Peculiarities of the psychotype of the indigenous peoples of the North in the projection of illegal behavior in the urban environment of the Russian Arctic

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Abstract. The article examines the peculiarities of the personality psychotype of the indigenous peoples of the North, living in the cities of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Arctic) and the territory of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, related to the regions of the Far North. The authors' attention is drawn to the psychological characteristics that determine the illegal behavior of the indigenous population. The natural-climatic conditions of the Russian North, its Arctic zone, is very specific and determines a number of features in the psychological portrait of the personality. The life hood of the inheritors and practitioners of traditional culture, taken place in the conditions of an "impoverished living environment," is distinguished by a specific way of life and perceptions, activities and social stratifications, therefore, imposes a number of conditions and restrictions revealed in the psychological foundations of behavior and its law-oriented norms. The same characteristics remain dominant in the transition to an urban environment.

1 Introduction

The relevance of the study is due to the peculiarities of the Russian Arctic regions. The life hood of the Northern indigenous peoples is a great factor of our scientific interest. Such interest is represented in various scientific fields: economics [1, 2], ecology [3], ethnography [4, 5] and jurisprudence [6, 7]. The peculiarities of the psychotype of the indigenous peoples were studied through their level of frustration [8], the practice of dreams [9], religious practices [10], etc. The interest of our research is represented by data on specific personality traits which accompany these illegal behavior patterns. The main models of social behavior are formed in childhood. At this age, socialization processes most actively form stereotypes, habits and automatisms of behavior. The socialization of the people of the Russian Arctic region takes place within "impoverished living conditions" [11], which is reflected in the qualities of social activity and behavior. Such features of socialization cover the area of

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conscious and subconscious (rational and irrational) manifestations in behavior, professional activity and the system of social relations. They determine legal, ethical and moral actions in human life and activities. A stable system of behavior is being formed based on social experience, attitudes and values.

The aim of the study is to determine the psychological specifics of some personality qualities living in the regions of the Russian Arctic. The objective of the study is to obtain new data on the characteristics of the personality psychotype (PL) persons of the Arctic regions prone for illegal behavior.

2 Methods

The study involved the selection of methodological materials that meet the objectives of the research work. The selections of participants as the objects of study were planned. The obtained data was subjected to theoretical comprehension, mathematical processing, interpretation and summarization. The quantitative analysis of the obtained data was carried out by the methods of mathematical statistics (the SPSS Statistics 19.0 software package was used). The study was conducted in the period 2014–2019, which involved 310 participants from 17 to 45 years old. The list under study was subdivided by age and gender, including city residents of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (Arctic) and the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug, related to the regions of the Far North.

The selection of the methods was determined by the objectives of the research. Well-known in Russian psychology, well-tested and reliable methods of personality research were used: 1) Method-ology for determining the level of intuition as a semi-closed questionnaire (developed by E.A. Naumenko) [12]. The stimulus material in the methodology reflects the qualitative characteristics of the subject's personality, and are of interest to the researcher: intuition, hypnotizability and reliability (sincerity). 2) Methods for studying social and psychological adaptation (SPA modified by AK Osnitskiy) [13]. The methodology allows to reveal the spectrum of personality traits as following: adaptability - maladaptivity, deceit - sincerity, acceptance - rejection of other people, emotional comfort - discomfort, internal control - external control (internality - externality), dominance - statement, escapism (as a form of psychological personal protection). 3) As a methodological toolkit that determines personal properties and qualities, the methodology of the 16-factor multidisciplinary personality questionnaire by R.B. Kettell (187 questions / Form A) was used [14]. The methodology made it possible to determine the characteristics of the respondents' personality components, their character, inclinations, interests, explaining their internal (psychological) essence and behavior.

In addition to the specified tools, the study used a questionnaire of socio-psychological indicators of the personality of participants. The questionnaire we compiled is standardized and normalized for our study. Such factors of the questionnaire as gender, age, types of social experience, professional, demographic, moral, ethical and other characteristics of a person, aimed indirectly to determine the readiness for unlawful actions and behavior (PP) in general. In addition to the main indicators of inclination to PP, we took into account indirect ones: the criminal record of the participants, the facts of registration with the police, juvenile commissions, participation in court proceedings as accused, administrative offenses (their frequency and substantive significance) and other details. The identification of psychological inclination to PP was also determined based on the results of respondents' projective responses to the situations given to them. Possible situations could be interpreted from the stand-point of criminal content. Pictures of the TAT test (G.A. Murray) [15] were used for projective situations. For men, pictures were used - 3BM, 4, 8BM, 12M; for women - 4, 9GF, 12F, 18GF.

3 Analysis of the main data sources

Table 1 presents the quantitative data from the studied participants. There are groups of male and female participants who have obvious PP experience and those who do not. As a result of the experimental work, factual data was obtained that characterized the characteristics of the personality psychotype. Fifty six of such psychological indicators were allocated. For a quantitative analysis, we have selected 30 indicators that most informatively reflect the specifics of the personality psycho-type. The quantitative analysis made it possible to determine the model characteristics of the personality psychotype prone to PP. The same parameters were analyzed and compared in the control group of participants not prone to IB. To build a model of personality psycho-type, we used the procedure of factor analysis, conducted by the method of principal components. 30 variables were factored separately for each group of subjects. The highlighted indicators of the group of participants with a pronounced experience of illegal behavior are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Quantitative data of the studied list of respondents with different readiness for unlaw-ful behavior (PP)

Subjects	Number (person)	With a certain inclination for PP	Uncertainly prone for PP
Men	168	63	105
Women	142	44	98
Total:	310	107	203

Table 2 shows the indicators used as the basis for determining the psycho-type of a person who has experience of illegal behavior. To a large extent, such indicators determine the features, patterns, vital values, guidelines of the inhabitants of the Arctic region of Russia in the social, professional, cultural and historical landscapes of their life.

The factorization of 30 variables (indicators), describing the object of research from the positions presented by us above, has been conducted. As a result of factorization, 10 factors were identified that describe the psychological content of a person with a high level of intuition (81% of information content). The most informative (having the greatest contribution to the total variance) were the first 4 factors, which have an informative value of 63.5%. For a meaningful analysis of the model, it is enough to consider these factors. The data of the factorization process are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The factor structure of the personality psycho-type of respondents with a pronounced experience of illegal behavior (only statistically significant values are given)

Components of personality psycho-type (PL)	Factors			
	1	2	3	4
1. Adaptability				
2. Disadaptation	0,211			
3. Sincerity			-0,382	
4. Acceptance of yourself				0,381
5. Self-rejection				
6. Acceptance of others				
7. Rejection of others		0,241		
8. Emotional comfort				
9. Emotional discomfort	0,191		0,167	
10. Internal control (introversion) (extroversion)				

Table 2. Continued

11. External control		0,217		
12. Domination	0,320			
13. Statement				
14. Escapism (avoidance, withdrawal)			0,534	
15. Hypnotizability				
16. Intuitiveness				
17. Intelligence				
18. Emotion	-0,292			
19. Conservatism				
20. Radicalism			0,189	
21. Confidence			-0,430	
22. Suspicion		0,601		
23. Expressiveness				0,219
24. Emotional stability (stability)	-0,302			
25. Sociability				
26. Anxiety	0,537	0,223		
27. Conservatism				
28. Conformity				-0,471
29. Creativity				
30. Role identity				-0,179
Factor weight (in%):	22,8	17,1	14,6	9,0

Note: 1). Each factor contains only the correlation coefficients with the highest factor loadings. (at $p < 0.01$).

2). The abbreviations used are explained in the text

The analysis of these factors made it possible to describe the characteristics of psychological content on the personality (personality psycho-type) of the participants with the apparent experience of IB. The content of the first, most informative factor (22.8%) can be described as a factor of the adaptive-emotional status of the individual. Indicators of the level of maladjustment, emotional instability, emotional discomfort, anxiety and dominance were included in it with the highest factor loads (Table 2).

The second factor is interpreted as a feature of personality self-organization. It reflects such proper-ties of the psycho-type as rejection of other people and external control, suspicion and anxiety. The differences in the groups of male and female participants are determined by the significant levels of rejection of other people and suspicion. Women are characterized by a higher assessment of anxiety levels. The informative value of the factor is 17.1%. The third factor is interpreted as a factor of the social maturity of the individual. It is also quite informative - 14.6%, and includes indicators with high fac-tor loads such as: reduced quality of sincerity, emotional discomfort, radicalism, distrustfulness and escapism. The fourth - the factor of adequate relations (life adequacy) has an informative value of 9.0%. It contains indicators: self-acceptance, expressiveness, low conformity, low role identity.

Based on the psychological interpretation of this data, it is possible to indicate a generalized factor of the psycho-type with apparent experience of illegal behavior. This is a factor of emotional and social instability. The manifestation of such a feature of the psycho-type with unstable and indefinite personal properties is due to the defragmentation of social relations and the various situations of mental stress. Socially acceptable forms of interaction and personality functioning are refracted in various schemes of illegal actions. Often illegal methods of actions and behavior are the most effective for this category of participants. The asocial manifestations of the personality psycho-type in situations of mental stress are evidenced by the multidirectional results of the correlation coefficients in its structure.

The results of the study showed that the correlations of the intuitiveness of the subjects with a highly prone to PP demonstrate a more visible intuitiveness in women than in men ($r = 0.186$ $p < 0.05$). In fact, this indicates a more significant influence of the irrational factor, such as intuitiveness in women in the processes of adaptation to psychologically stressful situations in life. The peculiarity of the psycho-type in the studied group is manifested in certain qualities of social behavior: reduced social flexibility, significant openness of personal subjective space, the problem of self-organization and social maturity. The processes of intuition influence the decision-making process on how to overcome crisis situations. The peculiarity of the personality psycho-type associated with the indicators of the quality of intuition determines the dominance of socially oriented forms of behavior, personal identification, guidelines for professional activity, attitude and perception of reality.

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4 Conclusions

1. The structure of the psycho-type of the Arctic inhabitants prone to PP is significantly determined by the following psychological properties and qualities: adaptive-emotional complex of the personality; opportunities for self-organization (anxiety-neurotic syndrome); a set of indicators of social maturity and the possibility of realizing adequate relationships (life adequacy).

2. Although the high levels of intuitiveness in the personality of participants is significantly associated with the ability of females to make socially oriented decisions, no such dependence was found in male participants.

3. The content of the psycho-type of participants prone to commit offences is based on both genetically determined psychological properties such as sensibility, anxiety, natural adaptability, but also socially formed qualities such as self-organization, adequacy of social relations, dominance and sociability. The factorization of these qualities allows us to speak about the internal potential of adaptability of the Arctic region inhabitants to socially accepted norms of legal behavior. Such forms of behavior are formed in their psycho-type because of the activation in the rational and irrational (intuitive potential) mechanisms regulating mental behavior.

4. There were no statistically significant differences in indicators of adaptive capabilities, sincerity, rejection of oneself, rejection of others (quality of self-awareness), external control between the two groups of subjects with opposite levels of PP severity. This fact can be interpreted as a general psycho-logical basis for to the practice of illegal behavior of both subject groups as a whole.

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