domestic violence can be a basis for legal action while other cases among intimate relationships have been defined by the legislation as not violence. Among the reasons why victims do not complain about violence are the pressure of social and family circumstances and the desire to keep relationships. Cultural and religious traditions are also defined as obstacles that complicate the fight against violence. Improving the legal appreciation of domestic violence depends first and foremost on public and victims awareness that domestic violence constitutes a crime.

Language adviser I. O. Gogol

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## KYRYLO MYKOLAIOVYCH KONDRATENKO Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

## THE CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENCE

The classification of violence into its main types is different. Its main types may be considered as: child maltreatment (i.e. child abuse or neglect), intimate partner violence (i.e. violence by a spouse, boy/girlfriend), sexual violence (i.e. rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment), suicide or suicide behaviour, youth violence (e.g. bullying, gang violence).

Child maltreatment is a critical component of the nation's child protection system. It outlines programs and strategies that are proving beneficial in reducing child maltreatment such as public awareness efforts, parent education, home visitation, and community prevention efforts.

Intimate partner violence is abuse or aggression that occurs in a close relationship between current or former spouses and dating partners. It can range from one episode of violence to multiple ones for years.

Sexual violence is sexual activity when consent is not obtained or not freely given. It is a serious public health problem in any country. Sexual violence impacts every community and affects people of all genders, sexual orientations, and ages – anyone can experience or perpetrate sexual violence.

Suicides are impulsive acts due to stress, such as from financial difficulties, relationship problems such as breakups or bullying.

One of the most widely spread types of violence is youth violence and bullying plays the leading role in it. It is defined as unwanted, aggressive behaviour among school aged children that involves a real or perceived power imbalance. The behaviour is repeated over time. Both kids who are bullied and who bully others have serious, lasting problems.

No matter what type of violence has been employed, it is declared as a leading worldwide public health problem.

Language adviser L. I. Rusanova