

important that a psychologist should wear a sexy suit but a psychologist should be representative. The age was mentioned the same (25 – 45 years old). The gender was not precisely defined.

Based on the data of the study, it is possible to create a portrait of an ideal psychologist for the students of humanities and engineering faculties.

The perceived image of a psychologist (the students of humanities faculties of Polotsk State University):

A psychologist is a person who is able to help in a crisis. A psychologist understands a client at a first glance. A psychologist is a good professional; a psychologist assesses a problem and finds a solution easily. A psychologist is well-educated, competent, and most importantly can keep secrets. A psychologist is a good person, patient, calm, understanding, helpful, responsive, confident, polite, and sincere and knows how to win. A psychologist is a good listener. It is desirable that a psychologist is wearing a suit and high heels (for women), and has accessories – a notebook and glasses.

The perceived image of a psychologist (the students of technical faculties of Polotsk State University):

To begin with, a psychologist is a cute, nice, neat woman. But first of all a psychologist is a qualified specialist and knows her profession, and can help in a difficult situation. A psychologist is self-confident, competent, intelligent, calm, responsible, educated, kind. A psychologist inspires confidence. A psychologist is always smiling, positive thinking. A psychologist accepts people as they are. She is sociable, able to listen, intelligent and insightful.

Summarizing the above mentioned data, we can emphasize the fact that engineering students are more prone to perceptual mechanisms such as stereotyping and causal attribute than the students of humanities faculties. Besides we can trace some characteristics perceived in the image of psychologists taken from Western films and television series. Many of students watched the Western series and films about psychologists and omniscient doctors: "Doctor House", "Lie to Me", "Hannibal", "The Mentalist"; "The Sixth Sense", "Good Will Hunting", "Analyze This", "A Dangerous Method" and others.

In order to create a positive professional image, impression management must effectively accomplish two tasks: build credibility and maintain authenticity.

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VICTIMOLOGY: THE EARLY ROOTS & KEY CONCEPTS

ALIAKSANDRA MYKHINA, VLADZIMIR KHOMICH
Polotsk State University, Belarus

"Victim" has its roots in the early religious notions of suffering, sacrifice and death. The article is devoted to the historical overview of victimology, the early roots and basic key concepts of victimology.

The word "victim" has its roots in many ancient languages that covered a great distance from northwestern Europe to the southern tip of Asia and yet had a similar linguistic pattern: victima in Latin; vih, weoh, wig in Old European; wih, wihi in Old High German; ve in Old Norse; weihs in Gothic; and, vinak ti in Sanskrit (Webster's 1971).

Victimology as an academic term contains two elements:

- One is the Latin word "Victima" which translates into "victim".
- The other is the Greek word "logos" which means a system of knowledge, the direction of something abstract, the direction of teaching, science, and a discipline.

Although writings about the victim appeared in many early works by such criminologists as Beccaria (1764), Lombroso (1876), Ferri (1892), Garofalo (1885), Sutherland (1924), Hentig (1948), Nagel (1949), Ellenberger (1955), Wolfgang (1958) and Schafer (1968), the concept of a science to study victims and the word

"victimology" had its origin with the early writings of Benjamin Mendelsohn (1937; 1940), these leading to his seminal work where he actually proposed the term "victimology" in his article "A New Branch of Bio-Psychosocial Science, Victimology" (1956). It was in this article that he suggested the establishment of an international society of victimology which has come to fruition with the creation of the World Society of Victimology, the establishment of a number of victimological institutes (including the creation here in Japan of the Tokiwa International Victimology Institute); and, the establishment of international journals which are now also a part of this institute. Mendelsohn provided us with his victimology vision and blueprint; and, as his disciples we have followed his guidance. We now refer to Mendelsohn as "The Father of Victimology"[3].

This concept of "victim" was well-known in the ancient civilizations, especially in Babylonia, Palestine, Greece, and Rome. In each of these civilizations the law mandated that the victim should be recognized as a person who deserved to be made whole again by the offender.

"Crime victim" is a person who has been physically, financially or emotionally injured and/or had their property taken or damaged by someone committing a crime.

"Victimogenesis" refers to the origin or cause of a victimization; the constellation of variables which caused a victimization to occur.

"Victim Precipitation" a victimization where the victim causes, in part or totally, their own victimization.

"Vulnerability" is a physical, psychological, social, material or financial condition whereby a person or an object has a weakness which could render them a victim if another person or persons would recognize these weaknesses and take advantage of them.

"General Victim" is a person who has been physically, financially or emotionally injured and/or had their property taken or damaged by someone, an event, an organization or a natural phenomenon.

"Victimization" refers to an event where persons, communities and institutions are damaged or injured in a significant way. Those persons who are impacted by persons or events suffer a violation of rights or significant disruption of their well-being [3].

"Victimology" is an academic scientific discipline which studies data that describes phenomena and causal relationships related to victimizations. This includes events leading to the victimization, the victim's experience, its aftermath and the actions taken by society in response to these victimizations. Therefore, victimology includes the study of the precursors, vulnerabilities, events, impacts, recoveries, and responses by people, organizations and cultures related to victimizations.

"Abuse of Power" is the violation of a national or international standard in the use of organized powerful forces such that persons are injured physically, mentally, emotionally, economically, or in their rights, as a direct and intentional result of the misapplication of these forces.

"Victim Rights" are privileges and procedures required by written law which guarantee victims specific considerations and treatment by the criminal justice system, the government and the community at large.

"Restorative Justice" is a systematic formal legal response to crime victimization that emphasizes healing the injuries that resulted from the crime and affected the victims, offenders and communities. This process is a departure from the traditional retributive form of dealing with criminals and victims which traditionally have generally perpetuated the conflict which resulted in the original crime.

"Victim Trauma" includes emotional and physical experiences that produce pain and injuries. Emotional injury is a normal response to an extremely abnormal event. It results from the pairing of a painful or frightening emotional experience with a specific memory which emerge and have a long-lasting effect on the life of a person. The more direct the exposure to the traumatic event, the higher the risk for emotional harm and prolonged effects.

"Crisis Intervention" is the provision of emergency psychological care to traumatized victims so as to help them return to an adaptive level of functioning and to prevent or mitigate the negative impact of psychological and emotional trauma.

"Compensation" is a formal administrative procedure provided by law which provides only money to victims for "out of pocket" real expenses directly resulting from the victimization to be paid by the state after the victim is found to qualify according to specific criteria determined by the respective state or federal law.

"Restitution" is a formal judicial procedure used by a judge after guilt is determined as part of a sentence which can provide money and/or services to the victim for damages or suffering which resulted from the victimization to be paid or performed by the offender.

"Victim Survey" is a periodic data collection and analysis process conducted usually by a government entity within the general population to study information about crime victims regardless whether they reported their victimization to the police or not. It typically uses a face-to-face or telephone interview (or sent questionnaire) and covers demographics, attitudes about crime and details about the victimizations experienced over the previous six months.

Thus, victims are an integral part of the criminal justice process. Their rights must be respected by acknowledging that their input is necessary and should be factored into the disposition of a case. Although great strides have been made in the victims' rights movement, further advancement has been undermined by an absence of substantive rights for victims [3].

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WARRANTY AND REALIZATION OF SOCIAL RIGHTS IN EUROPEAN STATES

NATALJA OSOKINA
Polotsk State University, Belarus

The article deals with the changes taking place in the social sphere of the European states, the factors influencing the changes and the reaction of the states to the situation. The changes in the provision of pensions are also discussed.

One of the most important areas of domestic policy is social policy, which is designed to resolve conflicts between the existing and future public interest. Today there is no doubt about the importance of social rights. In European countries a great impact on their recognition is provided by the European Court of Human Rights, the European Social Charter which recognizes not only the rights of this group, but also the level of their warranty. The author previously conducted research on the social rights of warranty, depending on the constitutional characteristics of the state [1, p. 138]. Having studied jurisprudence and constitutional doctrine we made sure once again that the warranty of social rights is treated to advantage of the state. For example, in the interpretation of the right to a pension there is a lot of talk about solidarity, fairness and proportionality, but the pensioners who have no other income except pension remain aggrieved.

We analyzed the current situation in the social sphere in the European States. For example, in the Republic of Lithuania the most vulnerable layers of the population that suffered were the pensioners whose pensions were reduced because of the crisis.

In 2012 the decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania "On the conformity of legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania regulating the conversion and payment of pension to the exigencies of the state in the difficult economic and financial situation of the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania" on February 6, 2012 [2] set forth the need to compensate for the reduction in the pension crisis. The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania approved the beginning of the refund paid pensions at the end of 2014, and the calculation of all retired before the end of 2016, only on May 15, 2014 in the law "On state compensating of old age pensions and disability pensions". However, the reduced salaries of officials were returned immediately.

In January 2012 the law "On financial support to low-income residents" was adopted which stated that financial assistance would depend on the number of family members. For example, if a poor person lives alone, he receives 100% of the benefits. If there are more members in the family, the benefit will be differentiated: the second family member will be paid 80%, the third one and all the rest – 70% of the benefit amount. It is believed that this law will lead to a more active search for work. Actually, the able-bodied should provide for themselves, but the government cannot provide jobs. As a result a lot of residents of working age leave the country and Lithuania has the highest level of immigration in the European Union. This situation threatens the income of the state budget because of the reduction of tax revenues. At the same time the number of people of retirement age is increasing. The situation is getting worse because of the low birth rate and ageing of the population. Although the number of immigrants is decreasing, the statistics are still not happy. In 2012 41100 residents aged 20 – 34 left the country. They could have saved the state from a lack of labour force for at least the next 30 years. According to "Demografija ir MES" it is predicted that at the end of the century the residents aged 65 and more