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BULLYING: DANGEROUS STUDYING

The meaning of the term "bullying" is not only known by lots of people, but most of them faced this phenomenon in life. If in the USA they often hear about bullying very often and the responsibility for harassment has long existed, then in Ukraine bullying is a relatively new term. As explained at the Center for Social Services for Families, Youth and Children, bullying is called aggressive behavior towards an individual or group of individuals for humiliation, physical or psychological self-affirmation and domination.

The problem affecting more than half of the children in the younger adolescence is at the center of research by many scholars and psychologists, including Ukrainians O. Ozhiyova, B. Petrenko, M. Fabricheva, O. Filipisheva, Norwegian psychologist D. Olivier, British P. Mahoney, P. Randall and others.

The term "bullying" comes from the English word "bully", which means a slaughterer, a person who uses his power and power to scare, or to harm the weaker people. Such behavior enables one to self-assert himself at the expense of someone who deserves his credibility [1].

Speaking of the bullying, it is worth noting that often harassment also occurs in adult work collectives. However, this behavior takes root even in adolescence, namely in school as one of the main institutes of personality formation. In my opinion, harassment at school is somewhat more dangerous, because if an employee can simply get free in the event of bullying manifestations to his side, then the victim of "child" bullying is not able to independently change the school in which it will be able to study safely. In addition, the child's psyche, as you know, is not constant, so injuries from childhood often have effects in adult life.

In the system of harassment, three parties are distinguished: victims, offenders and witnesses. The effect of harassment, oddly enough, is on all

three categories. A Ukrainian scholar in the field of harassment Bohdan Petrenko remarked that harassment is "a reduced copy of a terrorist act, since it has direct and indirect victims, violence and information effect, and its purpose is not only the impact on the immediate victim, but also the formation of certain patterns of behavior with the whole group, including witnesses "[6].

Psychologists identify several main reasons why children become victims of bullying. Among them - a low self-esteem, which, surprisingly, can be manifested in superficiality, even in the excessive openness of the child, as well as shyness. Shy and calm children fall victim to bullying twice as often as peers open to communication [5].

Very often, bullying victims are children who humiliate, devalue, insult, or children in their homes, where they are accustomed to regret under certain circumstances (grows without one parent, has certain diseases, etc.). The school is a catalyst for home problems. From this follows: if the child is accustomed to receive more attention to himself, the leniency of parents, if it is poor and unhappy, it will create the same atmosphere around them in the school.

There are collectives created independently or created by a teacher or with the help of which there is a child-aggressor. She consciously looks for the weaker, uses it as a kind of pear for beating, leveling her psychological state, gaining, in her opinion, authority [3]. These features are both causes and effects of bullying.

With regard to the offenders (bullies), it should be noted that the Norwegian psychologist D. Olweus defined such typical features of students who are inclined to become bullies: they have a strong need to rule and subjugate other students, pursuing their own goals, they are impulsive and easily upset; they are often cowardly and aggressive in relation to adults (especially parents and teachers); they do not show sympathy for their victims; if they are boys, they are usually physically stronger than others [1].

If we talk about "Ukrainian" persecution of children at school, then the situation in our country leaves much to be desired today. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimated that in 2017, 67% of children in Ukraine faced cases of harassment, while a quarter (24%) of children was victims of

school bullying. And in adolescence, more than a third of students were harassed [7].

According to UNISEF, 40% of children do not share their problems with anyone, including their parents [7]. To recognize that your child was a victim of bullying, Olena Ozhiyova, one of the first Ukrainian scholars who investigated bullying, identified a number of bullying signs:

1) broken toys. Usually a child at school age will not intentionally spoil his toys. Perhaps the child is forced to bring toys to school in order to deliberately break them.

2) images in social networks. Cyber bullying is one of the varieties of bullying.

3) nonsensical behavior. Often a child's behavior changes: she retires, behaves strangely.

4) bullying children may not want to go to school or they may cry, inventing illness at school days.

5) hand crafted or specific drawings in the fields in the notebook.

6) physical abuse - the decisive and most horrible actions of the aggressor.

7) psychosomatic features: frequent illnesses, such as body impetigo, abdominal pain, viral infections.

8) lack of contact with peers [4].

Teachers almost unanimously agree that harassment is a shameful phenomenon. "Parents do not educate, but respond again to us", - the educators complain in social networks. Anastasia Melnichenko, an activist of the anti-bulldog movement, head of the public organization "Studenna", told about what to expect from the law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Combating Bullying (Harassment)", which was adopted on December 18, 2018 [5]. According to the law, the booting entails fines or public works:

– simple bullying case - a fine of 850-1700 UAH or public works 20-40 years;

– bullying, committed by a group of people or repeatedly - a fine of 1700-3400 UAH or by public works 40-60 years [2].

Similarly, with punishments for bullying committed by minors or minors aged 14 to 16, however, the responsibility will be borne by the parents or the persons who replace them.

Next moment is more interesting. Teachers will not be fined for the fact that in their class one child harasses others. After all, the bullying is a multilateral and widespread phenomenon that preventive and educational measures at school do not eliminate it. These are just cases of ignoring complaints from parents and children, concealing such cases from the leadership and other authorities, "covering" the activities of the boaters, indifference to what the teacher himself has repeatedly witnessed. This entails imposing a fine of 850-1700 UAH or corrective labor for up to one month, deducting up to twenty percent of earnings.

In fact, the law is necessary, even if it is a bit late. It remains, just as in anecdote - with all this kind of take off.

Some media outlets said that such innovations are a risky invention, they say, in other countries, there is nothing like that. In fact, the United States has long been responsible for bullying. The parents of students are fined for \$ 500, and they also undertake to undergo booleen training.

For cyber bullying fines already amount to 1 to 11 thousand dollars. In Canada, not only parents and teachers are penalized, but also any adult witnesses of harassment who ignored what they saw. In New Zealand, there are similar laws, and for internet bills, fines amount to 34,000 dollars [5].

Consequently, it can be concluded that the bullying is a serious problem for Ukrainian children, teachers and parents, the causes and consequences of which are not eliminated by the magic wand. Effective work on countering a bullying is possible provided that it is approved in the state educational policy. It is necessary to prepare teachers for work with bullying in secondary schools, and also necessarily involve psychological services, parents, educational management bodies, community members, law enforcement services.

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AMERICAN SYSTEM FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights are the major objectives of international and regional legal regulation. The problem of protection of human rights has been widespread both at regional and at international level for many years. But in modern era of numerous threats to peace and security, of socio-economic crisis phenomena this issue is important as never before. It is necessary to make efficient and dependable systems of rights protection to provide their full realization. American system for the protection of human rights includes declarative as well as practical systems of rights protection.

The aim of our research is the analysis of modern international legal mechanism of human rights protection through realization of this system among American countries.

The basic task of this research is to capture theoretical knowledge about the component elements of the American mechanism of human rights protection, analysis and estimation of each constituent.