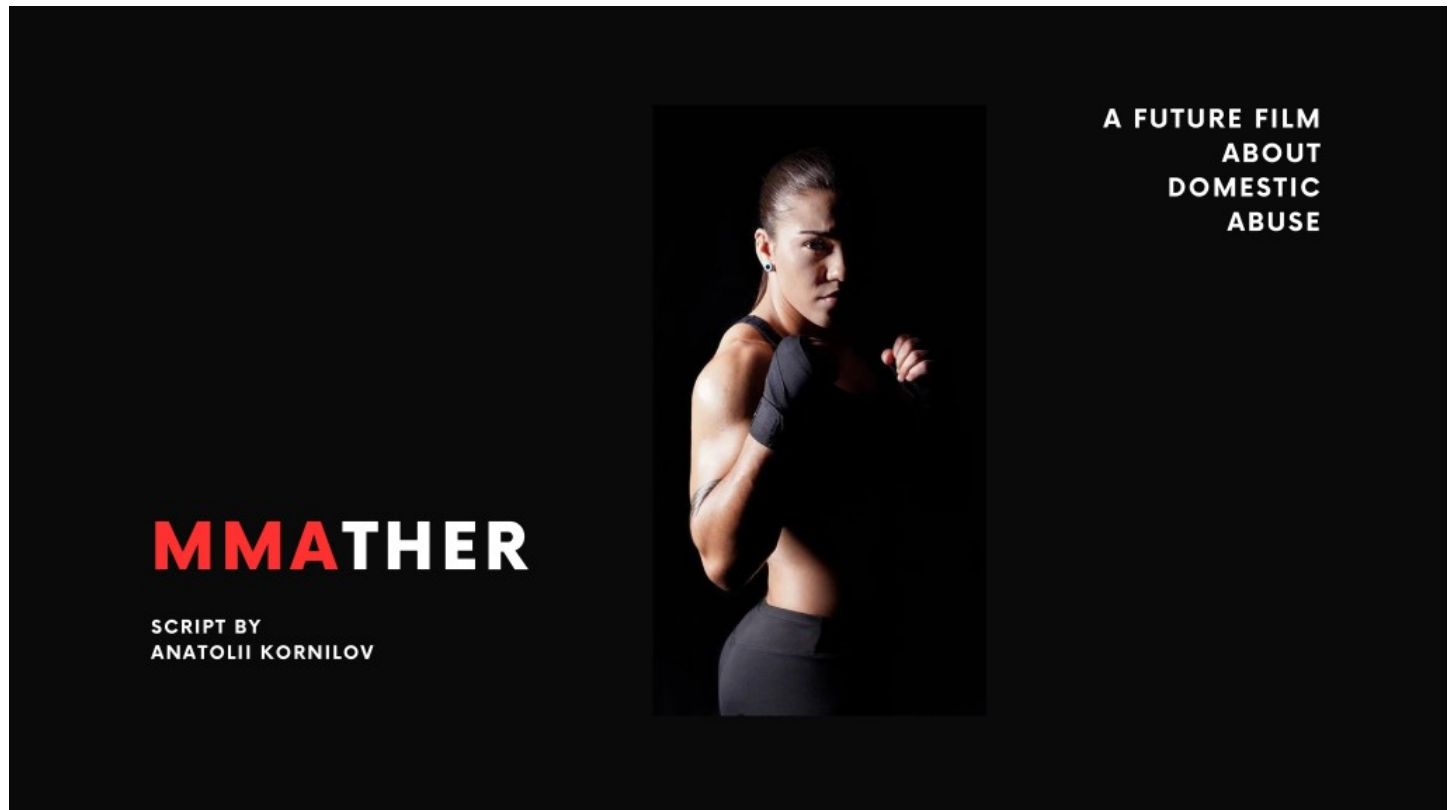


Anatolii Kornilov, Why is bullying a never-ending topic for schools?

Adolescence is the most challenging age. Children change, turning into teenagers. Their minds are mobile and easily influenced by the outside.



Hollywood, California Jun 19, 2023 ([Issuewire.com](https://www.issuewire.com)) - Anatolii Kornilov: Adolescence is the most challenging age. Children change, turning into teenagers. Their minds are mobile and easily influenced by the outside. Someone is less susceptible to this influence due to a good family upbringing because the family is full-fledged with an average income. Still, not all families are like that. Some families experience domestic violence, and others face financial difficulties and addiction to drugs and alcohol.

All children have different life experiences and backgrounds, and all these teenage children gather in one place, at school. Each teenager has a unique character. Primary sexual characteristics and inclinations appear, and they more acutely show their character traits. Some strive to be leaders, while others bring their family problems to school and begin to influence, suppress, and involve other students with less pronounced leadership qualities in various groups, musical gangs, hooligan meetings, etc.

The financial balance has stayed the same for several millennia. There have always been and will be rich and poor schoolchildren, and their young minds will always be influenced from outside.

His article aims to prepare American schoolchildren to be honest with themselves and their parents. He's graduated from a secondary school in Kazakhstan, the city of Taraz. He was the same teenager, he's mother had four children, and dad died early; he died when he was three years old. Anatolii Mom had to work two jobs and sometimes had time to look after us. As a teenager, he needed more male

attention and advice.

It all started when students were transferred from junior to high school; He was about 12 years old, and guys from high school came to our class and demanded to collect money for the bandits; if we did not order it, they promised to beat us. Even then, he should have complained to the police or my mother, but it was not customary to complain to guys with the same mother in my culture. After this, everyone seemed to stop respecting me and even communicating, so high school students continued to take our money for lunch.

Once, Anatolii refused to pay and got beat up after school. Suddenly a kind guy, 19 years old, appeared and offered protection. He drove away 15-year-old high school students and promised to take care of me if Anatolii agreed to join his gang. He thought about his offer for a long time, but at some point, He got tired of enduring beatings from high school students, and Anatolii agreed. From that moment on, there was no turning back. It turned out that to get out of the gang of the guy who saved me, He had to pay a lot of money. This guy made me and other guys collect money from different classes and made me take money from passers-by and children. He forced other older guys to rob stores and warehouses; Anatolii saw how they suffered; they were hooked on it, like him. At that time, He was preparing to become an actor; He went to play in the theater and played the guitar, and all these gangster activities interfered with me. Luckily, He entered the Theater Academy in St. Petersburg, Russia, and left this nightmare.

He started life anew and stopped thinking about the past, but as it turned out, in Russia and all over the world, this problem is equally relevant. Children take money from each other for lunch, force them to perform various actions, force, suppress, and drag them into multiple troubles.

After the Theater Academy, He decided to go to the film director and screenwriter to share my experience and tell valuable and fascinating stories. During He's studies at the St. Petersburg State University of Cinema and Television, He made 13 short feature films, many of them were devoted to the topics of the fight against drugs, racial inequality, and my thesis work was dedicated to the criminal movement A.U., which was popular at that time in Russia. - the Prisoner's Way of Unity is deciphered.

A.U.E. - was a more carefully planned group distributed throughout all schools in Russia. They still took money from children for lunches and forced them to commit robbery and extortion. All this was and is not a manifestation of ignorance, crime, and meanness but a kind of heroism. Teenagers like to be encouraged when they can show themselves, feel involved in something important, feel needed when they can feel like leaders, humiliate, suppress anyone, and get away with impunity because they are behind older and more experienced bandits. The teenage factor is combined with financial problems in the regions and cities of Russia.

The parents of these children are forced to work more than the norm to survive. Teenage sports sections and clubs were closed, children had to go somewhere and splash out their energy, and criminal elements took advantage of this. Many children were forced to seize valuables from apartments and steal from their neighbors. Others were addicted to drugs and alcohol; many teenagers sniffed glue because they had nothing to do but violence.

Then Anatolii realized that making a film about this A.U.E. phenomenon was urgent. During my studies, He visited more than 45 schools in the Leningrad region and St. Petersburg in Russia; He interacted with teachers, psychologists, and problem children. He got the impression that it was a mixture of factors: the low level of finances in families as a result of alcohol addiction, domestic violence, lack of state funding for clubs and sports grounds for children and adolescents, the indifference of the police,

powerful teenage energy was captured by criminal elements, lack of prospects in small towns, for young people who did not believe in themselves, the prejudices of teenagers that it is a shame to complain to parents or the police.

Anatolii's main task was to show in the future film that you need to fight, that you cannot be indifferent, and how everything can end if they go this dangerous way.

After the premiere and screenings at several international film festivals, He's film won the audience vote nomination.

He decided to immediately publish it on the YouTube platform, where it quickly began to gain views. At the moment, there are more than 8 million views.

He was also invited to various channels and interviews where He shared my experience of making a film and how the idea for the script came about.

Teenagers began to watch it and draw the correct conclusions actively. Discuss social networks and record streams.

All these actions attracted the attention of state bodies, and it was decided to officially ban any groups associated with A.U.E. in social networks and any activities of A.U.E. that were recognized as extremist.

It was my small victory. Indeed, before the appearance of Anatolii film, the criminal movement A.U.E. began to actively appear on the Internet and promote and lure fledgling minds online.

In Russia, the first sentence after the ban on A.U.E. was passed.

The Yekaterinburg garrison military court issued the first sentence after the A.U.E. ban in Russia to the creator of the public on the VKontakte social network and two of its participants. On Wednesday, September 9, reports R.I.A. Novosti. Defendants Nikolai Babarika received seven years in prison, his partner Artem Zuev - three years and nine months in jail, and his wife Natalya Babarika - four years' probation, Pavel Chikov, head of the Agora human rights organization, said in his Telegram channel. According to investigators, in 2011, Nikolai Babarika created a public page where, together with his wife Natalia, he published posts "containing statements calling for violence against police officers and F.S.B. officers." My family friend Artem Zuev sold goods designed in the "thieves' romance" style: backgammon, rosaries, and smartphone cases. As the 66.ru edition clarifies, the public became the largest in Russia - by the time of blocking in 2018, it had more than 300 thousand subscribers.

"Currently, A.U.E. is most popular in the online communities of the Russian Federation (4,231 VKontakte groups with a character name and content) and Ukraine (1,631 groups, up to 13 million 255 thousand users)," the law enforcement agencies noted.

According to law enforcement agencies, up to 30,000 groups with up to 6.5 million users have been created on the VKontakte social network alone, 14,000 groups (500,000 subscribers) on Odnoklassniki, and 22 accounts on Instagram with 108,000 subscribers: up to 600 thousand subscribers to pages with such content on Facebook and up to 2 million channels on YouTube, where more than 8.5 million videos

with 85 million views are posted.

The ideology of the movement is also widespread in other neighboring countries: Azerbaijan (40 VKontakte groups, 9.9 thousand subscribers), Armenia (22 groups, 6.1 thousand subscribers), Georgia (7 groups, 307 subscribers), Kazakhstan (539 groups, 142 thousand subscribers), Moldova (21 groups, 1.4 thousand subscribers) and Belarus (515 groups, 59.8 thousand subscribers). According to law enforcement officials, the most numerous publics (up to 2.9 million subscribers) containing extremist propaganda are administered from the territory of Ukraine (Kyiv, Lviv, Vinnytsia).

"This suggests that the activities of the A.U.E. are actively promoted not only in Russia but also in the territory of the countries of the post-Soviet space, which gives it an international character," the source noted. The moderators of such public page's plant thieves' "concepts," and post posts in support of "illegally" detained like-minded people. At the same time, some information platforms are administered directly from places of deprivation of liberty, including raising funds for prisoners' needs. "But in most cases, the administrators of groups and sites are not the organizers of the A.U.E. activities and only earn money from public advertising (the monthly income reaches 100-150 thousand rubles)," the source explained.

The court session at which this decision was made was held behind closed doors on August 17. A lawsuit demanding that the A.U.E. movement be recognized as extremist was filed with the Supreme Court by Russian Prosecutor General Igor Krasnov. In a press release issued by the oversight agency, it is said that the activity of this movement is now banned. The Prosecutor General's Office believes that the actions of A.U.E. activists pose a real threat to citizens, society, and the state. The abbreviation A.U.E. means "prisoner way of life is one" or "prisoner criminal community."

"At the court session, it was established that the A.U.E. is a well-structured and managed organization - an extremist youth movement. As part of the movement and in its interests, A.U.E. members committed extremist offenses, as well as mass riots," the press release says. The movement, according to the Prosecutor General's Office, "actively involved teenagers and young people, whose psyche is most susceptible to destructive influence."

Irina Kirkora, Deputy Chairman of the Council for Human Rights under the President of the Russian Federation (H.R.C.), believes that the ban will protect children from involvement in this subculture and criminal activities. Now in the legal field, there will be an opportunity to protect minors who are about to embark on the path of thieves, Interfax reports.

Source: http://www.president-sovet.ru/presscenter/press/dvizheniya_aue_priznali_ekstremistskim_i_zapretili_v_rossii/

As noted in the Prosecutor General's Office, "the ban on the activities of the A.U.E. will effectively suppress the criminal activities of its participants, protect the interests of the younger generation, contribute to the improvement of society and ensure the security of the state." The international "status" of A.U.E., which also stands for "prisoner way of life is one," is explained by the fact that its followers are not only in Russia but also in the C.I.S. and Baltic countries.

In Kazakhstan, where Anatolii's was born, active journalistic investigations and prosecutions of this criminal trend also began.

To people who do not face the criminal world today, it may seem that all these thieves' history remained somewhere in the 90s. However, this "disease," having passed through two decades, still influences the minds of a new generation of Kazakhstanis. "Usually, it starts when a young man graduates from school and is just about to go to university. At this young age, some comrades show our students that it is very cool and honorable to sit in a camp, steal and be a bandit. A young, not yet strong mind digests all this, and by about the age of 20, an imaginary romance of the criminal world appears in the mind of a guy," says Dias Kadyrov, head of the criminal police department of the Almaty district of Nur-Sultan.

How is the extortion system in educational institutions? Who is behind the district monitors? What are the recruitment methods for teen gangs? Former members of the "wild brigades" talk about this, Zakon.kz writes concerning the Aktobe Times. "Grev to the zone" is what the tribute collection was called eight years ago. Almost all city schools, colleges and lyceums were covered with it. The situation has changed little, except humanitarian aid for inmates is no longer covered. "Cut" children under other pretexts. Each district in Aktobe has several overseers, depending on age. Each has 6-10 permanent assistants. Those, in turn, have several brothers. At the top of the regional food chain - a spider, sometimes a few. Who is behind the spiders is a mystery. A similar system operates in schools and colleges.

Anatolii also read several lectures on this challenging topic in lecture halls and universities.

Statistics of bullying and teenagers forced to commit crimes in the United States.

Here are federal statistics about bullying in the United States. Data sources include the Indicators of School Crime and Safety: 2019 (National Center for Education Statistics and Bureau of Justice) and the 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).

How Common Is Bullying

About 20% of students aged 12-18 experienced bullying nationwide.

Students ages 12–18 who reported being bullied said they thought those who bullied them:

It could influence other students' perceptions of them (56%).

Had more social influence (50%).

Were physically stronger or larger (40%).

Had more money (31%).

Bullying in Schools

Nationwide, 19% of students in grades 9–12 report being bullied on school property in the 12 months before the survey.

The following percentages of students ages 12-18 had experienced bullying in various places at school:

Hallway or stairwell (43.4%)

Classroom (42.1%)

Cafeteria (26.8%)

Outside on school grounds (21.9%)

Online or text (15.3%)

Bathroom or locker room (12.1%)

Somewhere else in the school building (2.1%)

Approximately 46% of students ages 12-18 who were bullied during the school year notified an adult about the bullying.

Cyberbullying

Among students ages 12-18 who reported being bullied at school during the school year, 15 % were bullied online or by text.

Approximately 14.9% of high school students were electronically bullied 12 months before the survey.

Types of Bullying

Students ages 12-18 experienced various types of bullying, including:

Being the subject of rumors or lies (13.4%)

Being made fun of, called names, or insulted (13.0%)

Pushed, shoved, tripped, or spit on (5.3%)

Leaving out/exclusion (5.2%)

Threatened with harm (3.9%)

Others tried to make them do things they did not want to do (1.9%)

The property was destroyed on purpose (1.4%)

State and Local Statistics

Follow these links for state and local figures on the following topics:

Bullied on School Property, Grades 9-12

Cyberbullied, Grades 9-12

International Statistics

According to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics:

One-third of the globe's youth is bullied; this ranges from as low as 7% in Tajikistan to 74% in Samoa.

Low socioeconomic status is a primary factor in youth bullying within wealthy countries.

Immigrant-born youth in wealthy countries are more likely to be bullied than locally-born youth.

Bullying and Suicide

The relationship between bullying and suicide is complex. The media should avoid oversimplifying these issues and insinuating or directly stating that bullying can cause suicide. The facts tell a different story. It is inaccurate and potentially dangerous to present bullying as the "cause" or "reason" for suicide or to suggest that suicide is a natural response to bullying.

Research indicates that persistent bullying can lead to or worsen feelings of isolation, rejection, exclusion, and despair, as well as depression and anxiety, which can contribute to suicidal behavior.

The vast majority of young people who are bullied do not become suicidal.

Most young people who die by suicide have multiple risk factors.

For more information on the relationship between bullying and suicide, read "The Relationship Between Bullying and Suicide: What We Know and What it Means for Schools" from the C.D.C.

Anti-Bullying Laws

All states have anti-bullying legislation. When bullying is also harassment and happens in the school context, schools have a legal obligation to respond to it according to federal laws.

One in 5 students report being bullied, according to data from the National Center for Educational Statistics. The U.S. government website StopBullying.gov defined bullying behavior as an imbalance of power between perpetrator and victim and repeated (or potential for repeated) incidents.

Prevention is at the heart of resolving to bully instead of waiting to respond once a more violent episode occurs, or once many incidents escalate to a tragedy. StopBullying.gov offers schools resources to educate students about bullying and techniques for keeping communication lines open between students and staff. Nevertheless, parents can play a vital role in this effort.

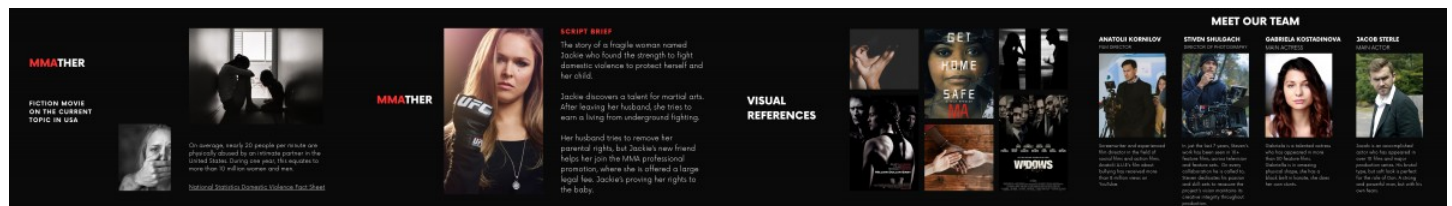
"We know that victims of bullying can experience negative impacts across all domains of their lives," said Amanda McGough, a clinical psychologist who works with teenagers and adults and also sits on the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention as the North Carolina chapter president.

"It infringes upon their mental, emotional, physical, social, and academic functioning. This may look like low self-esteem, depression, isolation, physical complaints like headaches or stomachaches, or avoiding going to school."

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<https://entertainmentpost.com/anatolii-kornilov-how-difficult-it-is-for-women-to-choose-between-career-and-family/> <https://celebritynews.com/anatolii-kornilov-there-is-always-a-choice-you-are-stronger-than-you-think/>



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