



colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

Międzynarodowe czasopismo naukowe

**Jurisprudence
Economic sciences
Philosophical sciences
№28(80) 2020
Część 2**



colloquium-journal

ISSN 2520-6990

ISSN 2520-2480

Colloquium-journal №28 (80), 2020

Część 2

(Warszawa, Polska)

Redaktor naczelny - **Paweł Nowak**
Ewa Kowalczyk

Rada naukowa

- **Dorota Dobija** - profesor i rachunkowości i zarządzania na uniwersytecie Koźmińskiego
- **Jemielniak Dariusz** - profesor dyrektor centrum naukowo-badawczego w zakresie organizacji i miejsc pracy, kierownik katedry zarządzania Międzynarodowego w Ku.
- **Mateusz Jabłoński** - politechnika Krakowska im. Tadeusza Kościuszki.
- **Henryka Danuta Stryczewska** – profesor, dziekan wydziału elektrotechniki i informatyki Politechniki Lubelskiej.
- **Bulakh Iryna Valerievna** - profesor nadzwyczajny w katedrze projektowania środowiska architektonicznego, Kijowski narodowy Uniwersytet budownictwa i architektury.
- **Leontiev Rudolf Georgievich** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor wyższej komisji atestacyjnej, główny naukowiec federalnego centrum badawczego chabarowska, dalekowschodni oddział rosyjskiej akademii nauk
- **Serebrennikova Anna Valerievna** - doktor prawa, profesor wydziału prawa karnego i kryminologii uniwersytetu Moskiewskiego M.V. Lomonosova, Rosja
- **Skopa Vitaliy Aleksandrovich** - doktor nauk historycznych, kierownik katedry filozofii i kulturoznawstwa
- **Pogrebnaya Yana Vsevolodovna** - doktor filologii, profesor nadzwyczajny, stawropolski państwowy Instytut pedagogiczny
- **Fanil Timeryanowicz Kuzbekov** - kandydat nauk historycznych, doktor nauk filologicznych. profesor, wydział Dziennikarstwa, Bashgosuniversitet
- **Kanivets Alexander Vasilievich** - kandydat nauk technicznych, docent wydziału dyscypliny inżynierii ogólnej wydziału inżynierii i technologii państwowej akademii rolniczej w Połtawie
- **Yavorska-Vitkovska Monika** - doktor edukacji, szkoła Kuyavsky-Pomorsk w bidgoszczu, dziekan nauk o filozofii i biologii; doktor edukacji, profesor
- **Chernyak Lev Pavlovich** - doktor nauk technicznych, profesor, katedra technologii chemicznej materiałów kompozytowych narodowy uniwersytet techniczny Ukrainy „Politechnika w Kijowie”
- **Vorona-Slivinskaya Lyubov Grigoryevna** - doktor nauk ekonomicznych, profesor, St. Petersburg University of Management Technologia i ekonomia
- **Voskresenskaya Elena Vladimirovna** doktor prawa, kierownik Katedry Prawa Cywilnego i Ochrony Własności Intelektualnej w dziedzinie techniki, Politechnika im. Piotra Wielkiego w Sankt Petersburgu
- **Tengiz Magradze** - doktor filozofii w dziedzinie energetyki i elektrotechniki, Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Gruzja
- **Usta-Azizova Dilnoza Ahrarovna** - kandydat nauk pedagogicznych, profesor nadzwyczajny, Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

    SlideShare



INDEX COPERNICUS
INTERNATIONAL

НАУЧНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОННАЯ
БИБЛИОТЕКА
LIBRARY.RU

«Colloquium-journal»

Wydrukowano w «Chocimska 24, 00-001 Warszawa, Poland»

E-mail: info@colloquium-journal.org

<http://www.colloquium-journal.org/>

CONTENTS

PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES

Туркина В.Г., Туркин К.Е. УТОПИЯ КАК СОЦИАЛЬНЫЙ И КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ РЕГУЛЯТИВ В ИСТОРИЧЕСКОЙ ДИНАМИКЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ	5
Turkina V.G., Elena L.A., Turkin K.E. UTOPIA AS A SOCIAL AND CULTURAL REGULATORY IN THE HISTORICAL DYNAMICS OF CULTURE	5

ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Захожий К.А. ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ КРИЗИС.....	11
Zakhozhy K.A. ECONOMIC CRISIS.....	11
Чакалаев С.С., Магомаева Л.Р. ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ ОСНОВНЫХ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК ИНФОРМАЦИОННОГО РЫНКА УСЛУГ	13
Chakalaev S.S., Magomaeva L.R. RESEARCH OF THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFORMATION MARKET OF SERVICES	13
Чухліб А. В. ІНСТРУМЕНТАРНО-МЕТОДИЧНЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ СТРАТЕГІЧНОЇ КОНКУРЕНТОСПРОМОЖНОСТІ ПІДПРИЄМСТВ АГРАРНОГО СЕКТОРУ	15
Chukhlib A.V. APPARATUS - METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF STRATEGIC COMPETITIVENESS MODELING AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ENTERPRISES.....	15

JURISPRUDENCE

Гайдарева И.Н., Ешев М.А., Кушников А.В. ИСТОРИЯ СТАНОВЛЕНИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЯ МИГРАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ В РОССИИ (XV–НАЧАЛО XX В.).....	18
Gaidareva I.N., Eshev M.A., Kushnirov A.V. HISTORY OF FORMATION AND PRACTICE OF LEGAL REGULATION OF MIGRATION PROCESSES IN RUSSIA (XV-BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY)	18
Ганеев Т.Ф. ЗНАЧЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА В ПРОЦЕССЕ ЕГО ИЗУЧЕНИЯ НА ЮРИДИЧЕСКИХ ФАКУЛЬТЕТАХ.....	21
Ganeev T.F. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE PROCESS OF ITS LEARNING IN LEGAL FACILITIES.....	21
Головко О.Д. АКТУАЛЬНЕ ПИТАННЯ РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ ПРИНЦИПІВ ЮРИДИЧНОЇ ВІДПОВІДАЛЬНОСТІ В КОНТЕКСТІ РОЗБУДОВИ ПРАВОВОЇ ДЕРЖАВИ.....	23
Golovko O.D. CURRENT ISSUE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PRINCIPLES LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE CONTEXT OF BUILDING THE RULE OF LAW	23
Зайнетдинова А.А., Резяпов А.А. АНАЛИЗ ТИПОВ ЛИЧНОСТИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ ПРЕСТУПНИКОВ.....	25
Zaynetdinova A.A., Rezyapov A.A. ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY TYPES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.....	25
Камалова Ф.Я., Таилова А.Г. УГОЛОВНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА ФАЛЬСИКАЦИЮ ДОКУМЕНТОВ	28
Kamalova F.Ya., Tailova A.G. CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR FALSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS.....	28

Mangora V.V. LEGAL REMEDIES AS PART OF THE BULLYING AGAINST SYSTEM	30
Mangora T. V. PECULIARITIES OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF BIPATRIDES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW	38
Матушкіна І.В. ОСОБЛИВОСТІ КОНСТИТУЦІЙНО-ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ І СПОРТУ В УКРАЇНІ: ПОРІВНЯЛЬНО ПРАВОВИЙ АСПЕКТ НА ПРИКЛАДІ КРАЇН ЄС	45
Matooshkina I. THE FEATURES OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL REGULATION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT IN UKRAINE: COMPREHENSIVE LEGAL ASPECT ON THE EXAMPLE OF EU COUNTRIES	45
Наумова В.Є. ПРОБЛЕМА ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ТЕРМІНІВ «МЕДИЧНА ДОПОМОГА» ТА «МЕДИЧНА ПОСЛУГА»	48
Naumova V. THE PROBLEM OF USING THE TERMS "MEDICAL CARE" AND "MEDICAL SERVICE"	48
Дворянинова Е.И., Пархоменко В.А. ОСОБЕННОСТИ СУДЕБНОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНИИ	50
Dvoryaninova E.I., Parhomenko V.A. FEATURES OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF THE GREAT BRITAIN	50
Цеева С. К. Петрова Ю. Р. ВЗЯТОЧНИЧЕСТВО ПО УЛОЖЕНИЮ О НАКАЗАНИЯХ УГОЛОВНЫХ И ИСПРАВИТЕЛЬНЫХ 1845 г.	52
Tseeva S., Petrova Ju. BRIBERY FOR THE PROVISION OF CRIMINAL AND CORRECTIVE PENALTIES 1845	52
Севастьянова А.В. АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ПО МАТЕРИАЛЬНОМУ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЮ СУПРУГОВ (БЫВШИХ) СУПРУГОВ В РОССИИ И СТРАНАХ ЗАРУБЕЖНОГО ПРАВОПОРЯДКА	54
Sevastyanova A. V. CURRENT PROBLEMS OF MATERIAL SUPPORT FOR SPOUSES (FORMER) SPOUSES IN RUSSIA AND THE COUNTRIES OF FOREIGN LAW	54
Серебренникова А.В. ОСВОБОЖДЕНИЕ ОТ УГОЛОВНОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТИ В СВЯЗИ С ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЕМ УЩЕРБА: ПРАКТИКА ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ В ОТНОШЕНИИ НАЛОГОВЫХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ (СТ.76.1 УК РФ).....	56
Serebrennikova A. V. EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL LIABILITY IN CONNECTION WITH COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES: THE PRACTICE OF APPLYING TAX CRIMES (ARTICLE 76.1 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION)	56
Сінько О.А. РЕФОРМУВАННЯ ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА УКРАЇНИ ПІД ЧАС ПАНДЕМІЇ	61
Sinko O. REFORMATION OF UKRAINIAN LEGISLATION DURING THE PANDEMIC	61
Стройко И.А. СРОК ДІЇ СУМІЖНИХ ПРАВ НА ПРОГРАМУ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ МОВЛЕННЯ У КОНТЕКСТІ ЦИФРОВІЗАЦІЇ І РОЗВИТКУ НОВИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ.....	63
Stroyko I.A. TERM OF PROTECTION OF RELATED RIGHTS IN THE PROGRAMME OF A BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES	63
Тагирова Х.А., Юсупов Ма.Ю. ОБЩИЕ УСЛОВИЯ СУДЕБНОГО РАЗБИРАТЕЛЬСТВА ПО УСТАВУ УГОЛОВНОГО СУДОПРОИЗВОДСТВА 1864 ГОДА	69
Tagirova K.A., Yusupov M. Yu. GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR TRIAL UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE STATUTE OF 1864	69

Шадже А. М., Цеева С. К., Смирягина Т. С.	
ВОЕННО-УГОЛОВНОЕ ЗАКОНОДАТЕЛЬСТВО РОССИЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРИИ В XVIII – НАЧАЛЕ XIX ВВ.....	72
Shadzhe A., Tseeva S., Smiryagina T.	
MILITARY CRIMINAL LEGISLATION OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN THE XVIII - EARLY XIX CENTURIES	72
Шаймухаметов А.З., Гильмутдинов А.В.	
К ВОПРОСУ ОБ ОСОБЕННОСТЯХ ПЕРЕВОДА АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЙ ТЕРМИНОЛОГИИ.....	74
Shaimukhametov A.Z., Gilmutdinov A.V.	
TO THE QUESTION OF THE PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LEGAL TERMINOLOGY	74

Mangora V.V.*Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences,**Associate Professor,**Associate Professor of the Department History of Ukraine and Philosophy**Vinnitsia National Agrarian University,**Vinnitsia, Ukraine***LEGAL REMEDIES AS PART OF THE BULLYING AGAINST SYSTEM****Summary.**

In the article the author considers legal means as a part of system of counteraction to bullying, characterizes features of legal assessment of bullying and features of legal responsibility, legal responsibility of minors for manifestations of bullying, analyzes data of judicial practice, defines ways of struggle against bullying.

Key words: *bullying, bullying system, bullying, legal means of bullying, legal assessment of bullying, legal liability for bullying, legal liability of minors for bullying, ways to combat bullying.*

Formulation of the problem. The first step of the legal strategy to combat bullying in Ukraine was to transfer bullying to the rank of an administrative offense. The question is whether this step will be effective and efficient in accordance with its original purpose, because historically there are many cases that the severity of the law for committing an act reduces the real indicators of this phenomenon in practice (a clear example is the introduction of death punishment as a type of punishment for a particular category of crimes that continued to be committed after its legalization).

On December 18, 2018, in the second reading, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine № 2657-VIII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Combating Bullying (Harassment)" [1].

Analysis of recent research and publications. Researchers T. Alekseenko, M. Artamonova, I. Berdyshev, I. Gomzyak, Y. Gradova, O. Drozdov, G. Efremova, O. Ivaniy, V. Kozachenko, D. Lane, L. Lushpay, E. Miller, O. Ozhiyova, N. Opolska, I. Novitska, T. Postoyan, O. Prots, R. Romankiv, Y. Savelyev, T. Salata, D. Semegina, I. Sidoruk, I. Skoribun, S. Stelmakh, O. Tymoshenko, T. Fedorchenko, O. Flyarkovska, G. Usatenko, K. Yanishevskaya consider legal means of counteracting bullying.

V. L. Andreenkova, V. O. Melnichuk, O. A. Kalashnik are the authors of the manual "Countering bullying in education: a systematic approach." This manual should promote a systematic approach to the development of a safe educational environment with the involvement of employees of educational institutions and directly students, namely - children and youth [2].

The purpose of this article is to disclose legal remedies as part of the anti-bullying system. To achieve this goal it is necessary to solve the following tasks: to characterize the features of the legal assessment of bullying and the features of legal liability, including minors for manifestations of bullying, to identify ways to combat bullying.

Presenting main material. Law of Ukraine № 2657-VIII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Combating Bullying (Bullying)" supplemented Article 173-4 of the Code of Administra-

tive Offenses of Ukraine, which stipulates that participants in the educational process are prosecuted, and if the acts are committed by minors, the responsibility will be borne by the parents or guardians. To bring the perpetrator to justice, you should contact the head of the educational institution or the National Police of Ukraine. The Code of Administrative Offenses establishes administrative liability in the form of a fine of fifty to one hundred non-taxable minimum incomes or community service for a period of twenty to forty hours for bullying [3]. There are also qualifying features of the act: the commission of such acts by a group of persons or repeatedly within a year after the imposition of an administrative penalty, minors or minors aged fourteen to sixteen, a minor or a minor aged fourteen to sixteen.

Bullying (harassment) against a minor or such a person against other participants in the educational process is punishable by a fine of 850 to 1700 UAH or community service from 20 to 40 hours.

Such acts committed repeatedly during the year after or by a group of persons are punishable by a fine of UAH 1,700 to 3,400 or community service for a period of 40 to 60 hours.

In the case of bullying (harassment) by minors under 16, his parents or guardians will be held accountable. They will be fined from UAH 850 to UAH 1,700 or community service for a period of 20 to 40 hours.

Responsibility for concealing the facts of bullying (harassment) is provided separately. If the head of the educational institution does not inform the National Police of Ukraine about known cases of bullying among students, he will be fined from 850 to 1700 UAH or correctional labor for up to one month with deduction of up to 20% of earnings.

In fact, this norm imposes a legal obligation on principals, chairmen, heads and other heads of educational institutions to respond to relevant violent cases by informing them.

According to the new amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Education" № 2145-VIII of September 5, 2017, the heads of educational institutions have a range of responsibilities to combat bullying. Namely, they have:

- develop, approve and publish a plan of measures aimed at preventing and combating bullying (harassment) in the educational institution;

- consider reports of cases of bullying (harassment) of students, their parents, legal representatives, other persons and issue a decision on the investigation; convene a meeting of the commission to consider cases of bullying (harassment) to make a decision on the results of the investigation and take appropriate response measures;

- to ensure the implementation of measures to provide social and psychological and pedagogical services to students who have committed bullying, became and his witnesses or victims of bullying (harassment);

- to inform the authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine and the Service for Children about cases of bullying (harassment) in the educational institution [4].

That is, according to the innovations, the head as the head of a certain educational institution is endowed with a range of powers that contribute to combating bullying at the local level, within a particular institution. He, in turn, in the presence of the relevant illegal situation, informs higher authorities about such cases, as well as the relevant state authorities and local governments. Thus, a "step-by-step" system is built, in which the central authorities remain informed about cases of bullying in specific institutions in the regions. The relevant obligation to notify also rests with pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical and scientific workers, other persons involved in the educational process. Thus, in Ukraine, a "built" system of comprehensive condemnatory reaction to any manifestations of bullying in teams [1].

In addition, in Ukraine, under the auspices of openness and transparency, each educational institution is obliged to provide on its web portals open access to action plans aimed at preventing and combating bullying (harassment) in the educational institution; the procedure for submitting and reviewing (with confidentiality) applications for bullying cases; the procedure for responding to proven cases and the responsibility of those involved [1]. From a practical point of view, this is a strategically correct step, because on the one hand the possibility of open access to these resources is one of the ways of control by the public, which is not indifferent to this problem, and on the other - a practical "guide" to action in a real conflict situation.

Every domestic applicant, within the rights granted to him by the educational institution, has the right to receive social and psychological-pedagogical services as a person who has suffered from bullying (harassment), witnessed it or committed bullying (harassment) [1]. The Institute for Psychological Assistance provides an opportunity for a person involved in bullying (actually a bully, a victim or a witness) to find out the cause of a conflict situation from the middle, from the very beginning. In practice, this is a necessary tool for a "safe" way out of the situation, because violence, both physical and mental, has a great impact on the consciousness and mental development of the child, which may affect his worldview in the future. That is, the rights of victims of bullying are protected and all

conditions for a high-quality, impartial investigation of situations of adolescent violence and harassment are created. If a child has become a victim or witness of bullying, he can turn to the school principal, who will be obliged to take certain measures, primarily informational [5, p. 39].

The victim can also contact the social service for family, children and youth, call the hotline for combating domestic violence and protection of children's rights, the National Police, as well as the Center for Free Legal Aid.

Today, all schools have psychologists and social workers who provide social care to detect and prevent school bullying. They carry out several activities to prevent bullying: introductory lectures, explanatory talks, testing, for younger age groups - coloring books, pictures, etc. It is also possible to provide comprehensive assistance to a particular family (the child is admitted to a psychologist together with the parents to help in mutual understanding).

Countering bullying requires a set of educational and preventive measures. As a result of harassment through the information effect, which can form a model of behavior of the whole group, harm is caused not only to the victim of bullying, but also to witnesses of these actions.

That is why the amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On Education" oblige to develop anti-bullying programs, oblige teachers and parents to report bullying, as well as administrative liability of heads of educational institutions for failure to report bullying to the National Police [4].

To date, there is evidence of case law in 58% of court decisions were imposed in the form of a fine of 50 tax-free minimum incomes, amounting to 850 (eight hundred and fifty) hryvnias, 18% of cases received a maximum fine of 1700 UAH. In addition to the fine, the courts practice a measure of influence in the form of a warning with a probability of 13%. In addition, courts practice the use of community service, remarks, and even public apologies. In the appellate procedure, the decisions of the courts of first instance in the vast majority of cases (97%) are not appealed [6]. Cases involving bullying through the use of modern Internet technologies do not contain proper electronic evidence, and as a result, liability arises only if a party is found guilty. The existing case law indicates the diversity of the evidence base, which can both help to prosecute and release from liability. In our opinion, it seems a gap that only one parent is responsible, not both, which is a violation of the principle of equality before the law for the upbringing of children.

As the Law of Ukraine № 2657-VIII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Combating Bullying (Harassment)" does not provide for amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding the introduction of criminal liability for committing offenses related to bullying (harassment), as committing other acts by the offender while bullying (harassment) are qualified by the relevant articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, in particular - causing bodily harm of various gravity, etc., therefore, in this case the offender

will bear the appropriate criminal penalty without further indication in the Code of Administrative Offenses.

To qualify bullying, it is necessary to take into account all the circumstances of the case. It is worth agreeing with the conclusion of the Main Scientific and Expert Department of the Office of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine that, depending on the circumstances of the case, the actions can be qualified under Art. 1732 of the Code of Administrative Offenses (Committing domestic violence, gender-based violence, failure to comply with an urgent injunction or failure to notify the place of his temporary stay ") or under a number of articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Article 120" Suicide ", Article 121" Intentional grievous bodily harm "). ", Article 122" Intentional moderate bodily injury ", Article 125" Intentional minor bodily injury ", Article 186" Robbery ", Article 187" Robbery ", Article 189" Extortion ") [7, p. 45].

When bullying may result in an attempted suicide or suicide, such acts may lead the perpetrator to criminal liability under Article 120 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (hereinafter - the Criminal Code of Ukraine) [9].

Thus, the Law stipulates that bringing a person to suicide or attempted suicide as a result of ill-treatment, blackmail, systematic humiliation of his human dignity or systematic unlawful coercion to actions contrary to his will, inclination to suicide, and others actions that promote suicide are punishable by restriction of liberty for up to three years or imprisonment for the same period (part one of Article 120 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine);

- The same act committed against a person who was materially or otherwise dependent on the perpetrator, or against two or more persons is punishable by restriction of liberty for up to five years or imprisonment for the same period (part two of article 120 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) ;

- An act provided for in parts one or two of this article, if it was committed against a minor, is punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years (part three of article 120 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) [9].

Given the special threat to life, health, freedom, honor and dignity of the person as goods that are in Ukraine under criminal law protection, certain manifestations of bullying may fall under Art. 127 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and qualify as torture. Actions during bullying are very similar, and can sometimes be identical to those committed during torture. These include: hitting the body, causing physical pain, using or threatening to use a plastic bag to prevent breathing, various encroachments on sexual integrity, suppression, pouring cold water, inciting dogs, forcing them to eat inedible substances, and so on. These actions are always accompanied by severe stress, feelings of uncontrollable horror and the ability to humiliate a person, to break him morally. Each type is bound to have severe physical pain or severe moral distress. In both cases, there are aggressors who, in order to achieve their goal, commit acts against the other person in the form of verbal, physical or emotional abuse. Bullers as objects of torture are aware that their actions do not comply with

generally accepted rules of conduct in society, are intentional, purposeful and socially dangerous [8, p. 109].

Effective counteraction to bullying is possible provided that all participants in the educational process, heads of educational institutions, their founders, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, government agencies, the management of which includes educational institutions, educational ombudsman, NGOs, etc. Much has already been done in this direction by amending some anti-harassment legislation. Legal means of counteracting bullying are: legislative definition of bullying; establishment of administrative responsibility for harassment of a participant in the educational process, for failure of the head of the educational institution to notify the authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine about cases of bullying; legislative consolidation of the rights and responsibilities of students, their parents, pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical, scientific workers, other persons involved in the educational process, aimed at combating bullying; legislative consolidation of the powers of heads of educational institutions, their founders, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, state bodies, the sphere of management of which includes educational institutions, educational ombudsman, local governments, public organizations to combat bullying.

Consider the legal liability of minors for acts of bullying. Thus, according to the Civil Code (hereinafter - the Civil Code of Ukraine), a child under the age of 14 has partial civil capacity and is not liable for the damage caused by it. That is, the child's parents will be responsible for any actions of the child related to the harm. In addition to compensation for the above damage, the parents of such a child may be held administratively liable (imposition of a fine).

According to the general rule enshrined in Part 1 of Art. 1166 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, property damage caused by illegal decisions, actions or omissions of personal non-property rights of a natural or legal person, as well as damage caused to property of a natural or legal person, is reimbursed in full by the person who caused it [11].

According to Art. 1179 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, a minor (aged fourteen to eighteen years) is liable for the damage caused by him independently on general grounds.

If a minor does not have sufficient property to compensate for the damage caused to him, this damage is compensated in the part that is missing, or in full by his parents (adoptive parents) or guardian, if they do not prove that the damage was caused through no fault of their own.

When defining harm to mental health, the concept of moral harm is also used, which is defined in the Civil Code of Ukraine.

When defining harm to mental health, the concept of moral harm is also used, which is defined in the Civil Code of Ukraine.

Moral harm is:

1) in physical pain and suffering suffered by a person in connection with an injury or other damage to health;

2) in the mental suffering that a person has suffered in connection with illegal behavior towards himself, members of his family, close relatives;

3) in mental suffering suffered by a person in connection with the destruction or damage of his property;

4) in humiliation of honor and dignity of a person, as well as business reputation of a natural or legal person "[11].

The mental health of a person is defined in the statutes of the World Health Organization (WHO).

In particular, the WHO characterizes mental health as a state of well-being in which a person is able to realize his or her potential, overcome ordinary life stresses, work productively and productively, and contribute to the life of his or her community.

The criteria (signs) of mental health as defined by the WHO are:

1) awareness and sense of continuity, permanence and identity of their physical and mental "I";

2) a sense of permanence and identity of experiences in similar situations;

3) criticism of oneself and one's own mental products (activities) and its results;

4) the correspondence of mental reactions (adequacy) to the strength and frequency of environmental influences, social circumstances and situations;

5) the ability to manage their own behavior in accordance with social norms, rules and laws;

6) the ability to plan their own lives and implement these plans;

7) the ability to change behavior depending on changes in life situations and circumstances.

Bullying should also be combated in the early stages, when bullying cannot yet be classified as inflicting bodily harm or inflicting physical pain, but only in terms of moral harm and mental suffering, ie mental health, as defined by the WHO.

For the commission of administrative offenses against minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, the following measures of influence may be applied: the obligation to apologize publicly or in another form to the victim; warning; reprimand or severe reprimand; transfer of a minor under the supervision of parents or persons replacing them, or under the supervision of the teaching or labor team with their consent, as well as individual citizens at their request.

In the case of persons between the ages of 16 and 18 committing certain administrative offenses (for example, petty theft of property, shooting with a firearm or air gun, malicious disobedience to a lawful order of a police officer, petty hooliganism), they are liable on general grounds.

In particular, a person between the ages of 16 and 18 may be fined for petty hooliganism: a fine, community service, correctional labor, or administrative arrest.

If a person has committed petty hooliganism between the ages of 14 and 16, his or her parents will be fined.

According to the general rules, the responsibility for bullying occurs when a person turns 16 years old (Article 12 of the Code of Administrative Offenses) [3]. And she will be responsible for her actions on her own.

If the bullying was committed by a child under the age of 16, the parents or guardians will be responsible for its actions.

Bullying committed by minors between the ages of fourteen and sixteen entails the imposition of a fine on parents or persons replacing them, from fifty (UAH 850) to one hundred (UAH 1,700) non-taxable minimum incomes or community service. term from twenty to forty hours (part three of article 173-4 of the Code of Administrative Offenses) [3];

Bullying is committed by a group of persons or repeatedly during the year by a minor aged fourteen to sixteen years, which entails a fine on parents or persons replacing them, from one hundred (UAH 1,700) to two hundred (UAH 3,400) non-taxable minimum incomes or public works for a period of forty to sixty hours (part four of Article 173-4 of the Code of Administrative Offenses) [3];

However, if bullying is committed by persons aged 16 to 18, but there are mitigating circumstances (sincere repentance, elimination of harm, change of behavior for the better, psychological rehabilitation and anger management classes, etc.) instead of a fine or community service the following measures of influence may be applied (Article 24-1 of the Code of Administrative Offenses):

1) the obligation to apologize publicly or in another form to the victim;

2) warning;

3) reprimand or severe reprimand;

4) transfer of a minor under the supervision of parents or persons replacing them, or under the supervision of the teaching or labor team with their consent, as well as individual citizens at their request [3].

The control over observance of the specified provisions of the law is carried out by heads of educational institutions who are obliged to report the facts of bullying of employees of bodies of National police of Ukraine who, in turn, have the right in case of detection of offenses in this sphere.) [3].

Consideration of cases of this category by the Law is referred to the jurisdiction of the court. The first decision on bullying was made by a judge of the Boryspil City District Court of Kyiv region on February 5, 2019. It was then that the person was found guilty of committing an offense under Article 173-4 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of Ukraine [12].

Most often, reports on administrative offenses are drawn up for the actions of minors, persons aged 14 to 18 years. Next - the age group up to 14 years, currently recorded a case of the actions of a first-grader. Teachers and students go almost equally as adult participants in the educational process. It should be noted that based on the provisions of Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Education", the education system includes higher education and adult education, including postgraduate education, and under such conditions the range of persons who can be prosecuted - significantly expands. Actually, the list of subjects of the educational process is also provided in Part 8 of Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Education" - "8) students - pupils, students, cadets, students, trainees, graduate students (adjuncts), doctoral students, other persons who receive education in

any type and form of education ». Based on this rule, any illegal acts during the implementation / receipt of such functions of educational functions / services - can be classified as bullying and further require the prosecution of the perpetrators [4].

Bullying directly results in only administrative liability. However, in cases where bullying is physical in nature and harms human health, in addition to the Code of Administrative Offenses, the Criminal Code of Ukraine applies to the offender.

In the case of bullying, which led to suicide attempt or suicide of the victim, a person over the age of 16 will be subject to criminal liability. Coercive measures of an educational nature may be applied by a court to persons between the ages of 11 and 16.

Criminal liability, as a general rule, occurs from 16 years, but for certain types of crimes, a person can be prosecuted from 14 years (eg premeditated murder, premeditated grievous or moderate bodily injury, theft, robbery, robbery, hooliganism).

If a juvenile has committed a crime of minor or medium gravity, sincerely repented and has impeccable conduct at the time of sentencing, the following coercive measures of an educational nature may be applied to him: warnings; restriction of leisure and establishment of special requirements for the behavior of a minor; transfer of a minor under the supervision of parents or persons replacing them, or under the supervision of the teaching or labor team with his consent, as well as individual citizens at their request; imposing on a minor who has reached the age of fifteen and has property, funds or earnings, the obligation to compensate for property damage; referral of a minor to a special educational institution for children and adolescents for his correction, but for a period not exceeding three years. The conditions of stay of minors in these institutions and the procedure for their leaving are determined by law.

In other cases, juveniles are liable for a crime on general grounds, including the following types of punishment: fines, community service, correctional work, arrest, imprisonment for a specified period.

Harm to physical health is defined in the Criminal Code of Ukraine as infliction of bodily injuries of varying severity (mild, moderate, severe) and infliction of physical pain without causing bodily harm (Articles 121, 122, 125 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Physical pain is understood as a mental state of a person, which is characterized by suffering due to physical impact. Repeated infliction of pain is called muzzle (Article 126). If the intentional infliction of physical pain or moral suffering was intended to motivate the victim to take actions contrary to his / her will - this is torture (Article 127 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) [9].

The current Criminal Code of Ukraine stipulates that a person over the age of 14 is criminally liable, according to Articles 121 "Intentional grievous bodily harm", Art. 122 "Intentional moderate bodily injury". That is, a child between the ages of 14 and 16 may be prosecuted if he or she inflicts injuries on a classmate or any other person that may qualify as moderate or severe [7].

Intentional grievous bodily harm is an injury that is life-threatening or has resulted in the loss of any organ, its functions, mental illness, abortion, irreparable disfigurement of the face or other health disorder combined with permanent disability of at least one third.

Moderate injuries include those that cause long-term health problems lasting more than 3 weeks (more than 21 days) and loss of more than a third of the ability to work. Sanity also comes from the age of 14.

Minor injuries include such that:

- have minor transient consequences, lasting no more than six days (bruising, scratching, etc.);
- short-term health disorder, lasting more than six days, but not more than three weeks (21 days);
- slight permanent disability (up to 10%).

Liability for minor injuries begins at the age of 16.

According to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, damage to mental health is included in the signs that determine the severity of injuries, in particular, serious injuries are those that caused a mental illness established by a psychiatric examination.

In the case of bullying, which led to suicide attempt or suicide of the victim, a person over the age of 16 will be subject to criminal liability. Coercive measures of an educational nature may be applied by a court to persons between the ages of 11 and 16.

According to Art. 121 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine intentional grievous bodily injury, ie intentional bodily injury, life-threatening at the time of infliction, or that caused the loss of any organ or its functions, genital mutilation, mental illness or other health disorder associated with persistent loss of ability to work for at least one third, or termination of pregnancy or irreparable mutilation of a person - is punishable by imprisonment for a term of five to eight years [9].

Intentional grievous bodily harm committed in a manner of special torture or by a group of persons, as well as with the purpose of intimidating the victim or other persons, or on the grounds of racial, national or religious intolerance, or committed to order, or caused death victim - is punishable by imprisonment for a term of seven to ten years.

According to Art. 122 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine intentional moderate bodily injury, ie intentional injury that is not life-threatening and did not entail the consequences provided for in Article 121 of this Code, but such that caused long-term health disorders or significant permanent disability less than for one third, - is punishable by correctional labor for up to two years or restriction of liberty for up to three years, or imprisonment for up to three years. 2. The same acts committed with the purpose of intimidating the victim or his relatives or coercing them into certain actions or on the grounds of racial, national or religious intolerance - shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of three to five years [9].

Given the current practice in Ukraine, the actions of bullies are often classified as hooliganism (Article 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Thus, the Zalizchuk Department of the Chortkiv Local Prosecutor's Office filed a criminal case under Part 2, Part 4 of Art. 296 (hooliganism committed by a group of persons, using items pre-prepared for infliction of bodily

harm) and Part 2 of Art. 146 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - (illegal imprisonment of a minor). During the pre-trial investigation it was established that on November 5, 2017 a group of 5 people (3 of them minors and one minor), being on the street of one of the villages of Zalishchyk district, grabbed the minor victim and put 2 plastic balls on the boy's head, body with scotch tape. Despite the crying and screaming of the juvenile, the defendants placed the boy in the trunk of the car and took the victim to the abandoned territory of the tractor crew. There the accused beat the victim and, threatening physical violence, aimed a pistol-like object at the juvenile and pressed the trigger several times, after which they stopped their criminal actions, before recording them on a mobile phone camera [13, p. 291].

Bully children under the age of 16 who have committed acts that constitute torture are not criminally liable under Art. 127 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, as Part 2 of Art. 22 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, this crime is not provided in the list of those for whom criminal liability occurs from 14 years [8, p. 109].

The aspect that the administrative penalty in the form of a fine for bullying is in fact largely imposed on the parents of the bullies or their substitutes is highly questionable as to the effectiveness of the legal liability of minors. From a legal point of view, this is true, but from a psychological point of view, it will be ineffective. In this case, it is not necessary to punish, but to explain to potential bullies, their victims and just witnesses of these actions to what acts of violence can ultimately lead. And the consequences are unpleasantly impressive: for victims of bullying it starts with a psychological trauma and ends with suicide, for a bully administrative liability can become a real term under criminal law.

We hope that the legislative changes combined with psychological and pedagogical work will bring positive results aimed at combating bullying in Ukrainian society.

According to Art. 16 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the latter has the right to protection from unlawful encroachment on his honor and dignity [14]. Therefore, the main duty of the state is to take all measures of social, administrative, criminal and other nature in order to give the child the right to full and harmonious development of personality.

In Ukraine, the problem of bullying is actively taken care of by the Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for Children's Rights (Ombudsman). The Ukrainian Institute for the Study of Extremism and the Glavkom News Agency, with the support of the Ukrainian President's Commissioner for Children's Rights, presented a special project to combat bullying at the Stop School Terror School (Safe School). There is a National Children's Helpline (short number 116-111). The Program "Prevention and overcoming of bullying in educational institutions" (Compiler E. Vorontsova) is being implemented. In 2017, the Office of Juvenile Prevention was established as a result of the implementation of the "Beijing Rules" adopted by the UN General Assembly, which clearly states that the law enforcement system should include "child" police officers

who are well versed in law, trained and work with children. committed an offense or became witnesses, victims of a crime. The School and Police project is being implemented in educational institutions. In 2018, a bill was registered in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, which provides for fines for bullying. Under the law, children, their parents, teachers and the school principal can be prosecuted. The development of inclusive educational space, in particular, the creation of inclusive classrooms in schools, will potentially work to prevent mobbing and bullying. In the European Union, the link between school violence and the propensity for radical action and participation in extremist movements is increasingly being explored. In this regard, the Council of Europe has launched in Albania a special three-year project to combat bullying and extremism worth 600 thousand euros, which was completed on January 31, 2019. Its goal is to create a new school culture based on the priority of human rights and democracy to eradicate bullying from school and create a safe learning environment [15].

In Ukraine, organizations dealing with bullying are UNICEF (informing parents and children about bullying and counteracting it), the Kiddo Charitable Foundation (combating bullying), the NGO Studena (non-discriminatory training), the Ukrainian Institute for the Study of Extremism (child violence), Women's Consortium of Ukraine (prevention and overcoming of violence in children), Ukrainian Foundation for the Welfare of Children (teaches children to protect themselves), International Women's Human Rights Center "La Strada-Ukraine" (combating domestic and school violence) [5, p. 38].

Depending on the atmosphere in which children are, their mood, their health, their desire to learn, to come to school. A safe, friendly atmosphere based on trust and respect is the best basis to prevent bullying in an educational institution.

Manifestations of violence, including bullying, can occur for a variety of reasons. In order for such manifestations to occur as infrequently as possible and not to develop into a systemic phenomenon, each educational institution must develop a set of measures to combat bullying.

In a comprehensive approach, there are two key areas: management and education. The management approach is organized and implemented by the head of the educational institution. It includes:

- analysis of the situation in the educational institution (physical and emotional-psychological environment), in particular by interviewing students about the feeling of safety during work and study;
- elaboration of the official position of the educational institution on bullying and informing all participants of the educational process about it;
- developing rules of conduct for all - students, parents, teachers and informing about them;
- definition of duties and responsibilities of participants of educational process concerning creation and observance of safe behavior in educational institution;
- instructing employees, students and parents [15].

Teachers and parents believe that the most effective actions that will help reduce the number of cases of

violence in the educational environment are the conduct of systematic educational activities on nonviolent behavior (61.7% - parents, 89.7% - teachers), the implementation of quality prevention programs (51.3% - parents, 76.0% - teachers), the creation of anti-bullying policy (51.0% - parents, 80.8% - teachers) [2, p. 4].

The educational approach is informing, explaining, developing skills of tolerant and non-violent behavior, communication and interaction of all participants in the educational process.

The leading role in the fight against bullying is assigned to pedagogical staff of educational institutions, which, in particular, are responsible for conducting educational work with participants in the educational process to prevent and combat bullying; informational and educational activities; the need for immediate information of statutory bodies about bullying cases that have become known to them; organization of work of a practical psychologist and / or social pedagogue with affected children, etc.

Today, Ukraine, unlike other countries in the world, is at the initial stage of developing an anti-bullying strategy. The state is very consistently trying to resort to any reforms to make them as effective and efficient as possible, namely, initially, before the introduction of relevant legislative innovations on bullying, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine planned to conduct a series of trainings for teachers and students on bullying prevention. Ukraine. This is a well-founded decision, which is an explanatory work among the participants in the educational process about the actual harmful effects of bullying and its consequences. Another argument for the need for such programs is that during such training teachers are taught the basics of proper external and psychological assistance to all those who are victims of this phenomenon [10, p. 273].

To ensure the implementation of tasks assigned to educational institutions on the prevention and combating of bullying, such work should be carried out in coordination with children's services, units of the National Police of Ukraine, guardianship authorities, NGOs, etc.; to submit these issues for consideration by pedagogical councils.

By involving public organizations, juvenile prevention workers, and school police officers in educational activities, such work can be made more diverse and interesting for children.

It is recommended to make the principles of observance of human rights, tolerant behavior, non-discrimination, cooperation and mutual respect cross-cutting topics for lessons, thematic events, meetings, conversations, consultations.

Today, all schools have psychologists and social workers who provide social care to detect and prevent school bullying. They carry out several activities to prevent bullying: introductory lectures, explanatory talks, testing, for younger age groups - coloring books, pictures, etc. It is also possible to provide comprehensive assistance to a particular family (the child is admitted to a psychologist together with the parents to help in mutual understanding).

Unfortunately, the effectiveness of the help of a psychologist is questionable, because psychologists without the necessary professional experience often work at school (cases of bullying are considered one of the most difficult cases from a professional point of view, especially when it occurs in a child team), so students simply do not accept their advice and recommendations as appropriate [16].

An important aspect, which is not given enough attention in practice, is, in our opinion, the work of a qualified psychologist not only with children but also with their parents, as they may be indirectly involved in bullying. It has been repeatedly emphasized that the danger of bullying is that it has a powerful effect on the child's psyche, which may have consequences in his life in the future. Therefore, parents are also not always able to adequately assess the situation in which their child is involved. It is extremely important that parents are also involved in the psychological help provided to the child, as often the emotional manifestation of buller behavior is a reaction to misunderstandings in the family.

It is very important that the practical psychologist and social educator, as well as other employees of the educational institution, have the necessary competencies and can prevent, detect and counteract bullying. It is important to remember that bullying has a negative effect on the mental health of all parties to this phenomenon, so the psychological service should provide the necessary support, psychological assistance and support to all participants in the case. To do this, you can introduce consultation hours with a practical psychologist, social educator, place hotlines and information about hotlines. Helplines (on the screen) - Children's line 116 111 or 0 800 500 225 (from 12.00 to 16.00); - Bullying hotline 116,000; - Domestic Violence Prevention, Trafficking in Persons and Gender Discrimination Prevention Hotline 116 123 or 0 800 500 335; - Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights 0 800 50 17 20; - Commissioner of the President of Ukraine for the Rights of the Child 044 255 76 75; - Free Legal Aid Center 0 800 213 103. All necessary information should be made publicly available and written in simple and clear language. It should be posted on the institution's website, on the bulletin board, and distributed during the parent meeting [16].

Another nuance of modern practice, in our opinion, is that most anti-bullying measures are aimed at ending the situation that has already occurred and bringing the perpetrators to justice.

It is quite logical that such measures should take place, but, in our opinion, it is more correct to focus on the prevention of undesirable situations, prevention of their commission. Therefore, from a practical point of view, it is more appropriate to increase the number of preventive measures: outreach by teachers, psychologists, social workers, older adolescents, the public, conducting various interactions, activities that promote team cohesion, and more.

Therefore, in Ukraine today the anti-bullying campaign is at the stage of its initial development. The effectiveness of anti-bullying measures implemented and existing cannot be denied. However, the experience of

the advanced countries of the world proves that the priority should be given to the prevention of this phenomenon, which will be more effective, because preventing the negative impact, you do not need to worry about how to overcome its consequences.

Conclusions. Legal means of counteracting bullying are: legislative definition of bullying; establishment of administrative responsibility for harassment of a participant in the educational process, for failure of the head of the educational institution to notify the authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine about cases of bullying; legislative consolidation of the rights and responsibilities of students, their parents, pedagogical, scientific-pedagogical, scientific workers, other persons involved in the educational process, aimed at combating bullying; legislative consolidation of the powers of heads of educational institutions, their founders, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, state bodies, the sphere of management of which includes educational institutions, educational ombudsman, local governments, public organizations to combat bullying.

The provisions of the Law of Ukraine № 2657-VIII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Combating Bullying (Harassment)" establish administrative liability and do not provide for amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding the introduction of criminal liability for bullying (harassment), as the commission by the offender in the commission of bullying (harassment) of other acts, are qualified by the relevant articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Direct bullying only results in administrative liability for minors. However, in cases where bullying is physical in nature and causes harm to human health, in addition to the Code of Administrative Offenses, the offender is subject to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, a person may be prosecuted from 14 years (for premeditated murder, premeditated murder or moderate bodily harm), injury, suicide, hooliganism, torture).

The effectiveness of measures of criminal law influence on juveniles should be ensured by maintaining a reasonable balance of its punitive and educational aspects.

Bullying should be addressed by school leaders, educators, children, juvenile police and civil society institutions that can be involved in combating violence against children. Ukraine should study and borrow international experience in this area, especially those countries that already have special programs, the analysis of which confirmed the high results - the educational environment has become safer, the number of cases of bullying and other anti-social manifestations has decreased. The best course of action is to prevent bullying. Taking preventive measures is the most effective way, because they prevent the actual conflict situations of bullying, and, consequently, its likely negative consequences.

References

1. Countering bullying in an educational institution: a systematic approach. Methodical manual. / Andreenkova V. L., Melnichuk V. O., Kalashnik O. A. K: LLC "Agency Ukraine", 2019. 132 p.
2. On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine on combating bullying: Law of Ukraine of December 18, 2018 № 2657 – VIII. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2657-19> (access date: 14.10.2020).
3. Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses of December 7, 1984 № 8073-X (as amended on February 7, 2020). Information of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR. 1984. Supplement to № 51. Art. 1122
4. On education: Law of Ukraine of September 5, 2017 № 2145-VIII. Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. 2017. №38-39. St. 380.
5. Gradova Y., Artamanova M. Regulatory regulation of bowling: national and foreign experience. Bulletin of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University. Law series. Issue 28. 2019. pp. 33-41.
6. Gomzyak I. Law enforcement practice regarding bullying: what a human rights activist needs to know URL: <http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/254k/96-vr>. (appeal date 15.10.2020).
7. Melnichuk O. F. Legal means to combat bullying. Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod National University. Law series. 2019. Vip. 55. T. 2. S. 44–47.
8. Ivaniy O. M. Social and criminal characteristics of bullying. Scientific Bulletin of Kherson State University. Series: Legal Sciences. 2018. Issue 3. Volume 2. pp. 107-110.
9. Criminal Code of Ukraine. K.: Center for Educational Literature. 2020. 175 p.
10. Prots O. E., Romankiv R. V. Countering bowling: Legal aspects of protecting children from violence. Scientific Bulletin of Uzhhorod National University. Law series. 2020. Vip. 60. S. 127–130.
11. Civil Code of Ukraine. K.: Center for Educational Literature. 2020. 296 p.
12. In Ukraine, a court ruled on bullying at school. URL: <https://tsn.ua/ukrayina/v-ukrayini-sud-vinipershe-rishennya-za-buling-u-shkoli-1296255.html> (accessed 15.10.2020).
13. Kozyachenko V. V., Semegina D. I. Bullying in Ukraine as a new concept of hooliganism among minors. Dive-anvltic law. 2018. № 5. pp. 289–292.
14. Convention on the Rights of the Child of 20 November 1989 URL: <https://www.unicef.org/ukraine/en/convention>
15. Alekseenko T. F. Bullying and mobbing: causes of development and ways of prevention URL: http://lib.iitta.gov.ua/712116/1/01_18 (access date 15.10.2020).
16. Organization of counteraction and prevention of bullying (harassment) in an educational institution. Author's team: Skorbun I., Flyarkovska O., Usatenko G. URL: <https://nupp.edu.ua/uploads/files/0/main/deps/ps/buling/module2/konpekt.pdf> (access date 15.10. 2020).