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COUNTERING BULLYING IN FRANCE

France supports law on imprisonment for school bullying. The lower house of the French parliament is backing a bill that would criminalise bullying in schools. The deputies said that in terms of the seriousness of children attacking and insulting each other, society needs a "wake-up call".

This was reported by the British newspaper The Guardian. The new law applies to both children and adults in schools and universities. The offender can be punished with a fine of €45,000 and a prison sentence of up to 3 years. If a victim of bullying commits suicide or attempts to do so, the penalty can be up to 10 years in prison and a fine of €15 million.

The bill would also increase resources for prevention and awareness-raising, as well as improve conditions for children to participate in state education programmes on bullying. Some MPs argue that the risk of imprisonment and criminal record will be a major deterrent.

MP Ervan Balanant, who drafted the bill, said the new legislation and high fines were "a way of engaging with society as a whole". He said it sent a strong message and a "shockwave" to society to raise awareness of the devastating effects of bullying. He

argues that the new law will help teach people how to prevent bullying.

"It's not about sending children to prison," Balanant stressed, "There is a juvenile justice system that takes into account the age of the accused and their ability to understand their actions. At the same time, this law will help establish a system of values in society" [1].

What is known about the anti-bullying policy in French schools:

- the website of the French Ministry of Education provides information on combating bullying in educational institutions. There are useful contacts for parents and teachers;

- according to the Ministry, one of the ways to combat bullying in French schools is the National Anti-Bullying Day. On this day, various thematic conferences, information sessions, exhibitions, and role-playing games are held in educational institutions to raise awareness among children and teachers;

- teachers also receive special training on anti-bullying;

- every student who witnesses or is a victim of bullying can immediately contact a teacher;

- special departments and academic advisors respond to bullying cases through the following academic lines;

- a toll-free telephone platform to help victims of aggressive behaviour at 3020 (calls can be made, except on public holidays, from 9:00 to 20:00 Monday to Friday and from 9:00 to 18:00 on Saturday). And there is an anti-cyberbullying hotline at 3018.

What to do if you notice bullying

It is important to remember that situations with bullying require immediate intervention from parents. Together with your child, you need to find ways to respond to bullying.

"Discuss who the child can turn to for help at school: a psychologist, teachers, administration, adult students, security, parents of other children. It is also important to realize why the child is in a bullying situation. I recommend addressing this issue to a child psychologist," advised Oleksandr Cherkas [2].

Personal non-property rights of students require systematic protection at the level of both legislation and educational institutions, because it is the educational environment that lays the foundation for the formation of a personality. Manifestations of bullying as a as a form of encroachment on the personal non-property rights of students should be effectively recorded, bullies should be punished, and the entire range of personal non-property rights of students should be protected and restored [3, p. 61].

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THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIMES IN THE USA

Most detected crimes in the United States of America are investigated within the jurisdiction and according to the functionality of the police units, it is the police that carries out the largest number of measures to combat crime in the state. In view of this, the solution to the issue of improving the criminogenic situation in the USA largely depends on the effectiveness of the police.

A criminogenic situation is characterized by such components as the person of the criminal, the objective environment and the committed crime. It precedes the crime and is its indispensable component.

One of the factors that significantly influenced the decrease in the level of crimes committed in the city of New York was the application of the theory of broken windows, which sounds like this: "if someone broke a glass in a house, and no one put a new one, then soon there will not be a whole house left in that house windows, and then the robbery will begin".

That is, this theory shows us such a position as: if there are clear signs of disorder and people's non-compliance with established norms of behavior, then they provoke the environment to also forget about any rules. In other words, a person who sees an offender who is not punished for his actions and himself violates the order, being sure that he will not be punished.

In the 1980s, more than 1,500 serious crimes were committed daily in New York, of which 6–7 were murders. When R. Giuliani