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BULLING IN SCHOOLS

Bulling is a harassment of a person who manifests in physical, psychological, economic or sexual abuse. Bullying is most common among peers, but teachers and the school administration may be involved in bullying. Persons who may suffer from reticulation are most often different from most of their peers (financial position, physical data, behavior). These individuals are usually subjected to psychological or physical violence, which can be manifested in different ways, such as: ridicule, intimidation, blackmail, fights, spoiling of things, spreading gossip, etc. During the persecution, three main groups are distinguished: 1 is the aggressor who initiates the persecution, 2 is the victim who is being harassed, 3 observers who look at the bullying.

In Ukraine, administrative responsibility is a prominent administrative responsibility. And overseas, in a country like the United States, the authorities launched a platform aimed at combating bullying, anti-bullying laws in all states, criminal charges. An incident at a school in Columbine, Colorado, when the harassment of Dylan Klybold and Eric Harris led to tragic consequences, namely, on April 20, 1999, in the middle of school, they committed gun, killed 13, and wounded 21. The reasons for this were the bullying of young men by popular and strong students. Summarizing the above, we can conclude that bullying in the school environment can occur when there is a struggle between students for higher status, satisfaction of social needs, and as a tool to manipulate and control the student of their microsocium. Bullying in a school environment is a dangerous social phenomenon that leaves a negative mark on all its participants.

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ACTIONS TO TACKLE DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic violence is an urgent problem. Throughout the world, thousands of people are suffering through it every day and Canada is no exception. Executive bodies are actively fighting the manifestation of such violence. According to Statistics Canada, there were 960 domestic homicides –

in which the victim was a current or former spouse, common-law partner or dating partner of the perpetrator – between 2003 and 2013. Of those, 747 of the victims were women, and the largest demographic group was women in their twenties. But that data, provided by coroners' offices or police reports, aren't enough for domestic-violence researcher sand advocates who want to prevent similar crimes in the future. For that in-depth in sight, they rely on domestic violence death review committees (DVDRC), a system that is picking up steam across the country, but is still patchy and in consistent in its evidence-gathering. A DVDRC is a multi disciplinary group – some combination of law enforcement, Indigenous advisers, community workers, academics and policy planners – convened by a provincial government to examine the killing of intimate partners or family members. So far there are DVDRCs in six provinces: Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia. A new committee is being launched in Quebec, and there has been movement on a regional committee in Atlantic Canada. The purpose of the committees is to study some or all of the intimate partner murders in their jurisdictions, detect patterns, flaws or missed opportunities, and make recommendations.

“DVDRCs are the one mechanism now in place, in jurisdictions that have them, that put a comprehensive eye on system response sand see how we can do things better in the future,” says Myrna Dawson, director of the Centre for Social and Legal Responses to Violence at the University of Guelph. Dr. Dawson and Peter Jaffe of Western University are partners in the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative, a multidisciplinary project to gather better data for homicide prevention, especially among groups who face a higher risk of violence, such as children, Indigenous women, immigrant and refugee groups, and women in remote and rural communities.

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COUNTER–VIOLENCE (EXPERIENCE OF BELGIUM)

The issues of the importance of international experience for the development of national regulatory legal base to counter domestic violence and giving assistance to victims were considered by such domestic scholars as O.M. Bandurka, A.B. Blaga, A.O. Galai, V.O. Galai, L.O. Golovko, M.O. Kachyns'ka, K. B. Levchenko, V. V. Muranova, S. O. Pronevyh, etc.