

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.

Ukraine, as a democratic country, and is actively involved in combating violence in general. Thus, the International Campaign "16 Days Against Violence" is held annually in Ukraine and has been supported by the international community since 1991. And the action itself begins on November 25, as officially November 25 is International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, officially proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 1999, but since 1981 it has been a day to commemorate the death of the three Mirabel sisters that were brutally murdered during the dictatorship of Dominican ruler Rafael Trujillo.

The issue of violence is acute throughout the world and our country is no exception. Ukraine has something to learn from the world community in addressing this issue, but most important is that we have embarked on a path to combat violence. And I am convinced that only when each of us contributes a part to this case will we be able to solve this problem together.

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## **THE PROBLEM OF BULLYING IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS**

The issue of violence in contemporary world has a lot of different aspects. One of them is the problem of school violence, which has been attracting growing attention of the society. According to UNICEF, about one third of all students in all educational settings experience bullying at some stage in schools round the world.

In a study aimed to discover the nature and incidence of bullying in Dublin primary schools 783 children (285 boys and 498 girls) between 7 and 13 years of age in four National Schools in Dublin were questioned about their experiences of being bullied and bullying others. The most common types of bullying reported were teasing, being hit and kicked and rejection. Overall, 10.5% of the children reported they were involved in serious bullying, either as a bully or as a victim. These figures, mainly, are common among European teenagers. Bullying and harassment cause a lot of harm to physical and mental health of children and are detrimental to their academic success.

So, how to prevent bullying? There is no simple solution to the problem, but it obviously needs combined efforts of parents, schools, lawmakers, and other interested parties. Parents should be outspoken with their kids and discuss their problems honestly. Special activities, interests, and hobbies can