

be among the highest in demand for the delivery of services to courts, attorneys, and law-makers.

Psychology and law has also grown steadily within academic areas. Although some programs are specifically devoted to this specialty, it is more common to find faculties with one or two members who are interested in some aspect of psychology and law. It is likely that the availability of these kinds of positions will be subject to other influences (such as the availability of faculty positions generally), but such availability should compare favorably with most other specialties.

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### **BULLYING IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE ACTIONS OF POLICE**

The problem of bullying in Great Britain is currently attracting a lot of attention. This is largely due to the prevalence of bullying especially among young people and the negative effects it can have on the recipient. This paper presents a short overview of bullying in Great Britain and the actions of police in order to combat this problem.

Bullying is not a new phenomenon, it has affected many generations of people. Most adults can remember experiencing or witnessing some forms of bullying in their school years or in student life. For most people, being bullied is one of the most painful, unpleasant and possibly unavoidable experiences of growing up. People attribute different actions and meanings to the notion of bullying, so it is a subjective experience. Most scientists agree that bullying is type of behavior by an individual or group, which is usually repeated over some time and intentionally hurts another individual or group of people either emotionally or physically. Generally the term “bullying” includes a wide range of psychological and physical behaviors that negatively influence an individual or group [4].

In the UK exists the Anti-Bullying Alliance (ABA). It is a coalition of different organizations and individuals working together in order to stop bullying and create securer environments for children and young people to live in, grow, play and learn. ABA states that bullying takes various forms and it has certain indicatives, for instance kicking, taking and damaging belongings, making

offensive comments, making threats, excluding people from different groups and deliberately ignoring, gossiping, spreading rumors, bullying through text messages, phone-calls, pictures and video clips, chat rooms and instant messaging, via websites and so on [2].

It is important to mention, that according to different surveys held by ABA and other organizations of UK, bullying has no equality. It differs according to age, gender and ethnicity. For instance, boys oftener than girls experience physical forms of bullying, such as kicking or punching, but girls are more likely than boys exposed to relational type bullying, for example gossiping, ostracism etc. Besides, a bigger percent of females report bullying than males, young people with special educational needs report bullying oftener than ordinary young people, young with certain religion report bullying less than young people with no religion [2].

Most Britain scientists identify certain characteristics of bullying. Firstly, bullying is repetitive and persistent, if left unchallenged it can last for long periods of time with long and lasting damage to the person who is bullied. Secondly, it is intentionally harmful, deliberate and always there is a distinct intention to cause some harm. For example, friends when teasing each other in a good-natured manner, is not bullying, but when a person teasing another person or a group of people with the clear intention to deliberately upset them, then it is bullying. Thirdly, bullying involves an imbalance of power, it usually involves the abuse of power by one person or several people who are or perceived as more powerful. Often these people are considered to be more powerful due to their age, physical strength or psychological resilience [3]. Fourthly, bullying causes feelings of distress, loneliness, fear and lack of confidence. People who are bullied are constantly in stress and depression, they avoid other people and do not have friends, so they lack social connections and interactions [4].

Presently, statistics in bullying in Great Britain shows the results, that most of bullied people feel depression and anxiety, with 36% and 44% of respondents stating so, respectively. 33% of respondents stated that they have suicidal thoughts because of bullying. 27% of bullying victims have self-harmed. These statistics highlight the negative impact of bullying on people and the necessity of stopping this process and combating it [1].

Police is one of the state organs which is struggling against bulling, especially the most spread one, cyberbullying. The main task of the police is to inform young people, schoolchildren and students, about laws which are dealing with bullying and their rights and actions when they are bullied. Also, when some person has informed the police about being bullied, police has to react immediately and trace the offender. In present, due to the spread of the problem of bullying in Great Britain, police collaborate with schools and higher educational institutions and educate young people about the dangers of bullying, its consequences and punishment, develop anti bullying programs and methods and organize talks and education sessions to spread awareness [4].

To sum it up, we should say that bullying is a serious problem, especially among young people. Bullying has no equality, it differs according to age, gender and ethnicity. In Great Britain the problem of bullying is also very actual, in order to combat it the police educate young people, cooperates with schools and institutions of higher education, develop special anti-bullying methods and programs.

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### **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A HIDDEN PROBLEM OF OUR SOCIETY. HOW POLICE FIGHT IT**

Prevention of domestic violence and abuse is essential for the development and prosperity of society in any country in the world. Domestic violence is among the most underreported crimes worldwide for both men and women. Police and other community agencies see the continuing increase in the number of reports of domestic and family violence over the past years, as evidence of an increase in community awareness reinforcing that this form of abusive behavior must no longer be seen as a 'private' matter. It is recognized by all sectors that abusive behavior towards a person in a relationship constitutes 'criminal' behavior and is punishable by law [1].

The problem of domestic violence in society is worldwide and various countries have been working on ways to overcome it for a long time. The number of women who reported about being abused by their family ranges from 15% in Japan to 71% in Ethiopia.

Domestic violence occurs in all communities, cultures and socio-economic groups and is not acceptable in any part of any culture. Family violence is against the law. Domestic violence and abuse can happen to men or women in equal measure. It includes the following types of abuse: