

in the field of counter-terrorism will provide an opportunity to gain both theoretical knowledge and practical skills in countering terrorist actions.

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Нагорнюк М.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Сторожук О.

FIGHTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED STATES

Violence against women is rooted in women's unequal status in society, and that status reflects the unbalanced distribution of social, political, and economic power among women and men in society. It is one of the most pervasive human rights violations of our time and a form of discrimination that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women.

Domestic violence against women is an issue influenced by early paternalistic ideals where the concept of female inferiority was reinforced in the public sector as religious and legislative texts afforded women fewer rights. These institutionalized instances of gender inequality throughout the ages supported ideas of gender-based violence by establishing women as inferior to men. Women were consequently given fewer opportunities for independence, and patriarchal laws and customs continued to be practiced worldwide [1].

1. Domestic violence and abuse can happen to anyone; it does not discriminate. Abuse happens within heterosexual relationships and in same-sex partnerships. It occurs within all age ranges, ethnic backgrounds, and economic levels [2].

2. Attitudes of oppression are known to be a predecessor to violence. Over the last century, the United States has worked to confront this social issue by implementing laws to combat gender inequality. In 1920, the passing of the 18th Amendment began to equalize views on gender. Furthermore, as the feminist movement began to grow in the 1960s, a series of laws were made to protect women against sexual harassment in the workplace and eventually domestic violence. However, while lawmakers

continue to pass new legislation intended to protect women in their various roles, domestic violence remains a problem for women across the United States. Researchers have found that some individuals who display aggressive partner tendencies learned this behavior through observing similar actions taken by their parents.

3. Children are highly influenced by their parents' example of conflict resolution and gender-role norms, and negative role models contribute to a generational cycle of abuse. One study found that among people who were currently in an abusive relationship, 42% had witnessed domestic violence in adolescence [1].

4. So as far as help is concerned internet and telephone services provide immediate help to individuals in crises in even the most remote areas. Hotlines including phone calls and instant messaging are used to quickly access help from a trained professional. Hotlines specific to DV/IPV employ trained professionals and volunteers who can direct clients to available resources; in some instances, they may be the first or only point of contact between a survivor and the system. The National Domestic Violence Hotline (NDVH) is an organization that provides 24-hour assistance for victims including directions to shelter or medical care.¹²² The NDVH received its first call on February 21, 1996 and has answered over 4 million calls since. The nonprofit was established as a facet of the Violence Against Women Act, and the organization provides services to support the family and friends of domestic violence victims [2].

And now about the features of abusers and their methods of violence. Dominance. Abusive individuals need to feel in charge of the relationship. They may make decisions for you and the family, tell you what to do, and expect you to obey without question. Isolation. In order to increase your dependence on them, an abusive partner will cut you off from the outside world. They may keep you from seeing family or friends, or even prevent you from going to work or school. You may have to ask permission to do anything, go anywhere, or see anyone [2].

If you suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up! If you're hesitating - telling yourself that it's none of your business, you might be wrong, or that the person might not want to talk about it - keep in mind that expressing your concern will let the person know that you care and may even save their life. Talk to the person in private and let them know that you're concerned. Point out the signs you've noticed that worry you. Tell the person that you're there for them, whenever they feel ready to talk. Reassure them that you'll keep whatever is said between the two of you, and let them know that you'll help in any way you can [2].

In my opinion, people who have been subjected to violence are extremely strong people. Not everyone can withstand such damage, regardless of whether it is physical or moral. We need to fight crime more thoroughly, everyone deserves a happy and safe life. No violence!

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Назім А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Донецького державного університету
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Баланаєва О.

PERMISSION FOR USING FIREARMS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

The aggressive actions of russian military personnel in violation of international humanitarian law have necessitated a re-evaluation of personal and familial safety measures. In light of the tragic events unfolding in Ukraine, a growing number of citizens support the legalization on civilian firearm ownership. Therefore, transforming the permitting system within the context of administrative reform is a paramount legislative task.

A thorough analysis of specialized legal literature reveals that a permit is an official document authorizing specific actions by individuals or legal entities, as sanctioned by authorized executive bodies or officials. This authorization is aimed at ensuring public safety, legality, law and order, and protection of life and property [1, p. 389]. Entities empowered to grant firearm permits possess diverse legal statuses and governmental authorities. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine occupies a central position within this permitting system. In carrying out its permitting activities, the Ministry issues permits to ministries, other central executive authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations, economic associations, and individuals for the acquisition, storage, transportation, and use of firearms and special means of individual protection [2, p. 113].

Among other powers in the realm of permitting, law enforcement agencies are tasked with overseeing compliance by individuals and legal entities with special rules and procedures for the storage and use of firearms, as stipulated by Article 23, Part 1, Clause 21 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police of Ukraine" [3]. During martial law, the issue of determining the scope of entities overseeing the circulation of firearms among the civilian population, along with their legal status and powers, is complicated by the absence of specific legislative regulations.

It must be highlighted that the goal of developing the permitting system in Ukraine amidst russia's armed aggression is to ensure the functioning of a mechanism that allows citizens to exercise their