

виправдання.

Узагальнюючи опитаний теоритичний аспект вивчення психологічного насилля як складової домашнього насильства, можемо сміливо говорити про важливість вивчення стану зазначеного питання як проблеми сьогодення в психологічному та правовому аспекті, а також розроблення практичних програм супроводження та допомоги жертвам домашнього насилля.

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**PROBLEMS OF MORAL ADAPTATION OF ONELINE  
LEARNING IN MODERN CONDITIONS**

The modern world is a complex system that is constantly transforming, becoming increasingly dynamic, chaotic, virtual, and individualized, which requires a person constantly to adapt morally in connection with rapid changes. The relevance of the research topic is determined not only by various political, economic and cultural changes taking place in the modern world, but also by the fact that the problem of human adaptation to artificial environment of information society is essence part the issue of the human existence. Philosophers always tried to solve this problem. Nowadays researchers in Ukraine and abroad have come back again to this challenge. The information environment, which is becoming an important and integral part of the environment, makes increasingly high demands on a person's adaptation. Humanity has to adapt to the natural and artificial environment and such adaptation is the sense of our life.

As we know, the widespread of information technologies comes with the

virtualization of all spheres of human life. Within the framework of this problem, the task of identifying the features of social and socio-cultural adaptation in the conditions of the information society becomes particularly relevant. Any socio-economic and political changes of the society are resulted in a process of re-evaluation of spiritual values. These changes occur as mutually influencing ones: a change in the conditions of existence leads to changes in the highest values, a change in the spiritual paradigm has a significant impact on the very context of material existence. This is an ongoing process. A change in the socio-cultural discourse is generally a condition of human existence.

There are completely different opinions about the impact of the information society on the person's vision of the picture of the world. One argues that internet communication cuts down the living communication skills and the others prove that it is the easiest way of create the communication despite the numerous challenges of our life. Today, the social communities are literally surrounded by information. The number of communication channels is increased; the means of information transmission are constantly being simplified, becoming more and more compact and accessible. The speed of information transmission affects the speed and frequency with which the relevance of a phenomenon increases or decreases. In addition, society, thanks to the Internet, can create volumes of information every day that are incomprehensible to the mind of an individual person. Also, in modern conditions, information and communication technologies have a significant but different impact on human development.

Technological progress creates a new environment, different from the traditional conditions of human existence. Information technologies have created the conditions for the development of biotechnology, which can already change us, but not the nature of our actions. The result of such processes is the entry of humanity into a new phase of its development\$ it is called the information society. In this regard, as mentioned above, the issues of mediated communication, cybercrime, information security, correspondence of personal behavior in real and virtual spaces, creation of virtual personalities, etc., are relevant.

The crisis of traditional forms of communication naturally leads to a crisis of morality, since the latter is, in its essence, an idea of ideal relations between people. Thanks to the full availability and openness of information, you can learn languages, are acquainted with world culture and participate in interactive lectures. In other words, a person has a choice: to use the information for entertainment or to use it for his or her own learning. In addition, this choice will depend not only on the availability of access to information, but on the person's education and environment. There is the same situation with on-line education. The person should have enough abilities and capacity; to be well organized and well-motivated. In this way the online education will have a positive impact.

Undoubtedly, the tools of state influence on a person are quite diverse, but in the scientific environment, it is commonly well spread to leave a person alone with the problem of moral adaptation. Therefore, the moral adaptation of a person in the

information society depends not only on himself \ herself, but also on society and the effectiveness of state mechanisms of influence on the formation of the system of value orientations of the population.

Therefore, the information environment is a factor that requires a fundamentally new adaptation of a person. The specificity of the modern information environment determines the adjustment of the existence and development of new natural and social mechanisms of human adaptation. Information technologies, as the core of modern civilization, not only change the quality and meaning of life of modern people, they are able to change the usual way of their existence in the world. It can be argued that the basis of moral adaptation in this context is the formation of a culture of world perception, the core of which is information culture, which organically combines the culture of thinking and speech, the culture of communication, the culture of work and organization, the culture of information processing in all its manifestations.

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### **ПРОВЕДЕННЯ СЛІДЧОГО ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТУ ЗА УЧАСТЮ НЕПОВНОЛІТНІХ: ЗАГАЛЬНОТЕОРЕТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ**

Дитяча злочинність в Україні в останні десятиліття є однією з серйозних проблем. Значна кількість лише офіційно зафіксованих даних дозволяє стверджувати, що неповнолітні є найбільш постраждалою частиною суспільства від кримінальних дій. Кримінальні правопорушення, вчинені неповнолітніми, досить поширені. За статистикою Генпрокуратури, у 2021 році неповнолітніми або за участю неповнолітніх вчинено 4218 злочинів, з них неповнолітніми до 14 років – 218, 14-15-річними – 1127, 16-17-річними неповнолітніми [1].