

with a staff psychologist or consultant, demotion, suspension, or even dismissal. Violators may also be required to pay compensation.

In the United States, a whole system of formal actions has been developed to prevent harassment: it is necessary to send a notice to the offender about the inadmissibility of his actions, after which either a labor or school commission will be convened, based on which disciplinary measures are applied. Criminal prosecution is also possible. In addition, schools often use student codes and guidelines for a variety of situations, including bullying and harassment. Schools may explicitly prohibit student-teacher relationships.

In order to resolve this problem in Ukraine it will be better to use the experience of other countries and develop a bill that would contain an administrative responsibility for a harassment in the form of a fine, which should not be «symbolic». One of the biggest problems in adopting such a law is to explain the meaning of harassment, how to define this line between harassment and a compliment from a colleague. It is necessary to fix the clear concept of «harassment».

Language adviser N. V. Krasnova

UDC 343.8:355.1

ARKADII ARKADIIOVYCH NIKOLAIEVSKYI
National Academy of the National Guard of Ukraine

COUNTERACTING VIOLENCE: THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

The National Guard of Ukraine is a military formation with law enforcement functions, which alongside with the National Police is designed to conduct public safety function and provide protection of citizen's lives. Therefore, counteracting violence belongs to the field of combat and service activities of the National Guard of Ukraine and makes a topical issue for the research.

Violence is the physical force or psychological pressure used to destroy or cause harm to someone. There are different types of violence including physical, psychological and sexual. Recognizing the type of violence helps identify the causes of its origin, which in its turn determines a number of factors aimed at both counteracting violence and its prevention, specifying the way, amount and structure of capabilities to be involved.

The problem of prevention and counteracting violence in the society goes much further beyond the integrated efforts of work of law enforcement agencies, the result of which makes the tip of the iceberg. It must be tackled on several levels simultaneously, covering the issues that go deep into the social and cultural paradigm of the nation, spreading a culture of non-

violence throughout the society, introducing appropriate changes in the curricula at all educational levels and shifts in perception of the stereotypes, thus making the basis for violence-free mentality.

The report analyzes the efficiency of engagement the personnel of the National Guard in close cooperation with other law enforcement agencies in different countries of the world in counteracting violence; and examines the experience of the National Guard of Ukraine over the past year in the field of maintenance of public order, emphasizing the influence on counteracting street violence in populated places.

Language adviser S. M. Kumpan

UDK 342

DMYTRO PAVLOVYCH NIKULNIKOV

Luhansk State Univesity of Internal Affairs named after E. O. Didorenko

**THE DEATH PENALTY AS A MEAN OF PREVENTING
AND COMBATING VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY
(SHORT DISCOURSE)**

The death penalty does not have a deterrent effect on criminals and therefore does not guarantee a reduction in crime in society.

Arguments that do not justify the death penalty: The first argument is that court sentences cannot always be clearly justified, and innocent people may be hurt. That is, no country has yet created a justice that would work unmistakably. And in the presence of the death penalty, innocents can inevitably suffer. And in the history of different countries, there have already been cases that justified the innocent after being sentenced to death, of course. This has happened in the UK, Belgium, Turkey, China, Pakistan, and even in Ukraine. The second major argument is that the death penalty still has no deterrent effect and impact on potential criminals. That is, most often 80-90 percent of the offender does not think about his crime. All this happens in a state of effect. After the offender has committed his crime, he realizes that he has nothing to lose and this also does not stop him from continuing to do such things. The third argument is that the death penalty does not guarantee a reduction in crime. Numerous sociological experiments, surveys have been conducted and all of them have come to the conclusion that the death penalty does not reduce crime in society. Society cannot get rid of such people. On the contrary, if there is a death sentence, it is revenge. It gives birth to death. This entails other terrible and terrible crimes. Even Academician Andrew Sakharov, who opposed the death penalty in the former Soviet Union, said that the existence of the death penalty