Дубина А.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.

BULLYING 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 bulling becomes urgent. The concept is new and most people do not realize that it is at all [5]. 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 [1].

Bullying is an arrogant, abusive behavior associated with an imbalance of power, authority or power. Bullying manifests itself in many forms. There are verbal, physical and social forms of bullying. At the same time, victims of bullying are not only in the real world, but also in the virtual world - today the so-called "cyberbullying" (Internet harassment) is very dangerous, as well as closed groups that promote extremist, anti-social behavior, suicide and more. According to data from the International Cyber Security Forum 2018 (CSF 2018), 48% of adolescents aged 14-17 have been blackmailed, 46% of adolescents have witnessed aggressive online behavior, and 44% have received aggressive messages [3].

70% of bullying occurs verbally: derogatory name-calling, ridicule, cruel criticism, ridicule, etc. Unfortunately, the abuser often goes unnoticed and unpunished, but the insults do not disappear without a trace for the "object" of humiliation. Physical violence is most noticeable, but accounts for less than a third of cases of bullying (hitting, pushing, stepping on, damaging or stealing the victim's personal belongings, etc.). The most difficult thing to notice from the outside is social bullying – the systematic humiliation of the victim's sense of dignity through ignoring, isolation, avoidance, exclusion [3].

Cyberbullying is gaining momentum. This is humiliation with the help of mobile phones, the Internet. Children register on social networks, create sites where they can communicate freely, insult others, spread gossip, personal photos or taken in locker rooms or toilets. Victims of bullying experience heavy emotions – feelings of humiliation and shame, fear, despair and anger. Bullying has a very negative effect on the socialization of the victim, causing:

inadequate self-perception – low self-esteem, inferiority complex, insecurity;

negative perception of peers – exclusion from communication, loneliness, frequent absences from school;

inadequate perception of reality – increased anxiety, various phobias, neuroses;

deviant behavior – propensity to commit offenses, suicidal ideation, the formation of alcohol, tobacco or drug addiction [4].

Experience of Great Britain in preventing and overcoming the phenomenon of bulling 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 Bulling, 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 bulling and should be responsible for observing the behavior of students, advising and providing the necessary assistance [2]. 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-bulling Week in the school [3]. 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 [5].

Список використаних джерел:

1. Anti bullying week resources and information: [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу https://www.bullying.co.uk/anti-bullying-week/

2. Bullying: A review of the evidence [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу https://epi.org.uk/publications-and-research/bullying-a-review-of-the-evidence/

3. Bullying in UK Schools [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP-8812/CBP-8812.pdf

4. Information and Support: Bullying [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/5Ffpz77jVbLvjsFj9GvKd8l/information-and-support-bullying

5. Bullying [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу https://learnenglishteens. britishcouncil.org/uk-now/read-uk/bullying

Дячук Н.,
здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: Хоменко О.

CURRENT STATE OF CYBER SECURITY IN USA

According to an official website of the United States government about cybersecurity & infrastructure security agency (CISA), cyberspace and its underlying infrastructure are vulnerable to a wide range of risks stemming from both physical and cyber threats and hazards. There are enough cyber actors and nation-states who exploit vulnerabilities to steal information and money and are developing capabilities to disrupt, destroy, or threaten the delivery of essential services [1].

Particularly, cyberspace is difficult to secure due to a number of factors:

1) The ability of malicious actors to operate from anywhere in the world;

2) The linkages between cyberspace and physical systems;

3) The difficulty of reducing vulnerabilities and consequences in complex cyber networks.

Of growing concern is the cyber threat to critical infrastructure, which is increasingly subject to sophisticated cyber intrusions that pose new risks. As information technology becomes increasingly integrated with