

introduction of more detailed standard programs. Some of the varying work programs focus on the information and methodological support and organizing classroom and extracurricular activities of students within programmed and free training. Special attention should be paid to the professional testing organization in the sphere of education. The initial foundation can act mastering the curriculum each student in assessing the learning process. Need to form a sequence of actions on the results orientation of each element of educational activity: external conditions (incentive mechanism), educational material, the teacher and students.

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## CRIME VICTIMS AND THEIR RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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*Victims of crime play a critical role in the criminal justice system. The victim often provides eyewitness information to the police, which aids in the capture of suspects. Furthermore, prosecutors and judges tend to rely heavily on a victim's testimony in court.*

'Victims' means a person or persons who have suffered financial, social, psychological or physical harm as a result of an offense, and includes, in the case of any homicide, an appropriate member of the immediate family of any such person.

People are victims if and only if (1) they have suffered a loss or some significant decrease in well-being unfairly or undeservedly and in such a manner that they were helpless to prevent the loss; (2) the loss has an identifiable cause; and (3) the legal or moral context of the loss entitles the sufferers of the loss to social concern.

In the criminal law context, the word 'victim' has come to mean those who are preyed upon by strangers: 'Victim' suggests a non-provoking individual hit with the violence of a street crime by a stranger. The image created is that of an elderly person robbed of her life savings, an 'innocent by-stander' injured or killed during a holdup, or a brutally ravaged rape victim. . . . In short, the image of the 'victim' has become a blameless, pure stereotype, with whom all can identify.

A crime occurs when someone breaks a law put in place by a government. A criminal case involves the government prosecuting the criminal defendant. As a victim, you will not be a direct party to the case.

Until recently, victims of crime have enjoyed very few rights in the criminal justice process [2].

**Crime Victims Have Rights**

Every crime has a victim who suffers some harm at the hands of the offender -- be it physical, financial, psychological or emotional.

The victims' rights movement got its start with a 1973 Supreme Court decision in which a victim was denied the right to force prosecutors to charge someone with a crime. The court ruled that although victims had no right to force prosecutions, Congress could pass laws to create legal rights for crime victims.

In 1982, the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime issued 68 recommendations on how governments could pass legislation to protect victims' rights.

**The core rights for victims of crime include:**

- The right to be treated with fairness, dignity, sensitivity, and respect;
- The right to attend and be present at criminal justice proceedings;
- The right to be heard in the criminal justice process, including the right to confer with the prosecutor and submit a victim impact statement at sentencing, parole, and other similar proceedings;
- The right to be informed of proceedings and events in the criminal justice process, including the release or escape of the offender, legal rights and remedies, and available benefits and services, and access to records, referrals, and other information;

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- The right to protection from intimidation and harassment;
- The right to restitution from the offender;
- The right to privacy;
- The right to apply for crime victim compensation;
- The right to restitution from the offender;
- The right to the expeditious return of personal property seized as evidence whenever possible;
- The right to a speedy trial and other proceedings free from unreasonable delay;
- The right to enforcement of these rights and access to other available remedies.

**Right to Restitution**

The term "restitution" generally refers to restoration of the harm caused by the defendant, most commonly in the form of payment for damages. It can also refer to the return or repair of property stolen or damaged in the course of the crime.

Courts have the authority to order restitution by convicted offenders as part of their sentences. Payment of restitution is often a condition of probation or parole as well.

**Right to Compensation**

Compensation is based on the principle of financial damages payable for temporary or permanent losses or injuries. This calculation does not always take into account the complexity of victims' needs.

Systems of compensation should emphasise the victim's plans for recovery and readjustment. They should help to develop a strategy for the future which assimilates the victim's experience, thereby assisting them to adapt to their new situation.

While financial compensation is often the only redress for victims available within the legal system, money alone can rarely offer a complete solution to the problems and distress caused by crime. Compensation should therefore take account of the social and psychological needs of victims and their families by providing help in dealing with the many administrative and legal procedures which victims have to cope with [1].

**Right to Protection**

Many jurisdictions give crime victims the right to protection during the criminal justice process. This right may take the form of a generally stated right to protection, or may include specific protective measures. Most jurisdictions have defined criminal offenses of intimidation of victims or witnesses. Many provide that victims must be informed of protective procedures that are available.

**Right to Be Informed**

The criminal justice system is often required to provide general information of interest to victims.

**Right to Be Heard**

One of the most significant rights for crime victims is the right to be heard during critical criminal justice proceedings that affect their interests. Such participation is the primary means by which victims play a proactive role in the criminal justice process. When a crime victim is allowed to speak at the sentencing hearing, or to submit a victim impact statement regarding the impact of the offense on the victim and the victim's family, there is an acknowledgment by the criminal justice system of the personal nature of the crime and of the harm suffered.

**A Criminal Lawyer Can Help**

The law surrounding the rights of crime victims is complicated. The facts of each case are unique. For more detailed, specific information, contact a criminal lawyer [3].

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