

UDC 342

**OLEKSANDRA VOLODYMYRIVNA POPOVA**

*Luhansk State University of Internal Affairs named after E. O. Didorenko*

## **PREVENTION AND COUNTERING VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY**

Protecting children from cruelty and preventing crimes against them is an extremely important, socially important and urgent task, the solution of which is multidisciplinary. Law enforcement, guardianship, representatives of social and pedagogical communities, medical and psychological staff should be involved in ending violence. However, most often efforts to create an effective system for preventing and ending child abuse, assisting victims of abuse are broken down by obstacles, such as: departmental limitations and interdepartmental disunity, lack of uniform methodological and systematic approaches to preventative work; Ignoring preventative orientation in work with children and family; lack of legislation and law enforcement practices on the protection and rehabilitation of victims, exacerbated by legal illiteracy and mistrust of law enforcement agencies, low material resources that do not allow for qualified legal assistance; lack of knowledge in the pedagogical, police, social, medical professionals of communication skills with the victim, which leads to concealment or concealment of the facts of violence, especially in the absence of an adult's personal interest in punishing the offender and rehabilitation of the victim of domestic violence; the absence of an effective and properly organized rehabilitation system.

The problem is compounded by the fact that a large part of the victims of the violence are people from disadvantaged backgrounds or "street children", in the fate of whom few are interested. Sometimes children pay for their own suffering, and even for life, the parents' need for self-affirmation, the desire of adults to have a personal life, they become hostages of drunk parents and constantly angry mothers.

*Language adviser V. E. Krasnopolskyi*

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**ANHELINA YURIIVNA PRYMENKO**

*Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs*

## **MOST OFTEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Violence and the threat of violence is a powerful instrument of social control. It is used to exert power and control over another individual. A common pattern of domestic violence often starts with intimidation, humiliation and threatening behaviour, including threats of self-inflicted pain. Domestic violence, in the