

domestic violence service providers, prosecutors and the community. The signed “Chicago Response” protocol, involves the CPD, the State’s Attorney’s Office and the Mayor’s Office on Domestic Violence. By strengthening their response, they are increasing their ability not only to respond effectively to these crimes, but also to work on the prevention of them. The CPD’s response has extended beyond the first responding officer, involving a coordinated effort between various CPD units, external organizations, and city agencies. The City of Chicago Domestic Violence Help Line offers a variety of domestic violence referrals to victims, based on their individual needs. The Help Line is toll-free, confidential, multi-lingual and available 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. Trained staff members provide support, information and referrals for shelter, legal services and counseling. In order to be safe at home, in public or at work every victim must develop the safety plan: inform those you trust of your situation; leave copies of important papers with a friend or family member; consider obtaining an order of protection; make sure your children’s school knows who is authorized to pick up your children; have a bag (money, checkbook, social security card, passport, driver’s license, green card, birth certificates for you and your children, insurance papers, medications, school records, etc) packed and ready and keep it in a secure place; develop a code word to use with your family and friends to let them know when you need the police.

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PREVENTING AND COUNTERING TERRORISM IN EUROPE

Violence in today’s world is a complicated and multi-faceted problem. But its most flagrant and devastating manifestation is terrorism or the use of intentional violence for political, religious or other purposes. Terrorism is an extremely urgent problem now. The “Global Terrorism Index 2015” has recorded more than 61,000 incidents of terrorism, resulting in at least 140,000 deaths, between 2000 and 2014.

Terrorism is countered by individual states and international organizations. Some programs do not target terrorist activity directly, but rather focus on preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism and include a range of policies, programs and activities. In this respect three OSCE programs – prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation deserve mentioning as vivid examples of this strategy.

Preventive programs are aimed at reducing all kinds of violence in society, especially violent extremism. These programs include awareness raising on the threat of violent extremism, public information campaigns, creating capacity to support vulnerable youth, and community trust building with law enforcement. Intervention programs target “at-risk” people and seek to intervene in a person’s pathway to terrorist radicalization before acts of violence are committed. Rehabilitation programs are aimed at individuals at different stages of their radicalization to violence. The programs involve prison-based rehabilitation and reintegration of terrorist offenders, and their reentry into society, educational and vocational training, and ideological re-education.

The main target of any manifestations of radicalism and as a consequence of terrorism is the society. Underestimating this threat could be very dangerous. However, if proper programs are developed and the public is informed about the problem, this will lead to a decrease in the level of any manifestation of violence or radicalism in the society

The experience of using these programs can be recommended for study to determine their applicability to the situation in Ukraine

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is a serious social threat and it is everybody’s business, because it doesn’t just affect victims at their homes, it can also affect us at our schools and the workplace.

Twenty years ago, the words “violence” and “prevention” were rarely used in the same sentence. Violence is a problem that can be understood and changed, and not the inevitable consequence of a person’s state.

Nowadays domestic violence is an issue of global concern characterized by a recent history of rapid social change in institutional policy and practice. While it is often assumed that domestic violence involves physical abuse, this is not always the case. Domestic violence can involve psychological, verbal, sexual, or economic abuse.

Domestic or dating violence takes place every 24 minutes in the U.S. One in four women and one in seven men are victims of such violence.

When considering preventive measures against violence around the world, the nature and resourcefulness is striking. For example, in some communities in India, the practice of dharma - public shame and protest in