

of the state in the social sphere, to analyse whether it copes with the administration. So we see that the rights were recognized, but there are a lot of reservations in the course of their realisation. There is a guaranteed minimum, ensuring the physical survival but not a decent life for people. Perhaps we should agree with the opinion of some scholars who think that a new model of the state is required, only then we will be able to cope with modern challenges. Maybe the functions of the state are simply the directions of the activity and not the activity itself.

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**ROLE OF PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN ENSURING ECOLOGICAL SAFETY**

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*In article reveals the role and value of prosecutor's office in ensuring ecological safety reveals. The special attention is paid to the purposes and problems of public prosecutor's supervision in this direction. On the basis of studying of experience of the Russian Federation the question of need of creation of nature protection prosecutor's offices is raised the conclusion that this measure will provide complexity, systemacity and overall performance on ensuring ecological safety Locates.*

According to the Concept of national security of Republic of Belarus the concept "ecological safety" is understood as a condition of security of environment, life and health of citizens from the threats resulting from anthropogenous influences, and also factors, processes and the phenomena of natural and technogenic character [1].

When studying the National report on a state of environment of Republic of Belarus some indicators of quality of environment and level of the existing ecological threats in Republic of Belarus attract attention. It is necessary to carry to the most serious environmental problems of the country: radioactive pollution of environment, pollution of water objects and ground waters, reduction of rare species of animals and plants.

So, annually the volume of gross emissions of the polluting substances in atmospheric air in Republic of Belarus makes more than 1,3 million tons, in reservoirs more than 900 million cubic meters of the sewage containing the polluting substances are taken away, more than 1 million tons of dangerous wastes of production is formed, pollution of lands chemicals in some territories considerably exceeds the established standards [2].

It should be noted that the condition of surrounding environment in many respects depends on how the ecological legislation is executed. In other words, exact performance of such legislation by all without exception by government bodies, public organizations, subjects of managing, and also citizens promotes rational use of natural resources, improvement of surrounding environment, ensuring ecological safety.

In Republic of Belarus there was a certain system of ensuring ecological safety including:

1) bodies of the general competence to which are carried the President of Republic of Belarus, the Government of Republic of Belarus, local executive administrative organs;

2) bodies of interindustry competence. Depending on the volume of coordination powers in this group of subjects are allocated: a) bodies of direct management of the sphere of the ecological relations (Ministry for Protection of the Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Emergency Situations); b) the bodies coordinating activity of subjects concerning ecological safety within other branches of management (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Production, the Ministry of Energy, Minleskhoz, KGB, the State Property Committee, Gosstandart);

3) bodies of branch competence (Ministry of Health, Minstroyarkhitektura, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Minzhilkomkhoz, Ministry of Transport, the State inspectorate of protection of an animal and flora at the President of Republic of Belarus) [3, p. 13].

The prosecutor's office in system of government bodies on ensuring ecological safety takes a special place and exercises supervision of exact and uniform performance of the legislation in the field of environmental protection and environmental management.

In the sphere of ecology treat the main objectives of public prosecutor's supervision: 1) identification of violations of the ecological legislation; 2) establishment of the reasons and conditions promoting ecological offenses, and also perpetrators; 3) elimination of the revealed violations of the law and circumstances promoting these violations; 4) taking measures to indemnification (damage) caused by commission of ecological offenses; 5) taking measures to attraction to the responsibility of the persons which allowed violations of the ecological legislation established by the law; 6) prevention of violations of the ecological legislation [4, p. 78].

The purposes of public prosecutor's supervision of performance of the nature protection legislation are providing and protection of a constitutional right of everyone on favorable environment and other rights of citizens in the field of environmental protection, real elimination of violations of the nature protection legislation, the reasons and conditions promoting them providing a full recovery of the harm done to environment. Activity of prosecutor's office is directed on protection of the violated rights, identification and elimination of violations of the ecological legislation.

At the same time, practice of public prosecutor's supervision has to be improved constantly taking into account change of the legislation and constantly worsening ecological situation. Prosecutors should study systemically a wide range of questions, influencing ecological safety are violations of the forest, water legislation, the legislation on a subsoil.

Practice of work of prosecutor's offices testifies that the numerous facts of violations of the called legislation as officials including carrying out functions of environmental control, are everywhere allowed by heads of the state and non-state organizations, businessmen, and citizens.

So, check of observance of the legislation on rational and safe use of a subsoil by prosecutor's office of the Brest region showed that control of development of pits on production of all-widespread minerals and their timely recultivation is weakened, the territory of not used pits was unsanitary.

The facts of unauthorized use of natural resources that promoted irrational use of a subsoil are elicited, and also created threat of life and to health of the population. For the purpose of elimination of violations by prosecutors 9 representations are brought and 12 instructions are taken out. 22 perpetrators are involved in an administrative and disciplinary responsibility.

Following the results of consideration of acts of public prosecutor's supervision in area rekultivirovano it is also provided to a safe condition of 38 pits, on 3 largest pits the begun works are continued within regional plans of recultivation of lands for the current year [5].

As a rule, ecological offenses affect at the same time the rights of a significant amount of persons. In this regard it is necessary to emphasize human rights nature of the work which is carried out on this direction in which the special role is played by interaction with the ecological organizations and citizens.

Activity of bodies prosecutors on supervision of performance of the legislation in the ecological sphere has to have the expressed precautionary character what requires continuous informing the population on measures for counteraction to offenses in the sphere of ecological safety, carrying out checks according to addresses, discussion of the most burning issues at meetings.

It should be noted that at the present stage in the Russian Federation the effective mechanism of public prosecutor's supervision of performance of laws on conservation and rational use of its resources is adjusted, the network of nature protection prosecutor's offices works. Prosecutors prevent and stop ecological offenses, essentially raise questions of responsibility of perpetrators and collecting the material damage caused by them [4, p. 307].

In the long term in Republic of Belarus creation of specialized nature protection prosecutor's office that would allow to provide complexity, systemacity and overall performance is also possible, to concentrate attention on the most important environmental problems and purposefully, consistently to achieve from public authorities and local government of their decision.

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## VICTIMIZATION OF PUPILS IN THE CONDITIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY OF EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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*The article provides the analysis of victimization of pupils under conditions of psychological security of educational environment and the investigation of the discovery of the attitude to the secure educational environment and the measuring of teenagers' tendency to the realization of different forms of victim's behavior.*

The problem of psychological security, personal as well as collective, applies to the number of the prior ones. Psychologists, teachers, social workers, society public figures write about psychological security in modern educational system. Numerous research has been devoted to this problem.

A considerable contribution into the comprehension of educational environmental psychology was made by B.G. Ananiev who created the theory of individual's activity in relations of a person with surrounding reality; G.M. Andreeva who picked out factors of formation of psychological security for her education environment participants; V.I. Slobodchikov singled out three different methods of educational environmental organization depending on the type of links and relations structuring them [1, p. 45]. A great contribution into the elaboration of the term of victimization was made by O.O. Andronnikova who created the method of investigation of tendency to the victimous behavior; V.L. Vasilieva, I.G. Malkina-Pyh who studied criminal victimology examined matters of work with victims who had already endured different forms of violence; D.V. Rivman, A.V. Timchenko who determined the main directions of victimity by prevention.

Scientific understanding and effectiveness of organization of secure behavior, possibility to arm a psychologist with a scientific way of which a child is situated and in the interactions with which his development as a personality and individuality takes place exactly depend on the results of theoretical investigation of this problem.

The problem of children isadolesent'svictimity and the reduction of the level of risks and danger to psychological development,which is becoming one of the urgent tasks of modern society. Thus, in 2011 in Vitebsk and Vitebsk region 5 cases of suicide behavior of children under 18, two of them at the age under 15 are recorded. During 2012 48 cases of parasuicides among children under 18 for such reasons as conflicts with relatives, conflicts with schoolmates, social problems in the family were recorded [2, p. 20].

The aim of the work is the investigation of victimization of students in the conditions of psychological security of educational environment.

At present children-adolesent's victimization is determined as a social-psychological phenomenon, connected with the predisposition of a child to become the victim of unfavourable conditions of socialization, characterized by the variety of victim types the appearance of which is the result of objective and subjective psychological factors [3, p. 104].

One of the reasons of children-adolesent's victimization is school bullying. Bullying can be considered as intentional, not having the character of self-dependence and not sanctioned by normative – right acts of the state, repeated physical or psychological violence from the side of the individual or the group, who have certain advantages comparatively with the individual and takes place mainly in organized collective with a determined personal aim [4, p. 120].

The main methods of investigation are theoretical: comparative analysis of psychology-pedagogical conception devoted to the mentioned problem; empirical: the questionnaire "Psychological diagnostics of educational environment security of school" (The author is I.A. Baeva) for pupils and the questionnaire "The appearance of victimization in the behavior" (the author is M.A. Odintsova)