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#### Abstract

Based on the analysis of current legislation and bylaws regulating the organization of professional training of police officers, the article considers the problematic issues of fire training of police officers and psychological readiness to use firearms and suggests ways to improve the legal support of police training.

**Keywords:** *National Police of Ukraine; professional training of police officers; job training; fire training; psychological training.*

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### SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE PROBLEMS OF CRIME VICTIM PERSONALITY

**Інна Шинкаренко, Наталія Давидова. ПРОБЛЕМИ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ПСИХОЛОГІЧНОЇ СТРУКТУРИ ОСОБИСТОСТІ ЖЕРТВИ ЗЛОЧИНУ.** Проблеми злочинності у сучасному суспільстві є одними з найбільш актуальних на сьогоднішній день. Стаття присвячена висвітленню ролі жертви злочинну і соціально-психологічній структурі особистості жертви. Встановлено, що віктимологія, яка виникла на перетині юридичної і соціальної психології, визначила якісні і кількісні характеристики та інші питання, пов'язані з особистістю і поведінкою постраждалих від фізичної, моральної або майнової шкоди.

У процесі дослідження проаналізовано наявні у науковій літературі визначення віктимності, виділено декілька основних підходів до цього явища. В результаті узагальнення існуючих думок

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науковців, в роботі визначена віктимність як потенційна здатність людини опинитися в ролі жертви злочину в результаті негативної взаємодії особистісних якостей індивіда з зовнішніми факторами, а також, як схильність деяких осіб внаслідок певних обставин ставати жертвами злочину.

Окреслено, що віктимна поведінка як відхилення від норми безпечної поведінки реалізується в сукупності соціальних (статусні характеристики рольових жертв і поведінкою відхилення від норм індивідуальної і соціальної безпеки), психічних (патологічна віктимність, страх перед злочинністю та іншими аномаліями) та моральних проявів. Показано, що саме потерпілі, маючи високий рівень віктимності, сприяють здійсненню злочинного діяння. Розглянуто основні вікові етапи та типові небезпеки, які можуть привести особу до віктимізації у певний період життя. Перелічена низка стабільних типових соціальних і соціально-психологічних властивостей особистості – жертви злочину. Проаналізовані причини віктимності неповнолітніх, які обумовлені їх психофізіологічними особливостями, та роллю сім'ї як фактора соціалізації у формуванні девіантної віктимності підлітка. Зазначено, що вивчення зв'язку «злочинець – жертва» стане в нагоді і психологам, і правознавцям, і правоохоронцям.

**Ключові слова:** віктимність, психологія жертви, підлітковий вік, віктимологія, девіантна віктимність.

**Relevance of the study.** The number of external causes and conditions, which are in complex interaction, determines crime as social phenomenon. But above all, crime is not the will of chance. This person behavior act is able to be aware of events and specific phenomena.

The criminal behavior specificity, in our opinion, is due to the following circumstances:

- biological and mental characteristics of the individual;
- social, cultural, moral and other views of the person;
- external circumstances under the influence of which these views were formed;
- specific life situation, which interacting with the identity of the offender, causes criminal acts.

Domestic and foreign scholars pay considerable attention to the offender identity study and crime in general. But the crime in the vast majority of cases is a systemic formation, which arises as a result of three elements combination: the offender, wrongful act or omission and the victim [8, p. 124].

Thus, the success of the crime causes study and the conditions that are conducive to the individual offenses commission, will be more significant, can deepen the criminal behavior aspects study at different pre-crime situation stages and in connection with the victim behavior.

**Recent publications review.** Certain aspects of this problem have been considered by well-known scientists – criminologists, proceduralists, specialists in psychology, psychiatry, philosophy. A significant contribution was made by such scientists as: O.M. Bandurka, V.V. Bed, O.A. Bovt, O.M. Vasiliev, M.I. Goshovsky, N.V. Grishina, B.Z. Zagursky, V.P. Kazmirenko, L.I. Kazmirenko, V.O. Konovalova, M.V. Kostytsky, G.V. Lavryk, V.O. Lefterov, V.T. Malyarenko, A.V. Mudryk, M.A. Odintsova, V.I. Olefir, V.I. Polubinsky, T. I. Prisyazhnyuk, D.V. Rivman, V.M. Sinyov, V. Y. Shepitko and others. According to V.Y. Rybalska. Victimhood should be distinguished depending on the factor that determines it as a set of socio-psychological qualities of the individual associated with its socialization peculiarities. The victimhood is an exclusively social "impersonal" quality due to the performance of social functions (professional victimhood); victimhood as a biopsychological quality of a person (age victimhood); victimhood because of the pathological person condition [4, p. 116].

The scientific research results convincingly indicate the need for a systematic approach to this phenomenon, within the interdisciplinary analysis framework. From this point of view, victimhood can be considered as a social phenomenon, as an individual psychological characteristic of a person with his victimological activity, as a biopsychological features complex of the individual. There is opinion, that this legal and psychological aspect is subject to further consideration and study and requires new research.

Thus, **the article's objective** is to identify and analyze a set of personal characteristics associated with the tendency to various forms of victimhood, to determine the victim behavior characteristics in adolescence.

**Discussion.** The "victim of crime" history doctrine and its role in various life situations, in which a person is harmed, dates back to ancient times. People, who have suffered physically, morally, or lost property because of adverse circumstances, certain personal qualities or character traits have attracted the attention of others. Sources of art, that have described the victims, the literature outlines claimed the victim's behavior, his specific relationship with the offender and a number of other ideas, that were important for general and special doctrine aspects deeply and in details. The works of F.M. Dostoevsky, A.P. Chekhov and others rightly belong to

the literary sources of victimology due to the fact that they reveal the idea of the active victim role in the emergency and crime development [14 p. 73].

Psychoanalytic paradigm followers explain the tendency to be a victim of unconscious guilt or shame and the desire to be punished, as well as the projection of their own aggressive impulses on the offender, which allows to force aggressive reaction and thus to get these impulses satisfaction. [1. 164-175].

The basic theories of victimology analysis offered by foreign authors allows allocating some basic approaches.

The first approach is lifestyle theory, which states that victimization depends on the general concept of lifestyle (Michael J. Hindeland, Michael R. Gottfredson and James), explains the temporary or territorial consolidation of crime situation patterns.

Another theory arises from understanding the extent of the own victim's victimization impact. Victim Precipitation Theory. This theory basic idea is that victim can provoke their own victimization.

Foreign literature presents such as the molecular interpersonal victimization, which describes violence in the interpersonal victim relationships, which occurs due to individual characteristics of the person or abnormal interpersonal relationships; model of domestic violence, which considers violence as a way of socio-economic factors [17, p. 43].

We agree with another approach to the phenomenon of victimization, which aims to study such an effect as "secondary victimization". The essence of this theory is to obtain victimhood through direct contact with victims of crime. The category of high risk (secondary victimization) includes professionals who provide primary care of victims: police, doctors, psychologists, social workers [17, p. 46].

We also draw attention to the fact that interpersonal interaction researchers in the framework of educational relations show a special interest in the phenomenon of "peer victimization". The problematic nature of peer interaction and the interpersonal interaction phenomenon consequences seriousness leads to the need for extreme attention to the victimization processes. Researchers highlight the following negative consequences of this phenomenon: low self-respect of the victim, depression of victims, decreased self-respect in all participants in the process. Another form of active discussion by the authors is intimidation, which involves the use of the Internet and mobile phones, which allow anonymous pressure on the victim.

People who consciously or unconsciously choose the social role of the victim (helplessness, unwillingness to change personal status without outside interference, low self-respect, intimidation, increased readiness for victim behavior, assimilation of victim stereotypes by society and community) often fall into various criminogenic crisis situations with the subconscious goal to get as much compassion, support from the outside, the victim role justification.

In victimology – the science that studies the victims, there is such a thing as victimhood, i.e. acquired physical, psychological, social traits and characteristics that can make him prone to become a victim of crime. In other words, this is a special feature of the victim of the crime, which consists of its tendency to be, under certain conditions, a victim of the crime [5, p. 6-13].

O.O. Bantysheva notes that young people who commit criminal acts have a low level of education, do not have a real socio-professional status, often deviate from education and work [1, p. 168]. Such young people are characterized by alienation, maladaptation, as well as leading an immoral and illegal lifestyle, which determines their victimhood.

The act of violence depends on the victim's behavior before and during it, and the behavior is closely related to the individual structure and is its function. However, it is important not to fixate on the wrong actions of the victim. The involvement in anti-social and criminal groups; advance or psychosexual development lack; frequent family relocations; divorce of parents are the main questions.

The variety of victim behavior manifestations provide the grounds for its classification.

Rivman D.V. distinguishes provocative, frivolous, illegal and socially useful victim behavior in a particular life situation [11, p. 107].

Provocative, called such negative victim behavior, in which an adequate person loses emotional balance and resorts to sudden aggressive actions [10, p. 83]. Passive provocation is expressed in the constant non-fulfillment of responsibilities to family, work team, friends and business partners. Active provocation occurs when the victim is deliberately exposed to danger, while recklessly expecting to avoid serious consequences (severe insults to strangers, boasting of wealth, hints of intimacy, ostentatious disregard for personal safety basic rules). Reckless

behavior consists of excessive trust to strangers, naivety of minors, disregard for traffic rules and more. Illegal behavior is expressed in the victim's requirements of criminal law violation (fraud, theft, infliction of bodily harm), which led to the crime against him commission. Publicly useful behavior related to the performance of official, public and professional duties, unfortunately, also leads to harm to its subjects (law enforcement, public, military activities, the powers of government exercise of, local government, medical care etc.) [10, p. 122].

The researchers attribute a deviation behavior to negative factors that disrupt the socialization process. The following: dissatisfactions with basic social needs are among them: violation of the system of interpersonal relationships, influences and interactions in the family, school and the person inability to individualize and then integrate into a particular social environment.

According to D.V. Rivman, the victim is mostly an individual who has been directly harmed. There are individuals who are the main subject of victimological study [11, p.75]. A person has a tendency to become a victim of a crime in certain circumstances or an inability to resist a criminal, which is determined by a combination of objective and subjective factors.

N.V. Tarasenko's work proposes the following definition: a victim is a person who has lost significant values for him as a result of being influenced by another person (party to the interaction), a group of people, certain events and circumstances. The victim, in the understanding of it, from the criminological victimology standpoint can be in the community of people, but only in a certain form of their integration, which determines the addictive victimhood.

Summarizing the theoretical concepts, we can say that the main characteristics of the victim are feelings of fear, guilt, anxiety, in adequate attitude. Reaction or behavior of others fear is the main motive for the victims behavior. When making choices or making decisions, they experience many feelings [12].

Scientists believe that the main factors of victimization are [13, p. 87]:

- social or sociological characteristics of the victim (age, sex, social status, financial status, etc.);
- criminological characteristics (the presence of a certain victiogenic situation, the victim's behavior before the crime, at the time of the crime and after its commission);
- psychological characteristics (activity – passivity, orientation, conscious, unconscious, insufficient response to the need for communication, family conflicts, long-term troubles, brutality of the social environment, lack of approval, intellectual retardation, emotional neglect, reduced personal responsibility, cumulative, depressive and masochistic features in the non-pathological dimension, existing pathological conditions, etc.);
- socio-psychological features (inability to self-defense or lack of readiness for it, special appearance, mental or material attractiveness, self-doubt, negative previous or past experience, social living conditions, urban overload, provocative or favorable behavior, etc.);
- genetic features (poor heredity, biological conditioning, etc.).

At each age stage, we can identify the most typical dangers, collisions with which are most likely to lead a person to victimization [17, p. 42]:

- in the period of fetal development: parental illness, their drunkenness and (or) chaotic lifestyle; poor nutrition of the mother; negative emotional and psychological state of parents; medical errors; unfavorable ecological environment;
- in preschool age (0 – 6 years): diseases and physical injuries; emotional coldness and (or) parents immorality, parents' neglect of the child and his neglect; family poverty; employees inhumanity of children's institutions; antisocial neighbors and (or) their children; the nature of watching programs, sites (entertaining, aggressive, etc.); fellows ignoring;
- in primary school age (6 – 10 years): immorality and stupidity of stepfather or stepmother behavior; family poverty, hypoprotection or hyperopia; the nature of viewing sites, programs; undeveloped language; unwillingness to learn; negative attitude of teachers and (or) peers; negative influence of fellows and (or) older children (involvement in smoking, drinking, theft); physical injuries and defects; loss of parents; rape;
- in adolescence (11-14 years): drunkenness, alcoholism, immorality of parents; family poverty, hypoprotection or hyperopia; the nature of viewing sites, programs; mistakes of teachers and parents; smoking, drug addiction; rape, loneliness; physical injuries and defects; bullying by fellows; involvement in anti-social and criminal groups; advancement or lack of psychosexual development; frequent family relocations; divorce of parents;

In early adolescence (15-17 years) they may have antisocial family; family poverty; drunkenness, drug addiction, prostitution; early pregnancy; involvement in criminal and

totalitarian groups; rape; physical injuries and defects (attributing to oneself a non-existent physical defect); misunderstanding of the environment, loneliness; bullying by fellows; romantic failures; suicidal tendencies; contradictions between ideals, attitudes, stereotypes and reality, loss of life prospects; internet – addiction;

In adolescence (18-21)- drunkenness, drug addiction, prostitution; poverty, unemployment; rape, sexual failure, stress; involvement in illegal activities in totalitarian groups; solitude; the gap between the level of claims and social status; inability to continue education;

In our opinion, every citizen can become a victim of criminal aggression. However, this does not mean that every victim is a victim and has become a victim due to certain circumstances. A person does not acquire victimhood in the process of life, but is victimized from birth to death. He can not be victimized, because he lives in a society where crime is not eradicated, therefore, there is an objective possibility to become a victim of crime [4, p. 112].

Victims behavior analysis of various offense types in the pre-crime situation, at the time of the crime and after its completion shows that many victims have a number of negative traits, namely:

1) the victim of murder is characterized by carelessness, excessive risk, conflict, propensity to aggression, egocentrism, alcohol abuse;

2) victims of violence (bullying) are mostly acquainted with the criminal or depend on him (wife, roommate, child, parents); by nature they are usually weak willed, do not have stable life positions, formed interests, the most often they have an immoral lifestyle, sometimes their social status is higher than the status of the offender;

3) victims of fraud are overconfident, incompetent, gullible, in some cases greedy or experiencing financial difficulties, sometimes superstitious;

4) victims of sexual crimes are characterized by personal immaturity, infantilism; tendency to suggest; presence of "bad reputation", eccentricity, incomprehensibility in acquaintances; lack of a sense of security, a sense of insecurity (from the family, the state, society as a whole); features of fatalism; timidity, indecision and fear, which make the victim incapable of resisting the rapist; frivolity, lack of sexual experience.

OA Klachkova identifies the following systemic victimhood factors as emotional rigidity, demonstrativeness, necessity in protection. Each factor has its own characteristics [7, p. 102]. VV Boyko defines emotional rigidity as intransigence, rigidity, inflexibility, which is expressed in the fact that the individual is weak and selective, inflexible and is in a limited range of emotional reactions to various external and internal influences [3, p. 153].

The content of emotional rigidity consists of such psychological qualities as:

1) meticulousness, which is characterized by rigidity, inertia of mental processes, prolonged experience of traumatic events; punctuality, neatness, perseverance;

2) neuroticism, which characterizes emotional stability or instability;

3) paranoia, which is characterized by rigidity, stability of interests, stenotic attitudes;

4) personal anxiety – the tendency to experience anxiety [7, p.100-101].

Individuals with a high level of anxiety are characterized by frequent manifestations of anxiety in various life situations (although sometimes they do not encourage it), the tendency to perceive the world as a threat and danger, it exposes to stress.

Demonstrative personality is characterized by demonstrative behavior, mobility, ease of establishing contacts, a tendency to fantasize, lie and pretense, the need of recognition, a tendency to provoke conflict.

Victim personalities are closed, prefer solitude, find it difficult to get closer to other people, do not seek to be a leader, feel uncomfortable in company, stay away. They are less compliant, show indifference. Often feel stressed, constantly worried, anxious [15, p. 1050-1055].

The victim of the crime personality structure biological element also allows to distinguish a number of victim characteristics, such as addiction to alcohol and drugs, drug addiction and alcoholism, musculoskeletal diseases, vision and hearing, mental disorders, etc. For example, criminals can take advantage of the fact that a person suffers from a mild degree of dementia, mislead him and with the help of fraud to seize property.

It should be noted that definite victim personality characteristics have different meanings in the victim's personality studying process. Thus, certain characteristics are involved in the formation of a criminogenic situation (for example, morally). Victimology specialists deserve special attention to such a category of victims as children and adolescents. Increased

victimization of this age group is due to psychophysical features of children and adolescents, namely: gullibility, instinctivity, curiosity, thirst for adventure, inability (and sometimes unwillingness) to adapt to certain conditions, helplessness in conflict situations, in some cases – physical weakness [ 16, pp.353-358]. Specific factors of victim behavior of adolescents include: lack of support (especially from parents), experience of observing the violence facts, that forms a set of psychological qualities (emotional instability, anxiety, inadequate self-respect).

The literature has repeatedly expressed the view that the main reason for the victimhood of minors and its rapid growth is the sharp deterioration of the economic situation and rising tensions in society. Of course, all this affects adult victimhood, however, the decline in living standards has the strongest impact on adolescents, because at all times minors have been and remain the most vulnerable part of society. The vulnerability is that certain features of minors ( not finally formed value system) make them more susceptible to the influence of factors that adults resist much more successful) [9, p. 63].

Thus, the causes of victimhood of minors can be divided into two major groups: those related to the personal characteristics of minors and those that are caused by social problems. Thus, the study of minor victim behavior is an urgent and timely task.

From the analyzed material, the tendency to victim behavior arises in childhood, when the family environment largely plays a decisive role in the formation of the main future behavior patterns. On the other hand, the development of victim behavior of a young person is imprinted by his current activities, which can affect the nature of provocative behavior, which will lead to negative consequences.

Victimism or sacrifice is manifested in the active or passive provocation of aggression against them, the unconscious desire to harm their own physical or mental health [6, p. 54]. Anxiety, fears, anxieties push the individual at times cardinal behavior ways that contribute to the achievement of the psychological comfort state .

The data of L. O. Shevchenko's research testify the emotional and communicative disunity in families. Its members are presented as "victims" of this disunity. In such a family atmosphere, deviant behavior is an attempt to transform it. The attitude to the parents family role of adolescents with deviant victimhood is similar: feelings of self-sacrifice, family conflicts and indifference, non-involvement in family affairs by parents and dissatisfaction with their own role on the part of mothers [16, p. 355].

Deviant victimhood is a stable individual property] as a victim of adverse subjective and objective socialization factors, which expresses its maladaptation and manifests itself in various victim behavior forms. The role of the family as a factor of socialization in the deviant victimhood formation of adolescents is determined by a number of conditions of family influence. They are formal sociological characteristics, intra-family relations, parental positions, styles of family upbringing. The marker of the well-being of the family space is, first of all, family relations. These relations are closely connected with educational influence, but not with the formal family sociological characteristics.

Thus, certain psychological features characteristic of adolescence is identified. It increases the risk of falling victim to adverse conditions: emotional immaturity, increased suggestibility, desire to become an adult and assert themselves, lack of ability to control their behavior, ability to restrain their desires and opportunities to meet needs.

Numerous studies show that trends, which are specific for children and adolescents, persist into adulthood. Thus, men show more physical aggression, and women – verbal [2, p. 131-138].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the "criminal – victim" relationship study is the real basis for predicting the criminal reality, identifying not only future perpetrators but also potential victims. Thus, the victims study psychological characteristic is an urgent task today. This trend is important for legal professionals not only to have the issue legal aspect, but also to be acquainted with the basic psychological knowledge about the crime identity victim, taking into account the victimological aspect in crime prevention strategies.

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#### Abstract

The article deals with highlighting the victim of the crime role and the victim's personality socio-psychological structure. Victimology, which emerged at the legal and social psychology intersection, has to identify qualitative and quantitative characteristics and other issues related to the personality and physical, moral or property damage victim's behavior.

In the course of the research, the definitions of victimhood available in the scientific literature are analyzed, and several main approaches to this phenomenon are identified. Because of existing scientific opinion generalization, the work defines victimhood as a potential ability to be a victim of a crime as a result of negative personal qualities interaction with external factors, as well as the some people tendency to become the victims of a crime.

**Keywords:** *victimhood, victim psychology, adolescence, victimology, deviant victimhood.*

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### USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN SPORTS- A BOON OR BANE?

**Рам Мохан Сингх, Ірина Скрипченко. ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ В СПОРТІ: ПЕРЕВАГА ЧИ НЕДОЛІК?** Спорт сьогодні переріс у велику галузь. Професійний підхід до спорту, його комерційна цінність та глядацькі інтереси спричинили суттєві зміни у способі сприйняття того чи іншого виду спорту. Ці зміни призвели до збільшення привабливості виступів гравців, де все більше глядачів насолоджуються спортом, отже виникає необхідність при суддівстві змагань вірно застосувати закони, норми та правила, що регулюють діяльність видів спорту, які також різко змінюються. Як ніколи раніше, сьогодні збільшується тиск на суддів, рефері, арбітрів та емпайрів, щодо уникнення помилок у своїй професійній діяльності. З огляду на вище зазначені обставини, розвиток подій в процесі гри, формування інтересів глядача, значення будь-якого рішення судді на гравця стає все більш важливим ніж будь-коли раніше. На цьому тлі було розпочато опитування для збору думки різних зацікавлених сторін, щоб дійти логічного висновку про те, як технологія впливає на законодавство, правила та норми спорту і ігор та чи потрібно їх змінювати. Спеціальна анкета була розроблена та розповсюджена серед зацікавлених учасників не лише на місцевому рівні, а й у всьому світі. Отримані результати опитування свідчать про підтримання використання технологій у спорті сьогодні, хоча деякі учасники вважали, що технологія не може бути надійним методом подолання людських помилок.

**Ключові слова:** *технологія, спорт, емпайри, рефері, судді.*

#### Introduction

Tim Paine the Australian Cricket team Captain responds to the Decision Review System (DRS) by criticizing the umpiring decision that went against his team. Ian Taylor from New Zealand, who invented and introduced DRS in Cricket offered an open invitation to the

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