

амортизаційна, які зводяться відповідно до визначення ідейної стратегічної лінії діяльності гілок влади щодо досягнення задекларованих цілей; єднання людей довкола життєво значущих правових сенсів; послаблення конфліктів, соціальної напруги в суспільстві, забезпечення соціального захисту, політичних прав, свобод та інтересів людини; ідейна боротьба та протидія соціальної нерівності, політичних утисків; популяризація державної політики в усіх сферах суспільної життєдіяльності.

Пропонується розуміти політико-правову ідеологію як суспільне явище, що є системою концептуально оформлених правових уявлень, ідей і поглядів на політичне життя, яка відображає інтереси, світогляд, суспільні ідеали.

Ключові слова: ідеологія; політико-правова ідеологія, ідея верховенства права.

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PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF MINORS FROM THE MANIFESTATIONS OF BULLYING: THE CONCEPT AND ESSENCE

Abstract: the problem of bullying is modern, acute social. You cannot close your eyes to it, because cruelty sometimes exceeds all permissible limits. The concept of bullying first appeared in the twentieth century, but its meaning is relatively modern. Bullying is a rather serious problem of our society, because this concept is the aggressive behavior of one person or team to another. Discussions on this issue have begun to take place actively over the last thirty years at the international level. Many scientists from around the world are trying to fully disclose this topic and establish the best ways to combat this concept.

Keywords: bullying, observer, observer injury, bully, victim.

Relevance of the study. Bullying is not an easy topic for discussion and research: on the one hand, almost all people have encountered bullying situations in one way or another, on the other hand, they are associated with experiences of fear, guilt, shame, helplessness, hatred, despair, and these experiences are very little discussed. Scandinavian researchers made the greatest contribution to the solution of the problem: the Swedish school doctor Peter-Paul Heinemann, especially the Norwegian psychologist-researcher Dan Oleos, the teacher and sociologist Erving Georg Ruland, the Estonian-Swedish cognitive psychologist Anatol Picas. In recent years, the Finnish psychologist Christina Salmivalli has made a significant contribution to the research and development of the prevention system in education. The work of Dan Oleos was especially significant: it was thanks to him that the phenomenon of bullying in the scientific field became visible and for a long time determined the trend of world psychology [1].

Recent publications review. Problem of bullying is researched by such scientists as: Myskevych T., Sorochan D., Melnichuk O., Androsyuk V., Sudenko Yu., Mironyuk T., Zaporozhets A., Dzhuska A., Dzhusky V. and others.

The article's objective is to investigate the aspects of Protection the rights of minors from the manifestations of bullying.

Discussion. First, thanks to the work of Scandinavian psychologists, research in the

field of phenomenology and technologies for the prevention and cessation of bullying began to develop rapidly around the world. Their relevance remains very high due to the severe consequences of bullying for all participants. The phenomenon of bullying as a subject of psychological science is located at the intersection of personality psychology, social and clinical psychology. To study relationships, aggression, power, at first, separate experiments were carried out (the most striking are Stanley Milgram's experiments with electric discharges and the prison experiment of Philip Zimbardo), recently material for studying the same phenomena can be found in everyday reality. In adolescence, many have difficulties and problems. Most of them are under observation and scrutiny, but among a variety of problems, bullying has received due attention. Concept of bullying came from the English word "bully", which translates as a rude. Bullying is a type of violence that includes acts of hooliganism.

Violence by a person or group of persons against a weaker person and includes certain consequences in the form of moral or physical harm. We studied the statistics and found that not only children are involved in bullying, but also even teachers can do such actions. Thus, children and adults can be both victims of bullying and its supporters. In many aspects of the development of this concept contributes to the upbringing in the family, the microclimate in the team and so on. There are many roles in bullying. However, there are three main ones: bullies (inventing and leading bullying), observers (as if away from the conflict, but still approving or condemning the aggressors) and the victim [1].

Unfortunately, in this situation it is useless to take a detached position. Even if only one classmate is attacked and you can assume that your child is "not affected", but observers receive no less and sometimes more trauma. In psychology, there is the term "observer trauma". Often children cannot cope with the experience of observing violence on their own. Bullying harms the mental health not only of the victim, but also of children who are silent witnesses. There are also difficulties in studying this topic. In theoretical terms, there is a difficulty in explaining the phenomenon itself. Terms such as conflict, victim, abuser, aggression and psychology itself are poorly understood. It is difficult to figure out the specifics of bullying in all its aspects, since the explanation of bullying does not always take into account age. Bullying is most common during adolescence, but this does not mean that adults do not experience bullying from others [6].

Another very important component is that bullying can affect not only mental health, but also even physical health, namely:

- unexplained abdominal and chest pain;
- nervous tic, enuresis;
- sad look, anxiety, worry;
- disturbed sleep, nightmares;
- prolonged depressed state;
- colds and other diseases became more frequent;
- problems with appetite [3].

School bullying has the most unpleasant consequences for all participants. Bullying students are depressed, prone to mental disorders, and often attempt suicide. Aggressive children have problems with school performance, acquire criminal tendencies and force the teaching staff to maintain discipline instead of conducting lessons. Witnesses to the harassment are often afraid to be at the victim's place and may join the bullies. Alternatively, they feel guilty for not interfering and injure the observer. Thus, school bullying undermines the entire education system, provoking general tension, alienation and cruelty [2].

Bullying, in turn, can be divided into types depending on the scope:

- physical - direct physical actions against the victim (shocks, kicks, beatings, sexual harassment);
- verbal - threats, insults, ridicule, humiliation;
- socio-psychological - bullying aimed at social exclusion or isolation (gossip, rumors, ignoring, boycott, manipulation);
- economic - extortion or direct selection of money, things, damage to clothing;
- cyberbullying or Internet bullying - harassment on the Internet through social networks, e-mail. It involves spreading rumors and false information, hacking personal pages, sending negative messages and comments. It is the youngest and most dangerous type of bullying. Because it is very difficult to defend against it and find sources where the threat comes from. There is even such a thing as a biocide - a suicide committed through harassment

on the Internet. The most famous case occurred in the United States in 2006, when a mother and her 13-year-old daughter created a fake Myspace page and started harassing a girl about the same age. It all ended with the girl not being able to endure the abuse, kid kept everything to herself, and then committed suicide [4].

Bullying is somewhat similar to conflict, but with significant differences:

- unequal forces (in a conflict, the two sides have equal forces, in bullying, the force is on the side of the offender);
- repeatability of actions (bullying, as opposed to quarrels, is repeated regularly);
- occurrence (the conflict appears by chance and is accompanied by violent suppressed emotions; bullying is the deliberate and regular humiliation of one person by another person or a group of people);
- solution (the conflict can always be settled, the bullying should be stopped).

Children do not always say that they suffers from bulling at school. Adults may not be aware of this for a long time. How to understand that at school your child is not all right, that every day kid suffers from bulling and humiliating? How can this be determined if the child is silent and does not tell you anything?

In this case, can help a little quite characteristic feature of behavior:

- the child returns from school in a bad, depressed mood;
- a child with great reluctance goes to school every day, tries to miss lessons or suddenly leaves them without telling you about it;
- the child may not have friends, kid does not communicate with anyone and is always alone;
- the child may have disturbed sleep, may show signs of auto aggression (self-harm), it becomes very nervous and closed;
- the child refuses to participate in general school / class activities;
- the child does not share any stories from school life, does not tell about classmates, just keeps silent about it;
- the child's performance in school may decrease significantly [5].

If your child has any of these symptoms, it may be a signal that things are not going well at school. To find out, it probably makes sense to first talk directly to the child. If kid refuses to discuss this topic, kid should go to school and discuss the matter with the teachers and the school psychologist, because they, in theory, cannot help but see what is happening on the school grounds. If your child has really been the victim of bullying, it is important to start working calmly and consistently to help the victim. Yes, highlight the most important points that you should pay attention to and build your work based on them:

- do not ignore. If a child comes to you and says that kid is being bullied at school, you should not ignore her words. It is not necessary to let everything drift and say "don't pay attention, everything will pass". Unfortunately, such a "self" is extremely rare. In most cases, bullying can stop only after outside intervention. In addition, such words, spoken to a child by an adult, destroy trust. He understands that help is waiting for him out of nowhere, and shuts himself in and in his grief [5];

- talk to the child. The most important thing to do at once is to peacefully, quietly discuss with him everything that is happening, to learn as much information as possible, the reasons, the names of the offenders. It is important to make it clear to the child that kid can trust you, that when kid is close to an adult, kid may not be afraid of her abusers. Having a safe place, shelter, in this case is very important. You can offer to pick him up from school, but here it is important not to overdo it, so as not to start harassing him because he is like a child [5];

- think soberly, but do not be silent. It is important for parents to remain as calm as possible, not to arrange public scandals and fights at school with management or abusers. It can only hurt. You need to inform the school principal and class teacher about what is happening to your child. If there is any evidence, evidence of bullying (video, photos, beatings) - all this should be provided to management so that they understand the scale of what is happening [6];

- find a work. It makes sense to offer the child sports (boxing, karate, any martial arts), art, music, which kid chooses. In addition, here it is important first not that kid will be ready to repel offenders or brag that kid can do something, but that, becoming physically stronger or developing the ability to draw / play / create, the child raises his self-esteem. Kid will also be able to find friends in additional classes [6];

- psychologist. Yes, going to a good child psychologist together is the right idea. The

psychologist can give advice to both the child and the adult, help to overcome certain barriers that exist in the child and that were acquired during bullying [7];

– radical solutions. It happens that the only true and correct way to solve the problem of bullying is to transfer the child to another school. The new school is a new history, and, apparently, there will be no such problems. However, here it is important that a psychologist still work with the child, who will be able to smooth out the sharp corners a bit, deal with the psychological trauma and help with joining the new team [5].

In addition, thanks to the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Combating Bullying (Harassment)" of 19.01.2019 for committing a participant (participants) in the educational process of acts related to psychological, physical, economic or sexual violence, they will face administrative penalties in the form of 50 to 200 thousand non-taxable minimum incomes. If this act is committed by persons aged 14 to 16, the punishment is imposed on their parents. The purpose of this law is to ensure the creation of a safe educational environment in the educational institution, free from violence and bullying.

Conclusion. Thus, bullying in our society is one of the most important problems, because the youth of any country is its future. That is why this issue is at the international level. Children who are prone to aggressive behavior are often emotionally unbalanced and unable to control their behavior. Children who are bullies do this in order to humiliate (establish a relationship of dominance) and at the same time maintain common sense and control over their actions. Therefore, the most important task is to establish the fact of one's own involvement in any role in bullying in order to further, stop such actions.

Moreover, not only parents are interested in stopping the fact of bullying, but also almost the whole country, which is why our legislation provides answers to virtually all problematic issues related to this concept. Correcting bullying requires complex systematic efforts. In our opinion, the main bullying prevention means educating people about the forms and consequences of this phenomenon. Information can organize in the format of training courses, in which, in addition to among other things, it is worth highlighting topics such as "Exit from conflict situations", "What to do if you are faced with ridicule on the Internet", etc. Bullying eradication is associated with solving such a problem, as an increase in the culture of relationships, in which the very fact bullying will look unacceptable.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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ОХОРОНА ПРАВ НЕПОВНОЛІТНІХ ВІД ПРОЯВІВ
БУЛІНГУ: ПОНЯТТЯ ТА СУТНІСТЬ

Анотація: проблема булінгу – сучасна, гостросоціальна. На неї не можна запліувати очі, адже жорстокість часом переходить усі допустимі межі. Травля, або булінг (іноді також використовується термін «мобінг»), – це складний соціальний феномен, що мав місце, ймовірно, протягом усього періоду існування людини, її життя в колективі. Найчастіше він визначається як систематична цілеспрямована агресивна поведінка за умови нерівності сил чи влади учасників. Ключові характеристики – навмисність, регулярність, нерівність сили або влади.

Вперше, поняття булінгу з'явилося ще у XX столітті, проте його значення є відносно сучасним. Булінг є доволі серйозною проблемою нашого суспільства, оскільки як вже зазначалося, дане поняття полягає у агресивному поводженні однієї людини чи колективу до іншої. Дискусії щодо даної проблеми почали активно проводитися у продовж останніх тридцяти років на міжнародному рівні. Багато науковців з усього світу прагнуть всебічно розкрити дану тему та встановити найбільш якісні шляхи боротьби з даним поняттям.

На жаль, переглядаючи статистичні дані, ми встановили, що в Україні рівень булінгу є доволі високим, майже 89% школярів зазнають цькування з боку однокласників чи дорослих. При чому близько 40% замовчують дану проблему, оскільки соромляться розповісти про те, що над ними знушаються. Загалом у світі понад третини школярів віком від 13 до 15 років стали жертвами булінгу, при чому дівчата частіше зазнають саме психологічного тиску, а хлопці частіше зустрічаються з погрозами та фізичним насильством. Окрім цього, близько 37% дітей заявили, що булінг можливо зупинити шляхом залучення дорослих, тобто батьків. Саме тому у даній статті ми прагнемо розглянути такі питання, як: «Що таке булінг та як з ним боротися?».

Ключові слова: булінг, спостерігач, травма спостерігача, буллі, жертва.

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SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION
OF LOBBYISM AND ITS BASIC CONCEPTS

Abstract. In Ukraine, the phenomenon of lobbying is outside the legislative field, despite the general trend towards institutionalization of instruments for involving citizens in the national policies formation and implementation. The article analyses various approaches to the lobbying definition, compares the positions of scholars, and encyclopedic sources. As a result, the own concept is defined, as an activity of individuals or legal entities and/or their associations, aimed at representatives of public authorities, related persons, to influence certain actions or omissions in the rule-making process.

Keywords: lobbying; civil society; government relations.

Relevance of the study. The rapid democratization of society and the development of civil society institutions in the world should be accompanied by the inclusion of these actors in all processes of decision-making in the public administration sphere, which is possible only with the institutionalization of lobbying. We trace the trend in a world where in the life of