

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

psychology, social life and healthy lifestyle; social measures, in accordance with the school calendar of out-of-school events, aimed at raising the awareness of students on the issues of bullying and preventing its cases. An interesting complex form of social work on the prevention of bullying among children is the holding of the Anti-bullying Week in the school. This event is aimed at forming an unacceptable attitude to the phenomenon of bullying, and its effectiveness lies in complexity, since it implies a combination of various forms of work (conversations, video lectures, exhibitions, training sessions), as well as in all embraces (involving all pupils of the school, teachers, parents and public self-government). Anti-bullying week in school promotes better awareness of the rights, freedoms and duties of students, develops understanding and respect for differences between people, informs about the essence and types of bullying, its consequences and the possibility of providing qualified psychological assistance to the child.

Bullying is a new concept in our life; it is of great importance, since violence in school has negative consequences for the student, both during his studies and in the future of his life. This should be made more aware of for each of us.

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DATING VIOLENCE IN DENMARK

Dating violence is characterized by any form of abuse within a romantic relationship. This type of violence is very common in Denmark and can happen at any age, but young people are most likely to experience dating violence. The Danish dating violence survey in 2019 found that young women more often than young men are exposed to physical, emotional and/or sexual violence in a dating relationship, 12% of women and 5% of men respectively.

Violence can happen even in early dating relationships. It usually starts with emotional abuse which is hard to detect. Emotional abuse includes such behaviors as yelling, name-calling, bullying, separating the victim from their friends or family, insults, complaints, accusations, humiliation, saying the victim deserves the abuse, threatening to leave or to self-injure and others. Then the abuser begins to resort to physical violence using hitting, punching, kicking, slapping, pushing, choking, hair pulling, throwing objects or any other aggressive contact. The abuser also forces the victim to sexual activity. All these behaviors are due to the abuser's attempt to gain power and control over the victim.