

The amount of the Kingdom of Poland deputies was regulated according to a common law. Originally Hut of Ambassadors comprised 170 representatives of the gentry 48 of whom represented the Great Duchy of Lithuania. Subsequently the amount of the ambassadors increased thanks to the administrative-territorial reforms held in the Great Duchy of Lithuania as well as in the Kingdom of Poland. As we see the representation of the Great Duchy of Lithuania was also not big enough there.

The citizens didn't take part in the Ambassador's Hut activities with the exception of ablegats – the representatives of such huge towns as Krakow, Gdansk, Warsaw, Lviv, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Vilna, Mogilev. They had the right to attend the sessions but didn't have the right to vote. This fact testifies that the feudal system was still strong if the Sejm activities.

According to The Constitution of Rzeczpospolita of the 1791 and also the accepted law so-called "Sejm" the composition of the Ambassador Hut counted 204 deputies elected at Sejmiks and also 24 "authorized towns" which had the right of the advisory vote for the town deals, industry and commerce [3]. Fairness, it should be mentioned that this provision was accepted too late and wasn't fully realized.

The Sejm of Rzeczpospolita with its traditions and the legal foundation was the epitome of such a form of government as "gentry democracy". At that the majority of members represented the Kingdom of Poland. This is the development of parliamentarism in Rzeczpospolita, because in Western European countries the "third estate" actively took part in this process. The Sejm didn't become a real body of a wide folk representation. The reforms which were taken with the acceptance of 1791 year's Constitution were not fully implemented because the country Rzeczpospolita soon disappeared from the European political map.

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THE PROBLEM OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

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Psychological abuse is often referred to as emotional or mental abuses. Psychological abuse is a form of abuse characterized by a person, subjecting or exposing another to, behavior that may result in psychological trauma. Children whose families are characterized by interpersonal violence, including psychological aggression and verbal aggression, may exhibit a range of serious disorders, that's why the issue of psychological abuse is of great importance.

All people are born free and equal in rights. No one should have to suffer from indignity and emotional abuse. It is very important to respect identity of another person.

The conceptualization of violence against women and girls as a violation of human rights was one of the achievements of the women's movement during the Second World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. In March of the following year, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights set forth a resolution that integrated women's rights within the mechanisms assuring protection of human rights. In answer to the request of women's organizations at the Vienna conference, this Commission also named a Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. The Special Rapporteur's mission is to receive and investigate information on situation of gender-based violence throughout the world. Also in 1993, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW), which is currently the main

international document addressing the problem of gender-based violence. In DEVAW, the UN offered the first official definition of gender-based violence [1].

In *psychological* studies violence is often referred as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation [1].

There are several kinds of violence: physical, economic, sexual and psychological. Psychological violence is a form of violence, which is characterized by the use of various influences on the personality. It can be inculcation, blackmail, tampering, threatening, intimidation and control. Psychological violence can lead to psychological injury [1].

Signs and symptoms of psychological abuse include: name-calling (emotional bullying), yelling, insulting a person, threatening a person or threatening to take away something that is important to him, imitating a person, ignoring, isolating a person [1].

Psychological pressure is carried out at four levels:

- Control of behavior (an abuser controls the circle of friends of a victim and her/his actions),
- Control of thinking (imposing opinions and attitudes),
- Control of emotions (provoking emotions - from positive to negative),
- Control of information (an abuser controls which books a victim reads, what kind of music a victim listens to) [1].

An emotional abuse can include controlling what a victim can and cannot do, humiliating a victim privately or publicly, isolating a victim from family and friends.

A name-calling, constant criticism that damages the victim's self-esteem is also a common verbal form of emotional abuse. An emotional abuse includes conflicting actions or statements which are designed to confuse and create insecurity in the victim. An emotional abuse includes forceful efforts to isolate victims, keeping them from contacting anybody. This is intended to eliminate those who might try to help the victim leave the relationship and to create a lack of resources for them to rely on if they want to leave [1]. Isolation results in damaging the victim's sense of internal strength, leaving them feeling helpless and unable to escape from the situation.

When a victim is female, the abuser controls whom the victim sees, where she goes, whom she speaks to and what she does. This can take the form of simply not allowing her to use the phone, have her friends round or visit her family. The abuser often explains to the victim that such activities are not worth doing, that he is in a bad mood because she has left some housework undone, he makes her feel guilty that she is out enjoying herself while he works, or even encourages her - theoretically - to make friends, and then discounts them or complains that she cares more for her friends/family/hobby than she does about him or she is neglecting him [2].

Many abusers justify their control over their victims by stating that it is proof of their love, or that they worry about their safety when out, etc. In reality however, abusers need to isolate their victims to feel secure themselves, they feel as though any relationship, be it family, friends or colleagues, will undermine their authority over and take their partners away from them, i.e. such situation poses a threat. The effect of this isolation is that the victim feels very alone in his/her struggle, the victim doesn't have anyone with whom to do a 'reality check', and is ultimately more dependent on the abuser.

A verbal abuse is a form of emotionally abusive behavior involving the use bad language. Blaming, shaming, and name-calling are a few identifiers of verbal abuse which can affect a victim emotionally. A verbal abuse can also be referred to as the act of threatening.

An emotional abuse can take many forms. The victim may experience severe psychological effects, this would involve the tactics of brainwashing, which can fall under psychological abuse as well but emotional abuse consists of the manipulation of the victim's emotions [1].

A psychological abuser destroys the victim's identity, breaks her attitudes, and lowers self-esteem. A victim feels increasingly worthless, stupid, non-independent, and selfish. One person feels dependent on the other person. It is often difficult for abused victims to acknowledge their situation and to seek help. Huge amount of suppressed pain, fear, anger and self-hatred, has a great influence what people feel at the moment. Unconscious feelings and emotions are trying to get out and provoke depression, hysteria, panic attacks, aggression, and diseases of the body.

All of these abusive behaviors prohibit normal, healthy interaction between two adults as well as a lack of respect for individual thoughts, feelings, and opinions. A healthy, mutual interaction and conversation between two persons respects and promotes the right of each partner to their own individual thoughts, perceptions and values.

Psychological violence can be found today in many families. Emotional and psychological abuse has much the same intention as physical abuse and threats: to control and dominate. Such pattern of behavior is really often adopted from childhood. A child, who had been abused in childhood, can use the same patterns of behavior in adulthood [3].

People who are being emotionally abused often feel as if they do not own themselves; rather, they may feel that their significant other has nearly total control over them. Women or men undergoing emotional abuse often suffer from depression, which puts them at increased risk for suicide, eating disorders, and drug and alcohol abuse.

Domestic abuse—defined as chronic mistreatment in marriage, families, dating and other intimate relationships—can include emotionally abusive behavior. Psychological abuse does not always lead to physical abuse, but physical abuse in domestic relationships is nearly always preceded and accompanied by psychological abuse. Victim refuses to have his own attitudes.

In 1996, the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence, for Health Canada, reported that 39% of married women or common-law wives suffered emotional abuse by husbands/partners; and a 1995 survey of women 15 and over 36 – 43% reported emotional abuse during childhood or adolescence, and 39% experienced emotional abuse in marriage/dating; this report does not address boys or men suffering emotional abuse from families or intimate partners. A BBC radio documentary on domestic abuse, including emotional maltreatment, reports that 20% of men and 30% of women have been abused by a spouse or other intimate partner [4].

Women who are victims of domestic violence are 12 times more likely to attempt suicide than those who do not experience such violence [4].

In Canada, the cost of domestic violence amounts to \$1.6 billion per year, including medical care and lost productivity. Estimates in the United States place this figure between \$10 and \$67 billion [4].

Only 1 in 100 battered women in the U.S. reports the abuse she suffers. Every nine seconds, a woman is battered by her domestic partner [4].

Around the world, at least one in every three women has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused by a man in her lifetime. More than 20% of women are reported to have been abused by men with whom they live.

Some studies tend to focus on psychological abuse within the workplace. A 1998 study of male college students by Simonelli and Ingram found that men who were emotionally abused by their female partners exhibited higher rates of chronic depression than the general population [5].

An emotional abuse of a child is commonly defined as a pattern of behavior by parents or caregivers that can seriously interfere with a child's cognitive, emotional, psychological or social development. Some parents may emotionally and psychologically harm their children because of stress, poor parenting skills, social isolation, and lack of available resources or inappropriate expectations of their children. They may emotionally abuse their children because the parents or caregivers were emotionally abused during their own childhood [6].

Sexual harassment is a form of psychological abuse of a sexual nature. For the victims of sexual harassment, negative psychological and emotional effects often occur. The most common psychological, professional, financial, and social effects of sexual harassment and retaliation are as follows: psychological stress and health impairment, loss of motivation; depression, anxiety and panic attacks; sleeplessness or nightmares, difficulty concentrating, headaches.

Part of the problem of mental abuse is that it is so often not recognized: neither by outsiders, not by the victim.

Violence can not be tolerated by any person. That's why we need to prevent violence of everyday life. How can we prevent ourselves from psychological violence?

Recognition of abuse is the first step to prevention. If you feel as though you, your feelings, your needs, your opinions are being devalued, are given no importance or credence, then there are a lot of chances that you are experiencing an emotional abuse.

To cope with the problem a person needs to realize what is happening and start to trust him. The longer victim stays in such relationships, the more damage is exposed to the psyche.

The next step is to find support. A significant moment in such situations is to break off all the contacts with an offender. It is necessary to gain strength, to relax and to find the way to the true dreams, goals and aspirations.

A victim should consult a qualified psychologist and believe that one is a unique person who deserves happiness, respect and acceptance.

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CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

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In the article, on the basis of comparative analysis, the authors investigated legally defined category of «natural environment», «environmental component», «natural object» «Natural and man-made object» «environmental security», resulting in the necessity of improving the criminal law of the specification and complement the notion of crimes against environmental safety and the environment.

Ecological state of the planet in the XXI century is in a critical condition: rapidly depleting natural resources pollute the environment significantly, damage influence environmental safety which is a consequence of industrial and economic activities of mankind. One of the objectives of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter – CC) enshrined in Art. 2 is the protection of the natural environment. In order to implement this problem in Chapter 26 of the Criminal Code provides for liability for crimes encroaching on environmental safety and the environment.

In a footnote to that chapter defines crimes against environmental safety and the environment as committed will fully or negligently socially dangerous acts that have caused or may cause harm to the land, waters, mineral resources, forests, flora and fauna, air and other natural objects classified such legislation on the protection of the environment, regardless of ownership [1].

Despite the legislative embodiment, the above mentioned concept requires a thorough scientific understanding and improving due to a number of drawbacks. The definition contained in the Criminal Code, identified as one of the subjects of crime natural objects, only lists some components of the environment («land, water, minerals, forests, flora and fauna, air and other natural objects»), identifying them with natural objects. In general, this rule has a blanket character and refers to the law on environmental protection for legal clarification of the term «natural object».

Article 1 of the Law «On Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus» [2] (hereinafter - the Law «On Environmental Protection») under natural object understands natural ecological system, natural landscape, habitat and their constituent components of the environment that have retained their natural properties. The above Act also contains an explanation of the term component of the environment under which understands the land (including soil), mineral resources, water, air, flora and fauna as well as the ozone layer and near-Earth space, providing a set of favorable conditions for the existence of life on the Earth.

From the analysis of the terminology laid down in the Law «On Environmental Protection» it follows that a natural object is common concept, which consists of a combination of private concepts of environmental components.

Having defined the legislative definition of «natural object» and «component of natural environment» turn to the definition of crimes against ecological and environmental security enshrined in the Criminal Code. Use of the adjective «other» before the term natural object indicates mixing of the terms «natural object» and «component of natural environment», which generates significant contradictions.

Drawback is the fact that the above definition of a crime against environmental safety and the environment understands only socially dangerous act causing or likely to cause harm to specific natural objects.