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**Individual forecasting of convict's behaviour
in process of punishment execution**

Abstract: A person who forecasts a convict's behaviour should be always ready to review his assumptions that are not confirmed by reality. Anyhow a forecast cannot replace specific estimations of actual behaviour; it only helps to design the versions on possible (more probable) behaviour of a convict in future, during an execution of punishment, in order to make the preventive measures in time. In an individual prediction of the behaviour of a convict, the emphasis is placed on individuality.

Motives of future behaviour of a convict, as ideal motivational forces, are formulated in a basis of the needs. Therefore, if forecasting of behaviour's motives allows us to understand how a convict intends to behave in specific conditions (in process of execution of punishment), then knowledge of the needs and interests reveals the sources of his motivations, the basis of future selectivity and directionality of activity. Consequently, forecasting of the needs of a convict has an especial significance.

At individual forecasting of achievement of prevention it should be spoken not about an unambiguous forecasting conclusion, but about options for the possible future behavior of a convict as any social forecast is the forecast of probabilities, and when we are talking about the forecast of an individual behaviour then it should be taken into account in the most extent. Therefore, it is impossible any individual forecast in order to say exactly how the convict will be behaved in a one or two year in a specific life situation.

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Providing of a process of punitive and educational influence with sufficient information about convicted person is the most important condition of effectiveness' increasing of this impact and depends on judicial and investigatory bodies which act as the main transmitters of information about convicts and the institutions as sole receivers of information and organizers of punitive and educational process.

Keywords: execution of punishment; individual forecasting; behaviour of a person; model of forecast; information; punitive educational impact.

In principle, we should note that currently with considering of a level of recidivism the problem of increasing of executing effectiveness is remained one of the topical in theory, and especially in practice. It should be given an exceptionally significance to comprehensive studying of it. Unfortunately, the last years there is nothing undertaken in this direction. In addition, the scientific research on improving of effectiveness of the punitive and educational influence (PEI) needs to be seriously expanded and deepened. Under present-day condition the development of this issue has to take a leading place in researching on criminally-executive and criminal law, theory of management and pedagogy, psychology and specific economy. Therefore we would like to suggest some our ideas to improve the efficiency of execution of punishment. First of all, we should substantiate theoretical opportunity and practical necessity of an individual forecasting of a convict in the process of punishment's execution, which, in our view, is one of the possible ways to increase effectiveness of reaching of the prevention's goal. The results of such forecasting might be used at conditional early release, conditional release with mandatory labour etc., and also upon release of a convict from prison by the term, amnesty and other causes. The purpose of an individual forecasting in places of serving a sentence is to study a future behaviour of a convict in process of punishment's execution from time of his/her arrival up to his/her release on any



grounds. A subject of such forecasting is a chief and also other employee of the places of serving a sentence.

First of all, of course, the forecast of a chief of the detachment should be aimed at determining the possible criminal behaviour of a convict in during serving a punishment and after release. However, this is not enough, as the task of an individual forecasting comes down not only to predict an expected behaviour of a convict but also to establish the factors (conditions, situations, circumstances), which would assist or conversely can impede a correct execution of punishment. A person who forecasts a convict's behaviour should be always ready to review his assumptions that are not confirmed by reality. Anyhow a forecast cannot replace specific estimations of actual behaviour; it only helps to design the versions on possible (more probable) behaviour of a convict in future, during an execution of punishment, in order to make the preventive measures in time. In an individual prediction of the behaviour of a convict, the emphasis is placed on individuality.

G.A. Avanesov notes: "... Individual forecasting is based on an inimitable individuality of a particular person and relative independence of his/her behaviour, but the behaviour is not in 'frozen' form, and in 'movement' from the past to the present and from it to a future" [1, p. 381]. We should especially emphasize that at individual forecasting we have to talk not about an unambiguous forecasting conclusion, but on the ways of possible future behaviour of a convict.

From the standpoint of practical opportunities of forecasting of a social behaviour of a convict, we set a task to find 'forecasting value' of information about various states of predisposition of a convict to certain behaviour in specific conditions.

Therefore, if an individual prediction is to be considered as a process of foresight of future behaviour of a specific man then an individual prediction is scientifically substantiated information that contains quantitative and qualitative characteristic of future behaviour of a person.



Forecasting of social behaviour of a convict during a serving of sentence is an area of very complicated due to its multiply qualitative character of an object.

Problem of forecasting of an individual behaviour (individual forecasting) attracts more and more an attention of the representatives of humanitarian sciences. Scientists of different countries have lively discussions about the problem of forecasting the behaviour of an individual in a given situation. Wherein there are made attempts to work out the individual 'plans' of development of a person, 'construct of a person', reveal particularities of behaviour of person in various situations and its psychological directness etc. [17; 23].

The main idea of numerous works that carried out in this area is an attempt to explain and predict the particular behaviour of an individual, based on his/her predisposition or disposition to perceive and evaluate a certain situation, and readiness to act in it by a certain way [29]. According to A. Grunbaum, "behaviour of an individual, which directed by conscience, is beyond competence of science" [11, p. 62]. As it seen, this position denies in full an opportunity of an individual forecasting. Most part of scientists holds the opposite point of view. So, for example, concerning forecasting of person's behaviour T. Shibutani writes: "... his apparent behaviour can usually be foreseen enough, as he willingly is obeyed to group standards" [32, p. 164]. The same conclusion is made by B.F. Parygin: "...Depending on a number of the factors that determine a mobility or stability of mood, which is inherent to one or another individual, it is possible to forecast more or less reasonably the behaviour of the latter in a situation that places high demands to the mental balance of an individual" [24, p. 152].

In juridical literature some authors have already expressed their ideas on necessity to develop the criminological models of forecast [20, p. 209; 18, p.161, 172; 2, p. 264-265]. However the problem an individual forecasting of a convict's behaviour during execution of punishment has never been a subject of theoretical research. Achievements of modern science – psychology, pedagogy, sociology,



genetics, cybernetics- allow in specific case to predict relatively effectiveness of any punishment through the cognition in outline of person's behaviour who will commit a crime in nearest future. This conclusion is based on the fact that forecasting of the changes in the needs, motives of a person in result of specific criminal punishment allows knowing, studying the future changes in activities of a convict.

So, it might not be objections against that prediction of possible behaviour of a person, especially a convict's behaviour, is a complicated task. However, the difficulties that appear at this can be overcome by deep studying of a person, mechanism of man's behaviour, through external and internal factors. There is evaluated namely a personality of the convict, his last and present behaviour and forecasted a possible behaviour in future during performance of punishment. It is no doubts that by mutual efforts of jurisprudences, psychologists, pedagogues and cybernetics can be developed the system of such indicators, which will give an opportunity to receive a quite correct forecast of behaviour of specific person who will release from place of confinement, who has served a sentence or grant parole, and also a convict in respect o which is applied a criminal punishment.

Now, we have the most complicated question: what object has to be analyzed? What should specifically be forecasted: separate acts of a convict's behaviour, deeds, a system of deeds, or activity in whole?

Scientists and practitioners express various ideas concerning the fact how should be studied a personality when forecasting his behaviour and which factors should be taken into account during individual forecasting. So, for example, A.A. Hertsenzon believes that a criterion for individual forecasting of a convict is an attitude of the convict to labour, participation on cultural and educational work, abundance of a regime etc.; it is taken into account the environment, in which released person comes back, his past ties and others [9, p. 25]. Other authors



believe that recording of noted circumstances at individual forecasting is insufficient.

So, V.N. Kudryavtsev writes: "...Perspective directions of individual forecasting can be opened if would be resolved the problem of measurement of social and individual features of personality of offender: a depth of his anti-social views, intensity (directness) of life situation, full forecasting of the consequences of his behaviour and others" [18, p. 165].

A.F. Glotchkin and V.F. Pirozhkov note that knowledge of the reasons of impact and dynamics of various mental states of man allows distinguishing typical mental states, which repeat in similar circumstances and thereby with sufficient certainty to foresee behavior of a prisoner in certain conditions [10, p. 3].

At last, G.A. Avanesov acts for establishing the reasonable bounds of studying a person at forecasting of individual anti-social behaviour [2, p. 22]. He writes: "Moreover, an individual forecasting is not aimed to predict 'any' behaviour, but only that, which the subjects of forecasting are interested in" [2, p. 272].

It seems that these recommendations might not be used at individual forecasting as they allow us to know only external side of future behaviour of a convict, which is formed from combination of positive and negative deeds, but does not reflect the motives of behaviour. Wherein, D.A. Kiknadze asserts that "...nowhere man is seen so clearly and fully like in the motive of behaviour" [14, p. 51].

In order to understand, study the future behaviour of a convict during execution of punishment, it is insufficiently to know an objective system of his roles. According to I.S. Kon, it is necessary to understand their internal structure, their sense and specific weight in his own eyes, find out the psychological dominant of his personality [16, p. 36]. In this case we are talking about social and psychological studying of an individual, his personal features. In opinion of S.L.



Rubinstein, of all the diversity of human properties are usually distinguished those which determine socially significant behaviour or human activity [26, p. 309]. However, in this connection, he reminded also about existence of psychic aspect of a person: “Psychic aspect of a person is not located near to others; psychic phenomena are organically intertwined with the whole life of individual, since the main vital function of all mental phenomena and processes is the regulation of people’s activities. Being caused with external impact, the mental processes determine the behaviour, mediating the dependence of subject’s behaviour in objective conditions” [26, p. 311].

Thus, forecasting of motivation is an important to understanding a mechanism of the future behaviour of a convict in execution of punishment, identification of the regularities of which makes it possible to fully disclose the essence and significance of all other factors of criminal activity.

The classics of Marxism specifically emphasized a role of the motivational system as an objectively acting factor in determination of human behaviour. F. Engels wrote: “Everything that motivates a person to work must pass through his head” [21, p. 230].

N.G. Aseev emphasizes: “Motivation like a driving force of human behaviour, unconditionally, occupies a leading place in a structure of personality, permeating its main structural formations: personality orientation, character, emotions, abilities, activities and mental processes” [3, p. 9].

“Exactly what is particularly significant for a person, - wrote S.L. Rubinstein, - acts, ultimately, as the motives and goals of his activities and determines a core of the personality” [27, p. 620].

As social-psychological phenomenon the human motives cover his social orientations and ideological convictions, touch the strategic organization of his behaviour, and play actual force in purposeful mobilization of spiritual potential and creative forces of a person. It is exceptionally great the significance of the



motives in formation of holistic personality who which is characterized by a unity of the way of thinking and behaviour, ideological conviction and social activity. What is the motivation? Social and psychological literature determines the motive as conscious motive force, directing the activities and behaviour of a person to meet his specific needs.

S.L. Rubinstein, for example, wrote: “Motivation is a determination that realize through psyche” [28, p. 370].

Bulgarian scientist V. Vichev emphasizes that “a motive means conscious and deep personal ‘why’ of this action. Motivation discloses by the relations between internal and external aspects, between the needs and their objects” [8].

Term ‘motivation of behaviour’ is used the both in narrow and wide sense of this word.

In the narrow sense of this word – this motivation of specific forms of human’s behaviour. In the wide sense of the word under motivation of behaviour is understood the totality of those psychological motives, which is determined human’s behaviour in whole [34, p. 12].

Motives of future behaviour of a convict, as ideal motivational forces, are formulated in a basis of the needs. Therefore, if forecasting of behaviour’s motives allows us to understand how a convict intends to behave in specific conditions (in process of execution of punishment), then knowledge of the needs and interests reveals the sources of his motivations, the basis of future selectivity and directionality of activity. Consequently, forecasting of the needs of a convict has an especial significance.

At individual forecasting of achievement of prevention it should be spoken not about an unambiguous forecasting conclusion, but about options for the possible future behavior of a convict as any social forecast is the forecast of probabilities, and when we are talking about the forecast of an individual behaviour then it should be taken into account in the most extent. Therefore, it is



impossible any individual forecast in order to say exactly how the convict will be behaved in a one or two year in a specific life situation. According to right assertions of V.N. Kudryavtsev, “Such ‘prediction’ would based on fatalistic ideas about human behaviour, would considered him like ‘a toy’ of the fate or what even worse it would deduce human deeds from his innate particularities” [18, p. 163]. Therefore, unlike we may agree with those, who believe that “prosecutor’s office, court, administration of the prisons make in most part the correct conclusions on further behaviour of a person, his social danger concerning his correction etc.” [31, p. 105-106; 13, p. 148]. So, I.I. Karpets writes: “...However practitioners, especially of criminal investigation bodies, almost unmistakably predict a criminal behaviour of separate persons. The same it might be said about employees of correctional-labour institutions” [13, p. 148].

It seems that such a categorical assertion, which have no a solid scientific basis, can have a negative impact on the work of law enforcement agencies. How individually and justice the administration would have come to a convict, it unable to forecast in full extent his behaviour during serving of punishment and rather correctly to determine the time that necessary for his correction and reeducation. We can speak about more or less probability of the fact that this convict will act in such way but not differently; and we can a fortiori expect from one convict a good deed than another one, etc. However, it is wrong to assert that “employees of criminal investigation are almost never made mistake, for example, in the fact whether a person will again commit crime if he comes back to same environment and atmosphere, which have led him to a crime” [13, p. 148].

Individual forecasting of a convict’s behaviour is a scientific prediction of possible behaviour of a convict during serving punishment.

We should pointed out that every convict during serving punishment will have not one by somebody predefined future, but, probably, a lot of ‘futures’, of which only one should eventually be fulfilled. To this ‘one future’ a convict will



come in result of interaction of various factors. Therefore, the task Therefore, the task is come down not only to forecast the possible behaviour of the convict, but also to establish the factors that determine the most probable variant of his future behaviour. As it shown by the materials of specific studies, they include: an environment in which a convicted person will be stayed, his social and psychological activity that determined by his interests and willingness to live in this way or another one [2, p. 293]. In order to predict behaviour of every convict, it is necessary to know his mood, aspiration, behaviour of his surrounding (a group, micro-sphere), in which he is. This conclusion comes down from provision that carrying out any activity an individual has to take into account the changes of environment, which are able to interfere in reaching of interim and final goals. Number of the changes of environment in process of execution of punishment can cause a change of actions or operations: some changes may allow reducing or adding the number of actions or operations; can distract a convict from his main activity at this moment, forcing to resolve other tasks.

Consequently, in order to make an individual forecast of achieving a goal of prevention with considering of an environment in which a convict happened to be, we should at least know: a) what opportunities of activity the social environment gives him while serving the sentence; b) which of the possibilities a convict intends to choose; c) what changes that can significantly restrain or, conversely, accelerate an effectiveness of correction and re-education, may occur under the influence of various circumstances during implementation of a court sentence. As G.A. Avanesov emphasizes, it is reasonable to study the microenvironment in socio-psychological, pedagogical and criminological aspects [2, p. 276].

Much attention was paid to forecasting of environmental changes and taking into account its possible effects on success of achieving a goal by N.A.



Bernstein in his concept of organizing active behavioural acts, called “physiology of activity”.

Studying the organization of physical actions, N.A. Bernstein had showed the necessity to ‘look in’ forward upon implementation of movements, the need to take into account future external and internal forces, necessity to preliminary preparation of the sense organs and physical systems [6].

As a result, I would like to emphasize that forecasting of desired behaviour of convicted person during of an execution of punishment corresponds to his interests, stimulates his activity in this direction, i.e., the forecast affects the behaviour of the convicted person, makes this behaviour, each his separate action purposeful and specific.

Individual forecasting of a convict’s behaviour is possible only with sufficient information supporting of the process of execution of a sentence, i.e., when a predictor has the necessary information about the past and the present of convicted person.

Information is a data, messages that characterizes a state of an object and its environment [4, p. 160]. If under the punitive-educational impact to understand the elimination or reducing of discontinuity between the real aggregate of personal features of the convicts and normative model of law-abiding person then information for purposeful and effective organization of this impact has to contain the data concerning the character and level of mismatch between the real and normative models of an individual.

This is possible only upon observance of those common requirements, which are demanded at any form of social information [4, p. 137-138]. Process of informational service covers a number of the subjects, in particular, transmitting information and receiving of it; presupposes certain channels (ways) of transmitting of information and includes a number of the stages. Each of them has its particularities, its problems. Separation of these stages is conditionally, and



practically, every subject-a receiver of information is simultaneously a transmitter of information. So, for example, judicial-investigative bodies are the direct subjects of informational supporting of the process of punitive-educational influence. In this case these bodies act as a transmitter of information about a convict. However, before to be as the transmitter, judicial-investigative bodies become as the receivers of information. Accumulation, registration, processing, storage, search of a data about convicted person is an important task of these bodies. In relation to the judicial-investigative bodies the places of serving of punishment are the recipients of information. During organization of punitive-educational influence they become the both the receivers and the main subjects of accumulation, registration, processing, search of new data about a convict as a subject of punitive-educational impact.

There are a number of significant shortcomings in the information support of the judicial-investigative bodies of the process of punitive-educational influence, which greatly complicate the organization of an effective process of execution of punishment. One of these shortcomings is an absence of optimum information in personal file of a convict, which is expressed in insufficiency of data even for an initial orientation at organization of punitive and educational influence.

To provide optimum information about an object (convicted person) means to give to a subject of impact the necessary and sufficient information about a convict in order to organize a purposeful and effective process. Optimum information, its necessity and sufficiency means that information about a convict has to contain all the necessary, accuracy, and reliable data; not to contain any distortions.

Currently the judicial-investigative bodies hand over to administration of the places of serving the sentence a small part of information about a convict that they collect during the investigation and trial, though S.V. Poznyshev ever in 1928 wrote that activity of an educator had to be “possibly more individual at a choice and application of educational measures and techniques... He needs to take into



account a lot of data that characterize a convict... Currently he has to grope with especial carelessness. However, undoubtedly, that the criminal psychology, in particular, criminal pedagogy will have a great future to find out correctly those methods of influence, which will be more reasonable... In future there will be established more close tie between a court and penitentiary institutions, which execute judicial decisions. Penitentiary officer will have a convict's personal file and to know the details of the judgement and why a judge appointed him this and not other punishment" [25, p. 238].

Unfortunately, as L.V. Bagriyi-Shakhmatov rightly notes, the investigative bodies still sent to the "archives together with court cases the most valuable information about criminals, which are so necessary in work of the bodies that execute punishment. Sometimes it takes years to receive this information by penitentiary institution, instead of using this time for actual work to correct and rehabilitate a criminal on the basis of data obtained about an identity of criminal from investigative body" [5, p. 41].

Administration at first has only a court sentence, an article of the law, according to which a prisoner was convicted, and a completely unknown person who still needs to be studied for a long time in order to organize the process of individual punitive and labour influence. Therefore, it is quite true the remarks of I. V. Shmarov that "at present the data on the identity of the convicted person contained in the personal file, when he enters the Correctional Labour Institution, contains very superficial information. There is no detailed information in the personal file concerning the nature of a crime committed, on conditions and reasons for its commission, on the past criminal activity of a convict, his personality, family, etc." Administration of penitentiary institution spends considerable time to collect this information from the former place of residence and work of a convict. Meanwhile, most of part of information that interests the educators remains in the court case, at investigator and judges, and is not reflected



in a court judgement” [33, p. 97]. Neither judicial sentences nor references contain comprehensive information reflecting the state of all required indicators and determining the basic social quality that needs changing during serving the sentence. Therefore, it is not corresponded to the reality assertions of some scientists that “the program of studying personality, which we now use, provides for the clarification of biographical data; obtaining information about the dynamics of formation of moral image, the causes and motives of crimes committed; assessment of deed made by a convict himself; clarification of subjective data on anti-alcohol treatment; moral and psychological particularities (positive and negative aspects, moral criteria, interests, inclinations and, their purposefulness, abilities, character, temperament, habits, attitude to labour, education, regime and disciplinary practice that is conducted in a penitentiary institution, readiness to live in freedom, level of correction, possibility of work and home conditions)” [19, p. 33].

In this connection, there quite rightly question arises about a scope of necessary information concerning a convict. The literature usually states that an administration needs to know everything about a convict - life history, nature of the crimes committed, particularities of behaviour in everyday life before committing the crime, a detailed psychological description, the content of which includes a wide list of various properties and personality traits: interests and inclinations, ideals and needs, temperament and character, abilities, knowledge, skills, habits, habits, especially feelings and wills, intellectual development, characteristic mental states [12, p. 64].

It seems that such approach to the definition of the program of studying personality is wrong; firstly, because it is impossible to obtain complete, absolutely certain information about a convict; secondly, there is no need to strive to find out the smallest details that characterize a convict’s personality, but which have no practical significance in conditions of serving the sentence.



To optimize information means to avoid not only its shortcoming but also an excessive overage. If the lack of information about a convict does not give a subject of impact an opportunity to get a correct idea of a state of object of impact and, in essence, make a right decision, then an excess of information requires a lot of time and effort to process it. Therefore, there is a danger of “drowning” in the flow of unsystematic, unprocessed information, and a result is the same as with its shortcoming - unjustified decision. More limited programs are recommended by A.G. Kovalev, V.T. Lashko, A.V. Nadyarny [15; 22]. But they do not very clearly argue their approach to determining a totality of the properties and personality traits of a convict, appropriate to a mandatory study. If we recognize that punitive and educational impact is an especial process that presuppose to destroy negative, anti-social features and manifestations of the convicted persons, it means, firstly, necessity to receive information about moral defects of a person that should be eradicated and living circumstances, assisting to their appearance and commission of criminal deeds, determining an individual specific nature of formed moral properties of an individual both positive and negative ones. So, for example, in order to organize an effective process of influencing a person who committed a mercenary crime, it is necessary to expand a scope of information collected related to his work activity, specifically to clarify his attitude to the principle of distribution according to work, a presence of an orientation to “wide” life, accumulation, money-grubbing.

It is necessary to draw in attention that information received from judicial and investigative bodies very does not correspond to the reality and therefore it needs to be checked by an administration. The more characteristic is a discrepancy between the level of education and the data received by administration as a result of checking and recorded in the personal file of a convict. Moreover, the overstatement of education prevails.



It seems that in order to ensure the normal process of punitive and educational influence with information about a convict, it is necessary to improve methods and means of accumulating, recording, processing, storing, searching and transmitting information by judicial and investigative bodies (information transmitters) to the places of execution of punishment (a recipient of information).

To do this, it is necessary to have a single criminal procedure document, where, should be concentrated a wide summary of the identity of an accused with a view to its comprehensive investigation and transfer from the bodies of inquiry and preliminary investigation to courts, and from there, after the sentence enters into legal force, to the penitentiary institutions. This is due to the fact that currently information about an identity of accused person is dispersed in the form of records of investigative actions, characteristics, expert opinions, etc. in different places of criminal case, which complicates its use in a process of preliminary investigation and examination of a case in court. In addition to identification data, a single criminal procedural document should reflect information that characterizes a person from other sides: moral, working, everyday, pedagogical, etc. This optimal information about convicted person, which reflected in a single document, will give an opportunity to an administration of penitentiary institution to image in full an identity of a convict, deeper understand a cause and scope of his social neglect and public danger, to organize the process of punitive and educational influence more accurately and efficiently.

Thus, the criminal procedure document will be a means to fix information about a convict. V.G. Afanasyev notes: “Document is a material carrier of information” [4, p. 226]. This document has to meet to juridical requirements, to be suit for processing, to contain required data the both quantitative and qualitative nature, to allow required changes, supplements etc.

The idea of concentrating information about a prisoner in one document was expressed by [25, p. 238] and currently is expressed by many [9; 7].



A.V. Nadyarnyi opposes the introduction of additional documentation in a form of a criminal procedure document. He believes that one has to go “along the path of complete and perfect application of the notebooks available for each prisoner to study their personality and to register an individual work with them. The list of information about identity of a perpetrator, which should be entered in this notebook, as well as its form and sections, should be developed by scientists: criminologists, teachers, psychologists, and specialists in the field of correctional and labour law. Moreover, to start a notebook for studying the personality of a prisoner and recording an individual work on it should be done in the process of inquiry, preliminary investigation, and court examination, the staying of a convict in investigatory isolation ward and in Correctional Labour Institution” [22, p. 10].

It seems that the variant suggested by A.V. Nadyarnyi is less suitable as in this case it will be necessary to be opened not less than five individual notebooks for every convict. In addition, it does not matter how the document should look, in which information on an identity of convicted person is recorded. The main is to provide with sufficient information that meets those common requirements (complexity, systematic character, optimality, timeliness), which are brought to any kind of social information, - process of punitive and educational influence. N.T. Vedernikov considers reasonably developing a form on personality of a criminal, which would include an entire complex of data about moral-political and psychological image: biographic and working and household data, criminal records [7].

It is necessary to keep in mind that providing a process of executing punishment with sufficient information about a convict depends not only on a transmitter (a subject of transmission) of information, but also on a recipient of information, i.e. on the punitive and educational institutions. However, there are significant drawbacks that affect on organization of an effective process of impact



in activities of these institutions on organizing of receiving, processing and using of incoming information.

V.G. Afanasyev notes: “It should be emphasized with special force that information itself, be it the most optimal, will not lead to making an effective decision. Quality of the decision is influenced by emotional-subjective factors and, first of all, the assessment of information by a subject of management that is used in preparation and decision-making. Naturally that ability to work with information, competent evaluation and skillful using this information assist an improvement of the quality of decision” [4, p. 212]. The decision on organization of a process of individual educational influence in relation to each particular convict should be made only after a diverse and complex work with information. In this case, an administration of the institution deals not with information in general, but with concrete information about a convict. Selection of incoming information assumes a certain freedom of action of a recipient, since the administration is free to select and use precisely the information that is most necessary for it to achieve a particular goal from all the information that comes to it.

Hence, a value of incoming information is determined by a recipient and, therefore, it changes with a change of a recipient and goal. However, this does not mean that it depends entirely on an assessment of the subject. Information is able to serve an achievement of various goals, therefore, it is an objective carrier of value, and the latter acts as a unity of subjective and objective [30, p. 129].

So, for example, when working with information about a person who sentenced to imprisonment for a violent (domestic) crime, information characterizing him as a family member is valuable - the convict’s claim to leadership in domestic microenvironment, a degree of orientation towards violence as a means of achieving the goal or responding on the situation, etc. At



the same time, this information is less valuable in relation to convicts serving sentences for acquisitive crimes.

Thus, the task of processing of information consists in the fact that from various kinds of data about a convict that received from judicial and investigative bodies, sometimes scattered, reflected a separate sides of an identity of convicted person, information to make a general, holistic picture of an object of impact, identify his inherent socially harmful, antisocial properties, patterns and trends of their development.

Consequently, as a conclusion we may say that providing of a process of punitive and educational influence with sufficient information about convicted person is the most important condition of effectiveness' increasing of this impact and depends on judicial and investigatory bodies which act as the main transmitters of information about convicts and the institutions as sole receivers of information and organizers of punitive and educational process.

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