

general welfare. For example, in extreme situations, such as a terrorist threat or civil unrest, law enforcement agencies may be forced to take drastic measures to prevent violence and protect citizens and society as a whole.

In addition to establishing restrictions on the actions of law enforcement agencies, it is also important to ensure an effective mechanism for monitoring their activities. This could include a system of independent oversight, auditing and reporting to ensure that law enforcement is acting within the law and not violating human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Special attention should be paid to the professional training of law enforcement officers so that they understand the importance of observing human rights and the importance of protecting personal freedoms. Conducting trainings and seminars on human rights and the ethics of the performance of official duties can contribute to increasing the culture of legal attitude among law enforcement officers.

In addition, it is necessary to ensure public access to information about the activities of law enforcement agencies and mechanisms for submitting complaints in case of violation of their rights. Transparency and openness of law enforcement actions help maintain public trust and reduce the possibility of abuse of power.

Solving the problem of the balance between law and freedom requires a comprehensive approach that takes into account the rights and interests of all parties.

Літ-ра?

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## **VICTIMISATION AND VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN AS A CONSEQUENCE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Today, the problem of ensuring and protecting the rights of minors is one of the main ones in the modern world. Among the victims of criminal offenses, it is children who have the least opportunities to protect their rights and have a high level of victimization. If society does not provide children with safety and does not see the need for protection, the future becomes more gloomy. Today, there is a need not only to objectively inform the public, but also, first of all, teenagers. This topic was considered in their works by such scientists as: V. V. Luneeva, O. Yu. Yurchenko, V. I. Shakuna, V. M. Dryomina and others.

The main factor in the victimization of minors is age. Victimhood is the tendency to become a victim of a criminal offense. The concept of victimhood is

widely used in positivist victimology. In modern Western victimology, the term is almost never used, and the assumption that the commission of a criminal offense can depend on the victim's behavior is heavily criticized as victim blaming. Victimhood is caused by such factors as the incompleteness of the individual's formation in the biological aspect and, in view of this, the inability to fight back against criminal and illegal encroachments in the social plan as well.

As a result, there is a high probability of a child getting into a criminogenic situation, becoming a victim of a criminal offense. Scientists note that a minor who lags behind in his development is more likely to become a victim of a crime, and a minor who is mentally ahead of his physical development is more likely to become a criminal himself.

Characteristic features of victimization for children can be divided into 2 groups – general and individual. The general ones (inherent in adolescence as such) include: credulity, naivety, inquisitiveness, inability to respond adequately to the situation, lagging behind physical development in mental development, superiority of excitation processes over inhibition in mental activity, physical weakness.

Individual mental properties are divided into biopsychological, actually psychological and socio-psychological. Psychological ones include: aggressiveness, anxiety, cruelty, propensity to risk, emotional imbalance. The socio-psychological ones include: the need for communication, self-affirmation, ignorance of the main methods of ensuring personal safety. Biopsychological factors include: the type of temperament, the presence of characteristic, defined character traits.

Family conflict has a significant impact on the formation of a child. The study of its negative role in the formation of a minor proves that family conflict should be considered in two directions: as one of the factors of family-derived adverse influence on the personality of a minor and as a situation of committing a criminal offense. Criminological data in most cases indicate «conflict transfer», that is, one family member to others, who become victims of aggressive actions, without giving any clue.

Victimization, in our opinion, is a certain process or the final result of the transformation of a person into a victim of a criminal offense, which ultimately leads to a greater number of criminal offenses and offenses.

In social terms, victimization is a mechanism by which harm is caused to persons with a high level of victimization.

Golovkin B. M. gives an idea of the definition of the limit of victimization: – these are parameters that determine the permissible number of contingents of all victims of criminal offenses in the structure of the population, which is normally perceived by society, does not cause a subjective feeling of a threat to social security, fear of crime.

According to the statistics of the victimology survey conducted by the United Nations Interregional Institute for the Study of Crime and Justice (UNICRI) in 36 countries of the world (2004-2005), in Great Britain 50 % of victims of criminal offenses were victimized twice during the year, store owners in the USA who

became victims of robberies, 50 % of them were victimized twice, another 33% – three or more times.

The last stage of victimization can be considered the victimization of a certain part of the population, the increase in the «price» of crime, repeated victimization and criminalization of society as a whole.

Taking into account the above, we came to the following conclusions, namely: based on the specifics of the victims of minors, it is worth noting that in preventive work with this group, measures of a psychological, pedagogical, medical nature are of great importance, not of a legal nature. An important component of the prevention of criminal assaults on children is the study and research of adolescent victim traits, conducting psychocorrective work with them aimed at eliminating such traits.

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## **СУЧАСНА ВІЙНА ПЕРШ ЗА ВСЕ – ВІЙНА ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ**

Війна Росії проти України – це не лише кількісне протистояння двох армій у живій силі та зброї, це ще й війна технологій і хоча на сьогодні втрати росіян в живій силі сягнули вже до позначки у 250 тисяч, а це – майже 90 % від загальної чисельності сухопутних військ, які вони мали на початок повномасштабного вторгнення, але ж про повну перемогу над ворогом говорити ще зарано [1].

Операція «Київ за три дні» провалилася, як і прогнози про це більшості міжнародних військових експертів. Натомість, за два з половиною роки війна дуже змінилась і українська армія від контрнаступів – іноді вдалих, іноді не зовсім, на багатьох ділянках фронту все частіше змушена переходити до позиційної оборони.

Звісно, говорячи про методи ведення цієї війни не можна оминати питання новітніх технологій та їх впливу на хід бойових дій. Зокрема, видання The Economist вважає, що за лічені тижні до початку повномасштабної війни США передали Україні снаряди Excalibur, що мали чип, що приймав сигнали GPS від навігаційних супутників США. Завдяки цьому українські артилеристи могли бути більш точними, ніж російські. На основі даних Генштабу ЗСУ американські журналісти провели власне дослідження і стверджують, що такі снаряди були «непропорційно ефективними» порівняно з російськими. Вони не лише точніше вражали цілі, а й зменшили кількість необхідних снарядів та матеріально-технічне навантаження [2].