberties of the choice to its positions at presence of the conditions for such choice.* Only at observance condition data psychological influence does not disagree the principle to legality and moralities, being in itself, lawful. In ditto time, absolutely obviously that psychological influence in activity of the investigation gains the nature of the specific phenomenon, inherent only her [7], being conditioned psychological protection under investigation and other counteracting persons, interpretation them event of the crime in own interest, realized and неосозанным by draft on funds oppositions problem investigations and rendered on them psychological influence [24]. Moreover, arsenal of the reluctance effect much broad from runaround (secretly refusal to participate in process of the investigation), resistances (the open refusal to execute the legal requirements of the employee) and creation obstacle (the reluctances by way active action) before datcha of the false evidences, use deceitful behaviour and etc. So, in the opinion of V.G. Pushkov [21] possibilities of the use the psychological influence at investigation of the crimes is conditioned presence such factor as position under investigation, directed on reluctance to investigation in different forms and insufficiency or absence proofing to information, more so, when single source entering information on proof becomes itself under investigation. In this case, in the opinion of author, psychological influence in activity of the coroner gains the specific nature of the psychological fight – its acceptance and methods will are directed on victory reluctances, change to psychic activity of the object of the influence to determination of the truth on criminal deal. We suppose that not simply possibility, but need of the use receiving the lawful psychological influence in judicial-investigstion activity is conditioned by process of the legal contact itself as complex interpersonal interaction, not dependent from elected positions of the quized person. The situation of the judicial effect or preliminary investigation presents the special requirements to process of the contact – quized, not dependent from its

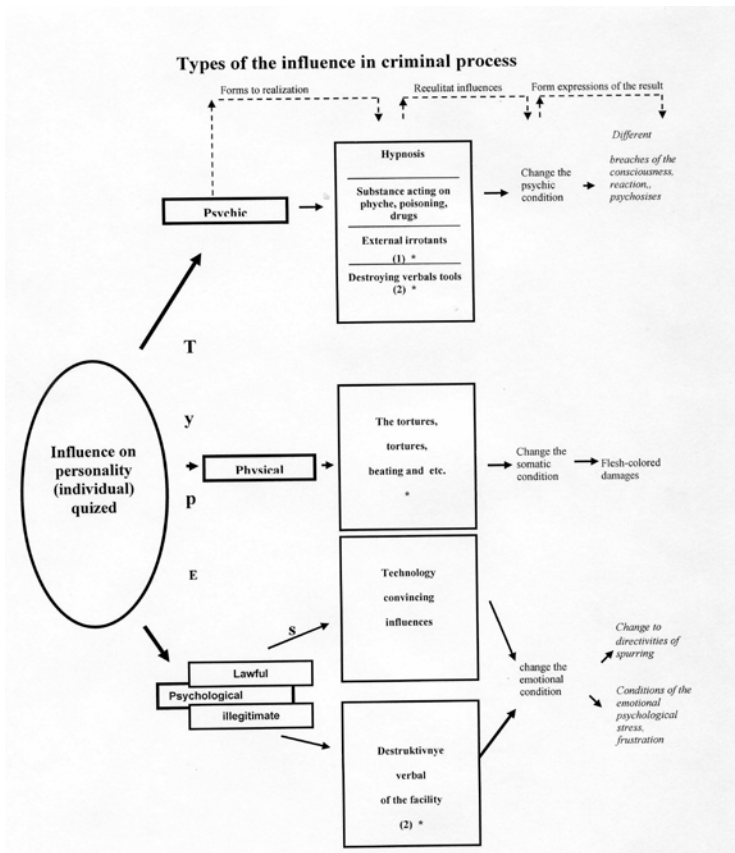
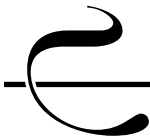


legal of the status, larval particularities and spurring directivities always have to interact with quizing in one or another form (the refusal of datchas of the evidences – too interpersonal interaction in situations investigtion questioning).

Not secret that operative workmans see the problem of the rendering the psychological influence in presence of the reluctance mainly, but coroners more often link its with presence proof. Herewith, directivity operative workman on quick opening the crimes orientates them on liquidation of the resistance under investigation and their confession, but coroners – on searching for proof, confirming confession or doing its unnecessary [5, 16]. Understandable that given approaches wholly possible to explain the longing a lawyer to achievement their own professional-important integer. However if speak of more wide-spread in ambience workman law-enforcement organ method illegitimate psychological influence (the threats, blackmail, fraud), possible with regret establish that fact that workmans of the power structures not even wanting that, but sometimes, and invisibly for themselves itself, go the border admissibility, but vastly more often do this wholly conciously, going on more light for them way, not wanting or not know how realize the lawful psychological influence through mastering his effective by structure, aquisition of the knowledges and skill in a part of the using of its facilities, acceptance and methods.

Herewith, necessary to note that “fraud” not mentioned in Code in count; calculate; list illegal measures in consequence of which its using is discussed with standpoint of the morals and delimitations from introduction to error [21]. Keeping strictly-negative position in a part of the use the fraud even as facility of the achievement by lawyer their own professional-important integer, suppose that fraud itself is an illegitimate psychological influence, but entering the object of the influence in error – disputable with positions of the confession admissibility its using, use given, certainly, use in their own mercenary purpose actions, in the event of professional confidence in rightness its using, is straight provided by Law about operative-searching to activity (p.p. 3, 4 s. 15 Law about Operative-searching to activity). However, border between “fraudulently” and “introduction to error” (for instance, within the framework of use of such acceptance exposing in lie as “creation beside quized impressions about greater privity of the coroner in detail of the investigated event”) very fine and transgress her much easy in the absence of beside coroner of the knowledges, skills and skill in use receiving the lawful psychological influence, but the main – a desires not to go this verge.

The lawful psychological influence we consider *active, goal-directed, prepared and instrumentally equiped actions influencing, is mediated bring about change or correction мотивационных line, glance and installing the object of the influence at conservation for him liberties of the choice in lines of its behaviour and decision making.*



* – an emotional reaction of the subject, expressing in arising the different sort negative painted emotional reaction (the awe, anger, alerts, scare and etc);

1 – an use in illegas purpose ultrasound, bright light etc;

2 – the threats, blackmail, insults, fraud.

Figure 1. Types of the influence in criminal process

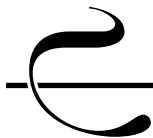
As can be seen from brought on drawing of the block diagram, rendering all three types of the illegitimate influence in determined forms to its realization (the torture, tortures; when use destroying verbals of the facilities; by means of using in illegitimate purpose of the external irrotants) is accompanied natural, situational conditioned by emotional reaction quized, expressing in arising the different sort negative painted emotional reaction (the awe, anger, alerts, scare and etc) that, at collections all factor, brings about change psychic, somatic or emotional condition of the subject as result of the illegitimate influence. Lawful is only psychological influence, realized through



process of the belief, by means of using technician convincing influences for the reason change or correction spurring directivities of the object of the influence. Herewith, acceptance exposing in lie, when use which beside quized remains the liberty of the choice in decision making and lines of its behaviour, we also prone to refer to technician convincing influences on the following bases. Literate using acceptance exposing in lie within admissibility capable convince object of the influence to reflexive analysis of its behaviour, but through it – and to change spurring directivities in situations investigstion questioning to presenting the truthful evidences. Thereby, through process of the belief, including in itself, including, and use acceptance in lie possible to reach the main to purposes investigstion questioning – a determinations of the truth on criminal deal. Herewith, the top result of the lawful psychological influence on personality quized, originally giving false information, consider not only confession to him its blames, but also sincere, deep remorse in committed, emerging effect of the effective realization of the process of the belief.

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Volkov A.A.

Professional self-realization of the operating officers of the police public security: personal transformations

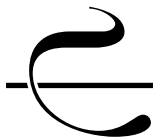
The personal transformations of the operating officers of the police public security have a significant impact upon the professional self-realization, moreover the dynamics of transformations of the personal sphere at different stages of professional self-realization can demonstrate themselves as the strategies, providing the possibility to survive the experience of the world connection as the stable attitude, including the subjective knowledge of their own experience (decision making, responsibility, finding important profession perspective). It gives the possibility to reveal the positive strategies of transformation of value and context sphere as positive providing high level of the professional self-realization and as crisis, leading to deformations and regressions in the relations with the surrounding people and public (social) structures.

Keywords: personality, context sphere, personal transformation and deformations of the personal sphere, transformation of value and context sphere, crisis strategies, strategies of the positive growth, value and context barriers.

Nowadays the question of the development and use of the human potential is considered in the new context. The highest requirements are made for the person's independence, creativity, leadership and industriousness in all the spheres of the life, which is caused by the occurring changes in the society. The man comes into the world, the picture of which is changing very fast. In the frame of the life of one generation the economics and technologies, political priorities, socio-cultural relations, world outlook greatly change. "Instead of the archaic society, where the leaders think and make decisions for everyone, our country will become the society for the clever, free and responsible people" (Medvedev D.A.).

However the fast dynamics of socio-economic situation multiplies and intensifies different crisis phenomena, which penetrate in different life contexts (family, referential, professional) aggravating internal contradiction between personality and environment, generating different personal transformations and crises. The problem of the influence of the professional activity upon personal particularities at different stages acquires new meanings. As the researches show, each profession makes demands upon the personality, more and more voluminous and insistent, more complicated and high-profile assignments, when, to an increasing degree, the particularity of this activity depends upon social –economic and political situation in the society. At the same time the professional activity, being important for the man, has a great influence upon his value attitudes, life attitudes, motives of the activity (I.V. Abakoumova, K.A. Aboukhanova-Slavskaya, B.G. Ananiev, L.I. Antsiferova, A.G. Asmolov, A.A. Bodalev, A.A. Derkach, S.T. Djanerian, A.I. Dotsov, P.N. Ermakov, U.M. Zabrodin, E.A.Klimov, V.B. Olshanskii, A.V. Petrovskii A.A. Rean, Z.I. Riabikina V.I. Slobodchikov, V.V. Stolin, V.D. Tshadrikov, M.C. Yanitskii).

The particular interest among psychologists and HR specialists is attracted to the problems of personal transformations and deformations, caused by the professional activity. There is a variety of works in this field but at present we can find дискретность



and eclecticism in the interpretation of these basic terms of the problems. Thus the category of "personal transformations" is more often treated from the point of view of the destructive changes (for example addictions, stress, narcissism), or with reference to rehabilitation and correction problems. This category was thoroughly studied in the frame of the activity and context approach (Asmolov A.G.), which has lately initiated reconsidering of a lot of categories of modern psychological sciences in the new methodological interpretation. " This term receives the most full positive interpretation at the horizon of the phenomenon of темпоральности, which differs from linear discrete physical time and demonstrates itself as the changes of the structure, personality formation (including the context one) from one form of the existence into the other form in the existence through redefining, changing in activity." (Asmolov A.G., 2001). This definition lets us go to the new directions in the studies of the personal changes in different professional contexts, to consider the personal transformations not only from the point of view of regression and negative changes, but to realize how personality becomes more stable and instead, seeking for self-realization in the professional context. This approach allows us to analyze value and sense contents of the professional activity and dynamic compounds of its motivation, to find out the specific particularities of the context, sphere of the personality, especially in professional context, from the point of view of the positive acquisition and negative losses, the value and sense contents of the professional activity manifests itself more clearly in the self-realization, as the important index of which we considered in this work as the "degree of the satisfaction of the man by the labor process" (P.A. Zobov, V.N. Kelasiev, 2001).

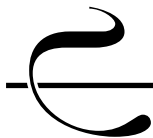
The particular part of the contemporary anthropological sciences, first of all, psychology, is connected with studying personal deformations and changes in those professions, which are most of all oriented to the unmediated maintaining of the stability and security in the society, law and order, citizens' security and security of their property. The particular part of the contemporary anthropological sciences (A.V. Boudanov, T.A. Zhalaguina, V.I. Stepanenko, T.A. Khagourov, V.A. Yadov), but, first of all, psychology (B.G. Bovin, S.E. Borissova, O.A. Eldisheva, A.I. Kitov, A.K. Markova, N.I. Miagkikh, A.D. Saronov, D.O. Trounov), is connected to the studies of the personal deformations and changes in those professions, which are at the greatest degree oriented to the support of the stability and safety in the society, directed to law enforcement, citizens' security and their property, the particularities of the work upon "conflict" and "postconflict" territories of our country (Mariin M.I., Kasperovich U.G.). According to Engalichev V.F., due to многопрофильного character of the juridical psychology, which lies on the border of two sciences-psychology and law – the particular place is occupied by the interdisciplinary researches, realized at the limits of the other directions of the psychology, or родственными sciences: juridical pedagogics and psycho pedagogics (Stoliarenko A.M., Ponomarev I.B., Troubochkin V.P. and others.), juridical linguistics and psycholinguistics (V.I. Batov, V.P. Belianin, V.P. Morozov, I.M. Reznichenko and others), forensic psychology and psychiatrics (A.S. Andreev, U.M. Antonian, C.G. Betskov, C.N. Bokov, A.O. Boukhanovskii, N.V. Dvorianchikov, I.A. Koudriatsev, O.U. Mikhailova, B.V. Shostakovich and others).



At present there is a huge material, dedicated to the problems of the improvement of the professional activity of the public law enforcement officials and officers of the other state structures connected to law enforcement (V.C. Agueev, P.P. Baranov, S.P. Beznossov, V.L. Vasiliev, A.A. Derkach, O.U. Mikhailova, A.I. Papkin, V.M. Pozdnyakov, A.M. Stoliarenko, A.R. Ratinov, V.U. Ribnikov). The problem of revealing undesirable transformations of the personality's life orientations is regarded by V.I. Deev and A.N. Smelov.

A.N. Shatokhin found out the symptoms of the value deformations: "depersonalization" of the officers of Department of Internal Affairs, social dependency and inactivity, the acute feeling of the hostility from the population, the assessment of their own profession as unpopular, competition relations, antipathy towards the representatives of other police branches, V.F. Roshal gives a detailed description of the symptoms of the professional deformation of the police officers and describes the phenomenon of the social and psychological subjective overestimation by the officers of their social role, and A.N. Roshal suggests to call this phenomenon "professional egoism", however up to the present the empirical research of the personal transformations connected to law enforcement activities from the point of view activity and context approach.

In spite of the evident public and scientific interest towards the improvement of the professional competence of the police officers, which to solve the evident deficit of the psychological researches dedicated to the studies of the personal transformations of ordinary and senior officers of the public security, they are the translators and direct executors of the norms of legal interaction of the citizens and state. Their professional activity greatly differs from the work of the other security agencies according to many indices (A.M. Stoliarenko, I.B. Ponomarev, V.P. Troubochkin). The real practical success of the law-enforcement authorities, positive image of the police officers, the belief that they carry out the mission, imposed by the state, depends upon the fact how well they carry out their responsibilities, interact with the population. "Vector, which we took four years ago, – vector of the social police. This is the law enforcement institute of the law-governed democratic state, serving as sentinels of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens" (Nourgaliev R.G.). The decisions of MIA RF and other documents signaled on numerous occasions the necessity to increase the level of the professional training of the stuff of MIA, especially in the frame of state priorities. The rising complexity of tasks of the public, economical and social life from one point of view, and the increased requirements for the efficiency of the work from another point of view, enhance the need of carrying out these instructions, and also scientific studies of the complex extended researches of the personal transformations of MIA officers at different stages of the professional self-realization. A lot of authors consider self-realization as the value and motivation compound of the personality structure (K.A. Aboulkhanova-Slavskaya, N.A. Amonov, A.A. Bodalev, V.A. Bodrov, E.I. Golovakha, K.M. Gourevitch, A.A. Derkach, V.G. Zazikin, T.V. Koudriavtsev, N.V. Kouzmina, A.P. Chernishev and others). These problems are actively studied by Saint-petersbourg school of Psychology (M.B. Berezin, I.B. Dermanova, L.A. Korostileva, N.E. Kravchenko, U.N. Koulutktin, A.A. Rean, L.A. Roudkevitch, E.F. Ribalko, O.S. Sovetova, E.I. Stepanova and others). Along with the term "self-



realization" which is often used by the authors, in the information materials there is no definition of this term, even in the big soviet encyclopedia and in the dictionaries of Russian, as it is pointed out by L.A. Korostileva (1997). The term "self-realization" is introduced for the first time in the dictionary of the philosophy and psychology published in 1902 in London. There we can read the following definition: "Self-realization is the actualization of "Self" possibilities. L.A. Korostileva writes further, that the closest definition to "self-realization" is "self-fulfillment". Besides "self-fulfillment" in the foreign dictionaries is treated as an act of the self-realization. That's why self-realization may be regarded as personal entity, which most of all reflects the specifics of the professional context influence upon the personal transformations.

In this contradiction, a place is between the social time interval of the police officers of high professional qualification, free from the goal attitudes of the corrupted conscious, and real deficit of the integral researches studying problems of the personal transformations of those, who directly work in this field determined research problem, which has been larger than 10 years on the territory of the North Caucasus and South Federal regions.

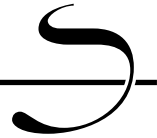
In the process of the theoretical and empirical work, the psychologists tried to establish those changes, which are not simply appropriate to each person living in the contemporary conditions, but to find out and analyze these basic transformations of the value and context sphere of MIA officers, which become psychological barriers for their successful professional self-realization, essential and significant blocks on the way of fulfilling their professional duty.

Theoretical and practical part of the research was carried out at several stages.

1 stage (2003-2005) – research and theoretical stage, including the analysis of the psychological and legal resources dedicated to the problem of the research. At this stage we isolated the problem, we formulated the aims and tasks of the research, we reconsidered methodological and theoretical approaches to the problem of self-realization from the point of view of the professional choice and professional set of the personality in the conditions of the specific context of the activity oriented to support legal forms of the interaction of the citizens and the state, we chose tools and created questionnaires, we selected the diagnostic methods, the general logics and program of the research was determined and detailed.

2 stage (2005-2009) – diagnostic and experimental stage. At this stage we made the comparative and diagnostic analysis of the personal transformations at different stages of the professional self-realization of the police officers with different work schedule and professional experience, we created and officially approved the program of the overcoming value and context barriers in the professional activity. The model of the psychological support and correction of transformations of the value and context sphere of the police officers was created.

3 stage (2009-2010) – descriptive and final stage gave the opportunity to summarize theoretical and empirical materials about personal transformations and to determine the genesis of the professional difficulties as value and context barriers



in the process of self-realizing at work by the police officers of the public security, to describe the criteria and characteristics of the psychological readiness for work at the police. The received data of the research let us make the following conclusions.

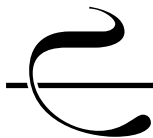
1. In order to introduce the problem of the personal transformations to the new level of psychological comprehension it is necessary to consider it in the context of the professional particularities, analyzing how the professional reality influences the personality not only destroying and deforming it, but as the factor stimulating her value intentions. This approach let us realize the analysis of the value and context contents of the professional activity and dynamic compounds of its motivation, to reveal the specific particularities of the context sphere of the personality especially in the professional context from the point of view of the positive and negative aspects.

2. The professional activity, including the particularities of the police officers' work, which causes personal transformations, having a serious impact upon the development of the professional self-realization. Dynamics of the transformation of the personal sphere of the police employees at different stages of the professional self-realization demonstrates itself as the stable life sense strategies, providing the experience to survive the connections with the world in the context of the professional activity as the stable attitude, including the subjective feeling of the source of the experience (decision taking, responsibility, underlying significant professional perspectives).

3. The strategies of the value and context transformations which can be considered as typical -positive – providing high level of the professional self-realization, as crisis ones – leading for the deformations and even regressions in connection with surrounding people and public (social) structures:

- The officers with the positive strategies, oriented towards self-development, differ by the biggest structure and consequence in the situations of the personal choice. They are fruitful in finding intermediate senses of their actions; they are characterized by the active and pro social world outlook ($r = 0,3$; $p < 0,01$);
- Crisis strategies are conditioned by the presence of the value and context barriers, which appear in the process of the professional activity, creating obstacles to the personality self-realization in this important life context. Value and context barriers that the police officers have, will differ in dependence of objective and subjective factors. To objective (interpersonal) factors we can attribute the time-limit of the professional activity (it was found, that local police officers and officers of Road Patrol Service of the State Traffic Safety Inspectorate have absolutely different objective barriers) and professional experience ($r = 0,4$; $p < 0,01$);
- Among the subjective factors the most significant are: the level of the development of the context sphere of this officer ($r = 0,4$; $p < 0,001$), the particularities of his professional motivation ($r = 0,4$; $p < 0,001$), value orientations ($r = 0,3$; $p < 0,05$) and general set of the personality ($r = 0,383$; $p < 0,01$). Besides the essential is the directed impact of the environment, oriented to make corresponding context attitudes as the most important catalyst of the introspective needs and as the consequence, of those context intentions, which lead the person, on and

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on, to the level of self-realizing, in the form of the need of the self-understanding ($r = 0,278$; $p < 0,05$), reflexion ($r = 0,3$; $p < 0,05$), self-assessment ($r = 0,2$; $p < 0,05$) while analyzing successes and failures in the process of the professional activity.

4. More often value and context barriers appear in connection with the absence of the reflexion ($r = 0,4$; $p < 0,001$), difficulties in speaking about self-attitude and extrapolation of the personal contexts into new professional situations. These barriers manifest themselves in the difficulties of the context actualization, of making links between the objective external activities with the internal need, the impossibility of the subjective transfer of the contents of one situation in other professional conditions.

5. We have created the model of the psychological support and correction of the police officers, who are at the different levels of the self-realizing in the modern world upon overcoming value and context barriers and forming positive value and context attitudes in the frame of the professional activity and can be realized through improving the general level of the psychological readiness for the professional activity. Strategic service activity of the police officer and effects of Road Patrol Service of the State Traffic Safety Inspectorate is characterized by the psychological problems, particular for value and context barriers, which make the corresponding psychological readiness to be considered as the important component of the professional skills of the police officer of the public security.

In the course of our research we have established the most effective types of special courses according to the contents of the psychological training:

- training at the psychological zone of obstacles for emotional and will exercises, trainings of the elements of the will self-regulation;
- Psychological and regulating training for overcoming value and context barriers.

As the very efficient we can recommend the educational situations the contents of which is oriented to the separation of “Self” and “Mine”; through actualizing “Self”, situations, designated to organize the simultaneous representation in conscious of the two and more attitudes, situations, directed to realizing the fact of the intercrossing of life relations, educational situations, directed to the revealing and establishing of different kinds of the links between the life relations. - Classes at the psychologically difficult situations of strategic service activity according to the types of the difficult situations. They distinguish three stages of the realization of the concrete situations according to their place and characteristics in the structure of the learning process: starting, current and fiction. The starting concrete situation is launched at the beginning of the lesson. The current one – at the stage of going out of the starting one, it exists and permanently changes in the course of recycling the subject of learning by the learner and teacher’s leading actions. The final situation is the main component of the lesson and it reflects the current state of the learner’s training standard, because the particularities of the transformation forward the value attitude towards the subject, at the basis of which there is the next starting situation. The starting and final concrete situations show particularities of the context transformations, and current – motivational and dynamic changes of the learner using concrete situations.



The general process structure of the system of the operationalization of the concrete situations consist of the potential center of the context forming where impulse-information comes at the level of sense actualization, making the learner undertake some actions. The potential center of context forming is functioning in correspondence with the context level of the learner's development. The learner (as the medium of the potential context) undertakes the actions of reconstructing the object of learning (contents of the concrete situation), which demonstrate their qualities at the same time. The learner perceives demonstration of these characteristics as the initiation for context forming, in their results he acquires the new opportunities to react in the concrete situations, and actualize the personal sense in this concrete situation. The teacher suggests the information about the learner what he personally adopted, that's why he can address the additional information as the initiation that the learner has acquired the new stage of context forming and penetrating qualitatively at the new level.

– Clauses of the application of the psychological bases in the service activity.

After introducing the classes of the special psychological training we achieved significant increase of the level of the professional and psychological readiness:

- improvement of the indices of the work results of the course leavers in arrest of the criminals up to 47 %;
- improvement of the psychological stability for specific conditions of fulfilling strategic service tasks up to 53 %;
- improvement of the level of professional and psychological skills up to 66 %.

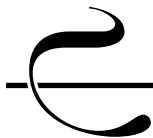
In whole the psychological readiness for the strategic service activity increased up to 62 %. It is necessary to underline that the results which we have, we managed to achieve though having some defects in the organization, methods, the level of the pedagogical teacher's skills, the lack of the material and technical resources.

Perspectives of the research. The main psychological and pedagogical ways of increasing the efficiency of the psychological training and successful forming of the psychological readiness of the leavers of the educational centers of MIA are:

- Improvement of the supervision of the psychological training;
- detailed planning of the psychological training;
- increase of the attention towards the organization and methods of the organization of psychological training;
- adequate assessment of the achieved results;
- stuff support of the psychological training;
- improvement of the material and material and technical basis of the psychological support of police employees.

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THE YOUNG SCHOLARS

Kazmenkova N.A.

Features of a psychological condition of mothers of persons with pathological gamblings and persons with alcohol dependence

The article is devoted to the research that aimed to study an actual psychological condition of mothers of pathological gamblers and persons with alcohol dependence. The research took place in the medical-rehabilitation science centre "Phoenix" (Rostov-on-Don), the department of addicted pathology and the department of alcoholism sick the St.Petersburg V.M. Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute.

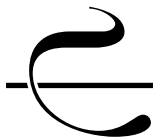
Key words: *mothers of persons with dependence; pathological gambling; alcohol dependence.*

The researches devoted to dependence problems, and especially such as the alcoholism and a pathological gambling are very actual in our country.

The dependence of the close people is reflected in all members of a family, it often becomes a source of somatic, psychological and behavioral frustrations. The study of close relatives of the patient with dependence is in a nascent stage. As a rule, in these works problems of persons with chemical dependence and their relatives are investigated [1]. The works devoted to families sick of not chemical dependence, in particular a pathological gambling and are spent basically by foreign authors [3, 4].

According to these facts, the works devoted to the analysis of a psychological condition of close relatives of persons with pathological gambling and with alcohol dependence are actual.

The purpose of the work is the analysis of an actual psychological condition of mothers of pathological gamblers and persons with alcohol dependence in connection with psychocorrection tasks. The kliniko-psychological (the conversation, the formalized interview) and experimentally-psychological methods were used for the determination of level of psychological adaptation of mothers of pathological gamblers and persons with alcohol dependence. As experimentally-psychological techniques have been used: the ISTA (I-Structure Test of Gunter Ammon) [2]. The work has been done on the basis of the medical-rehabilitation science centre "Phoenix" (Rostov-on-Don), the department of addicted pathology and the department of alcoholism sick the St.Petersburg V.M.Bekhterev Psychoneurological Research Institute. 61 mothers in the age of 41 to 72 (average age – $54,6 \pm 1,99$) took part in the inspection. The distribution on an educational level in the group is the following: 3 (5 %) has secondary education, 18 (29 %) – has the average vocational education, 4 (5 %) – has the unfinished higher education, 37 (61 %) – has the higher education. At the moment of carrying out of research 21 (52,5 %) of all the people were married; 18 (30 %) – did not work, they



were engaged in housekeeping; 42 (70 %) – had a permanent job; 59 (96,7 %) of the surveyed mothers have sons, 2 (3,3 %) – daughters. 54 (88,5 %) people took an active part in therapeutic actions.

50 (81 %) surveyed people have shown the complaints of presence of somatic diseases, thus 33 (54,1 %) people connected the occurrence and an aggravation of disease with the dependence of an adult child. 16 (26,2 %) mothers informed about the presence of suicide thoughts, thus 5 (8,2 %) mothers of persons with pathological gambling threatened with a suicide to the son against the scandal connected with game. In a conversation with the psychologist they specified that were not ready to do it. The motive of life continuation is the help to the son. The common statement for all these mothers is: "I cannot do it; I understand that I am not able to do it, because the son cannot without me who still will help him?!". 11 (18 %) mothers of persons with alcoholism are afraid of premature death owing to the strong experiences connected with dependence of the son. The main life reason is also the help to the son: "I tell him, that I die because of your drinking, then you will be alone, who will help you then?; I am afraid that he will remain alone in such position, nobody will help him, all the life I do it, I help him". Nobody of surveyed mothers was on the account in a psychoneurological clinic, only a few persons addressed for the help to the psychologist or to the psychotherapist. The reason for apply is chemical or not chemical dependence of the adult child. The profiles received by means of the ISTA have been analyzed for the determination of the psychological adaptation level of the surveyed. The next principles were used during the standing out, such as the height and the profile structure, a prevailing scale in a profile (constructive / destructive / deficit).

As a result the following types of profiles have been stood out, such as: constructive-adjusting; standard-realistic; the boundary; disadaptive. The constructive-adjusting profiles are profiles where the constructive scale prevails, and the significances of the majority of scales are within the standard range limits, from 42 up to 58 (hereinafter digital values of scales are resulted in T-points).

The standard-realistic profiles are profiles where the significances of the majority of scales are within the limits of a standard range, from 42 up to 58. There is no expressed decrease or increase on any scale, there are no any peaks.

The boundary profiles are profiles where the significances of the majority of scales come nearer to border of norm or slightly leave for its limits. There are peaks on separate I-functions.

Disadaptive profiles are profiles where the significances of the majority of scales considerably deviate a standard range. The indicators on a constructive scale, as a rule, do not reach the bottom norm border and have lower meanings in comparison with the indicators on destructive, deficit scales within one I-function.

On frequency of occurrence the profiles were distributed as follows: the group of disadaptive profiles has appeared to be the biggest – 24 (40 %), the group of boundary profiles was 21 (35 %), the constructive-adjusting was 9 (15 %), and the standard-realistic was 6 (10 %). The obtained data specifies in a presence at the majority (75 %)

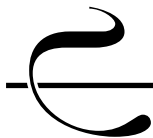


from surveyed the general trouble, the enough expressed psychological disadaptation, shown in all the spheres "I".

The obtained data specifies that the situation of dependence of the adult child appears to be for the surveyed mothers difficult and stubborn. It can lead to the change of habitual functioning of the mother, to the crisis conditions, fraught with heavy complications, up to a suicide as our data show. The received results allow to say that the dependence of the adult child affects the level of mother adaptation, frequently disadapting them. In this connection the mothers of persons with dependence, should be included in psychocorrectional actions that is important not only for harmonization of their condition, but also, possibly, will raise the efficiency of rehabilitation programs for the dependents.

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Tambieva B.P.

Particularities of the restaurant manager's competence: the experience of the empirical research

The article introduces the current problems of the research, gives the theoretical analysis of the works dedicated to the psychological particularities of the managers' professional training, the author also gives the results of his own research which revealed the ackmeological particularities of the development of the restaurant manager's psychological competence.

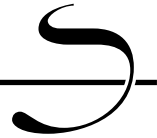
Key words: *psychological competence, professional activity, psychological and ackmeological characteristics of the communicative competence.*

In order to be successful the modern specialist should constantly improve his skills in the field of the professional activity, he has to renew basic competences in correspondence with those innovations, which appear almost everyday. Only the complete information about the innovations, which appear in the professional activity, let the man to create something new, to achieve the new level of the labour efficiency, to be more interesting for the employer and to receive the greatest benefits in the cruel battle at the market of the specialists' vacancies.

However the specialists who are occupied in the professions which are based on the interaction with the people, mustn't only have the exhaustive competence in the particularities of the produced goods or services. The success of the specialist at the greatest degree is connected to the fact that he can with competence based on skills, being self-confident build relations with different kinds of people – colleagues, friends, partners, suppliers, clients, the representatives of the controlling organizations. The contemporary studies in the field of the psychology showed, that these specialist must have a special skill – psychological competence. Besides the certain level of the psychological competence must be shown from the first steps of the professional activity, it means it should be formed during the high school studies.

The problem of the psychological particularities of the professional training of the managers are largely discussed. Essentially, the new approaches to the professional training of the managers are presented by V.V. Shvetsov and I.K. Iliassov. M.N. Berou-lava also addressed to these problems.

Besides the significant attention is attracted by the psychological mechanisms of the managers' professional training. The contents of the psychological support of the manager's activity are revealed by T.V. Shelomova. The particularities of the self-development of the manager are considered by V.I. Andreev. The development of the stress stability is in the sphere of the interests of O.V. Gladilina. The self-confidence as the professionally important quality of the manager and particularities of its formation at high school is the object of O.A. Fedossenko's research. The influence of the motivation of success is revealed by L.G. Ouchadzhe. The particularities of creating managers'self-conscious under conditions of the intensive group training are treated by T.I. Shashkova. In the number of the works the authors address to the studies of the psychological



particularities of the manager's professional competence (Derkach A.A., Denisov V.N., Denissova O.P., Doulin U.N., Zazikin V.G., Zimnia I.A., Iogolevich N.I., Milkina E.V., Miniarov V.M., Panassenko G.V., Tarassov A.K., Utkin E.A., Yakokk L. and others). As social and psychological phenomenon the professional competence of the manager is indicated in the work of D.A. Barchenkova. The questions of the development of the managers' qualities in the process of the professional training are analyzed by E.V. Milkina and G.V. Panassenko. The creation of the psychological readiness to the management activity of the future managers are studied by V.M. Miniarov and O.P. Denissova.

The significant layer of the studies is created by the internal sense of the manager's psychological competence. The psychological and ackmeological characteristics of the communicative competence of the managers of the commercial organizations were distinguished by V.N. Koustov. The researchers have drawn the sketches, characterizing the ackmeological value of the manager's psychological competence. For instance, HR manager's psychological competence is regarded as the factor which has a big influence upon the strategy of recruitment. The influence of the linear managers upon the psychological atmosphere in groups is described by S.A. Bobkin. At present there is some theoretical and empirical material, characterizing the particularities of the managers' psychological competence in the different spheres of the professional activity. Thus, D.N. Nedbaev revealed the particularities of the professional psychological competence of the educational managers. The ackmeological analysis of the individual professional success менеджеров среднего звена of the energy complex is made by V.A. Shapovalova and E.V. Krichenko. Personal determinants of nurseries-managers are studied by E.B. Alexeeva.

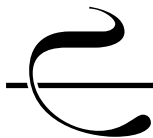
However some spheres of the managers' professional activity which require psychological competence haven't been embraced by the scientific research. As the example of such a sphere we can cite the professional activity of the managers of the restaurant service.

At the moment they made the first steps, which allow making the general representation about this sphere of the activity (Koucher L.S., Shkouratova L.M., Efimov S.L., Golubeva T.I.). But this activity puts forward high requirements for the personality of the managers. The development of the psychological competence is on demand.

The aim of the research is to establish restaurant managers' ackmeological particularities of the development of the psychological competence.

We used the following methods: diagnostics of communicative tolerance (Boiko V.V.), test of "Communicative skills" (Mikhelson L.), methods "Communicative and organizational abilities" by Siniavskii V.V., Fedorishina B.A., methods of the diagnostics of the interpersonal relations by T. Liry (modified by L.N. Sobchik), the questionnaire of the interpersonal relations of V. Shouts, the questionnaire of the self-attitude (Stolin V.V., Panteleev S.R.), "Diagnostics of the emotions" by B.M. Rousalova.

The respondents were: restaurant managers with a number of 126 people, and 84 students, who studied at the restaurant service faculty of South-Russian University of economics and service in the town of Shakhty of Rostov region. 15 people –restau-



rant keepers played the role of the experts, they have restaurants in Rostov-on-Don. Thus the sample consisted of 225 people.

The studies of restaurant managers' psychological competence have been carried out according to the following algorithm:

- 1) To work with the experts in order to find the essential characteristics of the successful manager of the restaurant sphere and expert assessment of the level of the professional success of the restaurants managers, who were a part of the sample;
- 2) To examine managers with different level of the professional success and to find links with the psychological characteristics and the level of their professional success;
- 3) To find restaurant manager's psychological competence structure.

The work with the experts allowed to establish as the psychological characteristics of the restaurant manager, which allow to achieve the professional success, the following ones were more often referred to: communicative abilities and skills, independence, tolerance to people, dominance in the group, leadership, interest to people, aggressiveness, skepticism, responsibility, self-esteem, self-confidence. These characteristics can be related to the number of the most frequent ones. Together with the above mentioned ones, they named such characteristics as the understanding of their abilities, "vividness of the character" (emotionality of the behavior), the ability to organize himself and other people and etc.

Content analysis of the group of the most often named qualities of the successful manager by the owners of the restaurants let us distinguish three content and context groups: manager's communicative qualities (communicative competence, interest towards people, communicative skills, tolerance towards people), his organizational and management qualities (dominance in the group, leaders' traits, aggressiveness, responsibility, independence) and relation towards himself (self-esteem, self-confidence).

According to the quantitative analysis, the cited characteristics were nonuniformly distributed. The biggest quantity of the significant characteristics of the successful restaurant can be considered as organizational and management ones, few characteristics – to the communicative qualities, the least ones – to the qualities reflecting self-attitude to the restaurant manager.

The analysis made by the restaurant owners of these qualities from the point of view of their correspondence to the personality of the successful restaurant manager were used to build the hierarchy of their significance for this group of the subjects. It was established that the distinguished qualities received high points, because the average points of these qualities are higher then the average – 5 points.

It is necessary to underline, that the restaurants owners connected the professional success of the restaurant managers with the particularities of the relation with people: the third and the fourth of the descending order of the hierarchy were occupied by the tolerance towards people (6,4 points) and interest to people (6,33 points).

According to the described positions, the success of the restaurant manager directly depends upon how he can demonstrate himself in the interpersonal relations with subordinates, colleagues, chiefs, suppliers, closely connected specialists, the representatives



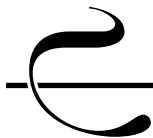
of the controlling structures and etc. The most successful professionals are managers able to establish the psychological contact with any person beyond the relationship with the social role and status position. The important is the skill to make people well disposed towards themselves, to achieve the level of the mutual understanding, to show the interest in their problems, to receive the reciprocal reaction. As a consequence of the professional duties, the restaurant managers often face the different problems of the interpersonal interaction – negativism, irritation, cruelty, misunderstanding, conflicts and etc. These difficulties can be caused by the differences of the points of the view upon the same circumstances due to the differences of the individual-psychological, typological, socio-cultural, religious and other particularities of the participants. That's why the success of the restaurant manager at the greatest degree is determined by his ability keep interpersonal contacts, "to introduce the communication" to the positive direction, showing enough of the tolerance and tolerance towards the partner of the interaction.

The next place is shared by two qualities, characterizing the successful restaurant manager, – as leadership traits and responsibility (5,5 points). The leadership traits according to the restaurant owners must correspond with the restaurant manager's responsibility. The responsibility, in their understanding, is developed not only upon their own activity, but the activity of their subordinates, directed towards the satisfaction of the clients' needs. The correspondence of the average weight of the leadership qualities and responsibility (6,27 points) reflected the idea mentioned by the restaurant owners about the fact that the manager should realize his responsibility for everything which is happening at the restaurant, starting from his own work and up to the mood of the clients.

The restaurant owners rather highly estimated the self-esteem of the manager (the 7th rank) or (6,2 points). The respect of the manager towards himself, his skills and abilities according to the restaurant keepers is the guarantee that he is a competent specialist, able to put forward not only the current and ambitious tasks, but also to decide them. Such manager is able to play the role of the efficient leader of the team, improving the quality of the service and functioning of the restaurant. That's why the self-esteem is regarded as one of the important factors of the professional success of the restaurant manager.

The significance of building the efficient interaction with people is also explained by the fact that the restaurant keepers pointed out communicative skills (6,13 points, the 8th rank) among the personal qualities and communicative abilities (5,27 points, the 11,5th rank). These characteristics of the subject of the professional activity is also reflected in particularities of his behavior in the communicative sphere: the ability to solve the conflict fast, to give the support to people, the make people feel disposed to them, to work in the team even if the partners have different skills and positions and etc.

The next rank according to its value (the 10th rank) is the "self-confidence", characterized by the relation of the manager towards himself as the personality as a specialist (6 points). In the additional conversation the experts stipulated that only the self-confident manager is able to inspire respect of the others, first of all, of his subordinates. Besides confidence helps the manager adequately assess the qualities of their activity, and also plan their future achievements. It let him to be successful in his professional activity.



Among the significant qualities of the manager the independence (5,27 points, the 11,5th rank) was signalized. This characteristic is related to the block of the organizational and management qualities. Mostly it is connected to the fact that the manager should have a certain independence, to take decisions and to be responsible for them. The absence of these qualities causes difficulties in the restaurant management and decreases the professional success of the manager.

The analysis of the rank distribution of the manager's qualities according to three groups allows to find out the inequality of their impact into the professional success. According to the received distribution, the place of top-priority is occupied by the qualities, testifying about the importance of organizational and management qualities of the restaurant manager (independence, dominance, leader's traits, aggressiveness, responsibility). The average rank of this group of the qualities is equal to 5,1.

On the second place according to the meaning in the context of the professional success of the restaurant manager turned to be communicative skills (communicative competence, interest towards people, communicative skills, tolerance towards people). The average weight of this group of the distinguished qualities of the successful manager is 6,6 points.

The third place according to its significance is occupied by the qualities, reflecting the attitude to himself (self-esteem, self-confidence). The average rank of this group is 8,5 points.

Thus, while describing the successful manager the restaurant –keepers mention his communicative skills, however when they analyze his most important characteristics they speak about organizational and management skills.

On bases of the results of the research the author has created the ackmeological technology of the development of the restaurant manager's psychological competence. The created integrative course, including the lectures and practical works, and psychological consulting, proved the efficiency of the formulated approaches and chosen forms and methods of the work.

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Gamila Muhamed Naser Ahmed

Psychological consequences of sexual and physical violence against Yemenite children of 6-11 years old

The results of empirical research of psychological consequences of sexual and physical violence against children in Yemen are represented in the article. They affect distorted personal development of children, change of their behaviour, thinking, and intensity of signs of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder at them.

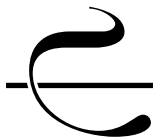
Key words: *Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), change of behaviour, psychological consequences of violence.*

During the last decades in connection with instability of political, economic and social conditions in Yemen the children violence has extended as a social phenomenon. In the Arabian society such information is traditionally concealed, accordingly, purposeful researches of psychological consequences of violent physical and sexual acts against children have not been carried out. The urgency of the given subject is determined with those facts that psycho-traumatic experience can lead to the development of affective disorders and social deconditioning of a various degree and it is also considered as a prognostic factor of development of disruptions of mental sphere.

The theoretical basis of the carried out research have been models of development of PTSD – psychological, biological and multifactorial ones, as well as modern concepts about the reasons and dynamics of development of PTSD (V.V. Znakov, (1989, 1990), N.V. Tarabrina (1992–2009), I.M. Cherepanova (1997), L.I. Antsyferova (1994), etc.). The purpose of the research is to study psychological consequences of sexual and physical violence against Yemen children. The subject of the research is components of post-traumatic stress disorder. 80 children of 6-11 years old, pupils of comprehensive schools of the city of Aden, Yemen, suffered from sexual or sexual and physical violence have been interrogated.

Psychological consequences of violence against children have been identified with the help of the following procedures: “Semi-structured interview for an estimation of traumatic experiences of children” [4]; a questionnaire “Quality of life at post-traumatic stressful event” [1]; a questionnaire “PAQ” (consists of questions combined into 7 scales: aggression, dependence, self-estimation, self-management, emotional responsibility, emotional stability, outlook). The first two procedures fix symptoms of PTSD on the basis of the description of phenomena. The adaptation of these procedures onto the Yemen language was carried out by means of double translation. The third procedure is adapted for the Arabian society by Momdohka Mohkamed Salama on the basis of “Child PAQ”. The statistical analysis has been applied for the data processing which included Mann-Whitney U-test and the factor analysis by means of program SPSS 13,0.

Let's address to the received results of the research. We have analysed such scales of the questionnaire “Quality of life at post-traumatic stressful event” as “changes in thinking”, “change of positive qualities for the opposite ones”, “change of external observable behaviour”. It has been found out that parameters of the scale “change



of external observable behaviour" are much higher than the others: average value is 69,7. The data on the scale "changes in thinking" are evaluated less than the others: average value is 47,3. Thus, PTSD at children, victims of violence, mostly affects changes of behaviour and least affects cogitative activity.

Let's turn to the analysis of the results of semi-structured interview for an estimation of traumatic experiences of children and the parental questionnaire for an estimation of traumatic experiences of their children. The parameters of the scales corresponding to criteria A (immediate reaction), B (obsessive reproduction), C (avoidance), D (increased excitability) and F (disruptions of functioning), are not equal from the point of view of children and their parents. So, parameters of the scales A, B, D and F are higher in the children's questionnaire in comparison with the parental questionnaire. It can be connected with that fact that parents aspire to give socially desirable description of the child behaviour, understate or hide the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder at children, or do not notice them. It correlates with that fact that parameters on scale C in the parental questionnaire are higher. Moreover, parameters of the scale C are higher than others both in semi-structured interview for an estimation of traumatic experiences of children and in the parental questionnaire.

Comparing symptoms of PTSD in two groups of children: suffered from only sexual (the 1st group) violence and from both sexual and physical (the 2nd group) violence (Mann-Whitney U-test) it has been found out that in the 2nd group the symptoms of PTSD (according to the results of "Semi-structured interview for an estimation of traumatic experiences of children") are evaluated to a greater extent on the scales A (immediate reaction) and B (obsessive reproduction); the parameters of the scales "change of positive qualities for the opposite ones" and "change of external observable behaviour" (the questionnaire "Quality of life at post-traumatic stressful event") are also higher; and the parameters of scales "self-estimation", "the emotional responsibility" и "emotional stability" (the questionnaire "PAQ") are much lower.

The factor analysis of the research data has been carried out with the principle component analyses. For the semi-structured interview it has been found out that overwhelming number of children suffered from the violence has got the increased reactivity (the factor including criteria A, B and D) in combination with the tendency to avoidance. Deterioration of the quality of life has been observed at all examinees. It has been characterized by either change of behaviour and thinking for a third of surveyed children, or only change of thinking for a half of examinees. Analyzing personal features, which have been determined with the questionnaire "PAQ", it is important to pay attention to the factor which we have called "aggressive dependence" (it includes such scales of the questionnaire as aggression, dependence, self-estimation, self-management, emotional stability) pays to itself. The pronounced aggressive dependence in a combination with changes in outlook is inherent in the basic part of the examinees.

So, from the above-stated it is possible to draw a conclusion that children emphasize to a greater extent than their parents such symptoms of post-traumatic stress



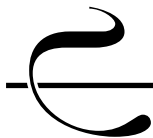
disorder as intensive negative emotions in the moment of the trauma (helplessness, fear, horror), obsessive repetitions of traumatic event in emotional experiences, symptoms of growing excitation, and also disruptions in social and other spheres of their lives. Probably, parents distinguish the given symptoms to a lesser extent because the majority of these symptoms have no evident visible displays of traumatic reaction. It is possible to assume that children suffered from sexual and physical violence and their parents distinguish among all symptoms of the post-traumatic stress disorder as the heaviest ones such symptoms as avoidance of the stimuli connected to the trauma, and also blocking of emotional reactions, stupor.

It has been found out that children, victims of sexual and physical violence, are inclined to changes in behaviour to a greater extent, have understated self-estimation, are emotionally unstable and are inclined to immediate reaction, have difficulties in expressing positive emotions and return to the psycho-traumatic situation by means of obsessive reproduction.

The research has revealed a number of psychological consequences of sexual and physical violence against children: the pronounced attributes of PTSD, changes in behaviour and in personality which show "closedness" of the situation traumatizing them for the nearest environment, insufficiency of support and help at their bearing of psycho-traumatic experience.

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Pashkova A.P.

Psychological-acmeological support of young experts as a factor of increasing their competitiveness on a labour market

Problems of psychological-acmeological support of young experts at the initial stage of development of their career are considered in the article. The model of this support and results of the estimation of its efficiency are also described.

Key words: *psychological-acmeological support, adaptation of young experts, personal potential.*

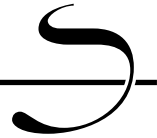
Dynamism and global character of changes captured all life spheres of the Russian society have also caused significant changes in the sphere of education. Apart from attempts of application of new technologies during training, the work connected to adaptation of young experts to their future professional activity has practically ceased, there are no services or experts that would support students in goal setting and their career planning for the nearest future. In order to be inwardly close to the present-day reality graduates of high schools should not only adapt to a new situation, but they should also be capable to transform it, consentaneously changing and developing themselves. The modern situation at the labour market is characterized by changes of conditions of interrelations between employees and employers. First of all, the given changes are connected to toughening the requirements to employees and to young experts as well. Among the major requirements it is possible to emphasize competitiveness at the labour market, competence, responsibility, professionalism, orientation in allied spheres of activity, ability for effective occupational work up to the world standards, readiness for the constant professional growth, social and professional mobility [2].

In order to make young experts competitive at the modern labour market there is a necessity to create a model of psychological-acmeological support of graduates at the initial stage of planning their career. The programme of psychological-acmeological support "Continuous hunting for promising employees among students of high schools" developed by us is directed to help in solving this problem; it facilitates an increase of adaptable potential of youth which not only brings social-professional characteristics of graduates into accord with requirements of the labour market, but also forms the social behaviour of graduates adequate to external conditions and internal resources of a person (realization of potential) [1, 2, 3].

The purpose of the programme is an activation of internal resources through psychological-acmeological support of personal and professional growth of promising experts. It includes 4 stages and is being realized during all period of training in the high school since the second year of study. We shall consider them in more detail.

I stage (the 2nd year of study). The purpose is to discover a group of students who have a potential of development.

II stage (the 3^d year of study). The purpose is to receive an objective information about personal and practical potential of the students who have passed the first stage.



III stage (the 4th year of study). The purpose is to follow the dynamics of development of participants of the programme. The previous activity and present interests of the person are investigated.

IV stage (the 5th year of study). The purpose is to fix empirically the revealed potential qualities of young experts, to develop necessary social and communicative skills, to understand their strengths and weaknesses.

Our primary goal was to check the efficiency of realization of the given Programme which consisted of several stages. In its basis there is an experimental research of young experts who took part and did not take part in the Programme. They were divided into two groups and interrogated with a number of procedures which allowed to estimate their personal potential (which the Programme is directed to reveal and develop) as a basis of their competitiveness.

The personal potential of an expert is a system of properties a person which make up a basis of his/her professional-personal development and provide the corresponding level of achievements in the vocational training and the following activity [3].

We included the following components in the potential:

- Motivational component* is a component including motives connected to their career planning and professional activity (the motive of the general and creative activity, social utility);
- Value component* includes the value orientations focusing experts on making their career (professional, social);
- Personal component* includes personal characteristics directed to achieve professional successes and to make a career (an adequate self-estimation, self-acceptance, competitiveness);
- Social component* includes skills which help to make a career (social creativity, an orientation to an achievement of purposes);
- Volitional component* includes a high level of self-control, centrality on a problem and an achievement of the result;
- Emotional component* includes a skill of distinguishing emotions of other people and one's own, emotional awareness;
- Intellectual component* contains elements of creativity allowing them to consider problems in all its bearings, to offer original ways of their solution.

As a result of the diagnostics of the components of the personal potential, we revealed the following parameters in two groups of examinees (see table 1).

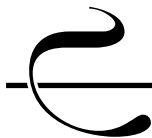


Table 1

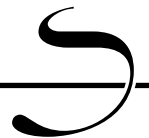
**The level of development of the components of the potential
(% of participants with high parameters)**

	Participants of the Programme of psychological-acmeological support	Non-participants of the Programme of psychological-acmeological support
Motivational component	78%	54%
Personal component	67%	45%
Value component	72%	65%
Social component	78%	39%
Volitional component	81%	53%
Intellectual component	65%	62%
Emotional component	74%	61%

According to the data submitted above, we can see that the most part of parameters is higher in the group which took part in the Programme. Consequently it is possible to draw a conclusion that the Programme "Continuous hunting for promising employees among students of high schools" directed on realization of the psychological-acmeological support, is effective as it helps to develop the personal potential of young experts which allows them to be more competitive at the labour market. Personal and social development of young experts in the process of the realization of the Programme facilitates an increase of their labour adaptation and making a successful career.

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**Efimenko S.V.**

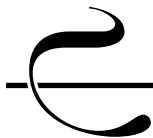
Psycho-pedagogical factors of creating motivation for foreign language communicative academic and professional activities in a technical Institution of higher education

In the author's opinion one of the reasons for rather low level of master of foreign languages among future engineers is low motivation of studying this subject at a technical Institution of higher education. In the article it is specially stressed that exactly internal and wide social motives are lying in the foundation of positive motivation of the foreign language studying at a technical Institution of higher education. In modern Psychology the psychological-pedagogical conditions of foreign language communicative academic and professional activities in a technical Institution of higher education are researched insufficiently. The author singles out some more favourable conditions for forming the motivation of the foregoing activities and realizes their differentiation according to three categories of students "workaholics", "professionally oriented" and "idlers".

Key words: *motivation of the foreign language studying, internal and wide social motives, foreign language communicative academic and professional activities of students in a technical Institution of higher education, more optimal psychological-pedagogical conditions, three categories of students "workaholics", "professionally oriented", "idlers".*

Over the last decade due to Bologna process, expansion of professional contacts, free flow of information, and spread of scientific and training technical literature published abroad, it became possible for specialists from different countries to enrich their experience mutually and to communicate diversely and systematically on the international level. In spite of the necessity for specialists in different spheres to have good working knowledge of German and to understand its importance, the graduates of non-language institutions of higher education lack this knowledge. There are many reasons explaining this phenomenon, but among the most important ones is the low motivation for learning this subject. The analysis of motivation research allows us to divide it into two groups:

research of various groups of motives, their dynamics in the process of academic and professional activities, psycho-pedagogical factors of creating positive motivation for learning a foreign language at school and institutions of higher education (L.I. Bozhovich, A.K. Markova, P.M. Yakobson and others); research of the sphere of motivation and needs of foreign language activity, the means of stimulating verbal cognitive activity in a foreign language, the factors influencing verbal cognitive activity in the process of learning a foreign language. The above mentioned problems concerning the motivation of foreign language speech were dealt with by such scholars as A.A. Alhazishvili (verbal activity in a foreign language), N.V. Vitt (emotional regulation of verbal behavior), E.I. Passov (communicative motivation), R.P. Milrud (motivation of verbal cognitive activity), N.M. Simonova, E.N. Savonko (motives for learning a foreign language), R.T. Fulga (verbal cognitive activity, self-esteem and anxiety), D.H. Hasanbayeva (cognitive mechanisms of creating motivation for verbal acts). Motivation is studied in various aspects, so this notion is interpreted in different ways. Thus,



researchers define motivation either as one specific motive, or a unified system of motives, or as a special sphere including needs, aims, motives, interests in their complicated intertwinement and interaction. Motivation is also defined as impulses causing an organism's activity and determining the focus of this activity [3]. However the problem of creating a motivation sphere for foreign language speaking has not been studied sufficiently, which is revealed in the absence of a clear idea about the factors of motivation for speaking a foreign language. In connection with this the purpose of our research is to reveal the psycho-pedagogical factors of creating motivation for foreign language communicative academic and professional activities on the level of Bachelor's Programme in a technical Institution of higher education and to specify the most favourable conditions for three categories of students. The classification of students into three groups was done on the basis of the approach developed in "The Motivation for Studying in Institutions of Higher Education" (T.I. Ilyina) [4]. There are three scales in it: "acquisition of knowledge" (aspiration for acquiring knowledge, curiosity), "mastering profession" (aspiration for acquiring professional knowledge and forming important professional qualities); "getting a diploma" (intention to get a degree by a formal acquisition of knowledge, intention to search a bypass when taking one's exams or getting credits). The students who received the highest scores according to the first scale belong to the first category, which we conventionally called "workaholics". Correspondently, the students of the second category, whom we call "professionally oriented", received the highest points according to the scale "acquisition of knowledge". The third category of students – "idlers" – study in a technical college only for the sake of getting a diploma. The participants of the experiment were the third- and fourth-year students of Taganrog Institute of Technology of the Southern Federal University; the sample group included 75 people, 25 people in each category.

We worked out a questionnaire "Diagnostics of the motives of learning a foreign language in a technical institution", on the basis of which we attempted to estimate the level of development of extrinsic and intrinsic motives which the three above mentioned categories of students possess. The test-retest reliability of the questionnaire "Diagnostics of the motives of learning a foreign language in a technical institution" was estimated by us with the help of Pearson's moment correlation coefficient, and a group of independent experts estimated the content validity [1]. The obtained results allow us to conclude that the "workaholics" have a fairly high level of development of intrinsic motives ($M_{25} = 14$ scores (Maximum = 15 scores)). The "professionally oriented" students' level of development of intrinsic motives can be characterized as average ($M_{25} = 12$ scores (Maximum = 15 scores)). As for the "idlers", their level of development of intrinsic motives is rather low ($M_{25} = 5$ scores (Maximum = 15 scores)). As regards the level of development of extrinsic motives, the group with the highest level are "the idlers" ($M_{25} = 13$ scores (Maximum = 15 scores)). In the group of "workaholics" ($M_{25} = 5$ scores (Maximum = 15 scores)) and "professionally oriented" ($M_{25} = 14$ scores (Maximum = 15 scores)) the level of development of extrinsic motives is rather low, with the general domination of wide social motives.



Considering the peculiarities of motives for learning a foreign language in a technical college and the key principles of differentiated learning within a group [5], we believe that for the “workaholics” it is necessary to create such psycho-pedagogical conditions which could keep the development of intrinsic motives at a high level. This includes communicatively oriented tasks, tasks of advanced level, providing professionally-oriented subject of foreign language speaking, organizing cooperative foreign language communicative academic and professional activities, preparation of creative tasks and projects [2, 5]. As for the “professionally oriented”, in order to keep the average level of development of intrinsic motives, it is necessary to provide the following psycho-pedagogical conditions: creating of natural communicative situations at the lessons of foreign language, stimulating of students’ exploration activities in the language material, connection between the contents of the studied language material and special problems, preparation of research papers, reports, presentations [2, 5]. As regards the “idlers”, it is rather difficult to raise their level of intrinsic motives and wide social motives for foreign language communicative academic and professional activities. However, it is possible if we create the following psycho-pedagogical conditions: introducing lesson goals to the students and accepting them, coordination between the contents of education, the methods of presentation, and the students’ real abilities and interests, development of the students’ cognitive interest which is revealed in the interest in procedural and content sides of activity [2, 5].

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