

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.

The causes of youth violence are complex and there are no easy solutions or quick ways to reduce it. There are three main ways to reduce violence: 1. stop it before it happens. It means to give support to families and very young children or help people who are at high risk; 2. support people to move away from violence or provide alternative opportunities, such as after-school activities, counselling, training and employment; 3. suppression, which is law enforcement and other ways that react to violence to protect the public.

The strategies and approaches in the technical package are intended to shape individual behaviors as well as the relationship, family, school, community, and societal factors that influence risk and protective factors for violence. They are meant to work together and to be used in combination to prevent violence.

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COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Unfortunately, violence is one of the major problems of the 21st century. Violence entered our lives, so much that it has become something usual. It can be found in various forms, like physical, sexual or mental. Violence did not bypass even those spheres of human life where it seemed absolutely impossible to appear namely - school, work, and sorry to say family. According to the Institute of Sociological Research of the NAS of Ukraine, 68% of women in Ukraine are systematically affected by domestic violence. Domestic violence is a worldwide issue, for example there is cycle of acts in the United States to protect women from domestic violence called «Violence Against Women Act» of 1994, 2000, 2005. To shed light on this global challenge, the United States has International Day against Violence against Women on November 25th, followed by 16 days of activism against gender-based violence.

In the United States, the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence is engaged in the fight against domestic violence, which takes response even without the victim's statement. Often, the victim is not aware of these unlawful acts against her, being ashamed of public condemnation or aggravated abuse. A woman should know that she will not be left alone with her problem, that there are people who will protect her. It is not enough to bring criminals to justice, victims of domestic violence should have a long rehabilitation period and work with psychologists.