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## **POLICE FIGHT WITH BULLYING IN UKRAINE**

Bullying is any deliberate, hurtful, upsetting, frightening or threatening behaviour by an individual or a group towards other people. It is repeated over a period of time and it is very difficult for the victims to defend themselves. Bullying is meant and results in worry, fear, pain and distress to the victim's.

UNICEF defines bullying as unwanted aggressive behaviour by school-age children that results in the child being bullied by another child or group of children in order to humiliate, intimidate and demonstrate force.

Bullying most often occurs in places where there is little or no adult control. It can be a yard, stairs, corridors, toilets, locker rooms, sports grounds. Even at home, victims of bullying can continue to be harassed by sending abusive messages on the phone or through social networks.

According to various studies, almost every third person in Ukraine has been bullied in one way or another, suffered from humiliation and ridicule: 10% – regularly (once a week and more often); 55% – partially exposed to bullying by classmates; 26% – parents consider their children victims of bullying.

Bullying can be grouped into verbal (verbal), physical, social (emotional) and electronic (cyberbullying) bullying, which are often combined for greater impact.

The police in Ukraine are monitoring schools, workplaces, public places, and social networks to identify the source of bullying. The police conduct trainings on how not to become a victim of bullying and what to do if you are bullied. It is now planned to create a database which will indicate the perpetrators of bullying. Police in Ukraine that tend to be supportive of all children tend to prevent bullying. Schools conduct anonymous surveys to gather information about bullying in Ukraine.

Yearly surveys can help maintain awareness of how severe the bullying problem is in a school. Effective bullying prevention programs involve education on what bullying is and the extent to which it is harmful for all involved, understanding how others may view victims, and how to get help. Successful police anti-bullying programs increase playground supervision, provide clear consequences for bullying, and teach students who are bystanders to bullying how to stand up for victims so that bullying behaviour gains a stigma rather than being socially beneficial.

Bullying also takes place at work, when employees bully each other. Police encourage employees to address each other by name and with respect, to participate fully in the necessary tasks and to avoid gossip about each other or to exclude anyone from conversations.

So, nowadays, the problem of the problem has become quite common and widespread. Police believe that silence or tolerance of such behaviour is an obstacle to the implementation of an effective program against intimidation. Interventions that have not consistently been found to be helpful in preventing or decreasing bullying include having the bully and victim try to work out their differences in front of police. Rigid rather than firm no tolerance for bullying policies tend to result in overreactions to behaviours that do not constitute bullying. We must remember that the prevention of bullying is the first fight against it. Just informing of bullying tends to improve the victim quality of life, because person know where she or he can find the protect.

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