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**COPING STRATEGIES OF ADOLESCENT CHILDREN
WHO ARE IN DIFFERENT THE CONDITIONS
OF HARMONIOUS LIFE**

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In adolescence, there is a process of active formation not only physical and psychological development of the child, but also his coping behavior. Personal development are in progressive dynamics, so it is especially important to conduct a timely psych diagnostic study of adolescents in this age period, especially children in particularly difficult situations.

The aim of our research is to study the strategies of coping behavior of adolescents in different conditions of life.

Material and methods. At the stage of psycho-diagnostic studies we used the questionnaire "Ways of coping" S. Folkman, R. Lazarus [1] as well as the method of diagnosis coping strategies Khaimah (Test Khaimah deal with stress) [2].

Findings and their discussion. The psych diagnostic study was attended by subjects of adolescence - the department of dialysis and extracorporeal detoxification of the 2nd Children's Clinical Hospital in Minsk, as well as students of grades 7–11 of the educational institution "Novskaya secondary school of Vitebsk district». The results showed that the highest scores among adolescents who are at the hospital and receiving program hemodialysis, according to the "Methods of coping" method, they were registered using such coping mechanisms as "self-control" and "planning problem solving", when they found themselves in a difficult situation, these subjects try not to show their feelings and can hide from others, how bad things are, they are not inclined to impulsive actions, systematically looking for ways to resolve the situation. The lowest score is marked by the flight-avoidance strategy. This indicates that this category of adolescents does not often resort to passive and non-constructive ways of overcoming difficulties (moving away from reality into the world of fantasy, hoping for a miracle, that the situation resolves itself, passion). Similar trends are observed in healthy schoolchildren: the leading coping methods are "problem solving planning" and "self-control", the lowest score is for "flight-avoidance".

A comparative analysis of coping strategies used by children receiving dialysis and healthy adolescents revealed a number of differences. The researched category of adolescent schoolchildren, use methods of confrontational coping; ie, these children are not characterized by persistence in achieving goals, assertiveness, tendency to rivalry and aggressive actions. Largely, these adolescents tend to "distancing" (unwillingness to see the negative aspects of the situation, ignoring them). A higher than normal score on "self-control" in the children undergoing dialysis indicates an unwillingness to openly express their feelings, secrecy, combined with thoughtful and not too hasty decision-making. Also among the children in the hospital, there is an ineffective way of coping with difficult situations - "flight-avoidance": these adolescent children are not inclined to passive "care" from difficulties. The reduced indicator of the "positive reevaluation" strategy indicates a lack of ability to find positive moments in a difficult situation, to see in it an opportunity for self-improvement.

Conclusion. Thus, exploring the coping strategies of adolescent children who are in different conditions of life, it should be noted that children who are in more difficult life situations (dialysis in our case) are prone to more thoughtful actions, to "self-control", which showed not only psych diagnostic research, but also proves their behavior: such children in life become "older" from their attendant difficulties. Teenager's schoolchildren, who are characterized by confrontational coping behavior, show a desire for their goals, using aggressive methods of behavior.

Based on psych diagnostic research and in general work with this category of children, it should be noted that all the coping strategies of children that are manifested are the result of their living conditions, their activities, their immediate environment, and the attention of parents, psychologists and educational specialists.

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ON CREATING A REMOTE COURSE ON DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY

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For more effective implementation of educational programs of higher education, active, motivated and interested participation of the students themselves in the process of mastering the program , increasing