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CRIME AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN BRAZIL

Brazil is one of the countries that has the largest inequality in terms of the gap between the very wealthy and the extremely destitute. A huge portion of the population lives in poverty. According to the World Bank, "one-fifth of Brazil's 173 million people account for only a 2.2 percent share of the national income. Brazil is second only to South Africa in a world ranking of income inequality [1].

Crime here tends to organized, violent and armed forms, it is manifested primarily in its nature, it is about the main types of crimes: murder, robbery, rape, theft, piracy, car theft, kidnapping with ransom and more. The most criminogenic cities are Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, El Salvador, Recife and Brasilia.

If we analyze the level of murders, during 2006–2012 it increased by 11% in Brazil. In absolute terms, we have the following picture: 44,625 murders were recorded in 2006, and 50,108 in 2012. The Brazilian city of São Paulo belongs to the list of the most criminogenic megacities in Latin America.

A certain reduction in crime during 2000–2012 in Brazil was achieved through a combination of various anti-criminogenic drugs of general social and special criminological nature. Socio-economic prevention areas include the fight against unemployment, especially among young people, which accounts for a significant share in the structure of Brazilian society; production development; economic support for socially vulnerable groups. The main direction of crime prevention is the police to respond to crimes already committed and apprehend criminals.

The use of new approaches in crime prevention in Brazil has become possible with the adoption of the National Program on Public Safety and Citizenship (PRONASCI). It was introduced in 2007. This program involves various measures taken by the Ministry of Justice and other central Brazilian authorities to reform the criminal justice system and fund local targeted prevention programs.

The intensification of crime prevention activities in Brazil was facilitated by the holding of the 2014 FIFA World Cup, as well as preparations for the organization of the 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro. As a result, in large cities where football matches were held, the authorities, with the help of local communities, were forced to make drastic decisions to reduce crime and address social issues. In one of the largest Brazilian cities of Sao Paulo with a population of about 20 million, which hosted the matches of the World Cup-2014, a set of measures to prevent crime was introduced:

1. studied the state of crime by developing an information system "Infocrime";
2. preventive activities between mayors and police of these cities are coordinated;
3. additional local police units have been formed;
4. legislation has been passed to close most bars in criminogenic areas.

Recently, the development and implementation of special prevention programs aimed at preventing certain types of crime have become widespread in various cities in Brazil. Often such programs are developed with the active support of scientific, educational, international and national research institutions. Let's analyze the most effective prevention programs that have been implemented and continue to be implemented in Brazil. To do this, we use the materials contained in a special publication entitled "Public-private partnership and public safety: a guide to action". This publication was prepared with the support of a number of international and national organizations involved in the fight against crime, such as: the International Center for Crime Prevention (Montreal, Canada), the World Bank, the Security Department of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Bogota. Bogota, Colombia), Institut Su da Paz (São Paulo, Brazil). The selection of specific prevention projects currently being implemented in Brazil indicates their effectiveness and the possibility of dissemination as a progressive experience in the field of crime prevention. The main thing is that one of the main subjects of these programs are non-governmental entities - local communities, public law enforcement organizations, volunteers, volunteers. [2]

An example of the implementation of progressive international experience in crime prevention in Brazil is the prevention *program "Fica Vivo" ("Stay Alive")*. It is considered an analogue of the projects "*Operation Ceasefire*" ("*Ceasefire*") and "*Drug-market Intervention*" ("*Intervention in drug markets*"), proposed by modern American criminologist D. Kennedy. These programs are successfully implemented not only in many US states, but also in different countries.

"*Praças da Paz SulAmérica*" ("*Peace Parks*") is a crime prevention program implemented within the so-called theory of broken windows (the theory of economic design). The Peace Parks project started in 2007 in Sao Paulo.

Crime prevention in accordance with the provisions of this theory is quite common in the United States and some European countries. Its essence is to recognize the undeveloped areas, the presence of destroyed buildings as a significant criminogenic factor. To eliminate this, the efforts of the local community are united by the joint arrangement by citizens of recreation areas (parks, squares), restoration of destroyed buildings, ie potential places of various crimes.

Another project called "*Policia Premio Cidadã*" ("*Civil Police Award*") is being implemented in the state of Sao Paulo. As the name suggests, the essence of this event is to materially reward police officers (bonuses) for high achievements in their activities. The financial sources of the award are formed at the expense of charitable contributions of individuals, patrons, entrepreneurs, as well as from the sources of the research institute Su da Paz. The Committee of Experts evaluates the activities of the nominees and may award material rewards to police officers from the State of São Paulo, including volunteers involved in law enforcement. Winners can receive not only a cash prize, but also incentive prizes or grants in the form of funding for a particular area of policing. Such an area could be the deepening of public-private cooperation in the field of crime prevention in relation to the interaction of police and local communities in joint patrolling of public places or other activities. [3]

A prevention program called "*Papo de Resposta*" is being implemented in Rio de Janeiro to build friendly relations between the police and the local population. To do this, police officers hold public meetings in certain areas of the city, preventive talks with citizens about the inadmissibility of violating the law, the types and extent of responsibility for committing various types of crimes, also explains the specifics of police work, outlines the problems faced by police during their work, criminogenic factors that contribute to the spread of crime in a particular area of residence are analyzed. Residents, in turn, can receive legal assistance, legal advice from the police, and, if desired, report crimes committed by local community members or their links to organized crime, drug trafficking channels, drug shelter locations, and more. The program is funded by a local private cosmetic company located in the area of implementation of this project.

The «*Regresso*» program aims to prevent recidivism. It is implemented in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais in order to prevent the commission of repeated intentional crimes by persons released from probation. For this purpose, conditions are created for their employment at local enterprises, if necessary, support is provided in vocational and technical training, passing the relevant training courses. The direct subjects that ensure the re-socialization of former convicts are private companies and enterprises that employ these categories of persons.

Список використаних джерел

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OBJECTS OF PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a multifaceted problem that requires an integrated approach and coordinated efforts of the state, society and citizens. In accordance with Art. 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention and Countering Domestic Violence" the main areas of implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and counteraction to domestic violence are:

- prevention of domestic violence and effective response to domestic violence by introducing a mechanism of interaction between the subjects involved in preventing and combating domestic violence;
- providing assistance and protection to victims, ensuring compensation for damage caused by domestic violence and proper investigation of domestic violence, bringing perpetrators to justice in accordance with the law and changing their behavior.

According to Art. 6 of the Law of Ukraine, the legislator may determine the subjects of administrative and legal response to domestic violence as follows:

- the central executive body responsible for formulating state policy in the field of preventing and combating domestic violence;
- other bodies and institutions responsible for the implementation of measures to prevent and combat domestic violence (children of services; authorized units of the National Police of Ukraine; educational authorities, educational institutions, institutions and organizations of the education system; health authorities, health care; free secondary legal aid centers; courts; the prosecutor's office; authorized probation authorities;
- general and specialized victim assistance services.

Specifically, general victim support services include institutions that provide assistance to victims:

- centers of social services for families, children and youth;
- asylums for children;