

the Internet. School should be a safe place for children, where neither parents nor children should have to worry about violence or emotional harm. Unfortunately, violence exists in schools, and it can make both children and parents fearful.

Protecting children starts with communication, talking with them, and opening the lines of communication. This will make it natural for them to talk to their parents or teachers if they are worried about their safety. The **talk about bullying should be honest**. Help is necessary for them to understand what it means, what can happen as a result of bullying.

School is a place where attitudes to violence can be changed and non-violent behaviour should be learned. Both the learning environment and the content of education can instill the understanding of human rights, gender equality, values of respect and solidarity and skills to communicate, negotiate and resolve problems peacefully.

Republic of Korea, Philippines, Chile, Mexico changed their law and accepted new acts for protection schools from bullying. In many other countries there is no specific legislation, but school bullying is covered by relevant laws which have a broader scope such as anti-discrimination, human rights and equality laws.

In the UK bullying is covered the Education and Inspection Act 2006, Independent School Standard Regulations 2010, Equality Act 2010, etc.

In the USA such laws as the Improving America Schools Act and Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act provide the guarantee to combat this phenomenon. Individual states have enacted laws and state education codes to prevent school bullying and protect children.

Special attention is paid to cyberbullying or cyberstalking in Philippines, the USA, Australia, European Union specific legislation.

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JUSTICE ABOUT VIOLENCE

Law Enforcement in any state has to regulate violence in the society. Governments in the country have to regulate the use of violence through legal systems governing individuals and political authorities, police and military bodies included.

The fact of a common knowledge is that “violence can be justifiable, but it never will be legitimate. No one questions the use of violence in self-defence because the danger is not only clear but also present and the end justifying the means is immediate.”

Violent behaviour conducted by police and military that are not self-defence acts are considered as crimes. But not all crimes may be considered violent crimes.

To do the justice means to ensure the offenders are properly identified, the degree of their guilt is ascertained, and that they are punished appropriately. Justice in violence mainly relies in deterrence, incarceration, and punishment of perpetrators and their rehabilitation.

For the last few years the criminal justice system in many countries pays greater attention to preventing violence rather than counteraction to it. Crimes and violence become reduced by altering the conditions that cause them. Juvenile justice system in the USA as a component of criminal justice system is based on rehabilitation and prevention. The criminal justice system has funded initiatives to reduce children's access to guns and teach conflict resolutions.

The British Domestic Abuse Bill and related documents can be found on the Parliament website. The prevention of abuse and the protection of victims of the cruel and complex crime lies in the heart of the bill. The measures in the bill have to: promote legislative awareness about domestic violence, protect and support victims, help victims give their best evidence in court, improve performance in the response to domestic violence. The bill was published in January 2019.

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VANCOUVER DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & CRIMINAL HARASSMENT UNIT

When people refer to violence in relationships, they are usually talking about abuse, which includes a range of behavior from intimidation and threats, to physical or sexual assault. Domestic violence is violence against women or men who are married, common-law or dating, regardless of their sexual orientation. It includes those individuals who are in an intimate relationship or have been in the past. An abuser uses threats and violence to gain power and control over his or her partner, and to take away their self-worth. Abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, verbal, or financial. Abuse may start out as verbal or emotional, and may gradually increase to physical or sexual violence. After incidents of abuse, a partner or ex-partner can express and behave with great remorse or affection. To combat domestic violence the Vancouver Police organized the Vancouver Police Department's Domestic Violence & Criminal Harassment Unit (DVACH)