

Абусова К.,

здобувачка ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Донецького державного університету

внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Баланаєва О.

FEATURES OF JUVENILE PREVENTION ACTIVITY DURING WAR

War is a complex socio-political phenomenon that arises due to the escalation of conflicts between states or social groups, leading to the use of armed forces. It is a form of social relations where violence dominates, and military actions serve as a continuation of political interests.

Although war affects all citizens, its impact on children is particularly unacceptable. Government bodies must do everything possible to protect them. Children are the most vulnerable group during war because their safety is at risk. The loss of home, displacement, and separation from parents can have a long-term impact on their development, which will be felt into adulthood. Since a child's body is still developing, war poses a significant danger to both the physical and mental health of children.

Juvenile prevention bodies must maintain constant communication with children who are registered and promptly identify those in need of assistance or who are in difficult life circumstances. Their primary task is to respond quickly to threats to children's lives and health. The focus now is on preserving the physical and mental health of minors, rather than addressing everyday problems [1].

A particular threat is the involvement of children in marginalized groups or environments with deviant behaviour. Due to the instability of their psyche, children are not always able to distinguish between care and violence, especially sexual or psychological one. During the war, law enforcement agencies must pay special attention to the protection of children, who are one of the most vulnerable groups. This includes not only preventing juvenile delinquency but also ensuring conditions for their safe development. It is also important to prevent the rise in child crime and monitor those who have been negatively affected in areas where hostilities are ongoing.

Juvenile justice, as part of the legal system, focuses on protecting the rights of minors and covers institutions dealing with offenses committed by children [2].

During social instability, even adults experience changes in values, and minors may engage in antisocial behaviour, such as vagrancy, due to the lack of proper parental care. Juvenile police are involved in prevention,

working with parents, social services, and schools, and also participating in the search for children who have run away from home or school. Special attention is paid to children in difficult life circumstances to resolve these issues together with their families and services, and to prevent recurrence.

Ukraine, as a law governed state, has implemented a number of legislative acts and ratified international agreements that guarantee the protection and realization of children's rights. One of the key documents is the "Convention on the Rights of the Child," adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and ratified by Ukraine. This document obliges the participating states to ensure that the child receives an adequate level of protection and care, taking into account the rights and responsibilities of parents, guardians, or other individuals responsible for the child. For this, states must take all necessary legislative and administrative measures aimed at the well-being of children [3].

Juvenile prevention bodies must adapt their work to new realities, where children find themselves in difficult life circumstances caused by the war. Conditions that were previously considered normal in peacetime may become traumatic both physically and psychologically during wartime.

For example, a child may live in a loving family but experience severe stress due to military actions, shelling, or forced displacement to unfamiliar places. This can lead to behavioural changes, especially in adolescence, manifesting as rebellion or resistance. Therefore, timely intervention and preventive measures are critically important. The Law of Ukraine "On Child Protection" defines that a child in difficult life circumstances is a child who is in conditions that negatively affect his/her health and development. Such conditions may include disability, severe illnesses, homelessness, conflict with the law, abuse, domestic violence, parental neglect, consequences of natural disasters, technological accidents, or military actions. All of these require timely identification and response based on the assessment of the child's needs [4].

In Ukraine, an instruction for the juvenile police has been approved, which outlines the main directions of their work. The primary task is to protect minors under 16 who are left without supervision and to place them under care. Preventing juvenile offenses is also crucial, which involves working with children, parents, and other institutions to reduce the risk of antisocial behaviour. The preventive registration of children helps to respond quickly to their needs. Juvenile police protect children's rights, prevent offenses, and promote their safe development [5].

The relocation of children registered with the juvenile police due to military actions presents new challenges, especially if children move from occupied territories where data may have been lost. Cooperation with volunteers, teachers, and temporary accommodation centres helps to timely identify children in need of assistance. The main tasks of juvenile prevention include preventing offenses, registering children prone to

delinquency, and conducting the individual work with them. The units are also involved in the search for missing children, preventing domestic violence and abuse, and protecting children's rights to education [5].

In conclusion, it can be noted that juvenile prevention bodies play a key role in protecting children during wartime, preventing unlawful acts and combating deviant behaviour. However, public solidarity is also important for maintaining law and order. Every citizen must be aware of their responsibility and pay attention to cases of violence or suspicious behaviour, especially concerning children.

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Акулова О.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Василенко О.

UKRAINIAN LAW ENFORCERS TRAINING: CHALLENGES OF WARTIME

In the context of the crisis and martial law, training law enforcement officers becomes a priority for the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The importance of training to ensure the effective functioning of law enforcement agencies in the current environment increases in conditions of heightened tension and security threats. Law authorities have to be prepared to use counterterrorism strategies, and methods strife determination custom fitted to the particular challenges postured by the state of war. Besides, specialized preparing in handling weapons, conducting surveillance, and gathering intelligence becomes indispensable to enhance the operational