

psychology, social life and healthy lifestyle; social measures, in accordance with the school calendar of out-of-school events, aimed at raising the awareness of students on the issues of bullying and preventing its cases. An interesting complex form of social work on the prevention of bullying among children is the holding of the Anti-bullying Week in the school. This event is aimed at forming an unacceptable attitude to the phenomenon of bullying, and its effectiveness lies in complexity, since it implies a combination of various forms of work (conversations, video lectures, exhibitions, training sessions), as well as in all embraces (involving all pupils of the school, teachers, parents and public self-government). Anti-bullying week in school promotes better awareness of the rights, freedoms and duties of students, develops understanding and respect for differences between people, informs about the essence and types of bullying, its consequences and the possibility of providing qualified psychological assistance to the child.

Bullying is a new concept in our life; it is of great importance, since violence in school has negative consequences for the student, both during his studies and in the future of his life. This should be made more aware of for each of us.

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DATING VIOLENCE IN DENMARK

Dating violence is characterized by any form of abuse within a romantic relationship. This type of violence is very common in Denmark and can happen at any age, but young people are most likely to experience dating violence. The Danish dating violence survey in 2019 found that young women more often than young men are exposed to physical, emotional and/or sexual violence in a dating relationship, 12% of women and 5% of men respectively.

Violence can happen even in early dating relationships. It usually starts with emotional abuse which is hard to detect. Emotional abuse includes such behaviors as yelling, name-calling, bullying, separating the victim from their friends or family, insults, complaints, accusations, humiliation, saying the victim deserves the abuse, threatening to leave or to self-injure and others. Then the abuser begins to resort to physical violence using hitting, punching, kicking, slapping, pushing, choking, hair pulling, throwing objects or any other aggressive contact. The abuser also forces the victim to sexual activity. All these behaviors are due to the abuser's attempt to gain power and control over the victim.

Sometimes young people aged from 15 to 18 find it difficult to define when they are subjected to violence as they do not know how to distinguish a healthy relationship from an unhealthy relationship. They have limited knowledge about the existing counselling services and so they rarely seek help. They feel ashamed of violence in relationships and think that they are to be blamed for it, because they have chosen the wrong girlfriend/boyfriend. They suffer from the consequences of having been exposed to dating violence which may **manifest** themselves as depression and anxiety. Exposure to violence increases the likelihood that these young people will be victims of more frequent and more severe dating violence in the future. The adolescents' problems can be complex and often require treatment by professionals who are aware of dating violence. The professionals try to help the adolescents to process their problems so that they avoid bringing them into adult life.

In Denmark dating violence has become an issue of increasing concern to researchers over the past three decades. Recent studies indicate a significant prevalence of violence in dating relationships. According to the Danish Penal Code some forms of abusive behavior, such as acts of physical assault and sexual violence, could result in charges, others, such as being verbally abusive or ridiculing, are harmful but not criminal offences. Therefore, the *Danish government must focus on* developing measures to combat dating violence.

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HOW TO STOP DOMESTIC VIOLENCE? (CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT'S EXPERIENCE)

Domestic violence is a unique crime in that the offender often lives in the same home as the victim. Historically, domestic violence was considered a private family matter and police intervention often consisted of advising the abuser. Beginning in the 1970s, this attitude began to change and now domestic violence is recognized as a serious crime against the individual and society. As such, the Chicago Police Department (CPD) members treat domestic violence incidents and requests for police service in the same professional manner as all other crimes by providing immediate, effective assistance and protection for victims and witnesses. In strengthening their response the CPD seeks to reduce the incidence and severity of domestic violence through a coordinated partnership involving law enforcement,