

their child to school, they receive a letter with a text to read with the children. The basic rules of this school will be presented in capital letters. Basically, not more than 8. They have the most necessary rules for school uniforms, mobile phones, chewing gum, rollers and bullying. The position is stated clearly - Bullying is inadmissible. For the violation of these rules, certain sanctions should be applied.

Certainly, bullying is a form of violence that must be combated, and we hope that in future, we will eradicate bullying as a phenomenon and, as yet, try to counteract it.

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UDC 343.9:343.226

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THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

Violence against women is both a consequence and a cause of the unequal status of women in society. On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the historic Beijing Declaration, the UN has drawn attention to the problem of violence against women in Europe and Central Asia.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe stresses that women's violence or threat of women prevents women from participating fully in society. They reminded that in order to solve the problem, one needs to know its scale, and many cases of gender-based violence are not made public - either out of fear of retribution or from a false sense of shame and unwillingness to "disgrace" the family. The perception and awareness of this problem by society is also important.

A meeting was held in Geneva to review the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted in 1995. Then, for the first time, the leaders of all countries recognized that women's rights were the same human rights, and pledged to respect them. Among other things, they promised to put an end to violence against women. However, today, almost 25 years later, this problem exists in all countries without exception, including countries of Europe and Central Asia.

UN experts note that combating violence against women is a priority in most countries, and some do not even have laws on domestic violence and other forms of violence against women. They cite Belarus, Liechtenstein, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan as an example. They are also concerned about the decriminalization of some aspects of domestic violence.

Other causes for anxiety are violent and early marriages, the so-called "female circumcision" and a type of infanticide when expectant parents choose the sex of the fetus.

European Economic Commission experts also draw attention to the dangers of girls in school and cyberspace: physical punishment, harassment, sexual assault and sexual assault. But, according to them, only countries that are members of the European Union deal with these problems in the region.

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UDC 343.9:343.226

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THE ROLE OF THE POLICE IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

The role of the police in cases of domestic violence and abuse is crucial, although research has been critical of the response of frontline officers. Victims might not always get the police response they require and there are still gaps in whether some victims get 'justice' or not. Despite criticisms, the police remain one of the key frontline services which victims can use to prevent and stop incidents of violence and abuse. For today the most recent legal change was introduced. This, for the first time, was recognized that domestic violence, rather than being a series of incidents, is a pattern of controlling behaviors. What role the police are able to take in terms of the new legal provision of coercive control remains to be seen. Women contact the police following a physical assault or rape, or after their partner had kicked them out of their home, or to get help with harassment and threats from their ex after leaving, or to protect their children. Women are encouraged by police to keep a secret diary of their partners' abusive behavior, to use as evidence. While some women found the police helpful, others felt officers did not understand or take them seriously. Women are desperate for an immediate response and found it hard to manage the delays in the process of getting a court injunction or having their injuries assessed. Many women are too afraid to call the police. Police offer practical support like setting up a rapid response system, providing mobile phones, personal attack alarms, security locks on doors as well as helping women to get an injunction such as a non-molestation order, and putting a 'marker' on the house so an officer can get there as quickly as possible, when called out. In a few cases, women are supported by police specialist domestic abuse liaison workers. The majority of women who had contact with the police felt that police officers' understanding of domestic violence and abuse was poor,