

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF VICTIM BEHAVIOR IN STUDENTS.

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Annotation

This article analyzes the scientific views of foreign scientists on the characteristics of victim behavior in students and its causes. The results of the victimization level test conducted on the basis of theoretical sources are presented. Based on this test, the character accentuation of the levels is fully explained. At the end of the article, the author's suggestions and conclusions regarding the results obtained based on the studied methodology are presented.

Keywords

Victim, victimology, victim, character, character accentuation

2 INTRODUCTION

The emergence of victimology as a scientific field dates back to the 1940s and 50s. The concept of victimology itself (victim - victim, logos - doctrine) means "teaching about the victim", and the subject of victimology as a science is a specific type of person who is prone to becoming a victim of crime.

A person with victim behavior can be distinguished by his behavior in society, his relationship with others and his psychological aspect. As a result of constantly portraying himself as a victim in front of people, people in this category gradually lose their trust in people. Exceeding the norm of a person's tendency to victimize can lead to both mental and physical health of a person and, ultimately, suicide.

3. ANALYSIS OF RELATED LITERATURE

In foreign psychology, the foundations of psychological analysis of the behavior of victims are presented in the works of G. Gentig, B. Mendelson, K. Miyazawa, L.V. Frank and others.

Representatives of psychological victimology consider victimization through psychological categories and approaches. Victimization of a person and victim behavior have been the focus of attention in social psychology (K. Anlauf, M.I. Enikeev, V.A. Tulyakov, S. Hartman, B. Khlyst, V.E. Eminov), personality psychology (L.A. Azarova, V.L. Vasiliev, M.A. Dogadina, I.I. Mamaychuk, L.O. Perezhugin, L.M. Prozumentov, V.A. Syatkovsky, L.V. Frank) and psychopathology (N.K. Asanova, Ya.I. Gostunskaya, V.Ya. Rybalskaya, Ya.I. Spivakovskaya). There

are works that study the factors of individual victimization (O.O. Andronnikova, K.V. Vishnevetsky, I.A. Zakharyeva), individual age categories (O.O. Andronnikova, Ya.Yu. Gorfan, M.P. Dolgovykh, A.N. Serikh, E.S. Fominikh), social groups (M.A. Odintsova, I.A. Papkin), and the structure of the victim personality is being studied (O.A. Klachkova). However, at present there are no studies on the study of the socio-psychological processes and mechanisms of human victimization. There is no systematic model of the genesis of human victim behavior, and the psychological patterns of victimization and its typological invariants have not been studied. The influence of modern social processes that determine the victimization of an individual and the features of the development of victimization in modern society and various national communities remain poorly studied.

The German criminologist G. Hentig was the first to substantiate the dynamic concept of the emergence of crime in his work "Notes on the Interaction between the Criminal and the Victim" (1941). He is recognized as its founder, having substantiated the main ideas of victimization. According to Hentig, "in many cases, the personality and behavior of the victim of a crime, sometimes very clearly, sometimes in a hidden form, serve as an important link in the chain of circumstances leading to the commission of a crime." L.V. Frank defines "victim behavior" through the category of victimization and emphasizes that all types of victimization exist in two main forms: potential and realized. L.V. Frank defined victimization as follows: "... this is an acute or probable ability of a person to become a victim of a socially dangerous manifestation, individual or collective" . By victimization, the author understood "a personal "propensity" to commit a criminal act, that is, to become a victim of a crime in certain situations."

The most important research in Russian psychology that laid the foundation for the psychological analysis of victimization belongs to V.I. Polubinsky, who believed that victimization is directly related to certain personal characteristics. The author defines "individual victimization" as "...a human characteristic associated with his psychological, social or biophysical characteristics (or their combination), which in a given life situation creates conditions under which a person is likely to cause harm through illegal actions." In other words, V.I. Polubinsky associates victimization with the internal qualities of the individual, and he assigns the role of realizing potential victimization to external qualities.

M. A. Odintsova notes that victimization is a stable personal trait with a special combination of individual, typological and characterological features of a person, which, under the influence of external (social) factors, contributes to the manifestation of victim activity.

Yu. V. Nikitina and M. P. Semkova understand victimization as “a subjective predisposition, a set of both dependent and independent psychological characteristics of a person that affect the formation of victim behavior, as a result of which the person finds himself in socially dangerous situations.”

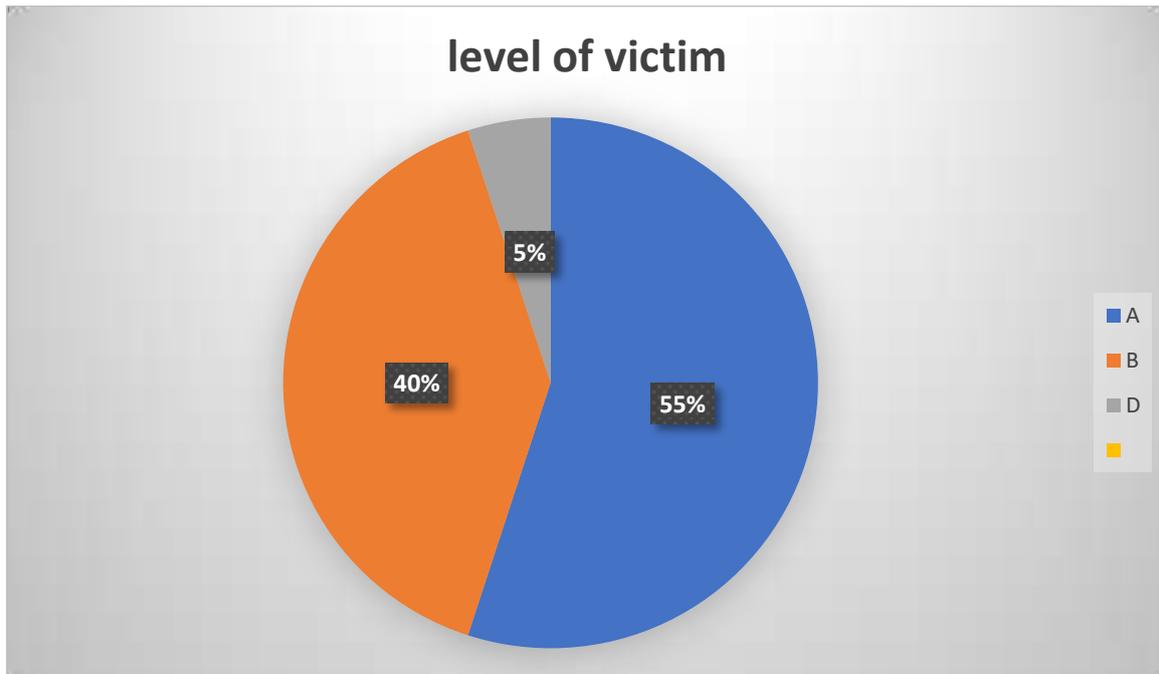
K.V. Vishnevetsky, although not denying the personal factor in the emergence of victimization, gives a leading role to social factors and suggests considering victimization as a form of deviation from the norms and rules of harmless behavior. According to the author, “victimization traits do not develop in a person; a person cannot simply be a victim.” The researcher emphasizes the existence of a necessary “victimization background”, which is a dynamic category reflecting the qualitative and quantitative parameters of the social processes of crime in relation to a particular social group.

4. METHODOLOGY

As a result of theoretical analysis of the research of foreign scientists, they mainly interpreted the causes and consequences of victim behavior in a person from a psychological perspective. Also, many scientists have studied the character accentuations, communication, relationship with parents, family, and what awaits them in the future of victims of victim behavior.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Several methods and tests can be used to identify and diagnose victimization. To study the level of victimization, O.O. Andronnikova's “Determination of the Level of Victimization” test was used. The method for studying victim behavior is a standardized questionnaire designed to measure the susceptibility of adolescents to various forms of victimization. Victim behavior is defined as behavior that, due to its characteristics, increases the likelihood of becoming a victim of a crime, situation, or accident. The method is focused on social and personal relationships. The questionnaire is a set of specialized psychodiagnostic scales designed to measure the susceptibility to certain forms of victimization. It is intended for use in late adolescence and young adulthood. 100 students participated in the experiment. Of these



A low B middle D high

We can see that the percentage of students with A (low level) victim behavior was 40 percent, the number of students with B (medium level) victim behavior was 55 percent, and the number of students with D (high level) victim behavior was 5 percent.

A low level of victim personality

Characterizes a person with a positive attitude towards himself and the surrounding reality. This person is characterized by not perceiving himself as a victim of circumstances. The ability to be independent and a conscious life position, the search for adequate forms of self-expression, a value-based approach to life and existence are observed.

The following can be identified as signs of optimal identification: realistic self-esteem; belief in one's social role and its significance in the system of social relations; understanding the degree of responsibility for one's life events; respectful attitude towards oneself with the ability to self-reflection and internal communication; understanding of future prospects; confirmation of self-awareness in a significant social environment; the interrelation of life with its own values and ideals.

Psychological characteristics of individuals with a victim identity include difficulty navigating the paradigm of time, inability to identify oneself in the past or future, inability to adequately play social roles, a tendency to self-harm, the versatility and sometimes unpredictability of behavior, as well as a tendency to enter into short-term symbiotic relationships and subsequent breakdown of

relationships. The sphere of values \u200b\u200bis characterized by an unsatisfactory financial situation, a feeling of low personal status and prestige. The time perspective involves a negative attitude to one's own past, with a lack of hope for the future. The present is often characterized by a lack of demand and does not fit into the individual's life path. In addition, individuals with a victim identity are characterized by a lack of synergistic perception of the past and future and an inability to create a common life context. In addition, in our opinion, the main components of self-identification are statements about the injustice of the world around them; the ill intentions of people; life difficulties; a sense of helplessness and inability to take responsibility for events in one's own life; claims about the fatalism of fate.

6. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The victim personality is defined as a person who has personality and behavioral traits that contribute to the development of the "victim" position, who is not able to change the surrounding circumstances, who has a passive, defensive and conformist life position. It is formed under the influence of external and internal factors. These are physical, mental and social characteristics that create a tendency to be a victim. The psychological content of the concept of "victim" includes a set of emotional, cognitive, volitional and behavioral components of a person that contribute to the ineffective solution of life problems. The more often and more intensively a person is exposed to certain social conditions that reduce adaptability, the higher the risk of developing and manifesting a victim attitude. The main idea of the general theory of victimization is to create a systematic model of the interaction "social phenomenon - victim". As a result of the study, the following conclusions were drawn and proposals were developed:

1 The study results showed that the percentage of students with a high victim behavior index is lower, but socially speaking, one in 15 people is a person in the position of a victim.

2 To identify conditions and technologies that provide the ability to prevent victim behavior, get rid of victims, and manage socially acceptable changes, and to test their application in adolescence.

3 To identify the constructs of the victim personality in adulthood and the meaningful content of victim behavior, as well as to compare patterns and differences in the definition and functioning of the victim personality in childhood and adulthood.

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