

life skills to school programs; development of national education programs for parents communication with children; improving the work quality of social services whose main purpose is social adaptation of different types; reducing the level of child neglect (for example, setting up special youth centers by the type of dormitory where a young person can seek shelter and counseling for reconciliation with parents, employment, conflict resolution, etc.).

To sum up, we can say that the root causes of this problem are the family institute, the level of spiritual and moral development of the parents, the birth culture and awareness of the behavior common rules.

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COUNTERACTING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN. EXPERIENCE OF THE USA

Children are the most vulnerable and unprotected part of society. The more violence in society increases, the more urgent the problem of domestic violence against children becomes.

Children's problems are increasingly attracting humanity's attention. Objectively assess these issues and, accordingly, implement a state policy on children in Ukraine, is possible not only by studying and researching the situation of children, but also by analyzing those processes that are related to children outside Ukraine.

In many countries, children's social services function effectively and diversely. For example, child care services in the United States are targeted not only at the child but also at the family as a whole. They have the same goals and fulfill the following tasks: providing certain economic autonomy for the family by the state; prevention of violence against children and abuse of children; creation of various institutional forms of guardianship, as well as support for non-institutional forms, including "public" ones.

In 1974, the United States adopted a Law on Preventing and Eliminating Abuse of Children. According to this Law, a National Center on Child Abuse has been established. The current system of child protection services in the United States includes four aspects: report; investigation; intervention; completion of the case.

In addition, there are governmental and non-governmental commissions to investigate violence in the United States, and special shelters have been set up to house women with children who have left their homes for abuse.

Therefore, it is necessary to study and take into account the experience of foreign countries, in particular the United

States, but to a large extent, we must formulate our own policy on children, which would take into account historical experience, national traditions, problems of state formation, especially the implementation of modern state policy in Ukraine.

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DOMESTIC ABUSE

Domestic violence can be physical or psychological, and it can affect anyone of any age, gender, race, or sexual orientation. It may include behaviors meant to scare, physically harm, or control a partner. And while every relationship is different, domestic violence typically involves an unequal power dynamic in which one partner tries to assert control over the other in a variety of ways. Insults, threats, emotional abuse and sexual coercion all constitute domestic violence. Some perpetrators may even use children, pets, or other family members as emotional leverage to get their victim to do what they want. Victims of domestic violence experience diminished self-worth, anxiety, depression, and a general sense of helplessness that can take time and often professional help to overcome. Types of domestic abuse include physical, verbal (also called emotional, mental, or psychological abuse), sexual, economic/financial, and spiritual abuse. Stalking and cyber-stalking are also forms of intimate partner abuse. Physically abusive behaviors include assault of any kind, ranging from pinching, pushing, hitting, or slapping to choking, shooting, stabbing, and murder. Verbal, emotional, mental, or psychological violence is described as using words to criticize. Sexual abuse refers to any behavior that uses sex to control or demean the victim. Economic or financial abuse is described as threatening or otherwise limiting the victim's financial freedom or security. Deciding to leave a violent relationship is a difficult decision and requires careful planning and support. Everyone has the right to respectful, loving relationships and no one should live in fear.

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