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INTERNET RAGE AS A NEW TREND

Till now, people have usually conducted their arguments face to face. But today the world had changed and the way of arguments changed too. Internet gave an opportunity to take quarrels in a new level. Today, people are able to show their opinions, minds online and to stay anonymous, if they want. Few years ago humanity couldn't imagine that grannies would dispute about the policy and government on Facebook. The tone of some of the posts on these threads can be extremely aggressive. Scientific American points that, people who make negative and cruel comments about an article (or as response to another comment on that article) "are at a distance from the target of their anger". The Internet helps "trolls" to feel them more confident and cruel because they use fake names. This makes it more likely for the users to repeat their actions. Art Markman, a professor of psychology at the University of Texas at Austin reacts on this the same way. Professor noticed that at the end of it you can't possibly feel like anybody heard you. Having a strong emotional experience that doesn't resolve itself in any healthy way can't be a good thing.

Another problem is an ability to think about your answer, because comment-section discourses don't happen in real time, commenters rare able to write lengthy monologues, which tend to entrench them in their extreme viewpoint. Markman noticed that when people are having a conversation in person, who actually gets to deliver a monologue except people in the movies? Even if you get angry, people are talking back and forth and so eventually you have to calm down and listen so you can have a conversation."

Adam P. Stern, the contributor of the Harvard Medical School discovered this problem in his blog. He compared the Internet rage with a road rage. The experience of road rage is universal, and can be explained by the emotional distance that is created between drivers when there is both physical separation and a high potential for perceived slights and wrongdoing.

The relative anonymity of driving leads to an exaggerated emotional response when feeling slighted or threatened, in part because all you may know of the other driver is that he or she just cut you off. It makes sense that you might react more angrily in that situation than if the same interaction occurred in another real-life setting.

Nowadays if you accept the premise that separation and relative anonymity increase the potential for rage, imagine what the anonymity and dehumanization of the Internet does to virtual interactions. It is well documented that online comment sections too often become a hub for threats, heated arguments, and name-calling.

In 2016, FiveThirtyEight.com performed an extensive survey of 8,500 commenters to better understand the reasons of cruel behavior on Internet. It found that commenters tended to be younger than 40 and predominantly male. The results were quite good, the people who were part of an experiment were trying to be funny, praise content, and ask a question to learn, or share their own thoughts. But why we used to see the aggressiveness in each discussion every day? People try to comment such topics where they feel themselves like professor, by so-called "experts".

They may feel that their firsthand experience makes them more knowledgeable than the author, while the author may only have theoretical experience or none at all. Because commenters so often identify personally with the topic for this reason, sometimes it leads to stronger language than they would use in the real world. With the inherent anonymity and seclusion of Internet use, it is not hard to see how reasonable online decorum so often fails to hold under such circumstances. Because of the problem sociologists recommend to follow simple rules, if you meet an Internet troll.

Whitson Gordon counsels on such phrases "Don't feed the trolls", "They're Not Worth the Energy", "Learn to Laugh at the Situation", "Learn to Separate Constructive Criticism from Trolling". Most of these phrases are understandable but we need to consider the last phrase "Learn to Separate Constructive Criticism from Trolling".

This principle notices that you can be in the middle between troll and blamed person. Whitson Gordon explains it If you are able to extract any constructive criticism or valid arguments out of someone – even if it means showing them an automated response telling them to be better – It can be worth your while. Being mean isn't the same as being a troll, and as usual it's much better to give someone the benefit of the doubt before ignoring them altogether.

It may be concluded that the Internet has long served as a platform for expressing ideas, opinions, and emotions but today it's a dangerous weapon, which is able to harm not physically but emotionally. I really hope that this

report should help to discover types of Internet bulling, its characteristics and consequences.

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COMBATING WITH ORGANIZED CRIME:
THE USA EXPERIENCE

First of all, I would like to talk about the concept of organized crime - is a category of transnational, national, or local groupings of highly centralized enterprises run by criminals who intend to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit. Some criminal organizations, such as terrorist groups, are politically motivated.

Sometimes criminal organizations force people to do business with them, such as when a gang extorts money from shopkeepers for protection. Gangs may become disciplined enough to be considered organized. In the United States, the Organized Crime Control Act (1970) defines organized crime as the unlawful activities of a highly organized, disciplined association.

Structures are formal and rational with allocated tasks, limits on entrance, and influence the rules established for organizational maintenance and sustainability. In this context there is a difference between organized and professional crime; there is well-defined hierarchy of roles for leaders and members, underlying rules and specific goals that determine their behavior, and these are formed as a social system, one that was rationally designed to maximize profits and to provide forbidden goods.

Transnational organized crime (TOC) groups are self-perpetuating associations of individuals who operate, wholly or in part, by illegal means