

# Training of psychologists of the penal system for provision of psychological assistance to condemned persons for violent crimes

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**Abstract.** The article deals with some features of the identity of male convicts for violent crimes, for identification of factorial structure of their protection which will allow the practicing psychologists to develop effective techniques of work with this category.

**Keywords:** convicts, techniques, psychological protection, psychological assistance, psychocorrection, model of training of psychologists, program of training of psychologists

## I. INTRODUCTION

There is a need among practicing psychologists for basic researches of the personality as the world around becomes more and more differentiated. More and more opportunities of self-manifestation in society appear. There are more and more legislative freedoms. At the same time not always residents of the country understand that more freedom means more responsibility, otherwise the balance of the law field will be broken.

Since the end of the 70th years of the last century in penitentiary psychology the psychodynamic concept of the structure of the identity of K.K. Platonov was widely adopted, as unlike other theories it had also methodical tools – "The card of the personality". In the 80th years when developing programs of researches most of penitentiary psychologists were guided by theories of the personality which were submitted to them the most suitable (S.L. Rubenstein, A.N. Leontyev, A.G. Kovalyov, V.N. Myasishchev's concepts, etc.). However, the leading positions held S.L. Rubenstein's position that the personality is set of internal conditions through which the external reasons work.

Within our research we placed emphasis on studying of convicts for violent crimes, for creation of the model and the program of training of psychologists for work with this category of convicts.

## II. PROGRAM OF THE RESEARCH

On the basis of the research conducted by us and the analysis of scientific sources we believe possible to

speaking about two general types of personal aggression and conflictness of convicts for violent crimes – with the pronounced cognitive beginning and with pronounced emotionality. It is possible to note that the factorial structure of protection of convicts for violent crimes originally is guided mainly by ontogenetic primary, simple types of protection – projection, suppression, replacement, denial.

The profile of psychological protection of violent criminals is characterized by domination of types of protection "Projection", "Replacement", "Intellectualization". It means that they perceive surrounding people as stronger, mature or significant subjects potentially capable of reciprocal aggression or rejection. And the fact of commission by the criminal of violent acts is a way of prevention of attacks from outside of "stronger" victims.

Studying of criminals was carried out by means of the following methodical techniques: the modified eight-color test of Lyusher; the method of calculation of psychodynamic coefficients of D.V. Sochivko (on the basis of the eight-color test of Lyusher); test questionnaire "Index of vital style" LSI (LifeStyleIndex) of R. Plutchik, G. Kellerman, H. Conte; test of the research of uneasiness of Ch.D. Spilberger (Yu.L. Khanin's adaptation); the scale of existence of A. Lenge and K. Orgler (technique for diagnostics of intelligence of life); technique "Personal aggression and conflictness" (E.P. Ilyina and P.A. Kovalyova); the standardized conversation. 268 male convicts for violent crimes participated in the research. For processing of empirical data the program of statistical data processing Statistica 6.0 was used.

## III. RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND THEIR INTERPRETATION

The factorial analysis of data showed existence at the psychological protection of condemned persons for violent crimes of three-factorial structure.

Work on psychocorrection of personal aggression and proneness to conflict of convicts in correctional facility can be carried out as within the general actions for increase of level of their adaptation in places of confinement. Then

this work has rather nonspecific character and it is based on informing convicts on the reasons and consequences of manifestations of aggression and proneness to conflict, holding group and individual educational conversations, development and a training of universal skills of social interaction without a conflict, updating in consciousness of convicts of idea of observance of rules of behavior without a conflict and mastering own aggression as main way to achieve a goal of parole.

In the same time work on "debugging" of intrapsychic structure of the identity of the adaptive model of personal aggression and proneness to conflict assuming formation with reduction of potential of criminal disruptiveness is possible more likely in the course of specially constructed programs of psychocorrection of convicts from which or concerning which, the psychologist received concrete request for work with personal aggression and proneness to conflict.

Typologies, received as a result of the special multidimensional statistical analysis, allow to psychologists practically to systematize private (peripheral) properties of manifestations of personal aggression and proneness to conflict of convicts and to realize individual approach in the course of personal psychocorrectional interaction with the specific convict, or work in specially created small psychotherapeutic (psychocorrectional) or training group. Use of this or that typology allows to construct the program of the organization of psychocorrectional actions for the convicts based on the principle of transition from use of the general universal technics to application private technics, which are selected for individual work of the psychologist with the specific convicts at each stage of its psychocorrection.

The main psychocorrectional strategy allowing to work with this block of protection is the strategy of joining of the therapist to the convict, the strategy of its acceptance and formation at it at the first stage of experience of safe interaction with the therapist and other members of the group. The subsequent stage of correction needs is to be directed to study of emotional reactions of fear and anger at the convict at perception of other people by it and consideration of the cognitive distortions which are the cornerstone of its interaction with other people. The third stage of correction for convicts for violent crimes includes exercises on specification of examples of nonviolent behavior and assertive reaction in an image of the future.

Depending on results of the research of the protective sphere of the personality of an examinee this or that research group, the emphasis is on study of emotional aspects and work with unconscious (is placed at peaks on a projection, suppression and replacement), or on search and updating for the condemned logical gaps in his rational explanations of the world (peaks on a scale rationalization), or on cognitive therapy in combination with formation of a moral and ethical complex of the personality (peaks of estimates of protection on compensation).

Low level of psychological protection at convicts for violent crimes against public order and the personality is connected with their increased aggression and conflictness.

They already do not connect themselves in the past and the present at all with the long-term future therefore and they have nothing to protect.

The model of training of psychologists for work with convicts for violent crimes includes the following interconnected components: target (theoretical, practical and motivational and personal readiness of the psychologist for work with convicts for violent crimes), substantial (implementation of a complex educational and professional tasks in the main directions of preparation in the course of studying of an elective course), organizational - active (it is subject centered approach - contextual type of training - the modular organization of the program of a course - active methods of training - educational and professional activity of the psychologist), productive (ability of the psychologist to put and to solve educational and professional problems of the organization of psychological assistance to condemned persons for violent crimes).

All set of the results received during the research was a source for development of the program of training of psychologists of the penal system to rendering psychological assistance to condemned persons for violent crimes, containing invariant and variable modules. The program is implemented step by step (diagnostic, developing and productive stages) and promotes improvement of quality of training of psychologists for work with convicts. An important condition of the efficiency of the program is the involvement of all subjects of educational process into professional or quasi professional activity on psychological maintenance of convicts for violent crimes.

Realization of the model of training of psychologists is possible at observance of a number of psych didactic conditions: allocation and integration into contents is professional and psychological disciplines of questions of the theory and psych technology of psychological assistance by the convict, application of a special elective course, inclusion a complex of educational tasks for psychological maintenance of the considered category of convicts of search and research character in the program of practice.

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