

Other causes for anxiety are violent and early marriages, the so-called "female circumcision" and a type of infanticide when expectant parents choose the sex of the fetus.

European Economic Commission experts also draw attention to the dangers of girls in school and cyberspace: physical punishment, harassment, sexual assault and sexual assault. But, according to them, only countries that are members of the European Union deal with these problems in the region.

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THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

The role of the police in cases of domestic violence and abuse is crucial, although research has been critical of the response of frontline officers. Victims might not always get the police response they require and there are still gaps in whether some victims get 'justice' or not. Despite criticisms, the police remain one of the key frontline services which victims can use to prevent and stop incidents of violence and abuse. For today the most recent legal change was introduced. This, for the first time, was recognized that domestic violence, rather than being a series of incidents, is a pattern of controlling behaviors. What role the police are able to take in terms of the new legal provision of coercive control remains to be seen. Women contact the police following a physical assault or rape, or after their partner had kicked them out of their home, or to get help with harassment and threats from their ex after leaving, or to protect their children. Women are encouraged by police to keep a secret diary of their partners' abusive behavior, to use as evidence. While some women found the police helpful, others felt officers did not understand or take them seriously. Women are desperate for an immediate response and found it hard to manage the delays in the process of getting a court injunction or having their injuries assessed. Many women are too afraid to call the police. Police offer practical support like setting up a rapid response system, providing mobile phones, personal attack alarms, security locks on doors as well as helping women to get an injunction such as a non-molestation order, and putting a 'marker' on the house so an officer can get there as quickly as possible, when called out. In a few cases, women are supported by police specialist domestic abuse liaison workers. The majority of women who had contact with the police felt that police officers' understanding of domestic violence and abuse was poor,

limited to an emphasis on physical abuse and a need for ‘hard evidence’, which was usually difficult to establish. Experiencing stalking and harassment after leaving abusive partner and making an emotional statement to police one may have the response as if it is ‘insignificant’. Many women live in fear of a partner who makes serious threats to harm them and the children, backed up by previous assaults that had left no visible evidence or that women had been too fearful to report. Women are upset and angry that threats are not taken seriously by police. They felt that police don’t recognize the danger they are in, unless they are at the point of ‘about to be murdered’.

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BULLING PREVENTION IN GREAT BRITAIN

The formation of consciousness begins from childhood, the knowledge of the world, their rules, and devices. One of the important periods in the life of a child is the school period. The consciousness intensively develops, the children begin to understand that they are individuals and they have their own peculiarities. In the educational activity, the students develop an idea of themselves, self-assessment, self-control skills and free qualities of character. The child is exposed to social influence: Both from the educational process and from their peers. And therefore in our time the topic of bullying becomes urgent. The concept is new and most people do not realize that it is at all.

The law established that bullying is an act of participants in the educational process, which consists of psychological, physical, economic, sexual violence, including through the use of electronic communications, which could cause harm to the physical or mental health of the victim.

Experience of Great Britain in preventing and overcoming the phenomenon of bullying in the student’s environment. In particular, in 2006, the UK Ministry of Education developed recommendations and strategies aimed at preventing and eradicating bullying in secondary schools. It was determined that each school should adopt the Statute on Bullying, involve parents, society, students, representatives of educational authorities, church, police. It is also necessary to appoint a teacher or a state psychologist who should be responsible for dealing with questions related to bullying and should be responsible for observing the behavior of students, advising and providing the necessary assistance.

The main measures in educational and preventive work in schools in the UK are the introduction of bullying issues into curricula on the basics of