

Preventive programs are aimed at reducing all kinds of violence in society, especially violent extremism. These programs include awareness raising on the threat of violent extremism, public information campaigns, creating capacity to support vulnerable youth, and community trust building with law enforcement. Intervention programs target “at-risk” people and seek to intervene in a person’s pathway to terrorist radicalization before acts of violence are committed. Rehabilitation programs are aimed at individuals at different stages of their radicalization to violence. The programs involve prison-based rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist offenders, and their reentry into society, educational and vocational training, and ideological re-education.

The main target of any manifestations of radicalism and as a consequence of terrorism is the society. Underestimating this threat could be very dangerous. However, if proper programs are developed and the public is informed about the problem, this will lead to a decrease in the level of any manifestation of violence or radicalism in the society

The experience of using these programs can be recommended for study to determine their applicability to the situation in Ukraine

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UDC 343.9:343.226

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## **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Domestic violence is a serious social threat and it is everybody’s business, because it doesn’t just affect victims at their homes, it can also affect us at our schools and the workplace.

Twenty years ago, the words “violence” and “prevention” were rarely used in the same sentence. Violence is a problem that can be understood and changed, and not the inevitable consequence of a person’s state.

Nowadays domestic violence is an issue of global concern characterized by a recent history of rapid social change in institutional policy and practice. While it is often assumed that domestic violence involves physical abuse, this is not always the case. Domestic violence can involve psychological, verbal, sexual, or economic abuse.

Domestic or dating violence takes place every 24 minutes in the U.S. One in four women and one in seven men are victims of such violence.

When considering preventive measures against violence around the world, the nature and resourcefulness is striking. For example, in some communities in India, the practice of dharma - public shame and protest in

front of the home or workplace of abusive men – was used as a strategy to prevent the recurrence of violence by an intimate partner.

The concepts, principles, and methods that underpin the expansion of violence prevention in the United States can also be helpful in developing violence prevention programs in other countries. US public health institutions and funds can also stimulate and support the development of international organizations, which in turn will promote evidence-based violence prevention programs and programs in other parts of the world and help countries learn from each other.

While public health leadership need not and indeed cannot direct all the actions to prevent and respond to violence, it has a significant role to play. The data at the disposal of public health and other agencies, the insights and understanding developed through scientific method, and the dedication to finding effective responses are important assets that the field of public health brings to the global response to violence.

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### **CRIME PREVENTION (FOREIGN EXPERIENCE)**

In our country, the crime rate is still high. In this regard, the study of the positive experience of crime prevention in Western countries is very relevant. But, it is worth noting that, analyzing foreign experience, it is necessary to carefully approach the issues of their implementation and use in Ukrainian practice.

In criminology, there is one of the “axioms”: the main direction of the fight against crime should be its prevention. And the experience of developed countries has long proved that every conditional euro, thoughtfully directed by the state to prevent crime, will be ten times more effective for society than eliminating the consequences of these crimes.

In European countries, crime prevention averages 60% of the work of police and other law enforcement agencies. In Europe, there are already several organizations that popularize the importance of crime prevention in their work. One of the best-known law enforcement organizations is the European Crime Prevention Network.

The Internet is available extensive information about the projects of non-governmental organizations such as “Safe Neighbourhoods in Køge” (Denmark), “Society and Police! With Care and Warning!” (Bulgaria) “Learning for a Valuable Life” (Slovakia). They are designed in cooperation between police and society and are open for implementation in other countries.