

Original article

UDK 159.9:343.8

doi 10.46741/2686-9764.2023.64.4.010



Describing Manifestation of Aggressive Behavior of Male Convicts of Various Social Status

IRINA V. CHEREMISOVA

The Academy of the FPS of Russia, Ryazan, Russia, irinarusa@inbox.ru,
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1085-3715>

YULIYA I. FESHCHUK

Correctional Facility No. 6 of the Directorate of the FPS of Russia in the Ryazan Oblast, Sten'kino, Ryazan Oblast, Russia, tvi19762010@mail.ru

Abstract

Introduction: the article presents an empirical study of the relationship between manifestations of aggressive behavior of male convicts and their social status in a correctional institution. *Purpose:* to identify typical features of manifestations of aggressive behavior of convicts with different social status for the development of a psychocorrection program taking into account these features. *Methods:* the study used methods of theoretical, theoretical and applied qualitative analysis, generalization; analysis of personal files of convicts; questionnaire survey; a survey of expert employees to obtain information about the social status of respondents, their relationships with other convicts and the administration of the institution. A complex of psychodiagnostic techniques was used to diagnose aggressive behavior of convicts of various social status. *Results:* having analyzed personal cases, the questionnaire survey of convicts and points of view of experts – employees of the institution, the authors singled out five groups of convicts. The respondents included in a certain group had similar individual psychological characteristics. The diagnostic study results show typological features of behavior of male convicts of various social status in a correctional institution. *Conclusion:* aggressive behavior of convicts in places of deprivation of liberty manifests itself in physical, emotional, objective, verbal aggression and self-aggression. The developed psycho-diagnostic complex for the study of aggressive behavior of male convicts can be used by penitentiary psychologists. Further research can be directed to the study of the specifics of the diagnosis and correction of aggressive behavior of convicts, depending on the penitentiary status, gender, and age.

Keywords: aggressive behavior of convicts; male convicts; social status of convicts; diagnosis of aggressive behavior; typological features of behavior; psychological characteristics of convicts; aggression types.

5.3.9. Legal psychology and accident psychology.

For citation: Cheremisova I.V., Feshchuk Yu.I. Describing manifestation of aggressive behavior of male convicts of various social status. *Penitentiary Science*, 2023, vol. 17, no. 4 (64), pp. 427–435. doi 10.46741/2686-9764.2023.64.4.010.

Introduction

In conditions of isolation in places of deprivation of liberty, convicts' negative feelings and experiences can transform into aggressive behavior [1–3]. Against the background of a low level of adaptation to new conditions, the most acceptable form for self-defense is aggressive behavior, which is focused on harming another person and which is often a consequence of social learning [4; 5]. In this regard, one of the main goals of the Concept for the Development of the Penal System in the Russian Federation for the period up to 2030, approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 1138-r of April 29, 2021, is the improvement of educational, psychological and social work aimed at correcting convicts, taking into account their individual psychological characteristics.

The study of aggressive behavior of convicts depending on their social status is an important direction in the activities of penitentiary psychologists focused on correction of convicts, which contributes to their successful re-socialization after release and prevention of destructive changes and recidivism of crime [2; 6–11].

Subjects of aggressive behavior in places of deprivation of liberty are convicts who are under stress and have post-traumatic syndrome from falling into isolation conditions; convicts with psychopathic abnormalities; drug or alcohol-addicted convicts; convicts with high and medium levels of criminal infection [3; 6; 7; 11–14].

Diagnosis and correction of aggressive behavior in convicts is based on a comprehensive study of individual psychological characteristics, taking into account the social status and characteristics of the stage of serving a sentence, which contributes to improving the effectiveness of corrective action [2; 7; 10; 15; 16].

Researchers propose various typologies of the social status of convicts [6; 13; 17]. Our research is based on the typology of convicts depending on their social status in a correctional institution and the nature of interpersonal relations developed by A.P. Evgrafov. It includes the following groups: activist group; convicts who have embarked on the path of correction and support the activist group, but behave passively; convicts with unstable behavior who

can violate regime requirements; convicts who systematically violate discipline and do not respond to educational influence; timeservers who, for the purpose of early release, behave and even participate in public life; religious fanatics [17, p. 275].

The purpose of the study is to identify features of aggressive behavior of convicts of various social status in order to develop a psychocorrection program taking into account these features.

In accordance with the purpose, the following research tasks were put forward: to analyze current approaches to the study of aggressive behavior in foreign and domestic psychology, to study various forms of convicts' aggressive behavior in penitentiary psychology; to develop and test a diagnostic complex for the study of aggressive behavior of convicts, taking into account their social status in a correctional institution; to highlight groups of male convicts depending on their social status in a correctional institution; to make a psychological characteristic of each group and describe features of aggressive behavior for each group of convicts.

Research hypothesis: manifestations of aggressive behavior of male convicts have typological features due to social status, which should be taken into account when developing a psychological program for correcting aggressive behavior.

The study was conducted as part of the final qualifying work by Yuliya I. Feshchuk under scientific supervision of Irina V. Cheremisova.

Materials and methods

The study covered 82 male convicts of the medical treatment and preventive care facility of the Federal Penitentiary Service No. 2 in the Ryazan Oblast.

To solve the tasks, we used the following methods: analysis of personal files of convicts (to identify characteristics of convicts' behavior in the period of the crime commission, the degree of guilt and nature of the crime committed were taken into account; to study convicts' behavior in the pre-trial detention center; results of the forensic psychiatric examination conducted during investigation, medical reports of psychiatrists and narcologists and social characteristics from the place of work/study and from neighbors were considered); questionnaire survey (to study the attitude towards

the institution administration, other convicts, the regime of serving a criminal sentence and the measure of criminal punishment imposed by the court); survey of expert employees to obtain information about the social status of respondents, their relationships with other convicts and the facility administration.

To diagnose the readiness of convicts of various social status for aggressive behavior, we applied a set of psychodiagnostic techniques, such as "Hostility Inventory" (A. Buss, A. Durkee), "Hostility Test" (L.G. Pochebut), "Personal Aggressiveness and Conflict" (E.P. Il'in, P.A. Kovalev), "Assessment of Aggressivity in Relationships" (A. Assinger).

Mathematical processing of the obtained psychodiagnostic data was carried out on the basis of a comparative analysis of indicators with the help of methods of mathematical statistics using Fisher criterion, Spearman rank correlation criterion, and Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Mathematical and statistical data processing was conducted with the help of the STATISTICA 17.0.1 program.

Results and discussion

Based on the analysis of personal files of convicts and data of the questionnaire survey, we drew up a socio-demographic characteristic, summarizing information about the specifics of convicts' behavior in the process of their socialization.

So, the average age of convicts is 27 years; most of them (77%) have secondary education (incomplete secondary – 42.1%, secondary – 34.9%), only a small part of convicts (5.8%) – higher education; most of them are convicted for the first time (64.4%); almost half of the respondents (48.3%) have relatives; before the conviction, 37.5% of the convicts were previously registered with the penal enforcement inspections, some of whom (17.2%) were sentenced to suspended sentences, correctional labor or restriction of liberty (as persons under 18 years of age); almost half of the convicts (44.1%) were registered with the narcological dispensary (they were admitted there in a state of acute narcotic drug intoxication (cannabinoids, opium); more than half of the convicts (66.2%) are not officially married, 33.6% are married; 66.4% of the convicts stayed less than 5 and 10.9% over 10 years at the medical treatment and preventive care facility of the Federal

Penitentiary Service No. 2 in the Ryazan Oblast.

Thus, the results of the analysis of personal files of convicts shows that the factors influencing the formation and predisposition to aggressive behavior in convicts are the presence of criminal experience and the effect of psychoactive substances.

Having considered disciplinary practice and survey of expert employees in relation to convicts (based on the typology of A.P. Evgrafov), we identified groups of convicts depending on their social status in a correctional institution: 1) convicts of a negative orientation (44.8%); 2) convicts who systematically violate discipline, do not respond to educational influence (34.6%); 3) convicts characterized by unstable behavior who violate regime requirements (12.9%); 4) timeservers who, for the purpose of early release, behave and even participate in public life; religious fanatics (5.4%); 5) convicts who have embarked on the path of correction (2.3%).

Hence, in most cases convicts of the first (29.3%) and second groups (14.5%) violate discipline in the institution. It is important to note that this category is on preventive registration as prone to systematic violation of internal regulations, which is confirmed by information from the hardware and software solution of the automated filing system of the special contingent (HSS AFSSC).

Based on the questionnaire data, information was obtained reflecting the attitude of convicts to the institution administration, other convicts, as well as the regime of serving and the measure of criminal punishment imposed by the court. The analysis of the responses shows that slightly more than half of the convicts (56.2%) have a positive attitude to the regime of serving sentences, conditions in the correctional institution and the administration; a significant part of the convicts (74.9%) have positive relationships with other convicts and the administration. However, some convicts (25.1%) indicate conflicting relationships with other convicts or the administration because of stress, irritation or "nagging" of the administration.

Having considered the questionnaire survey results and criminal-legal characteristics, we compiled a preliminary psychological portrait of the convicts, depending on their social status in the institution. Thus, the first group is charac-

terized by a high percentage of discipline violations, which, in their opinion, is due to excessive demands of the administration. 47% of the convicts in this group are transferred from correctional facilities for medical treatment. They serve criminal sentences for the commission of crimes against life and health or terrorism and extremism-related crimes. Convicts of the second group periodically violate regime requirements to demonstrate disagreement with any actions of the administration; they serve criminal sentences under articles for crimes against life and health. Convicts of the third group regularly violate discipline due to conflicts with administration or accumulated nervous irritation; they serve criminal sentences under articles for property crimes, crimes against public health and public morality or crimes against life and health. Convicts of the fourth group are characterized by the desire to build positive relationships with the administration, however, as the convicts themselves note, due to nervous tension or irritability caused by being in isolation conditions, they violate discipline; they serve criminal sentences for crimes against life and health or against health of the population and public morality. Convicts of the fifth group are characterized by a small number of violations and the desire to build conflict-free relationships with other convicts; there are criminal penalties under articles for crimes against public health and public morality or property crimes.

1. The "Hostility Inventory" by A. Buss and A. Durkee was used to assess the severity of aggressive and hostile actions of each group of convicts. The analysis conducted shows that convicts, depending on their social status, are characterized by various forms of hostility.

Thus, the first group of convicts is characterized by physical, indirect, verbal manifestation of aggression. The statistical significance of differences ($p \geq 0.005$) between the scales "irritation" and "verbal aggression"; "suspicion", "indirect aggression" and "guilt" is found out. The analysis of correlation between the scales "irritation" and "verbal aggression" shows that convicts of this group tend to express negative feelings through the content of verbal responses in raised tones, which illustrates a high degree of predisposition to aggressive behavior. The analyzed correlation between the scales "suspicion", "indirect aggression" and "guilt"

demonstrates convicts' conviction in possible harm on the part of other people. They are ready to demonstrate their strength in the form of indirect aggression as aggression directed at another object, which is combined with a low degree of guilt and pity towards the object of aggression.

Physical and verbal aggression is characteristic of convicts of the second group. The statistical significance of the differences ($p \geq 0.005$) is revealed between the scales of "physical aggression", "suspicion" and "resentment", which proves convicts' predisposition to the use of physical force.

Convicts of the third group may also show physical aggression, as proved by the statistical significance of the differences ($p \geq 0.01$) between the scales "physical aggression", "resentment" and "guilt". However, afterwards they feel pity towards an object of aggression and remorse.

Verbal expression of aggression prevails among convicts of the fourth group. The revealed statistical significance of differences ($p \geq 0.01$) between the scales "irritability", "resentment" and "verbal aggression" demonstrates a predisposition to express negative feelings provoked by envy through verbal responses in raised tones as a result of causing imaginary or real harm. However, it is worth mentioning that high values on the "guilt" scale indicate remorse after verbal aggression.

Convicts of the fifth group are characterized by indirect expression of hostility, which manifests itself in the form of non-directional aggression. The statistical significance of the differences ($p \geq 0.01$) between the scales of "indirect aggression" and "guilt" indicates a low degree of predisposition to aggressive behavior in the indirect expression of aggression, however, when it is implemented, convicts tend to feel remorse and pity for an object of aggression.

Having applied the "Hostility Inventory" by A. Buss, A. Durkee, we found out that convicts of the first group were characterized by a high degree of predisposition to aggressive behavior, those of the second, third, and fourth group – by an average degree, and convicts of the fifth group – by a low degree.

In this regard, there are common characteristics for each of the identified groups: the first

and second groups of convicts are characterized by a high level of resentment, and the third and fourth – by an average level of irritability

and a low degree of indirect aggression. Also, convicts of the fourth and fifth groups have a low level of verbal aggression (Figure 1).

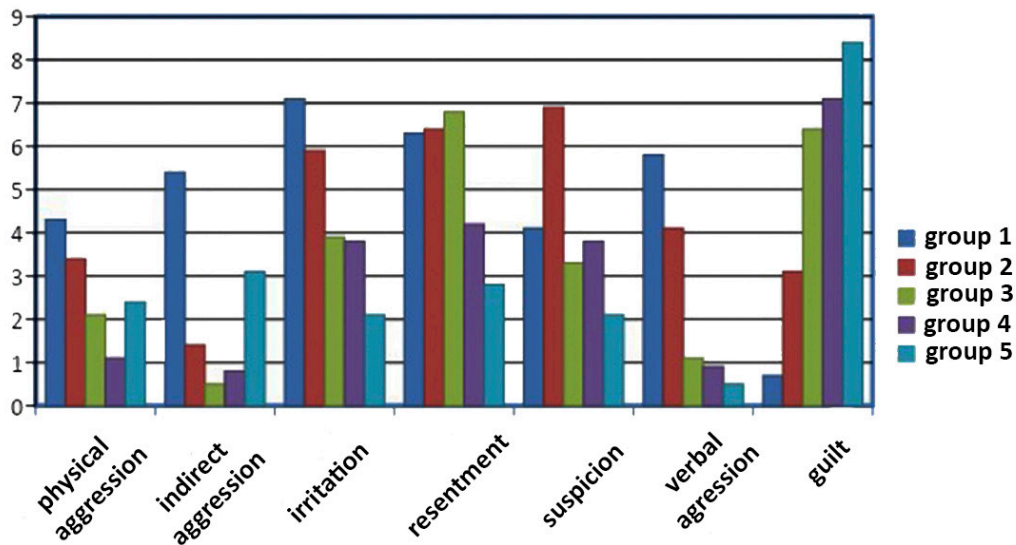


Figure 1. Average value of indicators on the scales of the "Hostility Inventory" (A. Buss, A. Durkee)

Note: group 1 – convicts of a negative orientation; group 2 – convicts who systematically violate discipline, do not respond to educational influence; group 3 – convicts characterized by unstable behavior who violate regime requirements; group 4 – timeservers who, for the purpose of early release, behave and even participate in public life; religious fanatics; group 5 – convicts who have embarked on the path of correction.

2. The "Hostility Test" (L. G. Pochebut) was applied to assess the degree of aggressiveness and adaptive capacities of the individual. So, certain variants of aggression expression are characteristic of each group of convicts, depending on their social status, which affects their adaptive potential.

Thus, convicts of the first group of show a high level of physical, objective and emotional aggression, which is expressed in the use of physical force against another person or object on the basis of formed emotional alienation from other people, accompanied by the perception of hostility and ill-will of others. Thus, hostility is as an acceptable way for them to adapt to a social environment, which is based on self-defense against adverse environmental factors.

Convicts of the second group has an average degree of focused, verbal and emotional aggression, which manifests itself in insults towards the offender, but physical actions are directed at surrounding objects.

Convicts of the third group are characterized by objective aggression and self-aggression. When being aggressive, they demonstrate re-

morse and self-accusation, thus increasing nervous tension. In turn, unstable convicts are capable of verbal expression of aggression, which reduces nervous tension.

Convicts of the fourth group are characterized by verbal and emotional aggression, which manifests itself in the form of verbal insults to the offender.

Convicts of the fifth group are characterized by emotional aggression and self-aggression, weakened mechanisms of psychological defenses, emotional alienation, and self-blame, which leads to decreased adaptation to conditions in the institution in a stressful or frustrating situation. Thus, they may passively support actions of active convicts.

In this regard, there are common characteristics for each of the selected groups: the first, third and fifth groups of convicts have an average level of severity of objective aggression, the fourth and fifth convicts have a low level of physical aggression. However, the first and fourth groups are characterized by a high level of emotional aggression; a high level of self-aggression is characteristic of convicts of the fourth and fifth groups (Figure 2).

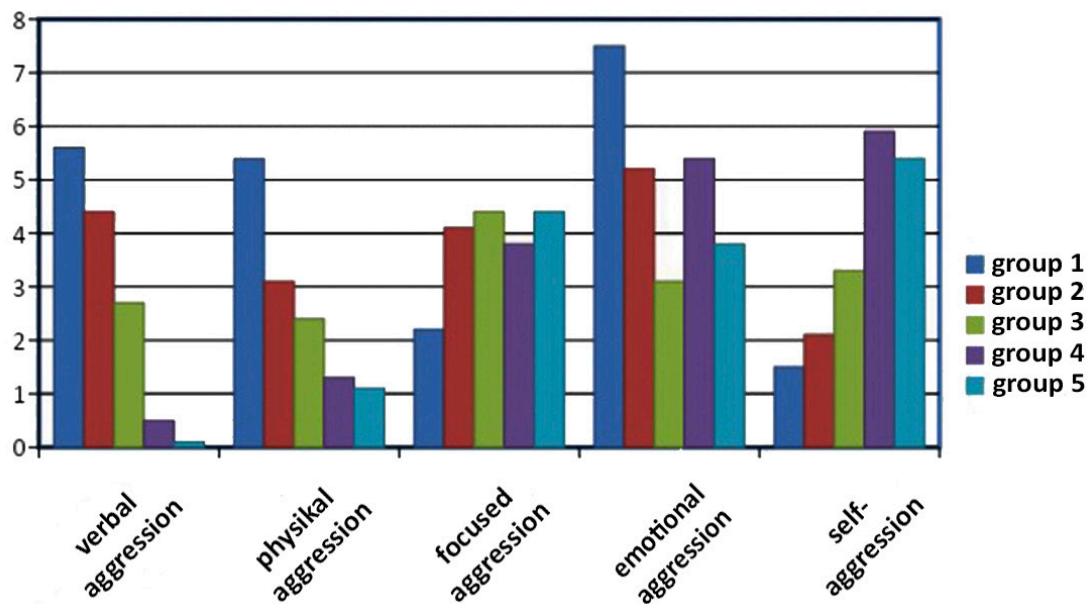


Figure 2. Average values of indicators on the scales of the "Hostility Test" (L.G. Pochebut)

Note: group 1 – convicts of a negative orientation; group 2 – convicts who systematically violate discipline, do not respond to educational influence; group 3 – convicts characterized by unstable behavior who violate regime requirements; group 4 – timeservers who, for the purpose of early release, behave and even participate in public life; religious fanatics; group 5 – convicts who have embarked on the path of correction.

3. To establish proneness to conflict and aggressiveness, we applied the method "Personal Aggressiveness and Conflict" developed by E.P. Il'in and P.A. Kovalev. So, convicts of the first group are characterized by quick temper, resentment, intransigence and intolerance; those of the second group – by resentment, quick temper and vindictiveness; the third group – by intolerance and quick temper; the fourth group – by quick temper, resentment, assertiveness, and obstinacy; and the fifth group – by suspicion and resentment.

Thus, convicts of the first group are conflictive and aggressive, their actions or verbal expressions bring discomfort to other people. The statistical significance of the differences ($p \geq 0.01$) between the scales "quick temper", "resentment" and "uncompromising attitude" indicates the commission of impulsive actions against the background of nervous tension triggered by other convicts' disagreement with views and actions of this category of convicts.

Convicts of the second group are characterized by proneness to conflict, which is expressed in high provocation of conflict situations and easy involvement in them. The revealed statistical significance of the differences

($p \geq 0.005$) between the scales "resentment", "quick temper" and "vindictiveness" demonstrates the desire to resolve the conflict situation in all possible ways in order to punish the offender.

Convicts of the third group have an average degree of proneness to conflict, they easily get involved in conflict situations, but do not spark them.

Convicts of the fourth group are characterized by positive aggression, which serves as a tool for achieving the desired goal (obtaining parole), which is combined with a low degree of proneness to conflict. The statistical significance of the differences ($p \geq 0.005$) between the scales of "assertiveness", "quick temper" and "obstinacy" shows convicts' reorientation of aggression into a socially desirable form of behavior (compliance with requirements of the administration and internal regulations, participation in various events), as well as the desire to cede and not to defend their point of view if others disagree with it.

Convicts of the fifth group have a low degree of aggressiveness and proneness to conflict, they do not want to participate in conflict situations and express aggression.

The analysis of the results using the method “Personal Aggressiveness and Conflict” (E.P. Il'in, P.A. Kovalev) shows that convicts of the first group are characterized by negative aggressiveness and proneness to conflict; the second group – by increased proneness to conflict; the third group – by an average degree of proneness to conflict; the fourth group – by positive aggressiveness; the fifth group – by

the desire to avoid conflicts and a low degree of aggressiveness.

In addition, we especially note high rates of quick temper of convicts of the first, the second and third groups; assertiveness of the fourth group; resentment of the first and second groups; vindictiveness of the second group; intolerance of the first group; and suspicion of the fifth group (Figure 3).

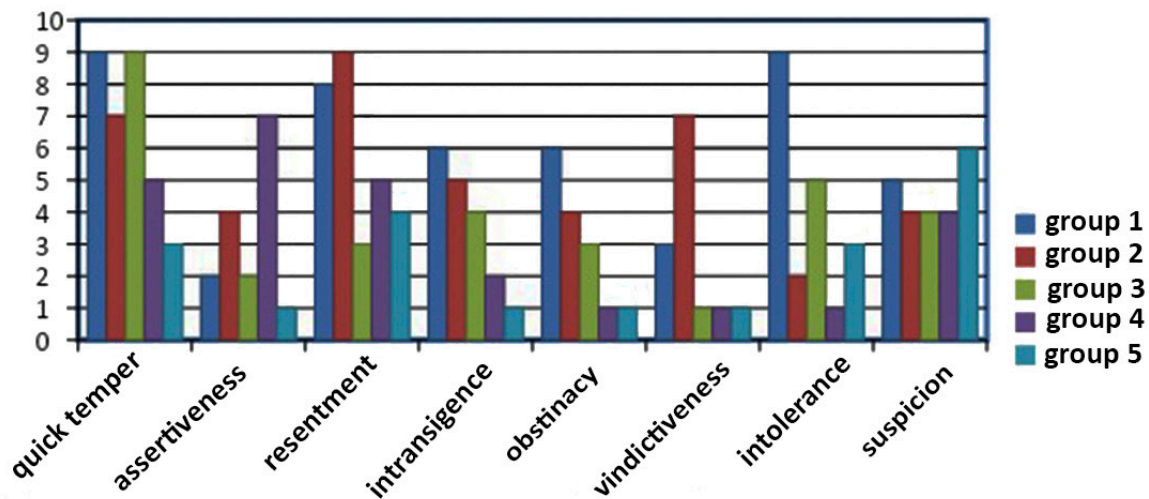


Figure 3. Average values of indicators on the scales of the “Personal Aggressiveness and Conflict” method (E.P. Il'in, P.A. Kovalev)

Note: group 1 – convicts of a negative orientation; group 2 – convicts who systematically violate discipline, do not respond to educational influence; group 3 – convicts characterized by unstable behavior who violate regime requirements; group 4 – timeservers who, for the purpose of early release, behave and even participate in public life; religious fanatics; group 5 – convicts who have embarked on the path of correction.

4. The analysis of the results according to the method “Assessment of Aggressivity in Relationships” by A. Assinger reveals that the first and second groups of convicts are characterized by a high degree of aggressiveness, expressed in instability and cruelty towards other people. The indicators of the fifth group of convicts correspond to a low degree of aggressiveness, their peaceful attitude is based on self-doubt. The average degree of aggressiveness is characteristic of the third and fourth groups of convicts.

What is more, it is found out that aggressive behavior of surveyed is characterized by quick temper, suspiciousness or suspicion, which is

combined with intolerance and depends on the level of conflict.

Conclusion

The results of the theoretical and experimental study of the specifics of manifestation of aggressive behavior of convicts, depending on their social status, allow us to draw the following conclusions.

Aggressive behavior of convicts in places of deprivation of liberty is realized in the forms of emotional, objective, physical, verbal aggression and self-aggression. Manifestations of aggressive behavior of male convicts have typological features depending on their social status in a correctional institution.

REFERENCES

1. Arapova A.S. Concerning to the problem of the convicted psychoprophylaxis of stay in a remand prison. *Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta MVD Rossii = Vestnik of Moscow University of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia*, 2010, no. 10, pp. 5–8. (In Russ.).
2. Ermakova V.G., Aksenova P.Yu. Psychocorrection of aggressive behavior of male convicts during long periods of imprisonment. *NovalInfo.Ru*, 2019, no. 104–1, pp. 125–126. (In Russ.).
3. Marfel E.I. Features of aggressive behavior of convicted men who are malicious violators of the conditions of serving punishment. In: *Nauka glazami molodezhi: problemy i perspektivy: sb. nauch. st.* [Science through the eyes of youth: problems and prospects: collection of scientific articles]. Vologda, 2019. Pp. 141–146. (In Russ.).
4. Gnidin O.P. *Psikhologicheskie osobennosti agressivnosti i ee profilaktika u sub"ektov iz razlichnykh sotsial'nykh sred: dis. ... kand. psikholog. nauk* [Psychological features of aggressiveness and its prevention among subjects from various social environments: Candidate of Science (Psychology) dissertation]. Stavropol, 2008. 271 p.
5. Mikhailov A.N., Saraeva E.V., Sokolova A.O. Vzaimosvyaz' agressivnosti i samoregulyatsii u osuzhdennykh. *Prikladnaya psikhologiya i pedagogika = Applied Psychology and Pedagogy*, 2018, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 1–6. (In Russ.).
6. Didenko A.V., Pisarev O.M., Mal'tsev E.A. Features of the dynamics of the social status of convicts with personality disorders in the process of serving criminal sentences in places of deprivation of liberty. *Tyumenskii meditsinskii zhurnal = Tyumen Medical Journal*, 2011, no. 1, pp. 5–8. (In Russ.).
7. Nedyalkova I.M. Individual features of the convict's personality (results of a psychological research). *Penitentsiarnaya nauka = Penitentiary Science*, 2021, vol. 15, no. 2 (54), pp. 321–327. (In Russ.).
8. Sysoev A.M. *Psikhologiya autoagressivnogo povedeniya osuzhdennykh i ego preduprezhdenie: dis. ... kand. psikholog. nauk* [Psychology of self-aggressive behavior of convicts and its prevention: Candidate of Sciences (Psychology) dissertation]. Ryazan, 2002. 192 p.
9. Fedotova S.V. *Vospriyatie sotsial'nogo statusa lichnosti v sovremennom rossiiskom obshchestve: dis. ... kand. psikholog. nauk* [Perception of the social status of an individual in modern Russian society: Candidate of Sciences (Psychology) dissertation]. Moscow, 2016. 370 p.
10. Shtefan E.F. *Psikhokorreksiya agressivnogo povedeniya osuzhdennykh muzhskogo pola pri dlitel'nykh srokakh otbyvaniya nakazaniya: dis. ... kand. psikholog. nauk* [Psychocorrection of aggressive behavior of male convicts during long periods of serving sentences: Candidate of Sciences (Psychology) dissertation]. Ryazan, 2008. 194 p.
11. Shcherbakha S.A. *Vliyaniye agressivnosti lichnosti na ee otnoshenie k pravonarusheniyam: dis. ... kand. psikholog. nauk* [The influence of aggressiveness of a person on her attitude to offenses: Candidate of Sciences (Psychology) dissertation]. Sochi, 2003. 150 s.
12. Bulatchik E. P. *Osobennosti agressivnykh lits, sovershivshikh ubiystvo: dis. ... kand. psikholog. nauk* [Features of aggressive persons who have committed murder: Candidate of Sciences (Psychology) dissertation]. Saint Petersburg, 2006. 205 p.
13. Kadyrova E.Z. *Kliniko-psikhologicheskie osobennosti krimi-nal'noi agressii v strukture psikhopatopodobnogo izmeneniya lichnosti u osuzhdennykh muzhchin vsledstvie alkogol'noi i narkoticheskoi zavisimosti: dis. ... kand. med. nauk* [Clinical and psychological features of criminal aggression in the structure of psychopathic personality changes in convicted men due to alcohol and drug addiction: Candidate of Sciences (Psychology) dissertation]. Ufa, 2000. 201 p.
14. Tevosyan N.R. *Samosoznanie lits, sklonnykh k instrumental'noi agressii: dis. ... kand. psikholog. nauk* [Self-consciousness of persons prone to instrumental aggression: Candidate of Sciences (Psychology) dissertation]. Moscow, 2011. 211 p.
15. Mikhailova O.B., Safi S.M., Sheptura A.V. Aggressiveness of personality: basic approaches and prospects in the study. *Mir nauki = The world of Science*, 2017, vol. 5, no. 6, pp. 1–7. (In Russ.).
16. Pozdnyakov V.M. et al. *Penitentsiarnaya psikhologiya: psikhologicheskaya rabota s osuzhdennymi, otbyvayushchimi nakazanie v vide lisheniya svobody: ucheb. posobie dlya vuzov* [Penitentiary psychology: psychological work with convicts serving a sentence of imprisonment: textbook for universities]. Ed. by Pozdnyakov V.M. Moscow, 2023. 222 p.

17. Ushatikov A.I., Kazak B.B. *Osnovy penitentsiarnoi psikhologii: ucheb. dlya obshcheobrazovat. uchrezhdenii M-va yustitsii Ros. Federatsii* [Fundamentals of penitentiary psychology: textbook]. Ryazan, 2001. 536 p.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORS

IRINA V. CHEREMISOVA – Doctor of Sciences (Psychology), Associate Professor, professor at the Department of General and Pedagogical Psychology of the Academy of the FPS of Russia, Ryazan, Russia, irinarusa@inbox.ru, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1085-3715>

YULIYA I. FESHCHUK – Senior Inspector at the Group of Social Protection and Labor Support of Convicts of the Correctional Facility No. 6 of the Directorate of the FPS of Russia in the Ryazan Oblast, Sten'kino, Ryazan Oblast, Russia, tvi19762010@mail.ru

Received August 8, 2023