

broadest sense, refers to any abuse between intimate partners, often living in the same household. The term is often used specifically to designate physical assaults upon women by their male partners. It is employed to aggravate the feeling of vulnerability, lack of control over one's own body and feeling of hopelessness and shame. As domestic abuse is mainly perpetrated against women because they are women, it constitutes a form of gender-based violence.

If not addressed adequately, it constitutes a violation of women's human rights. Frequently there is no workable solution for female victims of domestic violence. For some victims the unrelenting cycle of violence produces diminished self-esteem, helplessness, depression and exaggerated feelings of imprisonment, even the belief that they deserve abuse. Many are financially dependent on their abusers, and, since many abuse victims are mothers, they particularly fear being unable to support their children if they leave a violent partner. One of the worst problems is that typical abusers often become most violent and vengeful precisely when women try to leave. Statistics indicate that domestic violence ranks as the leading cause of injury to women, especially at the age from 15 to 44.

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THE PROBLEM OF POLICE MISCONDUCT IN THE USA

A problem of the police misconduct, violation, brutality, and abuse of authority has become more important today. Since the police are the agency that primarily serves people and aimed at helping and protecting them, their constitutional rights, this issue occurs negatively for the development of the democratic society. In addition, more and more people are scornful towards police officers, do not trust and are even afraid of them. Thus, it is necessary for the police to restore people's trust and become an authority to which any person could turn for help, and not to suffer.

Illegal police actions are associated with unreasonable and inappropriate performance of official duties. Such actions violate human rights and cause citizens distrust of law enforcement agencies. Moreover, illegal police actions can lead to the judicial errors and sometimes include discrimination or obstruction of justice. The police brutality is one of the illegal police actions that leads to the serious violations of fundamental human rights that could cause a split in society. Since the enforcement agencies use firearms

without a legitimate reason, deadly teasers, excessive force, beat "colored people" and prisoners, this issue has even become a national problem. However, police and city administration, the Department of Justice do not take any attempts to solve this problem: to punish the violators or to change police instructions.

The police treatment towards racial minorities remains a number one problem that is difficult to change even now. It should be also noted that such ethnic groups more often report violations of their rights by the police officers than the others. The police officers unlawfully apply physical force to racial minorities, expose them to discriminatory treatment, and allow racist statements. It should be admitted that it depends on the city and specific situation. However, sometimes policemen become victims as well.

To summarize, it is worth noting that the solution of the problem of authority abuse, brutality and violation by the police officers has become more urgent. Moreover, such unlawful actions could lead to the following consequences as a scornful treatment towards police officers, no trust and even fear that could come to the split between police and society. Of course, the police officers have shortcomings, because the situations they are dealing with require a swift and reasonable response. Thus, to be trusted but not to be scared of is the must for any authority.

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PREVENTION AND COUNTERACTION TO YOUTH VIOLENCE

Preventing youth violence requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the social determinants of violence, such as income inequality, rapid demographic and social change, and low levels of social protection.

Critical to reducing the immediate consequences of youth violence are improvements in pre-hospital and emergency care, including access to care.

There are promising prevention programs that include: life skills and social development programs designed to help children and adolescents manage anger, resolve conflict, and develop the necessary social skills to solve problems; school-based anti-bullying prevention programs; programs that support parents and teach positive parenting skills; preschool programs that provide children with academic and social skills at an early age; therapeutic approaches for youths at high risk of being involved in violence; reducing access to alcohol; interventions to reduce the harmful use of drugs; restrictive firearm licensing and purchasing policies.