

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEGAL PSYCHOLOGY AND OTHER SCIENCES

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Abstract: The connection of legal psychology with other sciences is an interesting question of study. Legal psychology is one of the important areas of its “mother” science – psychology. There are a number of disciplines similar to legal psychology that L.S. Vygotsky called them “branches of applied psychology.” This is medical, educational psychology, etc. For example, the section of social psychology, which studies socio-psychological problems of the individual, is the basis for the work of an investigator in identifying psychological characteristics. Educational, medical and engineering psychology also serve as the basis for many provisions of legal psychology.

Key words: legal, criminal psychology, procedural regime

The main part

Legal psychology, like any other interdisciplinary science, has systemic qualities, that is, much greater theoretical and practical potential than a certain sum of knowledge obtained from different branches and sciences. Therefore, it is important to know what other branches of knowledge it is connected with. Legal psychology has a number of related issues with the following sub-branches of psychology:

- - general psychology, which considers the basic concepts of psychology, studying the basic mental processes, states and properties of the individual;

- - developmental psychology, which studies the development of the psyche, changes occurring in the process of growing up, differences in the psyche of people due to age;
- - genetic psychology, which considers the connection between individual psychological traits and genetics, the problems of inheritance of mental traits not related to upbringing situations;
- - differential psychology, which studies the problems of individual mental development, psychological differences of people in connection with the conditions of their formation;
- - social psychology, which examines the differences between group and individual behavior, the dynamics of people's behavior in groups and group behavior, problems of human interaction, communication;
- - educational psychology, which studies the problems of education and training, socialization as a process of assimilation of the culture of society, as well as issues of behavior correction;
- - pathopsychology, which examines deviations in mental development, disorders of mental processes and pathological states of the psyche;
- - medical psychology, which studies the influence of somatic diseases on the functioning of the psyche and psychological stress on human health;
- - labor psychology, which considers issues of career guidance, professional suitability, effectiveness of professional activities, ensuring an optimal regime of work and rest.

Criminal law is closely related to legal psychology in assessing the psychological criteria of sanity - insanity, psychological characteristics that reveal the personality of the criminal, the scope of his emotional and volitional characteristics, motivation, mental state that accompanies the fact of committing a crime. The degree of awareness of the actions he commits depends on the mental state of the criminal. Civil law, its fundamental institutions, principles, as well as individual legal norms are closely related to legal psychology. For example, psychological knowledge is necessary when working with civil cases, during which it is necessary to make a

decision on issues of the legal capacity of certain persons or a number of legal relations. Or legal psychology can help in solving problems of compensation for moral damage, when there was a fact of causing “moral suffering” to a person, taking into account the psychological factor. The connection between legal psychology and criminology is considered one of the closest. In particular, these are sections of criminology, which reveal issues of investigative tactics and methods for investigating crimes. The development of the most important branches of criminology would be impossible without knowledge in personality psychology. Criminologists use knowledge in the field of psychology related to the personality characteristics of the criminal. These features indicate a crime and provide an explanation for the actions of the offender. It is important to note that legal psychology is also closely related to forensic psychiatry. This applies to cases of borderline states and mental disorders that do not exclude sanity. In these situations, it is necessary to provide comprehensive, detailed personality assessments using knowledge of psychiatry and psychology.

Conclusion

A very close connection exists between legal psychology and criminology. The most important sections of criminological science simply could not develop without using the results of research in the field of personality psychology. Criminologists pay special attention to those personality traits of the criminal that are associated with his criminal act and explain its commission (direction, value orientations, basic needs, interests, attitude to moral standards, level of legal consciousness, mental and psychophysiological characteristics). Traditional connections and interaction are maintained between legal psychology and forensic psychiatry, especially in the border areas of knowledge of the human psyche, located between the mental norm and pathology, as evidenced by the development of such an interdisciplinary type of joint research, which has been defined as the institute of comprehensive forensic psychological and psychiatric examination.

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