

as to promote the creation of a system of assistance centers for coordinating information collection and provision of services to victims.

Language adviser L. S. Dzevytska

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VALERIA PAVLIVNA SALIVON

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

CHILD TRAFFICKING PREVENTION IN INDIA

Child trafficking is a serious problem that is prevalent especially in India. According to a report published by the U.S. Department of State, “India is a source, destination and transit country for men, women and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. The majority of India’s trafficking problem is internal, and those from the most disadvantaged social strata- lowest caste Dalits, members of tribal communities, religious minorities and women and girls from excluded groups – are most vulnerable

Every day, children experience violence – often at the hands of people they know at home, in school or in their communities. An estimated 1 billion children experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence in the past year alone. Nearly 1 in 5 girls is sexually abused during her lifetime, and more than 175,000 children go online for the first time every day, exposing them to potential sexual abuse and exploitation.

Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation induced by force, fraud or coercion. Victims of child trafficking are likely to suffer from depression and anxiety and to engage in risky behaviours. For some, it can lead to suicide.

Although the most commonly known form of child trafficking is sexual exploitation, human trafficking also takes the form of forced labor and forced marriage – often referred to as modern slavery. According to the International Labor Organization, one in four victims of modern slavery are children.

In India, there is a great need for convergence and implementation of comprehensive child protection mechanisms. The Indian children are exposed to multiple vulnerabilities. With thousands of children still working in brick kilns, construction sites, and agricultural land, trafficking for the sake of forced child labour is widely prevalent. Apart from this, horrific stories emerge daily of girls as young as 9 years old being forced into the sex trade. Apart from this children are also sold by their parents to work in factory and industries that are highly dangerous with toxic environments.

The severity of the problem demands that the efforts of the government be supplemented by public awareness. Child protection is one of the

priorities. While the government focuses on prevention of issues like child trafficking in the intervention areas, it also deals with the aspects of ‘rescue’, ‘restoration’ and ‘rehabilitation’ of the trafficked victims.

Language adviser H. S. Babak

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EVHENIIA OLEKSANDRIVNA SEMENIUK
Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

BEWARE OF BULLYING: A COMMON CHARACTERISTIC, CAUSES OF DEVELOPMENT AND RESPONSE IN A SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

Nowadays, we are becoming increasingly aware of the notion "bullying" as it is an integral part of our society which development is no longer surprising. Unfortunately, adolescents are among the most vulnerable in society whose violence and aggression attract the attention of many scientists. However, despite the particular relevance of bullying, in the domestic literature this phenomenon remains little explored both in theoretical and in practical terms.

Prevention of bullying development in educational institutions should be based on the following principles: cooperation and building relationships between school and parents, systematic, responsible teachers and parents, individual approach to the specific case of bullying, compliance with applicable law, principles of morality and rehabilitation of the victim. Preventive work with schoolchildren, parents, and other adults is part of the work to overcome bullying.

The following measures should play a special role in combating violence in the adolescent environment:

1. Organization of effective educational work of the class teacher, psychologist and social educator. Parent involvement to counter bullying, local government and others.

2. Purposeful activities (discussing the problem of bullying in the classroom, the use of interactive games to eliminate aggression in children, etc.).

3. Carrying out some forms of work with teachers in order to develop skills in identifying violence in child behavior.

4. Continuous monitoring of the situation.

From the above we can conclude that Bullying is a problem that has become a sign of globality and considerable social attention. Currently, this phenomenon is the focus of many researchers but, unfortunately, in our country this problem is just beginning to develop. Therefore, it is necessary to continue to educate teachers, parents, students with information on creating