

3. Кривонощенко, А.С. Административно-правовое обеспечение экологической безопасности в Республике Беларусь : автореф. дис. ... канд. юрид. наук : 12.00.14 / А.С. Кривонощенко. – Минск, 2014. – 25 с.
4. Прокурорский надзор за исполнением экологического законодательства / А. В. Паламарчук [и др.]; под ред. А. В. Паламарчука. – 2014. – 336 с.
5. Прокуратурой Брестской области проведена проверка соблюдения законодательства о рациональном и безопасном использовании недр [Электронный ресурс] // Прокуратура Республики Беларусь. – Режим доступа: <http://www.prokuratura.gov.by/main.aspx?guid=55150#doc>. – Дата доступа: 12.09.2014.

UDC 371.2:159.922.7

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

ANZHELIKA RYK, NATALIA KUHTOVA

Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov, Belarus

*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)

The empirical 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 victims behavior. 32 students of comprehensive secondary school: among them: 20 students of the 9<sup>th</sup> form, 12 – of the 8<sup>th</sup> form at the age of 13–15 took part in the investigation.

In the course of analysis of the results achieved from the questionnaire “The appearance of victimology in behaviour” displays the fact that 25 per cent of students are victims. The main behavioral characteristics are infantilism, demonstrativism, the fear of responsibility, externality, manipulation by people. The social role of a victim was revealed among 50 per cent of pupils. This fact says that such pupils possess the feeling of being a social outcast, the surrounding world seems hostile to them. The position of a victim is determined among 19 per cent of pupils.

All the characteristics of the game role of the victim are preserved, they get an expressive character. They are such characteristics as infantilism, the fear of responsibility, externality. The status of a victim is revealed among 6 per cent of pupils.

This fact says about embodiment of the social role of the victim, about strong education, which includes total combination of rent directives. They are consolidated in pupil's model of behavior by effort of main characteristics of a social role and contribute to person's deformation in his behavior.

In the course of analysis of the results from the questionnaire “Psychological diagnostics of educational environment security of school” for pupils the following fact was achieved: the pupils with manifestation of factious victim role, the position of a victim consider the educational environment more secure than pupils with manifestation of social role of a victim and the status of a victim.

According to mentioned ideas we may come to the conclusion that one of the main tasks of social-pedagogical service at school is the control of psychological and physical health of all the participants of educational process. Besides, among students there is a necessity of formation of the system of knowledge, skills of secure behavior in difficult life situations and rendering assistance while looking for constructive ways out from them.

#### REFERENCES

1. Стреленко, А.А. Социально-перцептивные образы виктимной личности : моногр. / А.А. Стреленко. – Витебск : УО “ВГУ им. П.М. Машерова”, 2009. – 138 с.
2. Баева, И.А. Психологическая безопасность в образовании : моног. / И.А. Баева. – СПб. : СОЮЗ, 2002. – 271 с.
3. Христенко, В.Е. Психология поведения жертвы / В.Е. Христенко. – Ростов-н/Д : Феникс, 2004. – 298 с.
4. Клейберг, Ю. Психология девиантного поведения / Ю. Клейберг. – М. : Творческий центр, 2001. – 298 с.

UDC 347.66

#### **THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE INSTITUTE OF DIGITAL INHERITANCE**

**KRYSTSINA SAVITSKAYA, VLADIMIR BAHANENKA**  
**Polotsk State University, Belarus**

*The work is a comparative analysis of theoretical and practical peculiarities of the Institute of digital inheritance. The analysis of the current legislation in the sphere of digital inheritance has been carried out. The terms of Service of different Internet providers have been studied. The issue of the correlation of the Terms of Service of different Internet providers and current legislation in this area has been considered. In the final part we have drawn the conclusion about the features of the Institute of Digital inheritance and have made development prospects.*

People have been transitioning remnants of their identity from conventional physical effects, such as photos and trinkets, to online profiles and social networks. Identity is being digitalized, this raises certain difficulties such as the population ages [1]. A significant portion of modern decedent's assets may consist of digital assets' such as e-books, domain names, and online accounts. Unlike their tangible predecessors, digital assets may be difficult for executors and administrators to obtain. Death today presents more complex issues than before the digital age. As far as death questions are concerned, components of online identity do not fit the mold of the traditional framework of the society.