PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

„PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES”

7th-8th of December 2016, Bucharest

ORGANIZED WITHIN THE PDP4 PROJECT – „INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF VICTIMIZATION IN ROMA COMMUNITIES”

EDITORS:
Valentina VASILE, Daniel ȘTEFAN, Călin-Adrian COMES, Raluca MAZILESCU, Marius-Răzvan SURUGIU, Ioana-Alexandra LOGIN

Bucharest, 2017

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of the International Conference “Preventing Victimization in Vulnerable Communities” is to overview peculiarities and trends in this specific research domain, to gain a common attitude towards latest challenges in crime victimization prevention, focusing on the protection of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, including Roma communities.

Papers address both theoretical and empirical researches and good practice examples in the field of Economics, Sociology, Law, Political Science, Psychology, Anthropology, Communication Studies, Education, Policing and Security Studies related to the following topics:

- Vulnerability and discrimination: conceptual framework and interdependencies; economic, social and cultural impact; managing externalities for social inclusion; - Resilience of vulnerable groups and (multi)ethnic minority communities;
- Crime victimization and hate crime (legislative and institutional framework, policies etc.);
- Statistical and qualitative analyses of victimization - best practices; methodological issues in survey design, measuring and researching hate crimes;
- New technologies and policy instruments and measures for prevention of victimization; - Preventing victimization and active social inclusion.

We wish to develop and extend scientific collaboration in European countries by bringing together academics and practitioners that have common research agendas, to disseminate research outputs and to stimulate the new ideas development on this topic.

More details are available at http://www.victimization.ro/pdp4Conference
Additional questions can be addressed to office.confer@gmail.com
PART I. AGENDA

PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE
Gheorghe ZAMAN, Corresponding Member of Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
(in alphabetical order)
Călin-Adrian COMES, “Petru Maior” University of Tîrgu-Mureş, Romania
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Valentina VASILE, Daniel ŞTEFAN, Călin-Adrian COMES, Raluca MAZILESCU, Marius-Răzvan SURUGIU
Book of Abstracts DTP: Ioana-Alexandra LOGIN
## DAY 1 – 7TH OF DECEMBER 2016

09:00 – 09:30 Registration

### MORNING SESSION 09:30 – 14:00

09:30 – 11:00 Opening Session

- 09:30 – 09:45 Welcome speeches
- 09:45 – 10:15 Project presentation: Lead Partner
- Short interventions: Project’s Partners

- 10:15-10:30 Coffee break

- 10:30-13:15 Plenary Session - Keynote Speakers

**CHAIR:** Valentina VASILE **CO-CHAIRS**

- David M SMITH, Radu PETRE
- **Secretary:** Daniel ŞTEFAN

- 10:30 – 10:50

**INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND PARTNERSHIP IN TACKLING VICTIMISATION PREVENTION PROBLEMS IN DIFFERENT TIME HORIZON (ID 82)**

**Prof. dr. Gheorghe ZAMAN,** Corresponding Member of Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

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**Dr Margaret GREENFIELDS,** Institute for Diversity Research, Inclusivity, Communities and Society (IDRICS), Buckinghamshire New University, United Kingdom

**Jim DAVIES,** Gypsy Roma Traveller Police Association (GRTPA), United Kingdom

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- 11:30 – 11:50

**THE POSITION OF VULNERABLE MIGRANTS IN A POST-LIBERAL UK: A CASE STUDY IN SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND (ID 87)**

**David M SMITH,** University of Greenwich, United Kingdom

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PREVENTING HATE AGAINST ROMA: PLURAL POLICING FOR COMMUNITIES (ID 74)
Dr Zoë JAMES, Plymouth University, United Kingdom
12:20 – 12:30. Discussant: Catherine OWENS; Q&A

12:30 – 12:50
FOLLOW THE MONEY. THE IMPACT OF THE ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS HOME AND ABROAD, A COMMON EUROPEAN-AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE (ID 65)
Răzvan HOINARU, Queen Mary, University of London, United Kingdom
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13:15 – 14:00 Lunch offered by the organizer

AFTERNOON SESSION 14:00 – 19:00

14:00 – 17:00 Papers presentation
CHAIR: Gheorghe ZAMAN
CO-CHAIR: Margaret GREENFIELDS, Leposava KRON
Secretary: Călin-Adrian COMES

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CHAIR: Valentina VASILE
CO-CHAIR: Mihaela TOMIŢĂ, Daniela VALEA
Secretary: Marius-Răzvan SURUGIU

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Valentina VASILE, Institute of National Economy-Romanian Academy, ID 50

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Imola ANTAL, Babes-Bolyai University, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work
Agnes DAVID-KACSÓ, Babes-Bolyai University, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work
Júlia ADORJÁNI, Intercommunity Development Association, Cluj Metropolitan Area
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University Tangier, Morocco, ID 10

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End of the FIRST DAY

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9.00 – 09:15 Registration

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09:15 – 11:30. Plenary Session – Keynote Speakers
CHAIR: Gheorghe ZAMAN
CO-CHAIR: Catherine OWENS; Margaret GREENFIELDS
Secretary: Mariusz NOWOSTAWSKI

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Prof. dr. Mihai HOTCA, Nicolae Titulescu University from Bucharest, Romania
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Mihaela Alida TOMIŢĂ, West University of Timişoara, Romania
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CHAIR: Valentina VASILE
CO-CHAIR: David M SMITH; Mihai HOTCA
Secretary: Anca CRISTEA

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Luminiţa IONESCU, Spiru Haret University of Bucharest, Romania, ID 7

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THE ROMANIAN IMMIGRANTS – VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION  
Elena BUNDUCHI, „Petru Maior” University of Tîrgu-Mureș, Romania, ID 72

13:30 – 13:45 Session main remarks: chair/co-chair

13:45 – 14:30 Lunch offered by the organizer

AFTERNOON SESSION 14:30 – 18:00

14:30 – 17:30. On-line presentations (all sections)  
CHAIR: Zoe JAMES  
CO-CHAIR: Leposava KRON, Filippo BALISTRERI  
Secretary: Călin-Adrian COMES

PREVENTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION  
Olimpia Maria VARVA, Romania, ID 17

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Milica KOLAKOVIĆ-BOJOVIĆ, Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Serbia, ID 53

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Teresa CARLONE, University of Bologna, Italy, ID 18

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Bushra ZAMAN, Amjad AMIN, University of Peshawar, Pakistan, ID 30

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PDP 4 INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF VICTIMIZATION IN ROMA COMMUNITIES

Vilas GAIKAR, University of Mumbai, India, ID 36

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Elena MIHAJLOVA STRATILATI, Faculty of Law Iustinianus Primus – Skopje, Macedonia, ID 39

WHEN THE BODY FIGHTS AGAINST ITSELF
Ecaterina BĂLAN, Free International University of Moldova, Moldova, ID 09

ON THE NAME OF ‘HOLY’ COW: THE VICTIMISATION OF DALIT COMMUNITIES IN INDIA
Aakansha NATANI, Jawaharlal NEHRU University, New Delhi, India, ID 24

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Monami SINHA, University of Delhi, India, ID 28

17:30 – 18:00 CLOSING SESSION

CHAIR: Valentina VASILE CO-CHAIR: David M SMITH; Ionela GAVRILĂ-PAVEN
Secretary: Mariusz NOWOSTAWSKI

Final Rapporters: Gheorghe ZAMAN
Conference volume: Daniel ŢEȘTEAN
Project future events: Radu PETRE

End of the CONFERENCE
PART II. ABSTRACTS
The paper is devoted to the analysis of multidisciplinary approach for crime and hate victimization from the standpoints of preventing and solving its negative economic and social effects on short, medium and long terms. Considering crime victimization as a factor hampering sustainable economic and social development, we try to outline the peculiarities of the multidisciplinary requirements taking into consideration the compatibilization ways of economic, social and environmental pillars of sustainable development under the common denominator of "efficiency" specific for each pillar of sustainable development.

In this context, we focus on the necessity to use a multidisciplinary approach which combines economic, social, environmental, juridical and educational principles and criteria of crime victimization problems from theoretical and pragmatical perspectives, under the necessity of achieving "a smart, green and inclusive society" in Romania and of public-private partnership involvement.

Keywords: crime and hate victimization; multidisciplinary; public-private partnership; sustainable development pillar; strategic approach

This paper engages with developing strands of policy and practice activity (work in progress) being undertaken by the co-authors who are respectively a policy-focused
academic and a serving police officer who is a co-founder of the Gypsy, Traveller, Roma, Police Association (GTRPA).

The paper firstly summarizes existing UK data pertaining to Gypsy, Traveller and Roma peoples’ sense of trust in relation to the police and their self-reported experiences of hate-speech (gathered both by Greenfields and other colleagues as part of nation-wide surveys into the accommodation needs and service-access experiences of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma (GTR) respondents). We then summarize some key themes from an ongoing unfunded project which considers the oral and written testimonies of police officers who are themselves of GTR ethnic origins making particular reference to such GTR officers’ and support staff’s experiences of police ‘canteen culture’ i.e. personal experiences of racist stereotyping or failure to identify their minority ethnic heritage by colleagues; as well as their observations of how GTR communities are perceived of, or treated by the police service when reporting an incident. This section of the paper is supported by comparative references and discussions on findings from wider EU member states which reflect upon the barriers to reporting of hate crime and hate speech by Roma populations (often associated with a sense that they will not be believed, or that no action will be taken by policing services); as well a tentative consideration of how the rise of the far right in Europe appears in recent months to offer more scope for unchallenged negative discourse in both public service settings (including by politicians) and print and social media, which foreground racialized stereotypes of GTR people. In turn, this creates a vicious cycle in which increased public hostility and apparent inaction by policing or security agencies reduces GTR peoples’ sense of safety or trust that authorities will take action to support them.

The concluding section of this paper/presentation focuses on a micro-level case study which considers how ‘grass-roots’ level interventions can work to increase trust in the police and proposes steps which can be undertaken to increase awareness amongst both GTR members of the public and service police officers of their respective rights and duties in relation to equality of treatment and protection from hate crime. The case study pertains to the processes and outcomes of a policy review (Chaired by Greenfields and of which Davies was a key member) commissioned by a South of England police service and in the public domain since December 2015, which microscopically examined policing policies, procedures and engagement with local GTR communities. The combination of the elements incorporated within this paper enable a close focus on both the presumptions and omissions which support a policing culture which can fall short of delivering equal treatment; but also on the scope for developing good practice using methods which are gradually gaining traction within the UK.

*Keywords: policing; discrimination; policy; practice; Gypsies; travelers; Roma; stereotyping*

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**THE POSITION OF VULNERABLE MIGRANTS IN A POST-LIBERAL UK: A CASE STUDY IN SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND**

*David M. SMITH, University of Greenwich, United Kingdom, d.m.smith@greenwich.ac.uk*

Migrants arriving in the UK from the mid-2000s following a period of unprecedented high immigration levels arrived at a crucial point. Growing EU sentiment on one hand, which
stressed the loss of national sovereignty and decision making powers over immigration levels that EU membership entailed and a parallel critique of multiculturalism on the other, which emphasized social cohesion, national values and the dangers that increasing diversity posed to these altered the social climate in which migrants found themselves with Roma migrants often singled out by politicians and in the media as an example of all that was bad about the EU and its principle of freedom of movement Against this backdrop of rising hostility, which culminated in the vote to leave the EU in June 2016, this paper presents findings from a qualitative locality study in south east England with Slovakian Roma migrants. The aim of the study was to explore experiences of hate crime and discrimination and to outline the extent that this was related to the nature of social relationships and contacts in the area. Findings suggest that in the area studied and among the sample who took part, incidents of discrimination and hostility have declined markedly in recent years; the majority of Roma focused prejudice and hatred originates from other EU migrants not from UK locals and social relationships and levels of integration differ markedly between different generations of Roma. The paper concludes by considering some of the reasons for this and arguing for a wider perspective that transcends the narrow and divisive focus on 'identity' and cultural politics and which addresses issues of social and economic justice.

Keywords: social cohesion; economic justice

PREVENTING HATE AGAINST ROMA: PLURAL POLICING FOR COMMUNITIES

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Hate crimes against Gypsies, Travellers and Roma are endemic throughout Europe. Despite Europe-wide policies and initiatives for Roma inclusion, individual states have failed to sufficiently address bias-motivated offending against Roma communities. This paper addresses the capacity for states to enact change in this area in the future, specifically addressing the role of policing agencies in the change process. Initially the paper will consider the contemporary nature and extent of hate crimes against Roma in Europe, specifically exploring the role of victim studies, rather than criminal statistics, in informing knowledge of offending in this area. Victim studies tend to identify higher rates of victimisation than are reported to the police, particularly in cases of bias-motivated crime, due to a lack of public trust in state organisations, principally the police. Having identified the problem of hate crime against Roma, barriers to their inclusion in justice processes and enablers to more effective policing to facilitate better reporting of hate crime, the paper will conclude by setting out the potential for policing agencies to work with communities, Roma and non-Roma, to prevent hate crimes in the future. The police cannot resolve structural issues that have served to socially exclude Roma communities historically. However, they are
well placed to challenge that exclusion as the most visible aspect of state power. By upholding the rights of Roma to report bias-motivated crime and pursuing justice for them, via due process and successful prosecution, the police may be agents of change that facilitate Roma inclusion.

Keywords: hate crime; Roma; police; policing; inclusion

FOLLOW THE MONEY. THE IMPACT OF THE ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS HOME AND ABROAD, A COMMON EUROPEAN-AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE

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The recently documented impact of Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs) challenged global organisations to propose solutions and sign agreements. Multilateral conventions and international cooperation programmes were placed on agendas by global organisations like OECD, IMF, G20, World Bank. Combating IFF combines the purposes of addressing vulnerabilities, protecting people and resources, bringing financial stability, economic development, human development and diminishing crime. IFF is primarily of a political nature, however it happens because of money laundering, trade mispricing, bad financial reporting, tax avoidance, shell companies, etc. As well as being an African issue, IFF is a European one as well. Regional bodies like the European Parliament and African Union are specifically addressing the effecting issues further. In the process of legislation making, under the umbrella of the ACP-EU Parliamentary Partnership, is the Stolojan-Kaba report on the Impact of Illicit Financial Flows on Development Finance. This piece of legislation is of particular importance as it shows common interest and two-headed leadership from both the EU and African side. The purpose of this article is to analyse the policy coherence on the subject matter around the world and how efforts done separately, home and abroad, are put together. A second purpose of the article is to follow the money by presenting the accountability dimension of accounting and discover who is paying the price.

Keywords: illicit financial flows; policy; European Union; African Union

THE IMPACT OF BODY WORN VIDEO ON POLICING IN THE UK – REFLECTIONS FROM TWO RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIALS

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This presentation will cover two UK police trials of body worn video (BWV). Some early evaluation work undertaken in the United Kingdom and the USA, had shown promising evidence that BWV could increase the proportion of incidents which ended in a criminal justice outcome and reduce complaints against officers. Set within the context of a movement within the UK towards evidence based policing, the presentation explores what is meant by good ‘evidence’ and how two College of Policing trials of BWV built on the existing promising evidence base to help police forces make decisions about implementing the new technology. The College of Policing, in partnership with two forces tested first the impact of BWV on the progression of incidents of domestic abuse through the criminal justice system, and second designed and implemented the largest randomised controlled trial of BWV to date, to test its impact on a range of outcomes, including: criminal justice outcomes, complaints made against the police, stop & search, officer attitudes, and public experience. The results and implications of these two trials are discussed.

Keywords: body worn video (BWV); good evidence; policing

THE EU FUNDED MARGIN PROJECT: TACKLE INSECURITY IN MARGINALIZED AREAS. FIRST RESULTS ON THE PERCEPTION OF INSECURITY IN FIVE EU COUNTRIES

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This paper presents the results achieved by the MARGIN EU funded Project (started in May 2015) to date. This transnational and multi-sector research on the perceptions of (in)security among different demographic and victims groups has been funded by the EU Horizon 2020 Programme and it involves 7 leading institutions in social researches from 5 EU countries (Spain, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Hungary). MARGIN overall objectives are: 1) to identify, validate and analyze factors influencing public and personal perception of insecurity; and 2) to analyze the relationship between socio-economic inequalities, victimization and crime, exploring the impact of insecurity among different demographic and socio-economic groups. The project compares and analyses two different sources (police and criminal justice recorded crime - PRCs - and CVS, crime and victimisation surveys data) that usually are treated separately. It also analyses the relation between socio-economic inequalities, victimization and crime and investigates the
relevance of neighborhood effects on the public and personal assessment of insecurity. The aim is to provide qualitative information about how citizens assess their own security and to explore the socio-political potential of CVSs as a tool for policy-makers. Analyzing PRCs and CVSs in 5 countries, MARGIN firstly identified a series of demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic variables influencing the perception of insecurity. On this basis, the project developed and validated a thematic module capable to assess the impact of those variables on the perception of insecurity. On July 2016, the data collection process started and the quantitative survey using the MARGIN module has been implemented on a sample of 15,400 citizens in Italy through the CATI method, including a CAMI and CAWI correction plan. In order to take into account the qualitative aspects and to identify possible cross-cultural differences among the countries, direct random interviews have been held on a limited sample of population living in 5 selected EU cities (100 citizens in each city). The large-scale survey in Italy has been concluded in October 2016 and the data are now under process and analysis in order to: 1) explore the cross-cultural potential of the module; 2) provide a set of validated indicators enabling the assessment of insecurity among different demographic and socioeconomic groups. By deepening the understanding of the root causes of insecurity, the research will provide policy makers with evidence-based tools for developing and assessing strategies targeted at better facing risks and increasing the public and personal perception of security.

Keywords: perception of insecurity; victimization; large and small-scale surveys


CULTURE AND RESILIENCE IN THE CUSTODIAL UNIVERSE

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The custodial universe brings inside itself many experiences and beliefs of all those who interact. Compared to the complexity of the “free” culture – the prison universe has a unique specificity, not only through the stress exerted on staff and inmates. One of the most important aspects of prison rituals is to familiarize new members with the values and traditions that constitute the prison culture. Studying this culture targets not just environmental dimensions, but for the most part it is focused on the individual, the personality traits of prisoners, assumed roles, psycho-affective vulnerabilities, types of crime, social and family context, behavior management etc. The norms, values, beliefs and rituals specific to the prison environment create a unique subculture, in part imported by prisoners from outside prison walls, developed inside, and then exported by them into the society. The traumas of the detainees are related to the loss of freedom, autonomy, the damage brought to their relationships with loved ones, shortages of goods and services existing in the society and not least, their personal safety. Thus, in prison, they develop new value systems and distinct behaviors to cope with this loss and suffering. Cultural differences bring an added pressure that makes risk and protective
factors take on forms specific to the cultural profile of the detainees. This presentation highlights the specificities of the prison subculture and the way in which we consider that resilience as a process is an asset for the recuperative treatment of offenders.

Keywords: risk and protective factors; assisted resilience; recuperative treatment; subculture; prison

LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ROADMAP FOR PREVENTING CRIME VICTIMIZATION. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND POLICY EVALUATION

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The local public-private partnership in managing community problems becomes common practice of democratic countries. The local economic development level and the societal involvement of citizens are complementary factors to ensure safety in the communities, to reduce vulnerabilities. Preventive measures are as important as the surgery. Knowing the locality’s profile and community planning stands out as major factors in reducing victimization, especially in multi-ethnic communities faced with complex map of social vulnerabilities (risk of poverty, low education, poor housing conditions, limited employability). In the paper we analyze the potential of reducing crime victimization and hate crimes incidence on vulnerable groups through local integrated policy measures activation, based on new partnership model of the main local stakeholders (local authorities, education institutions, proximity police, NGOs). Our research was conducted in selected localities with a large multiethnic population, on which Roma groups were significant (based on questionnaires, focus groups and in-depth interviews). Main results demonstrate that community planning roadmap support and public authorities’ communication plan reforms better address policy measures for reducing crime victimization incidence.

Keywords: crime victimization; public-private partnership; vulnerable groups
According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, 1,714,388 internally displaced persons were registered until 15.08.2016. The war in the East side of the country made the citizens of Ukraine to seek for other places to live and made them especially vulnerable to victimization, including economic one. The cause of the latter is a weak intention of the Government to resolve the problems of these people. The reasons are multiple, among them are: general tough economic situation within Ukraine including aspects due to the war conflict; lack of general state strategy in this regard and lack of financing of possible actions by state authorities. The short-time outcomes are economic and social exclusion of those people. The medium-term and long-term ones are social unrest, increasing financial burden on local communities, drop in employment and further destroying of human capital and, thus, hampering of political, social and economic security of Ukraine. In addition, the situation poses a supplementary burden on Ukraine neighbouring countries, both due to migration and security issues. Under the situation when the basic constitutional rights of Ukrainian citizens (for labor, safety, etc.) are violated, the need for deep analyze of Ukrainian situation and for developing recommendations on the state policy in the area represents the goal of our research. The paper approaches victimization not as a criminal phenomenon, but rather as a failing of the government to provide specific group of its citizens with the basic rights. The paper represents an empirical research based upon the data on IDPs development in Ukraine and systematizes the negative economic consequences and outcomes of the situation, ending up with a brief analysis of experience in state policies of other countries that had dealt with those types of situations in the past and with recommendations for Ukraine based upon them. The paper could be of interest for Ukrainian authorities, international experts, CSO, NGO and scientists whose professional interests cover this area.

**Keywords:** internally displaced persons; Ukraine; economic aspect; vulnerability; economic outcomes; economic policies
A STUDY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST DALIT WOMEN IN INDIA

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The predominant caste system had left the lowest castes as ‘untouchables’ at the bottom of social, political and economic set up in India. The Indian Constitution called them the Scheduled Castes (SCs). To stop discrimination against them, the practice of untouchability was banned in the Constitution and successively laws were passed to stop degrading practices enforced upon the SCs (also known as Dalits). However, even after the six decades of Indian Independence, the conditions of the SCs have not improved to the desired levels. Affirmative action in the form of a reservation policy was adopted, giving SCs provisions of securing government jobs to ensure their economic and social development. At the same time to bring them into the political decision making processes, they were also given quotas in representative institutions (Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and Local bodies). Apart from these constitutional and legal measures, a number of policy initiatives have been initiated in the last six decades at various governance levels to help the SC community. They not only remain at the bottom of the social hierarchy but also face multiple challenges in their journey towards development. Dalit women are even in more vulnerable conditions. They are more burdened and discriminated on the basis of caste, class and gender. Dalits were considered to be lower class people and therefore Dalit women are even further deprived not only by upper caste/class, but also by Dalit males. They had been discriminated many times on the basis of gender and were used by almost all class of people including Dalits itself. According to 2010 survey, every 18 minutes, Dalit women are becoming victim of forced prostitution, murder, rape and sexual violence etc. The practice of manual scavenging is still prevalent in India. Dalit women are widely involved in the inhuman practice of manual scavenging. Both these systems involve enforcement of the rules by the structure. The Dalit women are always vulnerable to the violence and the threat of violence arising from the enforcement mechanism of the system. This paper intends to explore the phenomenon of violence against Dalit women in India. The paper will explore the response of the victim community and the effectiveness of the support system provided by the state and civil society.

Keywords: Dalit; women; violence; India; caste; patriarchy

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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Industrial, economic, scientific and cultural development was spread over the whole country, including distant rural areas. Self-contained, independent Soviet economy called for a differentiation in industry and education. To provide for the new demands new educational establishments were being built, new specialists in various fields of industry
and science were being prepared. Women were encouraged to work in the system of science and higher education. The greatest influx of women to Russian science occurred soon after World War II. The formation of a new, self-conscious female personality was under way. The Soviet state was in need of women’s hands and wits to realize the economic modernization. At the same time, the Soviet power could not free the women-scientists from the household responsibilities and delegate these functions to the state.

Keywords: economic; social and cultural impact; migration processes; qualified specialists


VIOLENCE AS A LATENT PATTERN IN URBAN MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES

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Marginalised communities are characterized by a high density of disadvantaged people and incidence of antisocial or criminal phenomena. The zonal accumulation of disadvantages in terms of both human capital, employment and housing leads to impaired social behavior of individuals and, over time, to the increase of poverty and deviant manifestations. States and feelings like frustration, dissatisfaction, anger, helplessness are stressors that increase the reactivity of individuals to particular stimuli, whether they are the result of an individual behavior (alcohol, drugs, etc.), whether generated by an objective context that interferes with the subject. Regardless of the form that manifests itself, violence is one of the phenomena that accompanies life as a leitmotiv in marginalized communities. The study, based on the results of a survey conducted during July-September 2016 in two marginalized communities, aims to highlight some of the existing realities from the perspective of violence and aggressivity of population, and secondly to illustrate the need for specific mechanisms aiming at elimination of violence poles and vulnerabilities.

Keywords: marginalized communities; violence; violence poles; urban disadvantaged zones

ON THE NAME OF ‘HOLY’ COW: THE VICTIMISATION OF DALIT COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

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Dalit (untouchables) communities in India face all sorts of marginalization in socio-economic sphere as they stand at the lowest level of caste (social structure) hierarchy of
Hindu religion. They are believed to be born to face discrimination and their exploitation is perceived as justified on the ground of customs and religion. After the independence in 1947, the constitution of India granted them equal status and provided a number of provisions to eliminate the discriminatory practices, yet their situation remains quite vulnerable due to lack of social acceptance of these constitutional arrangements. In the general election held in 2014 in India, Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP), which is a Hindu right wing party, got majority and formed the government. In Hindu religion, the cow is considered as a holy animal and eating beef is prohibited for its followers. A number of Dalit communities, in different regions of India are involved in their traditional occupation of skinning the dead cows. They continue to be in these professions as they do not have any access to quality education and they are not able to learn any other skills because of their poor economic background. Recently, the violent attacks on these communities along with other Dalit communities in India have increased on the name of cow protection and other Hindu customs; and it has caused a serious political uproar amongst these communities as they are often used as a vote bank by political parties. Further, the actions taken by the state remain insufficient to prevent the victimisation of these communities. In this context, this paper attempts to identify the contemporary patterns of social exclusion of Dalits with reference to the recent political and electoral rise of Hindu extremist forces in India. It also interrogates the social and institutional practices that lie behind the victimization of these vulnerable communities in contemporary Indian society; and critically evaluates the response of the state that guarantees equality, liberty and justice to all its citizens in its constitution.

Keywords: Dalits; untouchables; Hinduism; victimization; beef

THE FINANCIAL INCLUSION’S ACTIVITIES OF BANKS IN THE CONTEXT OF VULNERABILITIES GENERATED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS

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The international financial crisis has generated loss of confidence in the financial system. Internationally, the financial institutions are trying to regain the confidence of customers and investors, promoting the principles of ethics, transparency and social responsibility. Both low-income individuals and corporations are covered by the concerns of financial institutions because they may be involved in various programs of investments with social and environment impact. Financial inclusion programs run by banks or national financial inclusion strategies made by public authorities are designed to ensure the access of hard-to-reach populations, women and the rural poor to modern financial services. Financial education is sustained by public authorities, international financial organizations and
financial institutions given the intensification of the financial innovation that led to the emergence of new financial instruments for speculative or hedging operations; consumers need to correctly assess risk related to financial products and foresee the losses that may arise. The financial institutions also consider another area of interest such as investments that create social or positive environmental impact, in addition to generated profits. They are targeted on the bottom of pyramid and aim to improve conditions life of poor or vulnerable groups or to have positive effect on the environment. Financing instruments for impact investments are the traditional ones such as shares, bonds, but there are also available innovative products such as Social Impact Bonds already launched in the UK. The evaluation of financial performance of these investments is already traditional. Social and environmental impact measurement is more difficult, but there are some concerns in this regard such as: Global Impact Investing Rating System (GIIRS) or Impact Reporting and Investment Standards. So, the vulnerabilities caused by the international financial crisis are managed by new instruments and financial strategies, standing out the involvement of international bodies such as the World Bank or the national public authorities acting as market builder, policy framework developer and incentiviser through the tax system.

Keywords: financial institutions; financial inclusion; financial education; impact investment

VICTIMIZATION AND THE COST OF CRIME: A REGIONAL COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

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Crime victimization has different impacts are society, particularly on the marginalized groups, which are already vulnerable due to social exclusion and discrimination. One way to measure the impact of crime is through estimation of the cost of crime, both tangible and intangible costs on different time horizon. Using a cost of crime methodology, developed by a governmental institution for the most common crimes, the present paper calculates the regional cost of crime per capita in Bucharest-IIfov and London, using adjusted GDP per capita in both countries, for the period 2003-2015. The results indicate a higher adjusted regional cost of crime per capita in Bucharest-IIfov until 2011, suggesting that a lower economic status of the population increases its cost of crime. Further research need to integrate the financial and environmental aspects in order to map the cost of crime for vulnerable communities, as well as to design prevention and deterrence measures, imposing more severe judicial penalties for corporate crime and recovering the assets resulting from illicit activities in order to ensure economic sustainable development on short, medium and long terms.

Keywords: cost of crime; economics of crime; social exclusion; marginal groups
Emotional abuse on the children with or without physical abuse, can have serious consequences in the long term.

There are many example of emotional abuse, such as verbal, absurd demands on the child, raising the standard too high of intellectual performance, without regard to its capacity, too easily punish the child for minor offenses, deterring and reducing child's self-esteem etc.

Emotional abuse can hurt as much as physical abuse, and it is harder to identify it because the marks being left on the inside instead of the outside. However, some behavioral indicators make it possible to identify this form of child abuse.

From a social of view point, an abused child has a dramatical comportment changes (aggression, inability of collaboration, destructive or antisocial behaviour, becoming easy victim or an aggressor in society.

Our paper will focus on the identifying methods of different abuse types to analyzing a representative sample of children from disadvantaged families. Based on the respondents answers, we present the consequences and possible corrective measures.

Keywords: emotional abuse

SOME SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS UPON A RURAL ROMA COMMUNITY

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Roma people in our country are a controversial minority. They may have intelligence, talent and imagination, but very few of them benefit from a proper education. They live in both hovels and palaces. They may seem healthy and resilient, but the disease often strikes. We know they migrate for centuries. We chose a Roma community in a rural locality, Aluniș, located in Prahova County with a low standard of living. Our empirical research aims to determine the size of the Roma community standard of living through indicators concerning education, employment, income, housing and health. Although many people are often moving from countryside to town, in our case studies we find that, in this village, Roma population has grown considerably in the recent decades, by
migration from the nearby cities of Câmpina and Plopeni, because of the impoverishment more difficult condition of life in these cities. They preferred to sit on the riverbank in some modest homes and joined to the older local Roma community. Living under these circumstances is cheaper for them than before, in the city. The Roma community has the lowest occupational and living level. Too few of the Roma children go to school and they study very few years. The Roma community also has the largest number of youngest mothers in the village. Some of the Roma population from the village managed themselves well, because they found occupations that could ensure a decent living for them. It is clear that there is a connection between poverty and the lack of education. Focusing on the policy-mix of improving the standard of living of Roma population results of our work could be useful, for all those that are interested, in order to find ways and methods for social inclusion of the disadvantaged Roma community.

*Keywords: Roma community; education; occupation; living standard*
II.2. RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS AND (MULTI)ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES

POLICIES OF INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION FOR THE PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWDS) INTERLINKED WITH THE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION: CASE STUDY OF BANGLADESH

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The paper aims to see so far the policies have been recommended and implemented which is interrelated with the lives and livelihoods of the vulnerable communities and, as a result, the well-being and safety of persons, communities and countries as a whole have been affected being persons with disabilities so far both by the non-government organizations and what could be done by the government policy makers. Ten percent of the total population of Bangladesh is known as differently able, often called Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) or disabled people according to the survey of Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallayan Somity (BPKS, 2014). It is worth saying that they are often treated with disregard, and so far, they are the vulnerable of the society. Yet their role in homes, places of work and communities is often underplayed. Therefore, the paper prepares the studies of policies in terms of how we can integrate and mainstream the excluded differently abled/disabled/PWDs through accessibility in people with disabilities friendly policy making. Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development. Until now we have achieved both the Hyogo and Sendai Framework based on disaster management do have impressions having the framework to be vocal and to ensure the access of the persons with disabilities in terms disasters, many of which are related with the climate change and adaptation. The paper recommends that the “Children with Disabilities” must be included in a separate policy based framework and the two most important terms based on vulnerabilities and hazards should be more inclusive towards the specialization of the accessibility of the persons with disabilities where both the non-government organizations and government can work together.

Keywords: policies; inclusion; exclusion; persons with disabilities; climate change; Bangladesh
ON VULNERABILITY AND POST TRAUMATIC STRESS SYNDROME IN AFTER WAR SOCIETY: SERBIAN CASE

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Repression of aggressive impulses over thousands of years created collective civilized awareness, which strongly opposes interpersonal violence, killing, destruction and wars. Crucial events in the territory of former Yugoslavia during the last decade of the 20th century (war in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, war for Kosovo and NATO bombing) have contributed to the growing awareness about the need to understand a complex problem of the taboo of murder and its relativizations in the conditions of war and tyrannies. Wars as the most dramatic macrosocial episodes do not break out due to accumulated human aggressiveness, but emerge in the minds of those possessing political power, as an instrument for achieving concrete political goals. Murders for political reasons, formalized and transferred to the collective plan by the intentions of political leaders, can relativize or even temporarily suspend the taboo. In Ex-Yugoslav war drama existed certain traumas from collective experience which burden various peoples, including Serbs, Croats and Muslims, for a long time. Researchers suggest that PTSD degree is in high correlation with direct exposure to war stresses, and in somewhat lower positive correlation with post-war adaptation problems.

Keywords: Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome; After War Society; Vulnerability

THE UNA DALIT-PRIDE MOVEMENT IN INDIA: CAUSES AND SIGNIFICANCE

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The Una Dalit-Pride Movement in India: Causes and Significance Dr. Monami Basu with a Hindu Nationalist Party coming to power in 2014, India has seen a rise of vigilante groups called “gaurakshaks” or the “cow protectors”. In the Hindu religion, the cow is revered as a sacred animal and is called “gaumata” or mother-cow. In many states of India, like Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra etc., there is a complete ban on cow slaughter and consumption of beef. Since 2014, the country has seen a spate of violence against minority communities specifically Muslims and Dalits by these vigilante groups on the pretext of cow protection, while India remains the biggest exporter of beef in the world. People have been lynched, killed for transporting cattle, for allegedly keeping beef in their refrigerator and recently a youth died of torture in police custody, who had been arrested for sharing an “objectionable” WhatsApp message on beef. The government and the police implicitly and in some cases explicitly have supported these vigilante groups through police inaction and hate speeches delivered by political leaders. Gujarat is one of the more prosperous states in
India. Recently Gujarat has seen a spate of violence against Dalits. Seven members of a Dalit family were flogged for skinning a dead cow. The Dalit communities have been historically condemned to do jobs like manual scavenging, lifting dead animals, cleaning drains and excreta of upper caste people and working in tanneries and doing all the so called “dirty” work. The caste system in India, which is more than 2000 years old, was a system to divide people into four caste hierarchies called “varnas”. The Brahmins on the top were usually priests or scholars, next came Kshatriyas or the warrior class, followed by Vashyas who were the businessmen and traders and the last in this hierarchy were Shudras who were usually the peasants, farmers, artisans. All caste Hindus are known as “Savarnas”. Outside the varna system came the “Avarnas” or the “untouchables” who later came to be known as “Dalits” who would perform duties which were considered “unclean and polluting” like skinning dead animals, scavenging. They are not included in the ranked caste. Though the caste was designated on the basis of occupations, later caste dictated what profession the members of a particular caste could follow. These caste divisions were watertight and violation of caste diktat led to ostracisation, economic boycott and a life of penury for the violator. These caste hierarchies and practices still persist to a large extent, in spite of constitutional provisions for the marginalized castes, affirmative action and banning of untouchability practices. The irony of the current situation in Gujarat and other parts of the country is that Dalits, who have been forced to continue in their caste professions, are facing violence for the very job that they are condemned to do i.e. lift dead animals. Dalit youth have been flogged for transporting dead cows, cattle traders including a 12-year-old Muslim boy were hung from a tree by the cow protectors for transporting cows. All these incidents of violence were against people who were doing their regular jobs to earn a livelihood, people who have been condemned to do those jobs and should ideally have had the choice of going to college and pursuing other vocations. This recent spate of violence is like insult to injury, a community of people dehumanized, vulnerable, discriminated against, who face caste violence on a regular basis are now being victimized for earning a livelihood from the very jobs that they have been historically forced to do. The incident where 7 members of a Dalit family were flogged all the way to a police station for skinning a dead cow happened in a town called Una in Gajarat. Skinning animals is what Dalit communities have been doing for generations. In response to this incident, there was a sudden and spontaneous mobilization of Dalits across Gujarat. The Dalits stopped lifting dead animals in protest leading to rotting of dead animals on the streets and a stink emanated from Gujarat cities and villages. According to caste laws, no caste Hindu can touch a dead animal and if they do so, they become “impure”, therefore the animals rotted on the roads. This movement led to the “Dalit Asmita Yatra” or The Dalit Pride March, which was a historic march where Dalit leaders mobilised communities to come forward and march for 10 days, from Ahmedabad (the capital city) to Una, reaching on August 15 on India's Independence Day. The rally passed through several villages of Gujarat and were well received by Dalit communities while they faced violence from upper caste groups. They marched 350 kilometres, with the slogan “Your mother (the cow), you take care of it,” mobilising Dalits and organising pledge taking ceremonies in each village where members of Dalit communities pledged never to pick up cattle carcasses again. A charter of demands was drafted where they demanded, among other things, 5 acres of land, which was promised to them but never given, protection from caste violence, equal rights and jobs. This movement is said to be a historic movement and if it sustains has the potential of overturning the centuries old caste hierarchies and hegemony of upper caste communities in India. Why did the Una movement happen? Was the trigger just the recent incidents of caste violence or was there an underlying build-up of frustration and anger at the injustice
and violence that these communities have faced for centuries. Why Gujarat, where the Dalit population is a mere 7%, much lesser compared to other states that have never seen a movement of this proportion? This paper will try to understand the causes of the Una movement based on caste violence data and socio economic disparity between upper caste groups and Dalit groups in Gujarat. This paper will also analyze the importance of such movements in protecting rights of vulnerable groups and the significance of the Una Dalit pride movement and the resilience that the community has shown in the recent events, in the face of violence and oppression, a resilience which is now spreading to the rest of the country. This paper is divided into five sections. Section I gives an introduction to the caste system in India and a discussion of certain caste practices through narratives of caste leaders. Section II outlines the current political situation in India vis-a-vis cow vigilantism. Section III discusses the features of the Una uprising, their unique mode of protest at the cost of livelihood, their charter of demands and the significance of such a movement. Section IV takes a look at the socio economic conditions of Dalits in Gujarat, as compared to some other prosperous states in India. It also looks at how the occurrence of caste violence in Gujarat compares to the rest of the country, my hypothesis being that caste violence and socio economic disparities are much higher in Gujarat, which explains the current historic uprising originating in Gujarat. In section V, I present my conclusions.

Keywords: Una; Dalit

STATE POLICY LEGITIMIZATION THROUGH SELF-VICTIMIZATION STRATEGY

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This article argues that the ideological use of self-victimization helps to legitimate the state-strategy of aggressive approach on protectionist actions. This paper builds a theoretical framework to better understand how a state legitimate his actions against another state or group of persons. Based on Brexit experience we claim that politicians and other elite figures endorse a sense of national self-victimization that is amplified by the media. We offer proofs that this victim playing strategy always targets the initial victimized group, becoming a classic example of post crime victimization or secondary victimization. Great Britain, France, Netherlands always present themselves aggressed by immigrants from Eastern Europe, US are always aggressed by Mexicans, etc. and self-victimization strategy against group of persons from another country is always used to gain public support for different sort of aggressive actions. We have identified similarities in ‘Brexit campaign’ and ‘War on terror’ campaign and we can support the theory that ‘Yes campaign’ (Brexit campaign) leaders legitimate their arguments on the same strategy used by US to gain support on ‘war on terror’. Leading individuals use the idea of ‘our side’ being under siege to convince the public to gather around ‘nation under attack idea’, to justify an aggressive strategy based on hate as defence strategy.

Keywords: self -victimization; Brexit; War on terror
In the field of the Romanian criminal law and of the criminal procedure law, the victim of a crime has the status of a participant in the criminal trial. Thus, according to Art. 79 Criminal Procedure Code, “the person who suffered physical, material or moral injury by the criminal act is called injured party” and, in a criminal trial, it has the capacity of a principal procedural subject (along with the suspect, the person presumed to be the author of the crime and against whom the criminal prosecution was initiated). Another aspect regarding the participation of a victim in a criminal trial consists in the right of the injured person to become a civil party, by exercising civil action in the criminal trial, having in this capacity, the status of party in the criminal trial (according to Art. 84 Criminal Procedure Code).

Transition from the status of a victim (in the broadest sense of the word) to that of a participant in the trial (as the injured party/civil party) involves the triggering of certain court proceedings that are strictly regulated. The status of the victim/injured party/civil party in a criminal trial is governed primarily by the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code, secondly by a number of other normative rules containing regulations applicable to matters related to a criminal case (Law no. 192/2006, Law no. 211/2004, Law no. 302/2004) and, thirdly, a number of Union acts (Directive 2011/99/EU, Directive 2011/93/EU Directive 2011/36/EU, Directive 2012/29/EU, Directive 2012/29/EU, Directive 2010/64/EU, Regulation no. 606/2013). For a clear outline of the victim status, including as an injured party, one must take into consideration the provisions and guarantees provided by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention). As a participant in the criminal trial, the victim of the crime has a clearly defined role, outlined by the rights and procedural obligations conferred by the law, the procedural measures related to it, by its prerogative regarding evidence but also the power to initiate criminal proceedings (by making a prior complaint for the offenses for which the law provides that the initiation of criminal proceedings is made only by prior complaint) and to end it (by withdrawing the prior complaint for the offenses for which the withdrawal removes criminal liability through the reconciliation occurred between the injured party and the offender). This paper will present and analyze the status of a victim participant in the criminal trial (according to the mentioned legislative coordinates).

Moreover, the analysis also aims to determine whether the current regulatory framework provides sufficient guarantees to ensure that the rights of the injured person are respected, even if, in the criminal trial it has the traditional role of a „secondary actor”.

Keywords: victim; crime; injured party; civil party; criminal trial; procedural rights and obligations; the Romanian Criminal Procedure Code
PREVENTING CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

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This proposed project would emphasize the neuropsychological concept and framework of victimization, estimate crime and aggressive behaviors’ rates, resilience of vulnerable groups, as the human responsiveness to stress, considering the types of stress, socioeconomic context, cultural origin, time, age, and gender. Research questions: Can be resilience taught to older stressed individuals, worthwhile exist some interventions that may boost the resilience to stress and life’s advertise? Is the self-blame interfering with individual anxiety level, one of the main causes of violent behaviors and aggression? What kind of protective measures, the victims use? Theoretical basis: the principal outcomes of criminal behaviors, also known as the impact of victimization, consist in the traumas and PTSD related syndromes. The trauma, generally defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) undermines the belief systems of individuals, also affecting the basic human relationships. Beyond the trauma, criminal victimization involves many other consequences: destruction of property exemplifying burglary with identity fraud, assault, privacy, personal space violated; attempts/attacks to the life values, loss of one’s ability to work; the emotional and mental distress; loss of personal boundaries, loss of self-trust, loss of self-esteem expressed as self-blame and guilt, that are the natural reactions to criminal victimization. These self-incriminating feelings can negatively impact the victim’s self-esteem determining two types of self-blame: one representing an adaptive response, the other a maladaptive response. The signs of potential violence may be new or active signs, historical or static (unchangeable) factors, constituting the risk factors (RF) for criminal behaviors determining traumas, stress/PTSD, and victimization. They may also be present over time and may contribute to the risk of violence in the circumstances of certain event or activity. Mostly, the violence is expression of anger and frustration, out of control emotions; without answer to their problems, to their mental preoccupations, the young turn to violence to get something they want, to control others, against someone they care about, as a bizarre fact of today, to react to something unpleasant that offended them, to retaliate against any attack or anyone who has hurt them. Objectives: 1) To identifying the risk for violence and crime of youngsters; 2) To explain the causes, mechanisms, characteristics of behavioral disturbances conducive to abuse, violence, personal or property crimes; 3) To estimate rates of crimes showing the type of criminal behaviors reported to police, or other specialized services, the sense and reasons for reporting or not reporting; 4) To finding the particular signs more predictive for violent or aggressive character, the distinctiveness of victims. Hypotheses: 1) Aggression among school children, adolescents or young adults, many times appears as a learned behaviors. It signifies that could be changed; 2) Exposure to media violence leads to aggression, desensitization, towards violence and lack of sympathy for victims of violence, particularly in children. Methods: randomized, multi-city research study including persons aged 12 and older .relaying health care and police centers, overview of a big number of studies and specialized literature, preview projects and work experience; construction of a stratified cluster sample, meta-analyses, as referring to the available data of the US Crime Victimization Survey Series, case-studies, computer-assisted personal interview, face-to-face interviews, telephone calls stratified by
district, allowing the analyses on the neighborhood level, to determine whether deterrence operates ecologically; a monthly basis for 18 types of offenses, such as, aggravated assault, robbery, rape, burglary, grand larceny. The data would include: the type of crime/aggressive behaviors, month, time, and location, relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of the offender, self-protective actions taken by the victim during the incident and results of those actions, consequences of the victimization, type of property lost, whether the crime/behavior was reported to police and reasons for reporting or not reporting, The works of this project would meet the need for surveillance by linking related data from multiple sources: social and health care centers, police services, emergency room data, electronic health records data. They would help practitioners to identifying effective victims of criminal behaviors and PTSD patients, towards the most appropriate treatment and prevention measures. Active measures will be spread continuously on the project –period of 2 years, such as: therapeutic conversations to awake the consciousness of individuals, most appropriate approaches to everyone would like to identify the real cause, and make something for rehabilitation and social insertion. Guilty and innocent persons walking on the streets, feeling the responsibility of everyday life, probably thinking at their health care and favorable relationships, trying to enjoy the liberty, the sun or Christmas, more likely forgives each other; these are many cases occurred in the urban environments, the squares of the towns, often, in our surroundings. Anguished sentiments: to be guilty and to suffering by the real-life violation.

Keywords: trauma; criminal behaviors; victimization; resilience to stress; potential violence

PARTNERSHIP FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION OF THE ROMA POPULATION THROUGH EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT. CHALLENGES AND BEST PRACTICES

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The issue of Roma social integration represents a real problem, but a delicate one, not only for Romania, but also for the European Union. The partnership between police, stakeholders and Roma population has an important role in solving first of all through education and employment. The analysis of data gathered using surveys underline the sensitive issues and their amplitude. Some of the solutions obtained by studying good practices are regarding new vision in solving problems and enforcing better security in the community: police activity – visibility, flexibility, a complex approach of problems, new/adapted role of the proximity police officer in the community, public-private partnership, cooperation with Roma leaders and the “sobor”.

Keywords: education; employment; public-private partnership; Roma population; social inclusion
II.3. CRIME VICTIMISATION AND HATE CRIME (LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, POLICIES, ETC.)

CHARACTERISING AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINE FRAUD VICTIMS IN SOUTHWEST NIGERIA

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This study investigate automated teller machine (ATM) fraud victims in southwest Nigeria, as extant studies have not examined the unintended consequences of ATM subscription, particularly factors making individuals susceptible to fraud. Using the in-depth interview method, data were collected from 20 victims of ATM fraud from Lagos and Oyo states, southwest Nigeria. Results showed that victims were young, aged and included both males and females. Fraudsters were typically lovers, friends, relatives and sometimes children of victims. Card cloning; card swapping and physical attacks at ATM galleries were reported tactics for defrauding. Vulnerability factors included illiteracy, ill-health, routine activity and time of withdrawal. The paper reveals the limits of trust in cashless policy. It raises salient policy issues concerning the need for the governance of trust to engender adoption and ensure victim compensation.

Keywords: fraud; victimization; cashless policy

IMPACT OF ROMA TRADITIONS IN ROMANIA AND EUROPE

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Roma became the largest transnational minority in Europe and are facing similar situations of marginalization and discrimination in almost every country in which they live. Post-communist transition in Eastern Europe heavily affected, in a negative way, Roma communities, given the low level of education and due to social isolation and widespread prejudices against them. Roma traditions are the ones that have established their identity for centuries and have played an important role in their lives in every place where they lived and are transmitted from generation to generation. These traditions are manifested fully within Roma families around the world because of their core group consists of family and relatives. Roma traditions are still present in their daily lives even if they do not fully respect the Roma traditional way of life. Through this work we propose to analyze the
potentialities of Roma based on their culture, traditions and customs that can bring, through social, educational and professional integration, both European and national benefits. It is important to promote equal opportunities and to invest multiple resources in understanding Roma culture and the education of Roma children, as they represent a significant proportion in Romania and school-age population is continuously growing and could become the future workforce and a real support for the current economy.

Keywords: Roma culture; marginalization; social integration

HARASSMENT AND VICTIMIZATION IN UNITED STATES MULTI-RACIAL SCHOOLS

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The study replicates a previous research with new data in order to confirm the prevalence of bullying and victimization among students in grades 7 and 8. The previous study explored the relationship of bullying and victimization to gender, grade level, ethnicity, self-esteem, and depression, while in the new research social and economic status, physical disability and ADHD conditions were introduced in the analysis. The results confirmed the conclusions of the previous study, but to a lesser degree: 14% reported bullying compared to the original 24% reporting. Chi-square tests confirmed more male than female bullying involvement, but as opposed to the previous study eighth graders reported, more involvement than did seventh graders, while also results indicated significant differences in involvement based on physical disability. The major difference was in the results of the harassment and bullying of children with physical disabilities, where 70% reported a form of involvement and higher depression compared with other children.

Keywords: harassment; bullying; victimization; multi-racial

REFUGEE INFLOWS IN SOUTH ASIA: A CASE STUDY OF SRILANKAN REFUGEES IN INDIA

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The Refugee Problem is one of the most tragic phenomenon of our age. It is a matter of subject to acute international concern. It is not only the product of the first and second World Wars, modern dictatorial regimes and ethnic conflicts but also caused due to the social and economic inequalities. The twentieth century has been described as the “century of the homeless man” or “the century of uprooted” because of a tremendous increase in the number of refugees around the world especially in the South Asia region. Because South Asia hosts nearly 17 percent of the total population, that demands direct
concern of the international community. Except for the Maldives, all the other countries in the region either are the source of refugees or have become their hosts. South Asia is a Refugee Prone Area, but none of the South Asian countries is signatories to the 1951 United Nations (UN) Convention or Refugees nor have they notified the 1967 Protocol. South Asian countries have also not enacted any separate refugee legislation. As a result, the problem in confronting the refugees are dealt with an ad-hoc basis. The word “refugees” which originated in France in the late twentieth century, is recorded as having been used in the context of granting asylum and assistance to foreigners’ persecution. Refugees are the people who are uprooted from the land of their own and forced to run away to a different place for the safety of their life. In simpler Terms, we can say that refugee is a person taking shelter, especially in a foreign country, from war, Persecution or natural disaster. However, the refugee status as recognized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) depends on many factors and not everyone can be termed a refugee. The person claiming to be a refugee before the UNHCR must demonstrate that he is outside his country of nationality and is unable or unwilling to return for reasons of race, religion, nationality membership in a particular social group or political opinion. This case study deals with Srilankan Refugees in India and economic and social challenges created by these refugees in front of host state in Tamil Nadu and Government of India. This is a focus of study also. The Indian sub-continent has been a host to many refugees for several decades now. One of the countries from which there is a major influx of refugees is Sri Lanka that was caught up in ethnic conflict fearing persecution by the Sinhalese chauvinists and the Srilankan government. Several thousands of Tamils have fled to South India especially Tamil Nadu. The Srilankan Refugees fall into three categories: Those in the Refugee Camps which number is 115. There are about 85999 refugees in them. Refugees who maintain themselves outside the camps. They belong to the well to do sections, following the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991, these refugees were directed by the state government to register themselves in the nearest police stations. Refugees who have been identified as belonging to militant groups. They are present kept in two special camps: (a) Tippu Mahal (b) Chengalpattu. When the first wave of the arrival of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in India began, in 1983, the initial attitude on the part of the host country, locals and government was one of benevolence and welcome, and the arrivals were greeted almost as effervescently as visiting kin. By the time that the second wave of refugees, beginning 1989, started to arrive, the enthusiasm had started to wane. Things had managed to get much more complicated that most people had first realized possible. The arrival and continued stay of so many Sri Lankan Tamils began to put undue pressure on the local resources, and the special treatment meted out to them at the camps, including cash doles and subsidized foodstuff, free clothes, utensils, and electricity etc, began to cause resentment amongst the local poor who could not afford those things and were not given such handouts. The refugees also began, and continued, to play a larger role in state and national politics. Local politicians soon realized the potential of these populations as vote banks, and the Tamil issue became a mainstay of all the local political parties. In addition, the refugees managed to form or influence political pressure groups, and began to make their presence felt even on national level politics. The third wave of Sri Lankan Tamil refugees began arriving from 1996, as conditions continued to worsen in Lanka and violence continued unabated, and a further wave began in 2006. The continued existence, in Tamil Nadu, of large numbers of Srilankan Tamils however, naturally spells problems for India, which has to house them, feed them, care for them and provide security. According to Professor Ranbir Samaddar, “the Southern Part of India and the
northern part of Sri Lanka are like Siamese twins, what affects one will affect other.” However, as can be seen from the research conducted under this study the governments of India and Tamil Nadu have discharged this responsibility well, and to the best of their ability. Much remains to be done before every displaced Sri Lankan Tamil is back in their homeland, but with the repatriation efforts made by India and the continuing interventions, much hope can be held out for the future and for a speedy and final solution to the problem.

Keywords: refugee; inflow

RAPE TRIALS AND COMPROMISE IN INDIA: A SAGA OF VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN

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Women are a vulnerable community in India even today. Far from being treated equal, they are victims of heinous crimes such as rape, domestic violence, girl infanticide, sexual exploitation, trafficking, prostitution, honour killings and the list goes on. Even the Constitution of India and the judiciary have recognised this vulnerable status. Shockingly, in recent years, it has been observed that rape has become one of the most frequent crimes committed against women in India and more shocking is the trend of brokering compromise in rape trials by the judiciary itself. For example, in June 2015, the Madras High Court granted bail to V Mohan, a convict who was sentenced to seven years and slapped with a fine of Rs. two lakhs by a Women Court in Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu, in 2002, for raping a minor girl. It is not the granting of the bail that is controversial, but the reason behind it. Justice D. Devadass in his judgement stated “In the facts and circumstances, the case before us is a fit case for attempting compromise between the parties. ‘Mediation’ mode is best suited to them. Keeping the appellant inside the jail and asking him to participate in the mediation talk will not result in any fruitful result”. Thankfully, the high court had to eventually withdraw this controversial order after the Supreme Court lashed out at it for its “outrageous” ruling. Sadly, this is not a one off judgement in a rape case. The supreme court of India since 2013, when it had categorically ruled that there can be no compromise in rape cases, has been very clearly putting forward the gravity of the crime committed in rape cases, which does not fall under the category where compromise can be an option. Even before that, in several of the past cases, the apex court had reprimanded the depraved patriarchal mindset of some of the judicial officers who take into consideration purported compromises and award lenient sentences. This paper aims to study this ever-growing menace of compromise in rape cases and understand the reasons as to why even today our judiciary through its judicial officers, our society and even the families of both the accused and the victim deem it fit to compromise regardless of our law stating otherwise? It further aims to not only study the legal remedies available to rape victims but how this idea of compromise is both against law and leads to re-victimization of the rape survivors and how it can be prevented.

Keywords: rape trials; India; compromise; victimization
Consequences of violence in the family environment affect negatively the entire personality as a whole. All levels of life – physical, psychological and social – are affected. The phenomenon of domestic violence involves a comprehensive approach. In the process of rehabilitation of violence victims a complex intervention, performed by a multidisciplinary team is required. Knowing the psychosocial consequences of domestic violence helps to: design individualized rehabilitation programs; facilitate access to justice; keep records and document the psychological consequences of abuse.

Keywords: violence; consequence; victimization; family; rehabilitation

Families that are affected by domestic violence, are self-focused and try to defend themselves by justifying their actions. Recent research shows, the majority of parents are confident that their children are unaware of the events of domestic violence occurring within the household and therefore they assume their children remain unaffected. Moreover, a portion of society does not consider that domestic violence and violent communication between parents have an impact on the children living within these families. They assume that violence and confrontations between parents remain between these parents and does not spread to effect other household members. However, as it turns out from numerous researches on this topic, children are aware and deeply influenced by everything that occurs within the household. The impact of domestic violence has far-reaching consequences on the development, shaping and determining of one’s self-identity and self-growth. These influences become expressed and manifest through self-identity and the sexual identity of the individual. The influence of exposure to domestic violence, echoes through the negative self-perception and damaged self-image that the child builds for itself. Such that the child perceives itself as being bad, with deficits, weak and voiceless, and unable to stand up to defend itself. Developmental research has pointed to the fact that children in their pre-school years (before the age of 4-5) have underdeveloped neurological connections and cognitive behavior. This inhibits their ability to properly interpret situations
of domestic violence and place the blame on themselves. They become frustrated and see this as reasons to be angry, feel guilty, and take fault and liability for these events. Researches have been long aware of the proportional link between the level of fear, anxiety and apprehension of the mother and the level of fear anxiety and apprehension the child experiences. Children living with violent family members and attend school, usually show signs of no desire to go to school, lack of school attendance, rebel against authority, experience concentration difficulties, conflicts and fighting with their schoolmates, lack of discipline, aggressiveness and depression. Therefore, the role of support systems becomes essentially important to provide support that should accompany these children through their development. Examples of these systems include: social welfare system, social services, school systems, youth movements, and so forth.

Keywords: violence; family; children; communication; confrontation; system; society; inclusion; development

ROMA COMMUNITIES AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN MARGINALIZED AREAS OF CHEVERESU MARE VILLAGE IN WEST OF ROMANIA

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The main objective of our study is to identify the marginalized areas of the territorial administrative unit Cheveresu Mare, Timis County, identifying the main needs of residents, social issues faced by the communities in these marginalized areas, and the diagnosis of socio-economic opportunities available in the region. The study aims to validate the marginalized areas of Cheveresu Mare village, Timis County and serves priority to the substantiation of social interventions that will be designed and implemented in an independent project. Data analysis shows the coexistence of various marginalized communities in the rural locality Cheveresu Mare, identified in the public mind as colonies type with Roma inhabitants, and the size of each particular vulnerability regarding human capital, occupation and poverty. The research has an investigative approach, of case study type, and the population of Cheveresu Mare village is the research universe. The statistical data were taken from the following sources: sheet of Cheveresu Mare village 2016, Census of population and housing 2011 from the Regional Statistics Department Timis – National Institute of Statistics, records of the City Hall Cheveresu Mare, monographs of Cheveresu Mare village, the General School with grades I – VIII Cheveresu Mare and the Cheveresu Mare Police station. Field data collection was done through a sociological survey based on questionnaires, semi-structured interviews and sociological observation. The research tools are taken from the “Atlas of marginalized rural areas and local human development in Romania”, Appendix 4, field research tools for the validation of the study. The subjects interviewed were local officials (mayor, social worker, secretary of the mayor, local councillors, school director, Orthodox priest, local police officers) and inhabitants of marginalized areas.

Keywords: Roma population; marginalization; human capital; occupation; habitation
II.4. STATISTICAL AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSES OF VICTIMISATION – BEST PRACTICES; METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN SURVEY DESIGN, MEASURING AND RESEARCHING HATE CRIMES

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CAUSES OF CIVIL WARS IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES BASED ON ECONOMETRIC FINDINGS

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This paper argues whether civil wars in Africa have economic and political impacts. The approach is based on theory in which rebels will carry a civil war. The propositions were tested empirically using logit approaches. In particular, six variables, GDP per capita growth rate in the preceding period, the amount of natural resources, peace period, democracy, social fractionalization, and population size are significant and strong determinants of the duration and the probability of civil wars. The role of policy is the combination of economic diversification, starvation and population deflate, and political reforms so as to avoid emulation situations in African countries.

Keywords: civil wars; Africa; economic and political; conflict; rebels

DISCRETE DYNAMIC STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL RECORDS IN UE: 2008 – 2014

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Article aims to identify a Dynamic Discrete and Stochastic Model, through chronological and spatial nonparametric analysis of the Criminal Records in the EU in the period 2008 - 2014, by identifying target countries - victims and highlighting countries of origin of the source of disruption of economic and social balance. Certain ethnic groups by their socio economic nature operates on a vast geographical area. Free movement of persons within EU generated exchanges that have different organizational culture of inclusion and adaptation in the social environment.

Keywords: dynamic model; discrete model; nonparametric model
VULNERABLE GROUPS, SOCIAL CHANGE AND CHALLENGES FOR THE EUROPE 2020 AGENDA

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Vulnerable population groups are one of the constant issues of the European Agenda, whether we refer to the previous programming period of the Lisbon Agenda, or to the current one – Europe 2020, in respect to shared welfare at society’s level. Identified, acknowledged and taken into account in the European policies as such, these groups risk having increased significance together with the emergence of new vulnerable ‘unconventional’ social groups. The changes occurred within industrial sectors, and the economy as a whole, on the background of unprecedented technological changes which transform occupations, forms of employment and even the notion of unemployment, these changes add to the groups whose issues are far from being solved, new ‘unconventional’ vulnerable groups affected by the transformations of the economy society. By ‘unconventional’ groups we understand in this context social groups detached from the working age population which share common features with vulnerable groups to a larger or lesser extent, but that have associated dimensions that render the particularities of these groups. We analyze the structure and size of these ‘unconventional’ vulnerable groups with the aid of statistical adequate methods highlighting similarities and differences between these vulnerable groups as a whole, at the level of the European Union and Romania, and emphasizing the main risks and opportunities, in particular at national level.

Keywords: vulnerable groups; occupation; technological change; welfare

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CRIMINALITY RATE IN ROMANIA: INSIGHTS FROM A SPATIAL ANALYSIS

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Although many recent studies have approached the topic of criminality, the regional dimension of the phenomenon is still under research. This paper employs a variety of statistical methods, from descriptive statistics to convergence and spatial econometrics, in an attempt to explore criminality rate in Romania, at county level, over 1990-2014. The analysis revealed that developed counties tend to have higher criminality rates, with Ilfov County and Bucharest Municipality frequently on top positions, and the county rankings are relatively stable on the short run. Against expectations, the regression models that have been estimated could not provide enough support for the variable GDP/cap (proxy for development level) as a statistically significant factor of influence on criminality rate in all years, but the explanatory variable “criminality rate in previous year” proved to be positive and highly significant in all models, indicating the relative inertia of this phenomenon.

Keywords: criminality rate; spatial model; county; Romania

INCLUSIVENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF REPRODUCTIVE MEDICAL SERVICES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH DISABILITIES IN ARMENIA

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The paper is developed on the basis of a research, which aimed at studying the accessibility level of medical centers in Armenia for girls and women having different kinds of disabilities. The following data collection methods were applied: 1) Semi-structured participatory observation by women having disabilities in 28 medical institutions; 2) Quantitative face-to-face interviews among 164 employees of medical institutions 3) Online survey among female visitors having disabilities or people who had the experience of accompanying a disabled woman or a girl to medical institutions. 4) Legislative analysis. The research findings reveal discrimination towards women and girls with disabilities. The discrimination practices are mainly factored by: 1) sensor (incapacitating people having hearing or visual disabilities), physical and cultural inaccessibility of medical institutions; 2) Lack of professionalism of employees in medical institutions to provide quality services for people having special needs. Recommendations on legislative changes and policy interventions were developed based on research findings.

Keywords: disability; human rights; participatory methods

POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITS IN THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION SPATIALITY

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Social exclusion can manifest through spatial concentration of deprived population in communities located in certain areas. Globalization has reshaped the social and spatial geography of cities that led to major implications for research on social exclusion. Thus, in any practical elaboration of social inclusion policy it is necessary to consider the idea that
social exclusion is inherently spatial. By addressing the territorial dimension of social exclusion some important theoretical issues about the interaction of the two concepts „social“ and „space“ are analyzed. Based on theoretical-conceptual contributions developed recently this article analyzes this dimension of social exclusion.

Keywords: social exclusion; spatiality; the rate of overcrowding


PREVALENCE OF POLYVICTIMIZATION

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Prevalence of victimizing events and their associations to sociodemographic conditions: A Norwegian Youth Survey. Poly-victimization is a concept that imply that a child or adolescent suffers from particular high levels of different types of victimization (Finkelhor, Ormrod & Turner, 2009). Recent research has documented high rates of exposure of poly-victimization among children and youth (Aho, Gren-Landell and Svedin, 2016). However, much child victimization research, has focused on particular types of child victimization in specific environments, such as the home – in the case of child maltreatment, or the school – in the case of bullying (Turner, Shattuck, Finkelhor and Hamby, 2016) and not taking in regard what research has demonstrated, namely the different forms of victimization tend to co-occur (Finkelhor, Ormrod, and Turner, 2007). Focusing on specific types of victimizations may have some unfortunate consequences: An overestimation of the impact of the specific type of victimization. Overlooking that an outcome may be related to other kinds of victimizations. Disregarding circumstances that should have been targeted in order to reduce or bring these circumstances to an end. Focusing upon only one kind of victimization may make it difficult to identify children and young people who are vulnerable because they are exposed to several types of victimizations. The purpose of this study is to focus on particular types of child victimization and how these are related to sociodemographic factors. Income, parental education, parental drug and alcohol problems may be risk factors for child maltreatment although their importance varies with type of maltreatment (Gilbert, Widom, Browne, Fergusson, Webb & Janson, 2009). Polyvictimization and sociodemographic factors was measured by a questionnaire. This cross-sectional study was carried out by Norwegian Social Research, (NOVA) in 2015 (Mossige & Stefansen, 2016). The informants were senior high school students in a nationally representative sample of secondary schools in Norway, at the age of 18 years. 4530 of 6848 requested students filled out the questionnaire, which makes up a response rate of 66%. The types of child victimization measured will be discussed related to what appear as important sociodemographic risk factors.

Keywords: polyvictimization prevalence
MARGINALIZED URBAN COMMUNITIES. BREAKING THE VIOLENCE VICIOUS CYCLE

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Spatial concentration of population deprived or at risk of deprivation underlies the emergence of marginalized communities. Urban areas where disadvantages in terms of human capital, employment and housing tend to accumulate require a complex intervention, integrative, based on direct cooperation between public administration and local community members marginalized community members. Piatra Olt town, although not covered in Atlas of marginalized urban areas of Romania, is facing specific problems. During the months July to September 2016 was conducted a survey on the situation of people in neighbourhoods Piatra and Garâ, based on the local development strategy, but also on public consultations. The conclusions of the analysis showed not only the existence of well-defined marginalized communities, but have also helped to identify possible courses of action at the local government level. The paper presents the main results of the analysis and propose several intervention settings aimed to reduce vulnerabilities and increase the degree of social cohesion.

Keywords: marginalized communities; material deprivation; vulnerability; disadvantaged urban areas

PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION IN VULNERABLE RURAL COMMUNITY: A CASE FROM NEPAL

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Crisis and tragedy often ignite a sense of outrage, sorrow, and concern that can unite citizens in support of a common cause. Emotional or physical harm to a community member may serve as a painful reminder that no individual is immune to such tragedy. A highly publicized violent crime often motivates community members to take extra measures to protect themselves and their families or to enact or extend crime victims’ rights.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to uncover the present condition of victimization in vulnerable rural community in Nepal. The researcher chose one affected village development committee from Kathmandu District. The specific research questions were how community people are sharing the existing resources, in what extent local people are aware of issues and concerns of victimization in vulnerable community, do they identified or recognize the need for action to mitigate the victimization? To answer the proposed research questions this study employed qualitative research method.

The study revealed that effective community activism must be structured and organized. Specific goals must be outlined; resources must be assembled and used effectively; and the progress of the movement should be monitored and managed. Managing community
resources is one of the keys to successful community activism. First, the community must be made aware of their issue and how it relates to them. Then, by learning how the problem affects their community, people must come to recognize the need for action. At that point, they may decide to become involved in social change. Paramount to any community effort is the ability to define the objective or goal of the movement. Some community activists may focus on changing a state law or instituting a new policy in a public agency. Others may work to locate a missing child, implement neighbourhood watch programs or establish local crime prevention efforts.

Keywords: victimization; vulnerable; community; social issues

THE DRUG-OVERDOSE DEATHS IN ROMANIA

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In Romania, many programs have been implemented lately in order to reduce the production and the demand for different types of drugs. In 2010, Romania registered the maximum number of overdose deaths. A sharp decline of deaths was observed in 2011, but it is explained by the replacement of heroin with new psychoactive substances whose consumption increased in that year. In 2014, the overdose deaths increased with 7.14% compared to 2013. If the repartition on gender and age in 2014 is analyzed, most of the cases were represented by males. The average age of people is around 30 years. 25 cases were determined by opioids overdose. All the reported cases were toxicologically confirmed. The results of a Bayesian linear regression indicated that opioid substitution treatment did not have the expected impact on overdose deaths that continued to increase even if more clients were the subject of this type of treatment.

Keywords: drugs; drug overdose deaths; opioid substitution treatment; Bayesian regression

SURVEY ON CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN ROMANIA – DESIGN, LIMITS AND POTENTIAL INCIDENCE ON HATE CRIME PREVENTION POLICY TOOLS

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Isolated information circulating in the media or viral dissemination systems only partially reflects the magnitude of the victimization phenomenon nationwide. This paper is based on the best practices in building a survey questionnaire as revealed by in-depth review of the state of crime victimization surveys. Nationally, there were few attempts to develop qualitative research, but they were not conducted systematically and there is not built a database that captures progress and/or impact. This would be the first representative survey at national level conducted in Romania with focus on issues related to crime victimization and hate crime. The future research will be carried on the results highlighted by the survey.

Keywords: survey questionnaire; crime victimization; hate crime

WOMEN, CHILDREN AND TERRORISM:
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL COSTS (EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION FROM PAKISTAN 2001-2015)

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Today terrorism is confronted by the contemporary world in different forms and shapes. After the invasion of Afghanistan by U.S and alliances of Pakistan with U.S against Taliban, the socio-economic and political culture of Pakistan has completely changed. Pakistan is a participant in this Global War on Terror (GWO) for the last twelve years and trying to do more. This paper provides an exploratory analysis of victimization due to terrorism in Pakistan. The focus is on two questions; what are the latest challenges in form of victimization due to the evil of terrorism? And what key lessons and prevention can be to Pakistan in this terror situation? In today’s 21st century’s discourse of global terrorism, Pakistan spanning the border of Afghanistan is exposed to militancy and extremism. Today, about 50 Taliban groups are stationed and are hiding in seven different agencies of FATA in the name of Tehrik-e-Taliban (Al-Qaeda), committing terrorism. By the year 2012-13, more than 52000 people including militants, civilians and law enforcing agencies have been killed. It has worst affects especially on the women and children of the area, who are the most vulnerable community. Consequently, direct cost is paid in the form of socio-economic and political instability. However not enough work has not been undertaken to highlight the socio economic and political implications of terrorism in Pakistan. This study has undertaken government effectiveness, political stability, foreign direct investment, primary
level school enrolment of women and terrorism as the variables of primary concern along with graphs for a time period of 2001-02 to 2015. The findings emphasized that cost of war is mainly paid by women and children in public. Local government’s inability to provide security and political instability are the other major factors that contributed towards victimization in country.

*Keywords: terrorism; victimization; government effectiveness; political stability; primary level school enrolment of women*

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II.5. NEW TECHNOLOGIES AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS & MEASURES FOR PREVENTION OF VICTIMIZATION

NEW SECURITY SCHEMA FOR VANET WHEN USING GPS COMMUNICATION

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The Smart cities are a relevant topic nowadays. It attracts most researchers and governmental authorities, due to the vision to adopt technology information and communication in this context, to facilitate access to urban services. Security stills a permanent challenge that affects most smart cities applications. Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANets) is one of those applications, classified in the smart mobility axis. VANets are certainly affected by security risks faced to the users. The GPS (Global Positioning System) who widely used in several applications of human life is vulnerable to different attacks like jamming, blocking and spoofing. The last attack tries to provide fake information to the receiver, and because of this, it computes a wrong time or location. In this paper, we study the impact of spoofing attack on VANets communications. Because of this, our work presented here, is focused on claiming the attack of GPS cars signal and smart phones. The paper studies the vulnerabilities of those signals face to the fake GPS that can distract drivers. This can, consequently, affect people security and congestion in roads of the cities. We perform an experiment in a relevant indoor scenario, using Arduino devices for real simulation to see the impact of the attack on vehicles circulation.

Keywords: GPS security; VANet; smart cities

THE EMPLOYMENT MODEL OF ROMA POPULATION

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The paper intends to underline the employment model of Roma population in the last two decades in Romania, based on census data. In addition, the paper takes into consideration demographic aspects of the Roma population. The authors focus on aspects of the general demographic characteristics, which have impact on the labour market in Romania. The
empirical research is fulfilled by data visualization, using R software. The main characteristics of last two decades - transition to market economy, free movement of persons and external financing for passive social inclusion measures - determine significant changes in the employment model of the Roma population. Based on this statement, we are advancing some signals on the effects produced by these changes.

Keywords: Roma population; employment; labour Force; labour market, Census

ACHIEVING EU STANDARDS REGARDING SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF CRIME: SERBIAN APPROACH

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Providing support to victims and witnesses of crime is highly ranked on the EU priority list. That is unambiguously visible from the growing acquis in the field of procedural safeguards, within focus had been moved from the position of defendant, to improvement of victims’ status. That caused additional efforts of the candidate countries, but also of the member states to meet all challenges related to legislation amendments as well as to institutional set up and necessary capacities needed to achieve newly established standards. As the candidate for EU membership, the Republic of Serbia had been requested, through the negotiation process under Chapter 23 of the accession negotiations, to prepare and implement an action plan, dealing with, inter alia, judicial reform and improvement of human rights. The important portion of recommendations defined by the European Commission in that field, deals with position of victims of crime. Consequently, these recommendations had been addressed through the wide set of planned activities that extends from amendments of the criminal legislation to establishment of the nationwide network of victim support services. Beside activities directed to improvement of the position of victims in general, the Action Plan for Chapter 23 includes ambitious activities referring to position of victims from various vulnerable groups like a women, children, victims of war crimes, as well as the most frequent victims of hate crime as a Roma, national minorities and LGBTI.

Keywords: victims; crime; support; European standards; accession negotiations

THE FUTURE OF BLOCKCHAIN USE IN THE DARK WEB

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The bare capabilities of an anonymous cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin, have already attracted a vast number of criminal use-cases. Among them: money laundering, drug dealing, arm sales, human trafficking, murder-for-hire, child pornography and tax evasion. On the state level, sanction busting, state sponsored terrorism, and cyber warfare through
the use of “black budgets”. But the use of blockchain technology is not limited to crypto currencies. The blockchain is capable of helping criminals much more than just providing an anonymous remittance subsystem.

In this talk, I will present the potential future of organised criminal activities that take full advantage of the advances in the blockchain technology, and demonstrate anonymous criminal institutions that can operate without the need for human management. To achieve that, we will use two more important properties of blockchain that go well-beyond blockchain as anonymous crypto-currency. The two additional properties are: the third party trust without a trusted third party, and the codification of contractual agreements.

THE ROLE OF PARTICIPATORY APPROACH IN REDUCING SOCIAL VULNERABILITY. THE EXAMPLE OF A SOCIAL INTERVENTION AIMING AT THE RE-HOUSING OF FAMILIES BELONGING TO A MARGINALIZED ROMA COMMUNITY

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The article explores the issue of how social interventions in deeply marginalized communities should be conceived in order to prevent the further victimization of the most vulnerable groups within the community: children and women. The analysis relies on the example of a pilot project, which is implemented in one of the most marginalized and stigmatized Roma communities in Romania. Within the framework of the housing component of the pilot project, participatory social housing will be piloted in the context of coordinated intervention. 32 apartments outside the marginalized area will be built/purchased, destined exclusively to the marginalized communities in case. Since the number of housing units achieved within the project represents only approximately 10% of the total amount of housing units needed for the spatial desegregation of the communities living at present in the marginalized area, we are faced with the issue of having to select those families, which could benefit from these apartments. At present, the Romanian public and private system of social assistance is not capable of ensuring the necessary support, either in terms of social services or in terms of financial support, in order to surpass complex situations of vulnerability families living in marginalized communities are faced with. Therefore, even if the project does promote the principle of right to housing, the methodology fits into a housing ready policy. Without the intention to “reward” those who
have more resources at their disposal, we needed to create an accession system, which is at the same time a complex system for assessing the needs and resources of the families filing for a social apartment. The project methodology adopts the perspective of rights, with express emphasis on children’s rights, and a systemic approach, which takes into account various levels of intervention. The paper presents and analyzes the participatory methodology used to create the accession system for the social houses. For this, we adopt the critical perspective, the model of structuralism and the notion of ‘structural violence’ in order to explain the interconnectedness of community dynamics and institutional mechanisms that enhance vulnerability instead of reducing it. The participatory approach overarched the different phases of the intervention on both community and institutional level: the assessment of needs regarding housing needs, the assessment of needs before and after moving in the social houses, and the development of eligibility and evaluation criteria. The paper advocates for participatory approach allowing the counterbalance of power relationships not just between the community and the institutions, but also inside the community, thus attempting to protect the most vulnerable members of the community. The paper also reflects on the difficulties and limits of the participatory approach, and raises awareness on the institutional responsibility when creating the context and reality of participation.

Keywords: participatory approach; social inclusion; housing; social vulnerability; children’s rights; structural violence; marginalized community; spatial desegregation


FINANCIAL INCLUSION AS A TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Financial inclusion is one of the recent tools used by financial entities in order to provide suitable education for potential clients from groups of society that have a low level of education in general and almost no financial, in particular. Financial inclusion actions have the role of explaining to lower educated groups of people the role and the mechanisms of the financial instruments that they can access in order to improve their day-to-day life. These programs are targeted towards people that are exposed to the risk of poverty and social exclusion. According to Universal Financial Access 2020, around 2 billion people from the global workforce do not use any form of financial services. As a result, the World Bank and International Finance Corporation set themselves the target to include 400 million adults in transactions by providing technical and financial support in the case of World Bank and help 600 million adults to be included in investments and advisory services in the case of International Financial Corporation. The highest impact of financial inclusion programs will be made in emerging countries with low economic literacy. As sustainable development became the highlight of nowadays agenda, financial inclusion may be viewed as an
important tool to promote sustainable development in least developed countries and developing ones. As financial inclusion became a target for regulators and global development agencies, many countries around the world made commitments and some are developing national strategies to promote it. The development of financial inclusion may take many forms, so the field is open to financial and non-financial institutions, which can innovate and explore new forms of financial services, like the case of microfinance that became very used in many developing and developed countries as a tool to lift people from poverty. Alongside with this free development space there needs to be a body to ensure consumer protection and responsible practices.

Keywords: financial inclusion; sustainable development; micro-finance; UFA 2020


DIMENSIONS OF VICTIMIZATION AND PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES AMONG BOKOHARAM VICTIMS IN KANO, NIGERIA

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Since one of the agendas of Bokoharam terrorists since its debut in 2009 is to Islamise Nigeria, non-indigenes (mostly Christians) residing in Muslim dominated northern Nigeria have become vulnerable to terror attacks. While studies have looked into the causes, history and consequences of Bokoharam terrorism, literature is scarce on victims of Bokoharam terrorism. This study, therefore investigated the dimensions of victimization and preventive mechanisms employed by non-indigenes in Sabon Gari, a predominantly Christian community in Kano State using qualitative methods. Findings show that non-indigenes, particularly Christians perceived themselves as vulnerable with heightened fear of insecurity. Personal and institutional dimensions of victimization were reported. This involved business collapse, destruction of livelihoods through bombing, reduction of church membership, weakened family bonds and separation. To reduce victimization, participants employed both personal and institutional preventive mechanisms. While churches banned street or visitation evangelism and reduced programmes to daytime as against night, it however utilized mobile telecommunication to track members’ welfare and send security information accessed through state security agencies. At the individual level, participants avoided crowded places, and relocated family members to own states to reduce collateral damages of anticipated victimization. The study submits that diligent implementation of personal (avoidance of vain talks and adjustment of routine lifestyles) and institutional preventive measures (purchase of scanners and organization of security trainings) prevent and/or reduce victimization in terror zones.

Keywords: Bokoharam; victimization; Nigeria; routine activities
II.6. PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION AND ACTIVE SOCIAL INCLUSION

WHEN THE BODY FIGHTS AGAINST ITSELF

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I had moments in life when I felt like a victim and I preferred to blame others and the merciless destiny. Disease or any suffering can be perceived as either a curse or blessing and the healing depends on our attitude. Search of it significance or the lesson to be learned can be an approach to healing. The causes are: lack of self-love and non-loving of life. These things lead us to victimization. Consciousness, which is based on fear, takes possession of the mind and is depriving us of joy, compassion, tolerance, freedom and all the pleasures of life. The conscience of victimization impede us to live fully the present moment and always reminds us of weakness, vulnerability and past failures. The reason we fall prey to fear and become victims is incapacity to assume responsibility projects for our actions. It is easier to blame fate, circumstances or others than to recognize our own guilt. Periodically we get all kinds of tests, which tests our courage, patience, faith, tolerance for others. The idea that the solution may be not as we want creates fear. If everything that happens has a role, a life lesson, we must remain open to any possibilities and solutions to all our problems. People are not willing to fight with victimization because they feel that this way can have compassion and can enjoy the attention of others and even profit from the goodwill of others to solve problems and not have the courage to get out of the comfort zone. On the positive side of things, I found that love, joy and hope intensifies when my family members and people around me try to help me, and then I keep my optimism. My sense of despair is justified, but I must not fall prey to disease. I have the courage to step out of the victim state, assuming the responsibility for all my actions and choices; I opt for a way of life based on self-love; I give up to old habits and create new ones; I pledge to enjoy what I was, what I am and look forward to see what I will become. The betrayal of myself is not entirely bad, because it leads to awakening, learning lessons that are put forward. We gain the courage to follow the heart, to end the self-deception and truly begin to live.

Keywords: scleroderma; disease; self-esteem; family; courage

VULNERABLE WORKERS AND PRECARIOUS WORK

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At world level, a very large numbers of workers are subject of precarious, uncertain, unsafe and unpredictable working conditions. The data regarding unemployment are raising
concerns, but they do not catch most individuals working and lacking decent workplaces and wages, and hence a certain future, social protection and access to corresponding rights. The international financial, economic and social crisis triggered in 2008 intensified these issues and the slight economic recovery after 2013 did not mean diminished pressure on labour market. Labour force employment within the public sector continues to be low, the rights of workers are maintained low and wages were diminished so that millions of employees were pushed into jobs under precarious conditions, which are temporary and uncertain, the number of involved persons in informal work in many countries has increased. The paper presents a series of aspects regarding the structure and size of groups representing vulnerable workers and precarious jobs at European Union and Romania level. At the same time, the paper analyzes the negative effects of low level and uncertain work on vulnerable groups.

Keywords: vulnerable workers; precarious work; economic and social impact

MINIMUM INCOME SUPPORT IN ACTIVE INCLUSION POLICY: ROMANIAN LEGAL REGULATION CONSEQUENCES

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A new vision on how the disadvantaged groups could be socially integrated, being supported by the state in order to develop the capacities required to meet their own needs, can represent an effective way of spending the public money but also a means through which social inclusion is actively promoted. Law no. 196/2016 provides another perspective on the ways in which the state is involved in ensuring a minimum standard of living for the people in vulnerable situations, a perspective that will take shape starting with 2018. Specifically, according to the law, the authorities will put together the guaranteed minimum income, the family support allowance and the financial aid for heating the household in one financial aid: the minimum income for inclusion. Therefore, the latter will be made up of one or more of the following financial aids: inclusion aid, financial support for families with children and housing supplement. In the explanatory memorandum that accompanied this bill it is indicated that the main mission of the social welfare system should be granting benefits that ensure the development of individuals and communities’ capacities meant to support their own needs and the active promotion of the principles of social inclusion.

Keywords: minimum income; social inclusion; legislation
PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION OF THE “PEOPLE WITHOUT NATION” IN THE BALKANS

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In spite of the fact that more than a decade the countries in the Western Balkans have been going through deep European Union-related reform processes they are still facing troubles in terms of its democratic progress and inclusion of diverse social groups. For instance, the public discourse in the Balkans has been characterized by ideological domination of the nationalist political elites which are doing very little to include the so-called non-nationalists and a members of several minority groups from public policy-making. Thus, in this paper the main focus will be on the theme of the ethno-nationalist projects which have brought about massive discrimination or victimization of the non-nationals and a so-called Others in the Balkans. In fact, the process of democratic inclusion has turned into a competition between national groups excluding the role of the so-called Others. Thus, citizens in the Balkans still live in the political system that is largely based on ethnic-nationalist paradigm or ethnocracy rather than democratic political system. It is of crucial importance to study the reasons why the Balkan countries are largely discriminating against significant number of its citizens. That would help to show a way to protection of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, including Roma and Jew communities.

Keywords: democracy; Dayton Agreement; ethno-nationalism; European Union; minority groups; Constituent Nations

THE ROMANIAN IMMIGRANTS – VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION

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The hate directed towards Romanian immigrants is an issue for the European Union. Since Romania became a member of European Union, among developed countries, like Italy, Britain and France, have emerged negative opinions about a wave of Romanian immigrants upcoming in developed countries of the European Union.

Fear of the high level of Romanian immigrants entering the EU labor market is embodied in the fact that they are viewed as persons likely to commit crimes. Therefore, in recent years, public opinion has managed to create a wrong impression about Romanian immigrants.

The purpose of our research is to analyze the situation of Romanian immigrants in destination countries and demonstrate that they are victims of discrimination outlined in differentiated wages, poor working conditions and negative attitude of the local population.
We will also highlight the limitations of social inclusion policies and will search to outline future policy directions on immigrations and social inclusion.

Keywords: Romanian immigrants; discrimination; victims; inclusion

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION: RESTORE DAMAGES AND REBUILD BONDS

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The paper aims to detect how the Restorative Justice approach could be considered as a tool to prevent further victimization by helping rebuild social bonds in communities in the wake of a criminal act. The traditional models of justice (punitive and rehabilitative) focus primarily on the offenders – and the punishment they deserve – deserting the needs of victims and members of the community. The Restorative approach, instead, represents an opportunity for all the parties with personal stake in the crime to work together towards the resolution of the conflict. In this scenario, victims and victims’ family are included in the justice system, sit side by side with the offender and co-participate to restore the bonds of trust that the commission of the crime had broken. The RJ approach could help in preventing victimization by giving victims the chance to safely express their needs, both emotional and material, and receive proper support and protection while also holding offenders accountable for their action without facing the “traditional” punitive punishment and stigmatization in a process that is strategically removed from the community. Members of the community are also involved: they are considered as stakeholders in the process and contribute to solve the dispute in a democratic and participative way. After a period of speculative study and active participation in a Center of Mediation and Restorative Justice in Italy, this paper would represent a preliminary analysis of the RJ approach and its instruments (victim and offender mediation, community and family conferencing, peace-making circles, sentencing circles) as a specific process of mutual responsibility that work to reinforce social bonds, and restore trust and solidarity within the community.

Keywords: restorative justice; reparation; victims; social pacification; participative process

THE FINANCIAL EDUCATION – A TOOL FOR REDUCING THE VULNERABILITIES

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Nowadays, some categories of the population tend to become economically vulnerable because of a complex set of factors, which include insufficient financial education. The
paper makes an analysis on the importance of financial education as a tool for reducing the vulnerability of the population, giving details of key components of this component of corporate social responsibility and highlighting the efforts made on this issue at international level and in Romania. On the one hand, the companies develops financial education programs for employees so that they reach a certain level of wealth and to be able to provide a decent living even after retirement. On the other hand, other categories of financial education programs targeted are banks’ clients (customers) and potential portfolio investors on the stock market. The article also highlights the relevance of financial education in the broader context of Romanian consumer protection, drawing a few lines of action required in this area. From the results recorded internationally on financial education for certain categories of stakeholders, the authors propose and analyze the specific situation of Romanian economy. In our country, the main promoters of financial education are banks who conduct various social responsibility programs which try to familiarize the population with specialized terms, raising awareness of customers about the risks posed by credit products offered by financial institutions. Efforts should be intensified and concerted by banks considering that about half of Romania’s population is not banked and a quarter is considered to be over-indebted. Financial education to familiarize the population with banking products must take in to account the other components of financial market - namely capital market and insurance market so people must be able to invest the savings available for financial gain during active life and to achieve a certain level of financial stability so necessary after retirement. The programmes of financial education must be organized in different ways based on specific of forms groups such as: poor and excluded population, women, workers etc.

*Keywords: financial education, banks, corporate social responsibility, financial vulnerability*

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**A STUDY OF PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION AND ACTIVE SOCIAL INCLUSION: INDIAN PERSPECTIVE**

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India is a rich country as far as its culture is concerned. The cosmopolitan culture i.e. multi-linguist, multi-ethnicity, multi-religious etc. has shown to the world that though there are all the kinds of religion, cultures are available but still the country has kept its identity. In the recent past, there has been victimization of linguist, religions, and women’s from some of the religious groups in India.

The purpose of present study is to bring out solutions for the vulnerable groups in the country. The present research has focused victimization of vulnerable groups in India. Women victimization is one of the most discussed topic so in the present paper the problems of women victimization and appropriate measures to solve their problems through social inclusion has been studied.

*Keywords: victimization; vulnerabilities; religious groups in India; multi-religious*
This paper is trying to offer some information related to the economic impact of the crime victimization starting with a study case. In reality criminal activity generates significant costs on society. These costs are covered by the Government through the criminal justice system. These costs are referring to crime prevention, detection and investigation, judicial processes and dispute resolution, prisoner and offender management, and rehabilitation services. To these types of costs there have to be considered also the compensations for the victims and sometimes medical costs, funeral and burial costs, mental health counselling, lost wages or loss of support. At the same time a special attention should be paid to the costs with what society is losing by not using the working potential of the victims, during their recovering period or maybe by losing the potential of working, and also the working potential of the assaulters and transforming these individuals from active persons into consumers of public budget.

Keywords: crime victimization; economic impact

The present study examines the social policies towards the Roma and other disadvantaged people in Turkey. Social inclusion of Roma and other disadvantaged people became an important policy area in Turkey, following the “Romani Opening” and the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) initiated by the European Union. Also in 2016, the Ministry of Family and Social Policies published “The Strategy Document for Roma Citizens”, which declared its action plan towards taking measures in education, employment, housing, healthcare and social services in order to enhance the living conditions of Roma people in Turkey. Obstructive reasons behind the social integration of Roma people are identified as spatial stigmatization, discrimination and lack of capacity to take part in the formal economy and utilize education and healthcare services. These reasons designate that Roma groups are incapable of utilizing social services given by the state and for that reason, they should be assisted in how to become an integrated part of the society. With regard to such logic, it is predicted that the social policies towards such agenda would inhibit poverty cycle that these people face in relation to their social exclusion. However, the policies are far from considering the building blocks that reproduce the cycle of poverty as a part of the neoliberal implementations on the local level. Taking part in the informal margin of the economy, Roma people in Turkey do take part in the urban labor and appear as “labored
poor”, who are also dependent on the social support both by the local and central services. In addition, they find themselves under the risk of displacement as a part of the neoliberal urban policies that trigger urban transformation projects by the mechanism of rent seeking. Both for being a constant provider of the informal labor and being under the constant threat of displacement in the neoliberal cities, there is a key paradox stemming from ignoring the reality of poverty in relation to the reality of neoliberalism as considered in the condition of Roma people in Turkey. As my paper will examine, solving the problem of social exclusion through the means of people per se, will not respond to the preventive measures for the cycle of poverty as such logic problematizes persons, instead of problematizing the concept of poverty. Under these circumstances, the social policies towards Roma inclusion stimulate the problem of poverty by leaving Roma and other disadvantaged groups holding the bag and leave the underlying reasons of poverty unquestioned. In response to this logic, this paper will argue that the social policy agenda towards social inclusion of Roma people in Turkey needs to be considered in relation to taking the preventive measures for the cycle of poverty that are kept updated with the accelerating neoliberal implementations.

Keywords: Roma, social inclusion, social policy, neoliberal urban policies

EDUCATION AS DRIVER FOR PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION IN THE LABOUR MARKET

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Education and employment are two important aspects of social and economic life of any individual. The access to education will be found in the skill level achieved by a person (depending on the group on which he is member), which in turn will underline the future level of income obtained. It is important to identify solutions for finding jobs for people who have dropped out school, who have social problems, and also to continue their education, which represents a necessity for the development of Romanian society. As employers generally search more experienced and more skilled candidates, employees or people who are seeking employment must take into consideration continuous training for avoiding a position of vulnerability in the labor market. This paper envisages discussions on the connection between education level of social groups and the level of development achieved by Romania and various EU countries.

Keywords: education; employment; vulnerability; labour market
POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION – CAUSES (FACTORS)

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In a theoretical framework and the special literature, including in the politically oriented one, the multidimensional indices of deprivation and well-being have become increasingly relevant. To date, there is a wide range of methods and techniques with which we can build multidimensional indices that differ in how they transform and aggregate the relevant dimensions within them. Estimating poverty through unidimensionality can induce errors in conceptual and productive analysis, thus having the effect of inadequate social inclusion policies. Multidirectional measures provides an alternative through which poverty can be seen and understood. In this paper, we try to clarify the limitations and misunderstandings in measuring multidimensional poverty, in order to catalyze further research.

Keywords: measuring poverty; well-being; social exclusion; multidimensional poverty index

HATE SPEECH AND VICTIMIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF MACEDONIAN SOCIETY

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The past few decades have been characterized by an almost universal trend of prohibition of hate speech directed at individuals or groups based on their ethnicity, religion, race, nationality and (more recently) sexual orientation. Bans vary from one country to another, but the basis on which they rest is the same. Additionally, regulation or legal sanctioning of hate speech receives special importance in transitional, post-conflict and multicultural societies. The importance of the political responsibility of the elites and well-composed hate speech legislation appear as fundamentally important for these countries on their path to democracy and the rule of law. The extra-legal mechanisms that the developed democracies rely on, in transitional societies are not yet strong enough to absorb the consequences of hate speech and (here) the importance of legislation or legal regulation receives its high relevance. The multicultural historical experience of the Republic of
Macedonia has always enabled some social tolerance and a relatively small number of incidents, as examples of hate speech and hate crimes. But Macedonia failed to revive the tolerance or this inherited sensibility from “value in itself” to “value for itself.” Even the political ruling elites stopped understanding it as a value. Often they will come to a view that the restriction of hate speech is weakness imposed by the political correctness of our multicultural living. And my intention is to analyze the consequences of the current political usurpation of this legal concept. In this regard, my paper will focus primarily on the infused confusion about the very concept of hate speech, and the limited understanding that prevails in view of its harmful consequences or damage, which this speech imposes on its targets (stigmatizing them, reducing them to uniform samples of the stigmatized group and denying them the capacity to live as responsible members of society, in short, refusing to accept them as equal members of the society), as well as the link between the hate speech and hate crimes in our society.

Keywords: hate speech; victimization; vulnerability; discrimination

DISCRIMINATION AND INEQUALITIES IN EDUCATION

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Although there is a tendency to consider that the phenomenon of discrimination occur with an intensity more reduced in the system of education, compared with other systems of society (employment, administration, health etc.) should be borne in mind that the forms under which appears this phenomenon are not only very different, but is also very subtle. For example, the orientation of the education of the children is done many times on the basis of particular characteristics of their individual (the socio-economic, family, cultural environment of provenance, ethnicity, race, gender) and not taking account of the potential or intellectual, aspirations and its interests; teachers sometimes choose to teach what they think would cope with students and what provides the educational programs; the failure of the school is the result of the feelings of injustice experienced by the students at the school etc.

The objective is to the analysis of the phenomenon of discrimination in the education system in Romania. The premise leave is that, the education system is not only a right of each man, but one that depends on compliance with the other rights, and which favours the inclusion and social cohesion in a society.

The phenomenon of discrimination can be approached from various perspectives: psychological, sociological etc. For this work, we will opt for a sociological approach. The data that we are going to use in this work is both from databases of international and national institutions, collection and empowered processing of statistical data (Eurostat, Eurydice, The National Institute for Statistics, The Ministry of Education and Research etc.), as well as the data from the quantitative research that took place in the last few years in Romania.

Keywords: discrimination; education; social inclusion
PREVENTING SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN – CHEMICAL CASTRATION FOR SEX OFFENDERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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One of the basic premises and main goals of any state criminal policy should be the successful struggle against paedophilia and the child protection. Led by this premise, with the Amendments of the Criminal Code from February 2014, Republic of Macedonia became the first country in the region to incorporate in its criminal legislation the security measure called Medical-Pharmacological Treatment or known as Chemical castration of paedophiles. The author in this article gives a legal overview of this security measure addressing respective articles of the Criminal Code and the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions of the Republic of Macedonia in order to reflect the conditions under which this measure will be imposed, the manner of its execution, institutions involved in this process and their responsibility for effective implementation. It is important to emphasize that this security measure is intended for perpetrators who commit sexual assault of a child under the age of 14 years and will be applied only in voluntary base, so the perpetrator should agree to undergo chemical castration in order to be reduced his prison sentence. If the perpetrator is recidivist, this measure is mandatory among prison sentence. Under this circumstances there have been major discussions in the scientific community of the Republic of Macedonia whether it is appropriate to incorporate such a measure into the Criminal Code or not.

Keywords: chemical castration; security measures; children protection; sexual abuse; criminal legislation

FRAUD PREVENTION: WAYS TO STOP WASTING THE EUROPEAN TAXPAYERS MONEY

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Taxes paid by European taxpayers, together with income from GNI based resources (a percentage of each member state's gross national income) and income from other sources are included into the European Union budget, as revenue used to implement various projects and policies at European level. Considering the aspects of an optimal use of EU
budgetary funds, the member states are preoccupied to budget protection, related to proper collection of taxes and proper use of the revenue on different time horizon. In the paper, we present some considerations on the need to combat tax fraud, and the ways of action against tax avoidance and as evasion in the EU.

Keywords: tax fraud; OLAF; DLAF; taxpayers; tax evasion; tax avoidance

IMPACT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION ON THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION

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The economic structure of the population is the most important structure from the standpoint of economic development because it represents an indicator of social and economic development of the country. Unfavourable economic structure has a long-term impact on trends in the labor market.

The Republic of Serbia is involved in the process of European integration in the framework of which must harmonize certain regulations and policies in a number of areas, including in the field of employment and labor market.

Starting from the characteristics of the national labor market and in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the Strategy “Europe 2020” identified the main objectives of employment policy in the Republic of Serbia:

- Establishing an effective, stable and sustainable trend of employment growth by the end of 2020
- Harmonization of employment policy and labor market institutions with EU regulations and
- Reduce difference between the indicators of the labor market in the RS and the EU.

In addition, employment policy is aimed at different target groups that are planning to increase activity and employment rates: people with disabilities, internally displaced persons, Roma.

The paper analyzes:

1. Institutional framework for employment policies in the Republic of Serbia
2. Compliance policy of employment in the Republic of Serbia with guidelines of the European Union and
3. Measures and projects for improving financial framework-employment policy, particularly in terms of the inclusion of Roma in economic activity.

The paper points to the importance of the institutional framework and respect for procedures and policies agreed upon in the integration process to improve the economic structure and the prevention of victimization.

Keywords: economic structure of the population; European integration; employment
The aim of the paper is to provide an overview of the evolution of the accounting culture in the last decades it is shown how accounting became an efficient instrument for preventing discrimination in vulnerable communities. The role of the accountant became very important after the 2008 financial crises, in the cultural context of accounting. Accounting culture can be passed down through generations, nationality or written rules, but it can be influenced by the national and international norms, values and traditions of each country. European accounting has a long history, going back to the Italian mathematician Luca Pacioli who was the first researcher to publish a work on the double-entry system of accounting, to the modern European regulation of a growing importance for the EU Member States. The European accounting culture has a strong influence on the Romanian accounting profession. The Romanian accounting system has been influenced by French and English systems in the process of accounting regulation, during the transition to market economy.

Each European country has its own accounting body or accounting qualification and all citizens, with no discrimination, may apply for the admission exam sittings if they have an academic degree in economic studies. The vast majority of firms, irrespective of their size are interested in hiring a professional accountant based on his/her experience, professional knowledge and skills in order to offer high quality services.

Despite the fact that accountancy is considered a “male-dominated” profession in most of the countries and there are issues about payment and gender discrimination against both women and men, in Romania, the accounting profession is modern, open and influenced by the economic and social evolution of the Romanian society. In our opinion, there is no gender, race, disability or age discrimination preventing the candidates’ access to the Romanian accounting profession and there are also no restrictions imposed to entering or exiting the European market. This research is based on the analysis of the data collected by means of two questionnaires responded by 100 students and accountants from Bucharest and the suburbs in order to better understand whether discrimination impacts (or not) on the vulnerable communities.

Keywords: discrimination; education and inequality; government; accounting

PART III. FULL PAPERS OR PAPER PRESENTATIONS

(in alphabetical order, on topics)
The International Project Conference

"PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES"

Interdisciplinarity and Partnership in Tackling Victimisation Prevention Problems in Different Time Horizon

PhD Gheorghe Zaman, Professor
Corresponding member of Romanian Academy
Director of Institute of National Economy

7th-8th of December 2016, Bucharest

- **Victimisation** is a subject matter of victimology science a component discipline of criminology;

- Victimology definition focusing on the research study on the relationship between:
  - victims and perpetrators (offenders);
  - victims and involved institutions.

From the content definition of victimology it results the complexity of subject matter concerning the numerous involved parties (victims, offenders and institutions). This complexity needs multi, inter, intra and transdisciplinary approaches from both humanities and positive sciences.
INTERINSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION

MIA structures,
affairs attachés
and Romanian liaison officers

Romanian
Police

Specialized committees
Parliament of Romania

Statistics of the main activities of the Romanian police in 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Crimes Solved / Declined Prosecution - Total</td>
<td>403094</td>
<td>342118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Crime volume - criminal offenses per 100,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>1799</td>
<td>1538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a. Serious offenses committed with violence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Murder (art.188-189 NCP)</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Attempted murder (art.188-189 NCP)</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bodily injury causing death (art.195 NCP)</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rape (art. 218 NCP)</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>1016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Robbery (art. 233, 234, 236 NCP)</td>
<td>6418</td>
<td>3358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Outrage (art.257 NCP)</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b. Other violent offenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Fists or other violence (art.193 NCP)</td>
<td>57996</td>
<td>62296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Manslaughter (art.192 NCP)</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>1079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c. Criminal offenses against the patrimony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Theft (art.228, 229, 230 NCP)</td>
<td>164369</td>
<td>108439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Decert (art.244 NCP)</td>
<td>13684</td>
<td>9963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Destruction (art.253-255 NCP)</td>
<td>24708</td>
<td>23064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Embezzlement (art.295 NCP)</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>1093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Fraudulent management (art.242 NCP)</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Abuse of office (art.297 NCP)</td>
<td>2470</td>
<td>2188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Negligence in office (art.208 NCP)</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministerul Afacerilor Interne
### Comparison of types of data published in EU Statistics on crime and criminal justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure the criminal justice process</th>
<th>Offences (police-recorded)</th>
<th>Victims (police-recorded)</th>
<th>Prosecution</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Prison</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Criminals</strong></td>
<td>Law enforcement activity</td>
<td>Victim characteristics for police-recorded crime</td>
<td>Activity of the prosecution services</td>
<td>Activity of the courts</td>
<td>Stock of persons in prison system and prison capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>User</strong></td>
<td>Measure of police workload, shows the type of offending that is recorded by the police and how these change over time, Offences of intentional homicide are generally well captured by the official statistics</td>
<td>Quantifies the number of victims for specific offences, can help to identify relationships between different types of offence and victim characteristics</td>
<td>Measure of prosecution workload, proportion of people prosecuted for particular offences, trends in prosecutions</td>
<td>Measure of the workload of the courts, proportion of people convicted for particular offences, trends in convictions</td>
<td>Measure of the proportion of people imprisoned for particular offences, indicator of overcrowding, prisoner characteristics, number of pre-trial prisoners, trends over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limitations</strong></td>
<td>Not all offences committed are reported to the police or detected by the police. Police procedures for recording offences vary across Member States. The number of offences recorded can increase as a result of special law enforcement initiatives targeted at particular offences</td>
<td>Not all victims come to the attention of the police. The number of victims recorded can increase as a result of special law enforcement initiatives. Detailed characteristics of victims are not always available from police records</td>
<td>Procedures for deciding to prosecute vary across Member States, depending on the legal systems. Prosecution data may be recorded in a different year to that in which the police or prosecutions records</td>
<td>Data are only recorded in first instance courts and convictions may be overturned on appeal. Conviction data may be recorded in a different year to that in the police or prosecutions records.</td>
<td>The stock of prisoners relates to a reference date which may not be the same in each Member State. The number of prisoners on a single day can vary throughout the year, the reference date does not necessarily reflect the typical stock level through the year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Methodological Guide for users Europe

### Stage of preventing crime victimization

**a) before victimization ex-ante prevention stage:**

- **educational preparing stage on antivictimization** including scholar population and other population segments involved or related to preventing victimization:
  - training and courses;
  - books and seminars on the victimization and prevention;
  - conferences, workshops on negative impact of victimization;
  - statistics analysis and forecasting;
  - practical preventing case study.

The main objective: awareness and need of preventing and fighting hate crime victimization.

**Participants:** scholars, students, youth, adult population.

Multidisciplinary approach, partnership as a successful condition of preparing stage.

**b) educational stage of preventing often the crime victimization incident.**
Reporting crime
1. Willingness to report a crime to the police positive attitude towards the police;
2. Characteristics of the offence (time, location, relationship between victims and perpetrators willingness differs over time);

Metrics of hate crime victimization
- cooperation and coordination of different interrelated institution, policy working data and data providers and users (visibility, avoid proliferation of statistical data and duplication, data collector in common);
- data quality;
- data analysis and dissemination of results (avoiding misleading comparisons, explanations notes, metadata);
- Development of indicators and specific data collections new indicators (measuring money laundering, trafficking in human beings, guider discrimination, youth hate crime victimization, cybercrimes, corruptive etc.).

Manual contents on victimization surveys
- History, messages for policy marks, limitation;
- Planning survey and methodological issues (goals, quality assurance, budget, time framework, target population, sample design);
- Counting offences and victims (structure and components of survey, household crimes, source data comparability of surveys etc.);
- Questionnaire design;
- Interviewing and data processing, estimation and analysis;
- Ethical considerations;
- Data dissemination and documentation;
- Evaluating completed surveys (importance of evaluation, data quality, survey goods, methodological aspects).

Principles of hate crime preventing activities a complex basis for multidisciplinarity

- respect of laws: of rights and freedom of persons, social partnership; equidistance in partnership relations; transparence and rapprochememt of community; preventing measures priority in comparison with coercive measures; cooperation and social utility.

In addition: economic loss recovery, critical mass of expenditure, social responsibility and contribution.

Main objectives of hate crime preventing:

- insurance of fundamental human rights and freedom;
- reduction of the number of breaches contraventions and delinquency and offenders;
- reduction of victim risks;
- diminishing the consequences of law violation;
- police credibility increase;
- realization and insurance of security area for community.

Type of criminal victimization and sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of criminal victimization</th>
<th>Victim offender relationship</th>
<th>Crime reporting to police</th>
<th>Victim characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Time victimization occurred</td>
<td>- Self protection actions taken</td>
<td>- Reasons for non-reporting offender characteristics</td>
<td>- Psychologies consequences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Location of victimization</td>
<td>- Type of property loss</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Financial consequences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pillars of Sustainable Development

Green Victimization

- Debate on how best to respond to environmental harm has been neglected;
- Redressing the problems of green victimization related to negative externalities on short, medium and long terms;
- Compensation of victims;
- Green victimology model of redressing and compensation of environmental harms;
- Principle polluters pays.
Types of victim trauma or injury

- Physical injury;
- Psychological trauma (long term stress reaction);
- Financial loss;
- Secondary victimization by society and institution (lack of support expected from the community, insensitivity of others).
  - The victim precipitation theory:
    ✓ passive precipitation (victims instigate or encourage the attack);
    ✓ active precipitation (threatening or provocative actions of the victim).

Reducing crime victimization and re-victimization

- Better information about potential victims
- Ensure reparation
- Provide necessary services to assist recovery of potential and real victims from emotional trauma and other problems caused as a result of victimization
- Treat victims with compassion and respect for their dignity
- To ensure that child victims and witnesses of crime are given the right primary consideration
- Work with policy makers, criminal justice agency, civil society organizations at local and international levels.
  - Initiative to advance the discussions in thematic areas of interest such as:
    ✓ mental health in criminal justice system;
    ✓ fraud and corruption prevention in local government;
    ✓ environmental crime;
    ✓ independent over right mechanisms in policing;
    ✓ effective strategies to mentally ill offenders
Policing Policy and Practice: Challenges and Solutions to Building Trust in the Police Service amongst Gypsy, Traveller and Roma Communities in the UK Context

Margaret Greenfields: Professor of Social Policy/Community Engagement & Director of IDRICS margaret.greenfields@bucks.ac.uk

(with input from Constable Jim Davies – (former Chair, Gypsy, Roma, Traveller Police Association)

Outline of Presentation

• Introduction
• ‘GTR’ people’s perceptions of trust in the police/experience of being policed – evidence from UK GTAAs
• Policing from within – experiences of GTR police officers: the ‘canteen culture’ in British policing
• Barriers to reporting hate crime – the wider picture/media influences and political discourse
• Breaking the Vicious Circle - a case-study from the Thames Valley
• Recommendations
Introduction

- Background: commissioned review of policing policies and practices towards Gypsy/Traveller/Roma people (local area UK, 2014)
- Formation of the Gypsy Roma Traveller Police Association (2013)
- Ongoing advisory/support work with the GRTPA and Scotland Yard/Traveller Movement

- Increase in Romani studies in recent decades improved modelling of the impacts of ‘othering’ (e.g McGarry 2013; Tremlett 2013; Selling et al. 2015; Van Baar 2014).
- To date, only limited attention has been paid to Gypsy, Traveller and Roma (GTR) encounters with the criminal justice system (Cace et al 2003; Greenfields et al 2015; James 2013 and 2015; FRA 2012; Donnelly-Drummond 2015)
- Very little from the GTR community members/law enforcers’ perspective, who experience:
  - impacts of negative stereotypes & poor policing practice rooted in ‘canteen culture’ (Reiner and Newburn 2007; Whitehead 2009)
  - implications of, and tensions created by, policing of known or suspected criminal behaviours potentially shaped/driven by exclusion and marginalization (Bhui 2009; Spalek 2008; Mac Gabhann 2011).
Implications of Lacuna in Knowledge

- Unchallenged construction of the criminal justice gaze
  - (nb: formative experiences/perceptions of those learning to police/enforce)
  - Potential impacts on approaches to enhancing community cohesion/development of trust in the police.
  - ‘Dual invisibility’ therefore impacts on policy and practice responses to GTRs: stereotyped/stigmatized as members of a deviant, criminal community (Selling et al. 2015; Matras 2014; Power 2004; Kabachnik 2009).

Experience of discrimination/hate speech/crime and reporting prevalence to police (English GTAA evidence – 2006-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents’ Experience of discrimination/hate crime</th>
<th>% providing additional qualitative information on incident(s)</th>
<th>% who reported incident(s) to ‘authorities’ including teachers, housing officials, etc.</th>
<th>% reporting incident(s) to the police</th>
<th>% citing mistrust of police/belief nothing would be done by police about incident(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82% (personal or household members’ experience)</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• GTAA evidence: incidents vary from refusal of services to overt racial hatred or violence:
  • ‘Cabs refuse to bring you back here if you give the site postcode.’
  • ‘My son was bullied at school, called a dirty pikey and the school wouldn’t get involved when I complained, seemed to think that it was normal for Traveller children to experience that.’
  • ‘We’ve had dog shit pushed through the letter box, spray-painted “Gyppos out” on the door of the house.’
  • ‘Firebombed when they knew the council was giving us a house.’
  • ‘Threatened if we continued to stop at that [roadside] we’d be shot at by the locals... had bricks thrown at the trailers, people driving round late at night hooting horns and shouting. I’m too scared to be on my own, so we just moved on.’

G/T/R Communities and Trust in the Police

• ‘Some are good and some are bad – when you’re travelling it is much worse. They can be real pigs – just want to move you on quick, and nasty with it. But we’re local and we know them [local police officers] and they know us from way back we’re all local.’
• ‘Well they will come out if there is trouble or people causing trouble [to respondent] – but they know us and that we’re not ones to cause trouble.’
• More nuanced perceptions associated with personal knowledge of police officers/positive practice. BUT widespread belief that G/T ethnicity seen as negative by police.
• ‘When they know you’re a Traveller, they don’t want to know.’
• ‘They [neighbours protesting about respondents’ setting up a private family site] blocked the site entrance with their cars and wouldn’t let us through, shot air-rifles at us, broke our fences, verbally abused us, trespassed on our land regularly with dogs – police didn’t do anything.’
• ‘They just think that Gypsies are the biggest criminals in the area – don’t look to anyone else so the local Gypsy site is always the first to be raided over any robbery or serious criminal thing and it’s not normally anything to do with anyone on site but you have helicopters over and that frightening the children and police everywhere.’

• ‘Travelling people do not like and do not trust the police they treat us bad.’

Policing from Within

• ‘I’ve been in the police for 20+ years now, and there has always been a problem [in] how Gypsies and Travellers are seen. It is an institutional thing – it is within the police (although to be fair it is beginning to change now) that there is an attitude that you can’t feel empathy for Gypsies and Travellers and be in the police. ..There was a regional operation where I worked and we just had to go out twice a day and log number plates of people on [local, authorized] sites, that was just what you did, that was your task, what you did when you were on duty that night. Nobody questioned it, it was just accepted that was how you monitored Travellers.’ (Police Officer X (Romani Gypsy ethnicity))
• ‘[After] speaking to other police officers, Gypsies and Travellers are not regarded as an ethnic group but as a criminal group. If that is what is going on within the police then that will also be perceived of in the same way outside of the police service.’ (Interview with Police officer/active member of the Gypsy Traveller Roma police association)

• ‘We work in a culture which is basically completely hostile to Gypsies and Travellers, you just hear it all the time when there is anything about our community the terms like ‘Pikey’ ‘dirty Gyppo’ are used and even during training sessions or briefings there is usually no attempt to stop those stereotypes being thrown around. You can get a trainer speaking about high rates of domestic violence, theft, recycling stereotypes and using racist terms when doing so. Complaining might not get you far either because that is how almost everybody thinks about Travellers (Traveller police officer)

• ‘I think that the hostility [towards GTR people] is so great and so accepted that there is a tendency to just join in – have you heard the term a “self-hating Traveller”? – to differentiate yourself and the people you know and your family from “those Travellers” the ones who commit crimes or do bad things and then if you tell yourself often enough that you aren’t like them [the ‘bad’ Travellers], then you can go along with it, agree, take on those attitudes and even find yourself mentally agreeing that yes Travellers are thieves, and violent and not to be trusted and that there isn’t any reason you shouldn’t stop and search them or take down number plates or know that someone keeps a family tree which even includes names of small children living on a site.

• But when you stop and think you know that this isn’t happening for other communities. It’s horrible really it’s a sort of schizophrenia.’ (Interview with police officer, GTR ethnicity)
The Metropolitan Police Racism Scandal

- April 2015 – Traveller Movement alert to ‘secret’ serving police officers’ Facebook Page – discussions on Gypsy/Traveller communities using offensive stereotypes and racist language.
- ‘Whitewash’ result from low key internal enquiry (Travellers Times/Traveller Movement 2015).
- Follow-up objection leading to IPCC re-investigation (December 2015-March 2016)
- Objections upheld and re-inquiry ordered (IPCC). Formation of advisory panel to work on GRT issues within the Met and ongoing activities.
- IPCC stated that any officers who saw the thread, which is “clearly of an offensive and racist nature”, were “required” by the police Code of Ethics to “take a proactive approach to opposing discrimination”.

Political Discourse /Knowledge Transfer and the ‘freedom to abuse’

- James (2013, 2014) – comments on the impact of political discourse in normalising and legitimising the ‘othering’ of Roma populations in the UK and EU as outwith society.
- Greenfields et. al. (2015) found notable similarities in terms of perceptions or GTR criminality, and transfer or ‘knowledge/practice within the EU - explicitly pertaining to shared policing models and the re-cycling of concepts even then supporting data was relatively weak or context specific (e.g evidence base of prevalence of trafficking for purposes of begging etc) potentially exacerbated where ‘victims’ espoused approval/compliance with ‘perpetrator’ actions (Nagy, 2016).
The Migrant Crisis & Increasing Romaphobia/Xenophobia

- Twin elements impacting on GTR groups in wake of migrant crisis/political populism
  - Decreased tolerance for Roma who are seen not as ‘legitimate’ refugees (Germany-> Ukraine) and diversified service provision and access (Sweden/Finland) (Greenfields, 2015)
  - Recognition of professional ‘begging migration’ cycle – from some areas of Romania (in particular) counterbalances ‘hard-working EU migrant’ narrative (UK/Nordic countries)

Roma in the Visegrad Region

- [do not cite from this slide without permission – commissioned ongoing project for NDI]
  - Roma operationalised in popular political/media discourse as ‘national problem’ versus ‘non-Christian migrant threat’
  - Roma almost unanimously identified by diverse minority groups as experiencing most exclusion and hate speech in V4 nations – other than (very few) Muslim migrants
  - Hate speech against Roma normalised and endemic. Limited low-level challenges to hate speech occurring at civil society level but overwhelmingly blocked by political/media coalition.
  - Attention to Romaphobia/hate speech more commonly occurring at EU/international level whilst international policy enactments perceived of as having limited efficacy at grass-roots level.
High Profile Cases (in the UK) as a Driver of Discourse (Police/Public)

- Media representations ‘drip feed of negativity’
- Perceptions of criminal Roma migrants (UK)
  - The Roma gipsy beggars of Park Lane: 30 Romanians camp out with soiled duvets and cardboard boxes in exclusive London street
  - How Gypsy gangs use child thieves
  - Slavery-trial-Travellers-guilty-keeping-men-concentration-camp-conditions-filthy-caravan-site
  - Travellers invade playing fields of £30,000-per-year Marlborough College where Kate Middleton played hockey

Impact – on reporting of hate crime

- OSCE has identified endemic incidents of hate speech/crime against Roma communities in many EU states, often supported by high level condoning of discrimination [http://hatecrime.osce.org/what-hate-crime/bias-against-roma-and-sinti](http://hatecrime.osce.org/what-hate-crime/bias-against-roma-and-sinti)
- (e.g United Nations Human Rights Committee (HRC) called for strengthened efforts to combat racist attacks committed by law enforcement personnel against Roma people in Croatia;
- Slovakia recommendations were made on necessity of supporting reporting of racist incidents and robust prosecutions
- UN Special Rapporteur on minority issues called for the effective and prompt investigation of hate crimes against Roma individuals and communities, covering cases of unlawful use of force by law enforcement personnel
- FRA (2012) 4% of respondents indicated that they have been physically assaulted by police officers
- Overall throughout the EU GTR peoples’ high levels of mistrust, suspicion and sense of lack of agency in terms of engagement with police have been identified by civil society/EU institutions (Greenfields et. al. 2015) + OSCE, 2014 [http://www.osce.org/odihr/119653?download=true](http://www.osce.org/odihr/119653?download=true)
Thames Valley/GRTPA case-study

- 2014 – institutional racism claim to employment tribunal by Constable Jim Davies (re: racist remarks by colleagues/institutional racism)
- Outcome of successful settlement of case led to policy/practice review across police service
- Findings
  - Inadequate/inappropriate training on GTR culture;
  - outdated IT systems making it impossible to track case outcomes;
  - policies and procedures frequently unfit for purpose
  - Institutional racism/condoning of discriminatory attitudes e.g. reduction in penalty for officer re derogatory statements re GTR people

Response from Senior Management of TVP

- Full ownership of report and acceptance of findings at highest level (Chief Superintendent Houalla publicly speaking out (policing magazine and TV) about the need to challenge policing practice and unconscious institutional racism towards Gypsies Travellers and Roma)
- Steering group appointed and implementation commenced of following issues:
  - A requirement for better recording of the contact received from GRT communities.
  - The inclusion of a new GRT equality objective added to the force delivery plan.
  - The need for standardising official intelligence record keeping relating to GRT.
  - The need to improve communication both to, and about, GRT communities throughout the Thames Valley.
  - Following on from the above; to actively encourage recruitment from the GRT community to Independent Advisory Groups to help improve the understanding of GRT concerns within Thames Valley Police.
  - To develop a targeted recruitment and retention programme for GRT employees.
  - The need to develop a detailed training programme, mandatory for all front line officers.
Mechanisms for Reporting Hate Crime/Speech in the UK

- True Vision – online hate crime reporting: http://www.report-it.org.uk/your_police_force
- http://report-it.org.uk/gypsy_roma_and_travelers
- Extensive social media and print campaign (GRT led) to encourage reporting of crime/hate speech

Conclusions/Recommendations

- Pockets of good practice (eg GRTPA/NPCC lead on GTR issues) with developing influence and considerable ‘good will’ at senior officer level.
- However, overwhelmingly stereotypes are neither discouraged or challenged – creating a vicious cycle of ‘canteen culture’ and discriminatory attitudes amongst policing personnel
- Clear need to break link between ‘agreed’ media/political/policing conceptual framework and discourse
- Policies and Procedures require review and high level EU wide interventions/engagement with issues of disproportionality in criminal justice system and policing practice (e.g. OSCE recommendations – 2010).
- Necessity of pro-active recruitment strategies and good-practice transfer as a route to improved practice.
- Clear requirement to improve reporting mechanisms and practice robust prosecution for hate crimes/hate speech.
- Nb: compulsory ‘training’ not always successful, but face-to-face contact with communities and role models focused on impact of hate crime/discrimination does appear to [slowly] ‘change minds and hearts’.
QUESTIONS??

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“This presentation has been supported through Project PDP4 Integrated approach for preventing victimization in Roma communities, funded by Norway Grants 2009-2014”
The position of ‘vulnerable’ migrants in a ‘post-liberal’ UK: a case study in south east England

Dr. David Smith
Principal Lecturer in Sociology
University of Greenwich

Introduction

i) Outline broader & recent social and political processes and whether/how they create contexts more conducive to hate crime and victimisation.

ii) Local expression of these wider trends through a case study in south east England (Slovak Roma migrants)

iii) Implications for patterns of hate crime and victimisation in the locality esp. inter-ethnic
The new political divide, *The Economist*
July 30th 2016.

Liberals rail against voters who reject their enlightened leadership. Suddenly the folly of the masses has replaced the wisdom of crowds as the dominant political theme in polite discourse. Few ask what in the ruling liberalism could produce such a debacle.

Gray, J. ‘The closing of the liberal mind’ *The New Statesman*, 4-10th October 2016, p. 25.

- Members of labor unions, and unorganized unskilled workers, will sooner or later realize that their government is not even trying to prevent wages from sinking or to prevent jobs from being exported.

- At that point, something will crack. The nonsuburban electorate will decide that the system has failed and start looking around for a strongman to vote for — someone willing to assure them that, once he is elected, the smug bureaucrats, tricky lawyers, overpaid bond salesmen, and postmodernist professors will no longer be calling the shots. ...

In Britain, it wasn’t globalisation that shunted the rail and telecoms and gas engineers and their colleagues on to private employers and then into thousands upon thousands of layoffs. It wasn’t globalisation that prompted Thatcher’s scorched-earth economics that saw the loss of one in five of all manufacturing jobs within just 18 months in the early 80s. All this happened in the decade running up to the fall of the Berlin Wall

Chakrabortty, A ‘Rust-belt romantics don’t get it: the middle class is being wiped out too’ The Guardian, 15th November 2016.
Guy Standing (2011) *The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class*

- (Neo-liberals) disliked the state, which they equated with centralized government, with its planning and regulatory apparatus. They saw the world as an increasingly open place, where investment, employment and income would flow to where conditions were most welcoming.
A long-term resident of a low-income area urban area will easily be led to see incoming migrants as taking better jobs and leaping to head the queue for benefits. Tensions within the precariat are setting people against each other, preventing them from recognising that the social and economic structure is producing their common set of vulnerabilities (Standing, G. p. 42).

Loic Wacquant (2008) *Urban Outcasts: a comparative sociology of advanced marginality*

• Large sections of the unskilled labour force and migrants who are consigned to “neighbourhoods of exile” with its attendant “territorial stigma”

• Advanced marginality – “the novel regime of sociospatial and exclusionary closure...as a result of uneven development of capitalist economies and the recoiling of welfare states (and) the way these two forces bear upon the segments of the working class and the ethnoracial categories dwelling in the nether regions of social and physical space” (pp. 2-3).
Case study in south east England

- Population 264k (Medway 2011)
- Long established Irish, Indian (Sikh) and (English) Gypsy/Traveller populations.
- 2001-2011 Ethnic minority population doubled to 15% of population.
- Largest increase from E&C Europe (including Roma) 5% of the population.
- Community workers, local authority housing officers estimate 3-4k Roma (mainly Slovakian & Czech)
- Largely living in two of the most deprived neighbourhoods

Inter-community relations

- At work I’m working with Slovaks, Poles and some Turkish guys the only English is our boss (male Slovakian Roma aged 33, contract cleaner).

- I’m working with the English Gypsies sometimes. When they need the help I lift, carry, dig do this work when they have a job they call me ‘find this many workers’ so we go work for them two, three days sometimes more (male, Slovakian Roma aged 28, labourer).
Hostility after arrival especially from other E&C European migrants. *After I came I had the feeling the neighbours didn’t want me here in Chatham* (female, aged 42 lived in Chatham six years)

*The Polish are the worst. They say ‘what are you doing here we came [to England] to get away from you gypsy’* (male, 35 lived in Chatham eight years)

*I don’t like the blacks, Africans there are too many* (male, 31 lived in Chatham two years)

*The black people I was shocked when I first arrived you know I thought England would be good white people but these blacks everywhere make it [area] look dirty* (male, 30 lived in Chatham three years)

Many reported a decline in hostility from indigenous population in recent years.

*I have a good feeling here no negatives no bad experiences with neighbours* (female, 28 lived in Chatham three years)

*After a few years they [neighbours] find out about us that we are normal and now they accept us* (female, 34 lived in Chatham six years)

- Many reported hiding the fact they were Roma and identified themselves by nationality.
- *Most Roma in my country were discriminated so why would I then come here and say I am Roma? I want that they call me Slovak or Czech* (female, 42 lived in Chatham six years)
- *When they fill in the admission forms [for school] they say we are white European not Roma because the bad experiences they had in their countries* (male, 31 lived in Chatham two years)

- But also emphasise a national hierarchy.
- *Why do English people call us Kosovans? I was insulted because people from Slovakia are higher than Kosovans* (male, 26 lived in Chatham three years)
- *I lose my pride when people think I am Romanian or Bulgarian or Turkish it is shameful I am Slovak* (female, 15 lived in Chatham six years)
We’re seeing more Romanian and Bulgarian Roma and non Roma coming to the area in the past two years. The non Roma are following the same path as the Poles and others — finding work, settling in and working hard. We haven’t got too many Roma from those places yet I’d say 150 at the most but they have the most severe needs, more so than the Slovak [Roma] who arrived ten years ago I’d say (community regeneration officer).

The beggars are Romanian not Slovaks. We [Slovaks] work we don’t need [to beg]. People see these Romanian and think we are the same and then ‘ah yes Gypsies all beggars and thieves’ we all get the bad name (Slovak Roma male, 48 lived in Chatham six years, UK 12 years).

Youth and intercommunity relations

- We talk in our language and people sit near us at lunch they are basically racist and tell us to talk in English (female, age 13)

  I agree with the students. You should be speaking English we choose to come here. Maybe they would like to speak with you or maybe they think you are talking about them. They don’t speak our language so how do they know (female, age 15)

- Outside school it is fine. I have lots of English friends. I got English, Polish, Indian friends (female, age 14)

- We play football. It doesn’t matter what country they come from. If they play well they can be in our team (male, age 14)
Conclusion

The political left and centre talk of ‘diversity’...[which] means special help for women, ethnic minorities, the disabled, and lesbian, gay and transgender folk. In many public and private organisations, such groups have officers to protect their interests. But who protects the ‘traditional’ working classes? In the age of identity politics who talks about class identity, a more inclusive identity than most of the others?

Preventing Hate Against Roma: Plural policing for communities

Dr Zoë James
Plymouth University, UK

Hate Victimisation

- ‘Hate Crime’
  - Complex definition: crimes committed against a person on the basis of a prejudice held against their identity
  - Measuring the motivation of perpetrators, rather than the act of crime itself (Hall, 2010)
    - Retaining the status quo – keeping people in their subordinated place
    - Punishment for rejecting the status quo (Perry, 2003)
  - Hate crime legislation: providing a converse message (Hall, 2005)
  - Lack of information and action: failure to record and report (Christman and Wong, 2010)
  - 75% of Roma unwilling to report to authorities (EU Minorities and Discrimination Survey, 2012)
  - Prejudiced attitudes towards Roma exacerbated by negative stereotyping within media, amongst powerful elites and within state agencies (OSCE, 2015)
  - Hate incidents and hate speech lead to and impact on hate crimes (Hall, 2005, Bowling, 1999)
Roma Experiences of Hate Victimisation

- Serious crimes:
  - Murder
  - Arson
  - Serious physical assault
  - Serious harassment
  - Criminal damage to homes, sites, vehicles
  - For detailed information see numerous research studies, including: James (2014), OSCE Hate Crime report (2015), Council of Europe (2011), Kabachnik and Ryder (2010)

- Hate Speech:
  - Powerful elites
  - Media
  - Far-right
  - Ripple effect on communities (fear of crime)
  - For detailed information see for example: Prism (2015), OSCE Hate Crime report (2015)

Hate Victimisation and Discrimination

- Conflation of ‘hate’ and ‘discrimination’:
  - A continuum of hate
  - Failure of agencies/states to tackle hate and discrimination
  - Scholarly attention on ‘anti-Gypsyism’

- Discrimination
  - Deprivation
  - Poor accommodation
  - Ill health and low life expectancy
  - Poor education
  - Exclusion from services, amenities and social spaces
  - State agency complicity:
    - Police abuse in custody and on the streets
    - Physical segregation
    - Police torture
    - Police cruelty and brutality and local authority coercion
    - Gypsy camps
    - Police brutality in evictions

Informed Knowledge

- Importance of effective evidence gathering processes
  - Numerous studies identify the lack of robust information on Roma hate victimisation (see for example, UN (2015), Perry et al, 2015)
- Distorted perceptions of hate in EU states:
  - UK high hate crime rates due to better recording practices?
  - Recent accession countries creating a good impression?
- OSCE (2015) recognition of distinction between official reports on hate crime and civil-society reports
  - Illuminating the ‘dark figure’ of hate crime:
    - Victim surveys: the provision of the counter-story (Acton et al, 2014)
      - Self report studies
        - Challenges
          - Retaining representativeness
          - Recognising inequality
    - Intersectionality: crimes against which identity? (Wigerfelt et al, 2014)

Responses to Hate Crimes

- Hate crimes ignored and denied throughout 20th century (Schweppe and Walters, 2016)
- Addressing human rights as part of accession process: Shifting the gaze of the EU, Council of Europe and OSCE on to Roma.
- EU Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies up to 2020 (2011)
- Monitoring of ‘anti-Gypsyism’ by the OSCE
- Training and guidance provided to state agencies, specifically police, via EU policy
- Making change happen: the role of rights organisations
  - Roma Rights Centre
  - Minority rights law tackling hate and discrimination by applying state laws or EU laws to set precedents and force change
  - Better policing
  - Improving public relations

  EU level change challenged by local, regional and national barriers
Obstacles to Change

- Neoliberal environment: pursuit of individual interest, neglecting the needs of communities (Reiner, 2007)
- Governmental bureaucracy: Roma inclusion as a box-ticking exercise (Van Baar, 2005)
- Roma inclusion translated as assimilation (Acton et al, 2014)
- Inclusion of the Roma ‘voice’ via civil-society organisations
  - Lacking funding for new and ambitious inclusion projects (Rostas and Ryder, 2010)
- Public perceptions of Roma informed by negative stereotypes that do not represent the heterogeneity of Roma communities, their histories or contemporary lived experiences (UN, 2015)

Tackling Hate Against Roma

The Implementation Gap

- Police as most visible aspect of the state (Reiner, 2010)
- Policing has the capacity to reassure the public, reduce the fear of crime and build confidence in criminal justice processes (Innes and Fielding, 2002)
- Some examples of good practice by police in managing hate incidents, speech and crimes (FRA, 2016)
- However, research shows that Roma primarily policed via enforcement as ‘offenders’ (UN, 2015, James, 2014)
- Rarely recognised as victims
  - Lack of reporting, lack of recording of victimisation
  - Lack of trust in police forces and their partner agencies (OSCE, 2010, 2011)
- Community tensions high resulting in conflict and discord
Barriers to Effective Policing for Roma Victims

- Police failure to incorporate Gypsies, Travellers and Roma within their ‘mental map’ of community informants with whom to consult (Reiner, 2010)
- To incorporate Roma voices beyond those represented by civil-society organisations (Acton et al, 2014, Wigerfelt et al, 2014)
- Police perceptions of Roma informed by a hateful discourse by media, politicians and public figures – proliferation of hate speech towards Roma in Europe
- Public perceptions are similarly informed and therefore there is a public failure to embrace diversity comprehensively to include Roma
- Roma lack trust in policing agencies and therefore do not report hate crime (Wigerfelt et al, 2014)
- Policing Roma carried out within a ‘coercive’ framework of policing rather than a ‘consensual’ framework (Mawby, 1999)

Attaining Community Cohesion via Community Policing

‘Community policing stands for an iconic style of policing in which the police are close to the public, know their concerns from everyday contacts, and act on them in accord with the community’s wishes’ (Fielding, 2005: 460).

Coercive Policing
- Street-level officers, response officers
- Authoritarian, coercive, repressive
- Militaristic
- Controlling communities
- Managing public order ‘problems’
- Eviction and assimilation of diverse communities

Consensual Policing
- Senior police, community police, diversity officers
- Liberal, consensus, community policing
- Respecting human rights and police responsibilities
- Peace keeping
- Public participation
- Building trust and confidence
- Providing reassurance
- Recognising victimisation
- Encouraging victims to report
• Community policing embraced as a principle throughout European (and international) police forces (Brogden and Nijjar, 2005)

• The realisation of community policing has proven difficult:
  — Limited capacity to address the underlying causes of hate crime (Petre, 2016)
  — The failure to hear all voices in communities: Roma and non-Roma – building communities of trust (Acton et al, 2014)
  — Lack of popular demand (Brogden and Nijjar, 2005)
  — Accessing Roma ‘space’ challenging for police as areas, jurisdictions and local police priorities may clash with Roma needs (Herbert, 1997, Petre, 2016)
  — Hate crime occurs when social boundaries are crossed – challenging state authority and control – the response to offending replicates the offence (Perry, 2001, 2003)
  — Police capacity to enact change limited by poor pay, low resources, demoralised workforce. (Brogden and Nijjar, 2005)
  — Police focus on ‘internal security’, rather than community concerns – the community empowerment aims of hate crime guidance diminished

**Legitimising Community Policing**

• Police leadership recognises the need for effective community policing, working in partnership with civil society
  — Challenged by culture of policing at the lowest level of policing where the highest level of discretion lies (Caless and Tong, 2015)

• Community policing needs to be delivered within a procedural justice model in order to effect police legitimacy (Sargeant et al, 2016)

• Police legitimacy attained from delivery of services that are:
  — Neutral, Trustworthy, Inclusive of citizen’s voices, Respectful (Tyler, 2008)

• Community policing requires communication with and between all citizens and partner agencies (Walker, 2016)

• Procedural justice can provide social inclusion:
  — Social identity moderates the impact of fair treatment but does not determine it
  — Procedural justice enhances police legitimacy (Sargeant et al, 2016)
  — Roma will report hate crimes and incidents to people they trust
  — Community tensions will diminish if all communities, Roma and non-Roma share common social identities as citizens
Conclusion

- Police officers of all ranks and responsibilities need to embrace a consensual model of practice in order for Roma to be engaged fairly and effectively: to bridge the implementation gap.
- Community policing should not be perceived as a ‘type’ of policing, but rather as an over-arching theme for police forces and their partner agencies to engage within as part of a procedural justice model.
- Hate crime reporting and recording will increase if taken seriously and investigated effectively (UN, 2016) alongside other interactions with state agencies that provide legitimate processes of justice: ‘Fairness promotes a sense of inclusion and value, while unfairness communicates denigration and exclusion’ (Bradford, 2014: 22).
- Policing agencies should be at the forefront of voices for positive change: challenging hateful language, stereotyping, discrimination and crime and therefore promoting inclusion of Roma in all aspects of a cohesive society.

http://www.internationalhatestudies.com/

References


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International Conference on PreventingVictimization in Vulnerable Communities, Bucharest, Romania, 7-8 December 2016

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FOLLOW THE MONEY

Introduction

- Two hats: Academic at University of London and Policy Advisor at European Parliament;

- My academic work is on accounting standards, accountancy and practice;

- Worked on the Stolojan-Kaba report of the European Parliament, presented further;

Structure of presentation

- IFFs – Illicit Financial Flows
- The Stolojan-Kaba report. Thinking and speaking with one voice
- Accounting. Trick of trade
- Conclusion. Preventing victimisation
Key aspects. World

- World is a vulnerable place;

- At the global level, liabilities tend to exceed assets. (Gabriel Zucman, The Hidden Wealth of Nations);

- IFFs are mainly an Africa issue, however money end up in the developed world, as well: Switzerland, UK.

Key aspects. Africa

- Africa lost in the past 50 years 1 trillion dollars. African countries lost an estimated USD 189 billion in tax revenue, while the developing assistance for the same year was 131 USD billions.

- Africa has 29 billionaires and 83 000 millionaires, so not that poor in fact, but poorly managed. Half of Africans leave less than 1.25 dollars a day.
Key aspects. EU and USA

- The Economist reported that because certain practices in City of London and Delaware, US, 20 trillion dollars are missing from worlds economy.

- The EU 2020(20) Strategy has in plan to take out of poverty 20 million people as of 2020. Failing.

Economics and policy. Implications

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<th>Economics</th>
<th>Policy</th>
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<tr>
<td>Accounting is a device to keep “capitalist honest”.</td>
<td>Policy inconstancies and clashes at international, regional and national level.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some accounting standards done “too little, too late” (IAS 39)</td>
<td>Geographical and organisational mismatching.</td>
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<td>Possible impairments in between assets and liabilities (ex. IFRS 9 – IFRS 4)</td>
<td>Non-binding (non-legislative) pieces of legislation by the UN, European Parliament, etc.</td>
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<td>Mark to Market accounting (potentially)</td>
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Legal techniques

- The allocation of corporate profits to stock buybacks deserves much of the blame. Consider the 449 companies in the S&P 500 index that were publicly listed from 2003 through 2012. During that period those companies used 54% of their earnings – a total of $2.4 trillion – to buy back their own stock, almost all through purchases on the open market. Dividends absorbed an additional 37% of their earnings. That left very little for investments in productive capabilities or higher incomes for employees. (Lazonick, 2014)

- Valuations anticipating future speculative earnings are inflating asset value risk (Haslam et al 2014 on Goodwill impairment risk).

Legal techniques

- The fair value determination of identified intangible assets relies on a number of important assumptions as well as forecast data, both of which introduce subjectivity into the valuation process. Many acquiring companies have used these areas of discretion to allocate a high percentage of the purchase consideration to goodwill in order to reduce the future amortisation charge associated with the identified intangible assets purchased as part of the transition (KPMG, 2010)
Illegal Techniques

- Congolese President Laurent-Desire Kabila who "transferred ownership of at least $5 billion of assets from the state-mining sector to private companies under its control... with no compensation or benefit for the State treasury". CNN.


Current state of Play

Europe

- Panama Committee of the European Parliament
- IFRS 9 as an improvement to IAS 39 and an accounting response to the 2008 Financial Crises
- Stolojan-Kaba Report
- EU Anti-Money Laundering

Rest of the World

- International frames and communications (UN, OECD, IMF, AU)
- African acknowledgement
- Civil society reactions: "New Haven Declaration on Human Rights and Financial Integrity"
- business-humanrights.org
- www.taxjustice.net
Summary

- IFFs are an African matter, as well as an European one and a global issue.
- Crooks are crooks. They do illegal activity. That is their job, so we need to focus more on the legal activity that can lead to IFFs.
- Africa could have attained the Millennium Goals in 2016, if no IFFs since 2000.
- Maybe no financial crises in the USA and EU with the missing 20 trillion dollars in the real economy?
- So, “good work was done in the North as well as in the South and good work means that it was such a disaster that every small improvement can be labelled as good work”.

Final remarks

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- “This presentation has been supported through Project PDP4 Integrated approach for preventing victimization in Roma communities, funded by Norway Grants 2009-2014”
Police, Camera, Evidence

The impact of body worn video on policing in the UK – reflections from two randomised controlled trials

Catherine Owens: Evidence and Evaluation Adviser, Organisational Development and International Standards

December 2016

England & Wales Police Forces

- 43 Forces
- 43 Chief Constables
- 138,871 Police Officers
- 70,695 Police staff
- 15,820 Special Constables
- 56 million population
- 4.2 million crimes
Our Purpose

To provide everyone working in policing with the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent crime, protect the public, and secure public trust.

Three complementary functions:

- **Knowledge**—we develop the research and infrastructure for growing evidence of ‘what works’. Over time, this will ensure that policing practice and standards are based on knowledge rather than custom and convention.

- **Education**—we support the development of individual members of the profession. We set educational requirements to assure the public of the quality and consistency of policing skills, and we facilitate the academic accreditation and recognition of our members’ expertise.

- **Standards**—we draw on the best available evidence of ‘what works’ to set standards in policing for forces and individuals. Examples include our Authorised Professional Practice (APP) and peer review.

What is evidence based policing?

EBP means using the best available evidence to inform decisions about practices and policies.

- **Ask**
  - Ask challenging questions – “May we do this better?”
  - Reflect on current practice – “Why do we do things the way we do?”
  - Build hypotheses – “If we start doing X, achieving Y will be quicker!”

- **Test**
  - Test and evaluate new ideas, approaches and hypotheses
  - Produce evidence through new research and analysis
  - Critically review and appraise existing research (synthesis)

- **Adapt**
  - Adapt current practices and policies based on the best available evidence
  - Monitor implementation of new approaches
  - Start asking new questions!

- **Learn**
  - Do new and existing approaches have the effects we thought?
  - How do practices & policies work in the “real world”?
  - Understanding success and failure

EBP is an ongoing process aiming to increase our understanding by building a body of evidence for the profession.
Why does it matter?

I’ve had this great idea...

Innovation is great, but new projects are susceptible to whim without evidence to support them!
To make ‘What works’ statements you need a randomised controlled trial…. 

Why?
Pressure on Essex police

- High profile domestic abuse deaths
- 85-95 domestic abuse calls a day
- Wanted an evidence based approach
- Sought innovation

Theory of change

- Greater support for victims and witnesses
- Increase in positive disposals and early guilty pleas (quantity and quality of evidence)
- Accountability and confidence - officer
- Reduction in offending behaviour due to officer presence and successful outcomes
Do BWV cameras reduce attrition for domestic abuse incidents through the CJ process?

- 308 eligible response officers
  - 80 randomly assigned to the treatment (cameras)
  - 238 randomly assigned to the control (no cameras)
  - *Only 70 officers ended up wearing the cameras*

- Minimising potential for contamination
  - Sample stratified by location
  - Deployment to incidents is ‘blinded’
  - Single crewing policy
  - An analytical focus on the incident and the officer

- Outcomes
  - The proportion of attended incidents resulting in arrest, charge & criminal conviction
  - Also monitoring early guilty pleas & sentencing

So....
Results – proportion of charges

A significantly higher proportion of treatment group incidents resulted in one or more criminal charges than another Sanction Detection outcomes.

| Proportion of Detected Cases with Charges |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Treatment        | Control       |
| 81%              | 72%           |

- Other explanatory factors were considered, and the camera effect was not associated with any particular geographic areas, demographics of officer, or risk factors.

- This result was confirmed at the officer level, and at all levels of risk of incident...
Results – proportion of charges

The results from this predictive model show the likely effect the camera would have in different cases (based on Essex data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Assessment</th>
<th>Proportion of Detected Cases Charged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Officer feedback

- Quantity and Quality of evidence
- Supporting Victims and Witnesses
- Accountability
- Confidence and Efficacy
“picture paints a thousand words and a video paints a million...but if your pictures is blurry then...”

In London....
The Met trial

- **10 boroughs selected from across the MPS**
  - Selection criteria: complaint rate (primary) and S&S rate

- **Cluster randomised design**
  - 2 teams per borough randomly assigned to the treatment
    *About 500 officers with cameras*
  - 3 teams per borough randomly assigned to the control
    *About 750 officers without cameras*

- **Outcomes**
  - CJ outcomes – arrests, sanction detections, charges...
  - Complaints – number
  - S&S – number, hit rate, grounds & disproportionality
  - Officer attitudes & self-reported behaviour
  - Public attitudes & experience of contact?
  - Force assessment of cost-savings
PDP 4 INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF VICTIMIZATION IN ROMA COMMUNITIES

Case Study 2: Evidence led prosecutions

Officers responded to a domestic incident where a suspect had punched his partner in the face and struck her several times with a flying pan in front of her children. Initially the victim provided a statement, however this was withdrawn.

As a result of evidence captured on BWV, the suspect was arrested and interviewed and the case was put before CPS who authorised a charge.

Case Study 3: Capturing victim impact

Officer made use of BWV when responding to a domestic incident where a suspect’s parents had refused to give him money to buy heroin. The suspect smashed a TV, a laptop and pushed family members before threatening them with a screwdriver. Officer’s BWV captured first hand the threatening demeanour of the suspect and emotional anguish the parents were suffering. The suspect was later charged and was remanded in custody.

Case Study 4: Officer Protection

An officer reported: “We stopped a moped in a back alleyway by a local drug dealer who ridden seconds surrounded by about 15, 20 youths all quite hostile, just two of us... within about seconds they all realised they were on camera and it was like the effect of having an extra 16 PCs here. Everybody realised I’m on camera. I better watch what I say here, I could get arrested either now or at a later date and its effect was really quite impressive.”

Case Study 5: Police Intelligence

A BWV equipped team responded to a victim of a stabbing. Officers uploaded the footage, accurately recording the location field. It later transpired the victim and his friends were of interest to Trident, a linked to serious gang related activity including drug dealing. Due to BWV footage with accurate location details, Trident officers obtained gang association intelligence and were able to use high quality imagery from the footage to assist their ongoing operation.
Officer Usage

*Average number of clips recorded by each officer per one active month*

- 42% recorded 10 or more clips per active month
- 26% recorded less than 5 clips per active month
- 6% uploaded nothing during the trial.

- Practical Problems
- Technical Problems
- Lack of organisational support
- Resistance

---

**How would these issues affect you in Romania?**

- **Privacy**
  - When to switch on, who can see it, when to switch off, high profile incidents (sharing of footage)

- **Police/public interaction**
  - Community awareness, accountability and transparency, pressure groups, when to use it and what for

- **Cultural issues**
  - Compliance, training, managing expectations and culture change, partnership working

- **Practicalities**
  - Cost, storage, sharing data, kit, interoperability
Questions?

*This presentation has been supported through Project PDP4 Integrated approach for preventing victimization in Roma communities, funded by Norway Grants 2009-2014*
Indicators, Surveys and Results of the MARGIN Project: Tackle Insecurity in Marginalized Areas

International Conference on Preventing Victimization in Vulnerable Communities, Bucharest, Romania, 7-8 December, 2016

Dr. Filippo Balistreri – EuroCrime Srl

EuroCrime Srl

- Private research, training and consulting on 3 main areas of interest:
  1. Security (e.g. criminology, victimology, terrorism, urban security) – also through funded projects
  2. EU project planning and management (and Ethics, privacy and data protection in EU projects)
  3. Security of cultural heritage (specific field of interest)
- Corresponding to the three “department” of the company:
  2. EuroShield – www.euroshiled.eu
  3. Art and Security - www.artandsecurity.eu
- Also a publishing department, EuroCrime Academy Books
The Dragons

MARGIN – Project Overview

- MARGIN has been approved by the European Commission in 2015 within the Horizon 2020 Programme
- H2020 is the EC Programme dedicated to support the Scientific Research and the Technological Innovation
- The project has been funded by the EC for 1.881.399,50 euro (100% of the total budget)
- EU Project 653004 - MARGIN
- 7 Institutions
- 5 EU Countries:
  - Spain, Italy, Hungary, France & UK
- 2 Years: 2015-2017
MARGIN – Partners

- MARGIN sets up an international environment for knowledge exchange involving 7 leading EU institutions in Crime Victimization Surveys (CVSs):
  - Universitat de Barcelona (project leader, Spain)
  - EuroCrime Srl (Italy)
  - National Institute of Criminology (Hungary)
  - Institut national des hautes études de la sécurité et de la justice (France)
  - Università degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca (Italy)
  - University College London (United Kingdom)
  - Departament d’Interior- Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain)

MARGIN – Objectives

- MARGIN is transnational and multi-sector research on the perceptions of (in)security among different demographic and victims groups
- MARGIN Overall Objectives:
  1. To identify, validate and analyze factors influencing public and personal perception of insecurity
  2. To analyze the relationship between socio-economic inequalities, victimization and crime: explore the impact of insecurity among different demographic and socio-economic groups
- The research provides policy makers with evidence-based tools for developing and assessing strategies targeted at the reduction of insecurity among different demographic and socio-economic groups
MARGIN – Phases

The project is subdivided in 5 Phases:

1. Desk-based review on the state-of-the-art database comparing PRC and CVS in 5 countries
2. Dimension of insecurity (objective, subjective, socio-geographic, socio-economic): data analysis of factors assessing public and personal insecurity
3. Assess the impact of insecurity: survey design and data collection in Italy + test in remaining countries
4. Fieldwork on the anthropological dimension of insecurity in 5 countries: in-depth interviews, focus groups, participant observation
5. Dissemination and exploitation

MARGIN – P2: Data analysis of factors assessing public and personal insecurity

- Lead Partner: University College of London (UCL)
- General Objective: Analyze data on crime and victimization while considering contextual and situational differences among EU countries
MARGIN – P2: Research Overview

- **Specific objectives:**
  1. Compare objective and subjective measures of insecurity (crime statistics and CVS data) producing “smarter indicators” for insecurity assessment
  2. Analyze the influence of social divisions in understanding insecurity conceptualizing social insecurity, identifying indicators to assess socio-economic determinants of insecurity
  3. Define the socio-geographic dimensions of insecurity indicators to analyze whether levels of perceived insecurity depend on where people live (neighborhood effect: physical and interactive levels)
  4. Provide a working conceptual framework for assessing insecurity develop a taxonomy of neighborhoods according to the degree of insecurity + selection sample of neighborhoods for the anthropological fieldwork + define a set of factors assessing insecurity

MARGIN – P2: Achieved Results /1

- **Inputs:** PRC and CVS data from the areas of Catalunya, England and Wales, Italy, France and Hungary, the cities of Barcelona and London; PRC data from the cities of Milan, Florence, Paris and Budapest

- **Outputs:**
  1. **Conceptual Report** on indicators defining demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic determinants of insecurity
  2. **Cartography** of objective and subjective measures of insecurity
Preliminary highlights:

- Objective dimension is conceptualized by examining victimization rates across the different study areas: they vary spatially at local levels.
- Subjective dimension is considered by examining questions relating to different aspects of perceived insecurity: due to the differences in the victimization surveys of the 5 study areas, a direct comparison of the questions is not possible.
- Regression models enable to test a range of demographic and socio-economic variables in terms of their association with different aspects of perceived insecurity.
- Indicators: the report identified 8 crimes enabling comparisons in the 5 study areas.

Final highlights:

- Despite these encouraging findings, it is also evident that different indicators are associated in different ways with different aspects of perceived insecurity.
- Identifying socio-geographic indicators using the CVS is difficult, most of all owing to the small size of the samples involved at the neighborhood level.
- The PRC data has been used to identify a range of socio-geographic indicators of victimization and the ‘dark figure’ of crime has the potential to serve as a source of bias.
- 7 socio-geographic indicators have been described and explored in relation to PRC data at the neighborhood level.
- These points had been elaborated for the description of the taxonomy used to select the neighborhoods for the fieldwork in the following phase of the project.
MARGIN – P2: Conclusions

- Differences in collected data among EU countries (most of all in CVS) make somehow difficult to compare data and findings
- Some comparisons are definitely possible, and offer really promising results
- Some variables commonly influence perception of insecurity in the different countries
- In some cases they are not connected to a real/relevant risk of being victim of crime.
- A correlation with a full range of socio-demographic variables and indicators through specific surveys addressing (in)security, carried out in different EU countries with a common methodology, has not been done before on such a scale as planned by the MARGIN project.
- The preliminary findings will be verified and integrated during the surveys

MARGIN – P3: Survey design and data collection

- Lead Partner: University of Barcelona (UB)
- Objectives:
  1. Design and validate a module to be included in existing CVSs specifically designed to assess the impact of demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic variable on perceptions of insecurity
  2. Implement the MARGIN survey in Italy
  3. Explore the cross-cultural potential of the module
  4. Provide a set of validated indicators enabling the assessment of insecurity among different demographic groups
The MARGIN survey: The development of the module

State of the art analysis on existing CVSs
- identified demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic variables influencing the perception of insecurity

Delphi method (a panel of 12 experts) in order to select and validate a set of items

“MARGIN questionnaire on perception of insecurity”
- Assessing how those variables might influence public and personal perceptions of insecurity

The MARGIN survey: Planning the test phase

- **Task**: testing the questionnaire on a sample of 15,400 citizens in Italy through the CATI method

- **Task leader**: EuroCrime SRL

- **Subcontractor**: DemetraOpinioni.net

- **Operational Method**: CATI method + CAMI and CAWI correction plan

**Coordination and Supervision**

**Data Collection Process**
The MARGIN survey: The sample design /1

- Frame population divided in 3 subgroups:
  a) Italian municipalities with a resident population between 50,000 and 199,999 inhabitants
  b) Italian municipalities with more than 200,000 inhabitants
  c) the 4 major Italian municipalities (Rome, Milan, Naples and Turin), which have been allocated 1,500 interviews each (not considered in group B *)

- The first two subgroups have been sampled using a proportional criterion, whereas the one defined by the major Italian cities has been sampled by a purposive sample design

- The sample is divided among the three subgroups in a non-proportional manner to guarantee the estimation at the district level for all the 4 major cities involved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame population</th>
<th>Resident Pop.</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>CL.</th>
<th>CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50-199 K</td>
<td>10,887,717</td>
<td>6,160</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;200 K (*)</td>
<td>4,057,510</td>
<td>3,240</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>2,872,021</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>1,337,155</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>978,399</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>896,773</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21,029,575</td>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MARGIN survey: The sample design /2

- An ad-hoc database for interviewing foreign citizens has been used, to support the response rates of the foreign citizens who are usually more difficult to be reached by landline phone

- The expected final target for this particular category was equal to 7%.

- 1,000 CAMI interviews had been implemented thanks to a database of pre-validated mobile phone numbers, generated using a RDD technique

- 1,500 CAWI interviews were supposed to be collected and included in the analysis even if those interviews cannot be considered as a proper part of the sample because they have been collected by online compilation of the questionnaire and not by phone interview. The CAWI interviews regarded only people who refused the telephone interview accepting to participate in the project anyway, compiling the questionnaire on-line

![Representative Sample]
The MARGIN survey: the data collection process /1

- July 13th-14th 2016: preliminary test session to detect potential troubles in the interviewing and gathering process (e.g. difficulties in understanding some questions or potentially missing answers)
- July 15th 2016: official start of the survey
- October 17th 2016: accomplishment of the survey
- An average of 32 shifts per day (Monday to Friday; duration: 3.5 hours each), allocated in 2 work sessions: afternoon (1:30pm to 5:30pm) and evening (5:30pm to 9:00pm).
- During the first three weeks, a morning session with two interviewers was activated too, in order to verify the response rates of some specific segments of the population.
- Average length of the phone interviews: 11:13 minutes, with an average of a less than 2 complete interviews per hour.
- Informed consent had been requested to all respondents, according to EU and Italian regulations.

---

The MARGIN survey: The final results /1

- Final results on data collection modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Absolute Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CATI</td>
<td>14,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMI</td>
<td>1,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAWI</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Phone outcomes: average response rate 6.14%. It is a sufficient and predictable result considering two factors:
  a) some questions are sensitive and deal with issues about which the respondents usually are not available to answer
  b) in Italy, call centers are often used not only for surveys but also for advertising and marketing activities, leading respondents less keen to collaborate on this kind of initiatives.
The MARGIN survey: The final results /2

- Distribution of respondents by citizenship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citizenship</th>
<th>Absolute Frequency</th>
<th>Relative Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>14,327</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>1,101</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,428</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Distribution of respondents by age and sex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total sample</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-30</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-50</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-70</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71+</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MARGIN survey: The final results /3

- The territorial distribution of the sample is homogeneous as for the city dimension and for the territory as well

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Territorial areas</th>
<th>Absolute Frequency</th>
<th>Sample Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North 50-199 K</td>
<td>2,257</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center 50-199 K</td>
<td>1,408</td>
<td>104%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and Islands (Sardinia and Sicily) 50-199 K</td>
<td>2,441</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North&gt; 200 K</td>
<td>1,601</td>
<td>105%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center &gt; 200 K</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>103%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South and Islands (Sardinia and Sicily) &gt; 200 K</td>
<td>1,407</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turin</td>
<td>1,485</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milan</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>1,535</td>
<td>102%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naples</td>
<td>1,482</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The MARGIN survey: Research problems

- **Response rate relatively constant** without decreasing relevantly during the summer period, when in Italy less people are available at home owing to the summer vacations.
- **Typical problems** of this kind of survey regard difficulties in recruiting:
  a) more males than females,
  b) younger age groups (especially if the focus is in a single city)
  c) the population from Southern Italy
- For these reasons, less interviews had been collected in Naples and Turin to prevent a more biased sample due to out of quota interviews.
- The initial target for the CAWI questionnaires proved to be unrealistic
- **Difficulties in reaching the target of foreign citizens** were known since the beginning. The foreign population presents critical issues:
  a) lack of coverage (low landline use)
  b) In the propensity to respond.
  c) Language comprehension has an important role
  d) Some ethnicities are underestimated compared to their real presence in Italy (e.g. the Chinese community)

The MARGIN survey: Conclusions

- **Small-scale surveys are in progress** in order to take into account the qualitative aspects and to identify possible cross-cultural differences among the countries: direct random interviews are in progress on a limited sample of population (500 citizens) living in 5 selected EU cities (100 per city: Barcelona, Milan, Paris, London and Budapest)
- In the following phases, the data will be processed and analyzed using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) in order:
  a) to explore the cross-cultural potential of the module
  b) to provide a set of validated indicators enabling the assessment of insecurity among different demographic and socio-economic groups.
- The purpose of the statistical analysis is to assess the reliability of the proposed insecurity indicators as well as verifying the hypothesis of the research, namely that public perception of insecurity can be explained by different demographic, socio-economic and socio-geographic conditions that affect the subjective perception.
THANK YOU! DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTION?

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Victimization of internally displaced persons, case of Ukraine: economic aspect

Alla KOBYLIANSKA, International Humanitarian University, Ukraine, akobylyanskaya@eerc.kiev.ua

Abstract: According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, 1,714,388 internally displaced persons were registered until 15.08.2016. The war in the East side of the country made the citizens of Ukraine to seek for other places to live and made them especially vulnerable to victimization, including economic one. The cause of the latter is a weak intention of the Government to resolve the problems of these people. The reasons are multiple, among them are: general tough economic situation within Ukraine including aspects due to the war conflict; lack of general state strategy in this regard and lack of financing of possible actions by state authorities. The short-time outcomes are economic and social exclusion of those people. The medium-term and long-term ones are social unrest, increasing financial burden on local communities, drop in employment and further destroying of human capital and, thus, hampering of political, social and economic security of Ukraine. In addition, the situation poses a supplementary burden on Ukraine neighbouring countries, both due to migration and security issues. Under the situation when the basic constitutional rights of Ukrainian citizens (for labor, safety, etc.) are violated, the need for deep analyze of Ukrainian situation and for developing recommendations on the state policy in the area represents the goal of our research. The paper approaches victimization not as a criminal phenomenon, but rather as a failing of the government to provide specific group of its citizens with the basic rights. The paper represents an empirical research based upon the data on IDPs development in Ukraine and systematizes the negative economic consequences and outcomes of the situation, ending up with a brief analysis of experience in state policies of other countries that had dealt with those types of situations in the past and with recommendations for Ukraine based upon them. The paper could be of interest for Ukrainian authorities, international experts, CSO, NGO and scientists whose professional interests cover this area.

Keywords: internally displaced persons; Ukraine; economic aspect; vulnerability; economic outcomes; economic policies
JEL Classification: E65, H89, K38
Introduction

The war conflict in the East side of Ukraine caused mass internal migration within a country. The part of it is of pendulum character, while other people were displaced on a permanent basis. Under the conditions of the general economic crisis, the country was not able to provide this part of population with respective treatment. Therefore, multiple problems arose: lack of housing, employment opportunities, possibilities to provide people with restricted physical abilities with a specific support, creation of additional tension on institutions providing public goods as a result of increasing demand for their services e.g. schools, kindergardens, universities, hospitals, sanatoriums, employment offices etc. Finally, state budget faced additional challenges, while the effective state strategy concerning the issue has not been developed yet. The outcomes of such situation are the economic and social exclusion of internally displaced people. Raising social unrest, increasing financial burden on local communities who are to pay for those people from their own funds, drop in employment and further destroying of human capital and, thus, hampering of political, social and economic security of Ukraine. The aim of the paper, therefore, is to analyze the Ukrainian situation and to develop recommendations on the state policy in the area taking into account an experience of other countries.

Literature review

The United Nations provides us with the following definition for internally displaced persons (IDPs): “Internally displaced persons are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border” (UNO, 2014).

The question of victimization of IDPs was researched in depth by various authors from different parts of the world. In most of the cases the researches were driven by difficult situations in specific countries. Thus, Shultz et al. (2016) investigated the case of Columbia, which IPDs form a serious tension on the Western hemisphere representing 91% of all IPDs in it. Among other findings authors found out that Columbia IPDs are learning how to cope within urban systems, seeking support from various social services, are employed in informal sector, and are subject of pervasive urban violence.

Kenian example depicted by Kamingi P.M. (2001) reveals that IPDs are facing different sorts of violations, the most important of which are: lack of access to legal aid, discrimination, violation of the right to own property, to adequate housing, of the right of education, child labor.

Ayata B. and Yükseker, D. (2005) considered an example of Kurds in Turkey in 1990ties and national and international reaction on IPDs in country. The authors mentioned the highest achievement of international efforts in the form of development of the Guiding Principles by the UN Commission of Human Rights in 1996 as an “appropriate framework” for the protection of IDPs. However, the implementation of these principles was not successful. The Turkish government, in its trun, provided IDPs with some
humanitarian aid and helped them in resolving housing problem. Some of them were settled some in vacant houses, while others -in newly built ones.

Another good example of state policies in dealing with IPDs problem was provided by Lopita Hath (2005) who studied an Indian case of internally displaced Nepalis. According to author, in India, local authorities restrict their efforts to the distribution of relief-blankets, essential commodities, ex-gratia payment, setting up camps, providing some housing or jobs. However, no steps were taken to assess the situation or to rehabilitate the IDPs.

Thus, it could be stated that up to this moment the solid theoretical and empirical base concerning various parts and aspects of IPDs behavior, treatment and consequences of their movement in different parts of the World has been developed.

Regarding the Ukrainian case, there is only limited number of works which discuss it. Thus, Coupe and Obrizan (2016) performed the interviewing of 1010 former inhabitants of territories suffered from war conflict in Ukraine seeking the answers for the question how exposure to violent conflict affects political views, the knowledge and participation in election processes. They indeed found that the relationship exists. In addition, the authors distinguished between physical violence, property damage and everyday inconveniences, thus, providing a reader with a more sophisticated understanding of victimization.

The group of authors with support of UNHCR and Canada Fund for local initiatives (2015) based on the analysis of media content and on population survey investigated the attitude of host-citizens to the IDPs. The analysis showed that neutral and positive attitudes to IDPs prevail. While several stereotypes of the local population in relation to IDPs were identified: all IDPs support separatism in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions; IDPs “take away” social benefits, they are dependents and cause of inflation and unemployment; men from Eastern Ukraine must protect “their lands”. The work reports the discrimination in the sphere of apartment renting and in the sphere of employment, but it does not exist in the sphere of education.

OSCE also published thematic report (2016) on the issue which represents a comprehensive analysis of consequences of IDPs movement in Ukraine as a result of recent crisis, including problems with employment, qualification mismatch, housing, social protection etc. The report concludes with the remarks on tangible issues which should be addressed by institutions which are in charge for it.

Consequently, Smal V. and Poznyak O. (2016) investigate integration of IDPs into local community and economic aspects of this process on the example of several oblast of Ukraine.

Solodko A. and T. Doronyuk (2015a) prepared the paper with the recommendations on the policy with respect to IDPs in Ukraine concentrating on the institutional aspect of IDPs support. In another paper (2015b), they concentrated on the protection of rights of IDPs taking into account an experience of Georgia and Moldova.

Some specific issues were discussed by ILO (2016) who asses the employability of IDPs.

Despite very valuable efforts of scientists the problem of IDPs in Ukraine remains relatively undiscovered. Thus, additional efforts could be made in the field of interviewing IDPs and assessing their needs, as well as additional evaluation of suggested policies should be made. Current research is directed on the systematization
and analysis of IDPs movement in Ukraine, systematization of economic consequences of IDPs will be done and supported by data, current state policies will be discussed and supplemented by brief overview of existing practices in other countries.

**Research methodology**

The research is based upon quantitative and qualitative analysis of available data regarding IDPs and economic conditions within a country as well as of government policies in the field.

**Main findings**

According to IDMC, Ukraine possesses the 8 place out of 10 countries in the World regarding the number of internally displaced persons (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>New displacement (conflict)</th>
<th>Total displacement (conflict)</th>
<th>As of (2016)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian Arab Republic</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>6,100,000</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen Republic</td>
<td>478,000</td>
<td>2,205,000</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>355,000</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo Democratic Republic</td>
<td>292,000</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>1,475,000</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>234,000</td>
<td>3,344,000</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>192,000</td>
<td>3,374,000</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>106,000</td>
<td>1,714,000</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>96,000</td>
<td>1,793,000</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>89,000</td>
<td>6,360,000</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: IDMC (2016)*

As it could be seen from Figure 1., the sharpest increase in number of IDP occurred in the second half of 2014. Afterwards, the growth rates somewhat decelerated.

**Figure 1: Number of IDPs in Ukraine**

*Source: UNHCR*
Next map shows that the highest number of IDPs originates from Eastern part of Ukraine (Figure 2). The pensioners dominate the structure of IDPs followed by working age adults, children and disabled persons. Therefore, the IDPs in Ukraine are represented by rather vulnerable communities which need specific State support while they would not have possibility to contribute directly to the economic growth of host regions.

**Figure 2: Internally Displaced People in Ukraine**

As it is seen from the Figure 2, IDPs’ movement causes serious problems for neighboring countries, especially for Poland. In addition, it imposes additional tension on regions which are not involved into the conflict (Figure 3). Thus, the number of IDPs (relative to local population) diminishes alongside with the increase of distance from the area of conflict to the region under consideration. This is true except for Kyiv and Cherkasy region. Kyiv region originally have more opportunities for employment, and Cherkasy, as a neighbor of Kyiv region, providing housing for the IDPs experiences an inflows of the latter.

Combining with the evidence of previous graph, Western Ukraine represents the transition region on the way of IDPs to Poland.
Obviously, we need to systematize the possible economic consequences of such mass internal and external migration in the form of displacement (Table 2).

It is clear that while short-term and long-term consequences should be taken as for granted, positive possible outcomes are the area of taking active managerial decision. In other words, they should be considered as a room for improvement.

At the moment, the most acute problems for Ukrainian government are employment and housing.

The absence of effective solutions for this problems make IDPs even more victimized as it hampers the basic rights of Ukrainian population which are foreseen by the Constitution of Ukraine.

*Source: Смаль В. та Позняк О. (2016)*
### Table 2. Economic Short-term and Long-term Consequences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-term consequences</th>
<th>Long-term consequences</th>
<th>Possible positive outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For locally displaced person</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of housing</td>
<td>Loss of qualification due to period of unemployment or due to the need to work on other specialty</td>
<td>Displacement as a possibility to save population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of job and income for the period of finding a new job</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relocation expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costs of acquiring new qualification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danger of being physically damaged converting into the decrease in productivity and additional expenses for the recovery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic difficulties related to the support of dependants (finding new schools, universities, hospitals, costs of registration at new place, registration for social payments)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For the economy as a whole</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic and social exclusion of IDPs as a part of working aged population or future employees (children)</td>
<td>Social and economic unrest</td>
<td>Displacement as a possibility to save population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increasing financial burden on local communities (schools, universities, hospitals, public service offices, sanatoriums)</td>
<td>Smoothing of labor market imperfections (e.g. employment in spheres which experienced lack of labor force; increase in wages; raising competitiveness of labor force).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drop in employment rates</td>
<td>Development of individual entrepreneurship among IDPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Destroy of human capital</td>
<td>Development of civil society which promotes economic cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hampering of political, social and economic security of Ukraine</td>
<td>Economic, cultural and scientific cooperation with international organizations, other countries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: developed and systematized by author*
Up to this moment, legal base in Ukraine aimed at the resolution of problems of IDPs have been actively developed. Thus, UNHCR in cooperation with State institutions defined the main tasks in the field of employment and professional training, among them are measures directed on: the creation of possibilities of new settlements of IDPs and reconstruction of damaged ones; the evaluation and the satisfaction of basic needs of IDPs (e.g. housing, finance etc.); the facilitation of employment of IDPs and helping in their movement inside the country, protection of their rights; the promotion of cooperation between State and employers in order to open employment opportunities for IDPs; the activities related to the professional training, re-training, and qualification upgrade of IDPs supported by technical and educational supplies (UNHCR).

The responsible for the implementation of these tasks are Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Regional Development, regional state administrations, Ministry of Social Policy, Kyiv city state administration, State Emergency Service, Joint representative body of employers at national level, Joint representative body of trade unions at national level, Ministry of Education and Science, international donors.

At the same time various legislative acts foreseeing financial help and even Program aimed at the support and reintegration of IDPs were developed (Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine, 2014a). Thus, government compensates max 2400 UAH of housing expenses per family (Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine, 2014b).

Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine prescribes the Government to foresee these expenses in expenditures part while preparing State Budget. Taking into account the number of IDPs, amount of financial support supplied to each family and quantity of actions to be taken, this creates substantial burden over the State Budget.

For example, State Budget for 2017 includes only 3,24 bn UAH of support for IDPs to cover housing expenses, which is lower than in 2015 while the number of IDPs still increases as well as consumer prices (Podpricelom, 2016). This looks especially dramatically taking into account that the financing of all other actions is not foreseen.

In this situation, there is a specific need for effective budget management which should be supported by initiative of other counterparties. Moving back to table 2 and possibilities which are opened to Ukrainian economy, the area which should be developed are smoothing of labor market imperfections and development of individual entrepreneurship among IDPs; civil society which promotes economic cooperation and economic, cultural and scientific cooperation with international organizations, other countries.

In the long-term this may contribute to the general economic growth and to decrease the need of vulnerable IDPs in State support.

For example, in Sweden, State employment office motivates entrepreneurs to provide refugees with professional training and consequent employment. The respective business is subsidized at the end (ILO, 2016). This policy in economic aspect could be more efficient than direct coverage of current expenses of IPDs as it leads to the increase in production.

In Georgia, government invested in real estate building and developed schemes of getting loans by IDPs or renting those apartments (Solodko A. and T. Doronyuk, 2015b). This approach itself develops the economy as the building is a systemic sphere of
economic activity, support banking system and may increase employment among IDPs in case they attracted to work in construction.

The direct government expenditures and investments into development of real sector do not cause market imperfections at the extent that the financing of consumer expenditures does.

The role of NGOs and civil society in this process is to advocate possible changes and to provide IDPs with necessary knowledge and support how to start up a new business or how to adjust to new conditions or to acquire new profession. Another area of economic activity which could be considered as one of the priorities is an employment in agricultural sector.

Conclusions

The displacement of population in Ukraine is relatively new phenomenon. The number of IDPs is increasing forming an additional tension over the labor market and State budget. Still the consequences of this process are manageable. Regardless of numerous legal acts which were approved, the state policy lacks efficiency. Ukrainian government should support private entrepreneurship and invest into the real sector to increase employment among vulnerable communities which will help to rehabilitate IDPs and to increase their social inclusion under the new conditions.

References


A STUDY OF VIOLENCE AGAINST DALIT WOMEN IN INDIA

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Abstract: The predominant caste system had left the lowest castes as ‘untouchables’ at the bottom of social, political and economic set up in India. The Indian Constitution called them the Scheduled Castes (SCs). To stop discrimination against them, the practice of untouchability was banned in the Constitution and successively laws were passed to stop degrading practices enforced upon the SCs (also known as Dalits). However, even after the six decades of Indian Independence, the conditions of the SCs have not improved to the desired levels. Affirmative action in the form of a reservation policy was adopted, giving SCs provisions of securing government jobs to ensure their economic and social development. At the same time to bring them into the political decision making processes, they were also given quotas in representative institutions (Parliament, Legislative Assemblies and Local bodies). Apart from these constitutional and legal measures, a number of policy initiatives have been initiated in the last six decades at various governance levels to help the SC community. They not only remain at the bottom of the social hierarchy but also face multiple challenges in their journey towards development. Dalit women are even in more vulnerable conditions. They are more burdened and discriminated on the basis of caste, class and gender. Dalits were considered to be lower class people and therefore Dalit women are even further deprived not only by upper caste/class, but also by Dalit males. They had been discriminated many times on the basis of gender and were used by almost all class of people including Dalits itself. According to 2010 survey, every 18 minutes, Dalit women are becoming victim of forced prostitution, murder, rape and sexual violence etc. The practice of manual scavenging is still prevalent in India. Dalit women are widely involved in the inhuman practice of manual scavenging. Both these systems involve enforcement of the rules by the structure. The Dalit women are always vulnerable to the violence and the threat of violence arising from the enforcement mechanism of the system. This paper intends to explore the phenomenon of violence against Dalit women in India. The paper will explore the response of the victim community and the effectiveness of the support system provided by the state and civil society.

Keywords: Dalit; women; violence; India; caste; patriarchy

1. INTRODUCTION

The most prominent social division in Indian society is based on caste. The caste system is a hierarchical arrangement, where groups falling at the bottom of the ladder were considered untouchables. The castes at the lowest strata in society were categorised by the constitution of India as the Scheduled Castes (SCs). They are widely addressed as Dalits. To stop discrimination against them, the practice of untouchability was banned in the Constitution and successively laws were passed to stop degrading practices enforced upon the SCs. A number of other constitutional and legislative measures were taken to improve the condition of this group of people. To increase their participation in
democracy, the SCs are provided with reservation of seats in parliament, legislative assemblies and local government institutions. For the purpose of economic and social empowerment, the government provides reservation in jobs and educational institutions. There are a number of other measures where SCs are given preference in government schemes. Every year the government announces a number of new schemes and policies to help the SC community. The efforts by the state and civil society have produced many desired results. The untouchability is almost nil in Indian society now. The social and economic condition of the SCs has continuously improved. However, the Dalits are still the most disadvantaged social group in Indian society and they face exceptional hurdles in their path of development and dignity.

The Dalit women are the oldest victim community on this earth. They are facing violence and the threat of violence since time immemorial. Even in the democratic India, Dalit women live in highly vulnerable conditions. They are more burdened and discriminated on the basis of caste, class and gender. Dalits are considered to be lower caste people and therefore Dalit women are even further deprived not only by upper caste/class but also by Dalit males. They had been discriminated many times on the basis of gender and abused and victimized by almost all class of people including Dalits themselves. According to 2010 survey, every 18 minutes, Dalit women are becoming victim of forced prostitution, murder, rape and sexual violence etc. The practice of manual scavenging is still prevalent in India. Dalit women are widely involved in the inhuman practice of manual scavenging. Both these systems involve enforcement of the rules by the structure. The Dalit women are always vulnerable to the violence and the threat of violence arising from the enforcement mechanism of the system.

This paper intends to explore the phenomenon of violence against Dalit women in India. The paper will also explore the response of the victim community and the effectiveness of the support system provided by the state and civil society.

The paper is based on various types of resources. First, the available theoretical literature, which are directly or indirectly linked to the problem concerned have been used to build the premise. Second, For the purpose of the crime data the official record of the government of India have been referred to. At the same time there are few qualitative studies which capture the nature of violence in small sample communities. One of the authors of this paper was directly involved in undertaking such a study. The author has conducted a field survey in 2014 in the state of Haryana for the research organization, named PRIA. The survey was about the violence against Dalit women in Haryana. The experience and the results of the survey have been taken in to consideration in the process of writing this paper. Further, both the authors belong to rural India, where they have directly observed the phenomenon of violence at different scales and from different viewpoints. Third, the writings of the Dalit women scholars and activists provide a first-hand account on this issue. Four, the organizations working for dalit women produce reports and organize hearing for victims of the violence. Such reports and hearing proceedings are also very useful.

2. THE DALITS IN INDIA

The category of dalit women is made up of two distinct categories; dalit and women. The category of women is a universal category and the dalit is a category specific to Indian subcontinent. This study is not about all the women in the India, but a specific category of women; dalit women.
Who are Dalits? The word dalit is a Hindi word, which means the Oppressed. So are all oppressed people in India Dalits? The answer is no. The Dalits are a specific category of the oppressed people. Incidentally the category of the Dalit is not a formal or official category. This nomenclature was created by the oppressed people themselves to identify themselves and unite against oppression. The official documents of the government of India use another term to refer to this group of people. The government of India calls them the Schedule Castes (SCs). There are other nomenclatures too which have been used to refer to this group of people. Mahatma Gandhi has called them Harijans. Harijan is a Hindi word which means people of God. Many people call this category of people as ‘untouchables’ (achut in Hindi). This word refers to an old practice in Indian social system, which was a by-product of the caste system. So the Dalits/SCs/Harijans/Untouchables are a specific group of people in Indian social system, which can be identified with their caste.

The ancient Hindu scriptures (the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Bhagwat Gita) mentions about chaturvarna system. The Bhagavad Gita, Chapter 4, Shloka 13 says

\[\text{cāturvarṇyāṁ mayā sṛṣṭam guṇakarmavibhāgaśaḥ.}\]

\[\text{tasya kartāramapi mām viddhyakartāramavyayam”}.\]

Here the Lord Krishna is saying that - I have created the four fold order (4 varnas / castes namely - Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras) according to the quality of work. It means people have been grouped into four categories according to their present life karma (profession/work) and svabhava (behaviour). So people are not born into Varna rather they belong to varnas due to their guans (qualities). However, this system of classification got corrupted in practice and the classification became birth based. This gave rise to the concept of Jati (caste). Caste is a birth based social stratification system, which is hierarchical in nature. The caste system is based on the idea of purity and pollution. The people falling in the higher echelons of this structure create and perpetuate strict and inhuman rules and norms to protect and strengthen the caste system. The names of jati are usually derived from occupations, and considered to be hereditary and endogamous, but this may not always have been the case. Today there are more than three thousand castes and more than two thousand sub castes in India. Within this caste system the group of castes who fall in the lowest rung in the hierarchy are called untouchables. These castes do menial jobs and are also seen as impure by the people of upper echelons in the hierarchy. Due to the belief in impurity and pollution, the upper strata practiced untouchability against them. According to the 2001, census of India, the Scheduled castes account for 16.6% of the total population of India. In 2011, India's population was 1210 million, so the Dalit population was 201 million. Given the sex ratio of India there were approximately 97 million Dalit women in India. Today the population of Dalit women have reached around 106 million in India. The dalit women are the largest group of vulnerable population in world. Even the number of refugees in the world is below 70 million.

3. THE WOMEN IN INDIA

Despite the march of freedom in the 20th and 21st century, the half of the world population is denied their human rights and being marginalized in every sphere of society. The claims of women empowerment fall flat before the fact that a majority of women in world are not deciding about their own lives. Every year the human
development indicators reflect women’s low status in the areas of health, education, political participation and social status. And all of this despite the fact that woman:-

- perform reproductive roles in families and society
- make major contributions in informal sectors of economy in rural areas
- perform 66% of the world’s work
- Produce 50% of the world’s food (80% in developing countries).

But ironically, women are more likely to be hungry than men, and are often denied the right to own land. According to the World Bank, women earn 10% of the income in the world and own only 1% of its property.

Further contradictions and discrimination against women can be seen in key areas. The lack of access to healthcare during pregnancy and child birth leads to the death of women aged between 15 and 19 years. About 15% of total maternal deaths worldwide occur among adolescents. In developing countries educating the girl child is still not a priority as compared to the male child. Further, over 580 million women are illiterate (twice the number of illiterate men) and more than 70 million girls are not in school. In the matters of economic participation, the gender employment gap ranges from 15% in developed regions to more than 40% in South Asia and in the Middle East and North Africa (WHO, 2012).

Nussbaum (Nussbaum, 2000) is of the view that women across the world face special problems associated with their sex and declares that women are unable to lead a full human life and even in constitutional democracy they are relegated to the status of second class citizens. In a deeply patriarchal society of India, the status of women remains dismal. Combining the gender inequality index proposed by the UNDP with the various gender development indicators of India enables for a more analytical understanding. As per the United Nations Development Programme’s Human Development Report 2013: India stood at 132nd position out of 187 countries on the gender inequality index—performing worse than Pakistan whose position is 123. All nations in South Asia, except Afghanistan, performed better than India, with Sri Lanka (75) topping them all. Nepal ranked 102nd and Bangladesh 111th (Mokta, 2014). On many indicators like; sex ratio, maternal mortality rate, girl child education, political participation of women, participation of women in economic activities, representation of women in decision making, women’s access to safe drinking water and toilets, violence against women, India ranks very low. In India, around 3/5th of the women are still illiterate. Girls are still missing out on primary and secondary education in far greater number than boys, thus divesting India of the proven and positive multiplier effects generated by girls’ education. The World Development Report finds that almost everywhere, the representation of women in politics and in senior managerial positions in business remains far lower than that of men (World Bank, 2012).

4. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The World report on Violence and Health (WRVH), defines violence as: "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation" (WHO, 2016). Generally nine distinct types of violence is explained in common literatures: Physical violence; Sexual violence; Emotional violence; Psychological violence; Spiritual violence; Cultural violence; Verbal Abuse; Financial Abuse; and, Neglect.
The United Nations defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life” (General Assembly Resolution 48/104 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993) (UN Women, 1993).

According to the European Institute of Gender Equality, Gender-based violence' and 'violence against women' are terms that are often used interchangeably as most gender-based violence is inflicted by men on women and girls (Europa.eu, 2016). The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul, 11/05/2011) defines violence against women as: “violence against women” is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (Article 3) (Council of Europe, 2014).

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon said “Violence against women and girls continues unabated in every continent, country and culture. It takes a devastating toll on women’s lives, on their families, and on society as a whole. Most societies prohibit such violence-yet the reality is that too often; it is covered up or tacitly condoned.” In 2006, regarding the problem of violence against women it was asserted by the UNIFEM at least one out of every three women around the world has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime with the abuser usually someone known to her (Moradian, 2010). Violence is not only physical but can also be psychological, sexual, moral, economic and financial. Violence not only affects the life, liberty and health of women but it has enormous social and economic costs (ipu.org, 2010).

It is estimated that in every 26 minutes one woman is molested and in every 51 minutes a woman is sexually harassed in India. Eve teasing had become a regular practice in every woman’s life, and accepted as normal. Several studies indicate that the magnitude of unreported cases is several times over the estimate (Srinivasan, 1998).

5. THE DALIT WOMEN: VULNERABILITY AND VIOLENCE IN INDIA

Some types of violence fall under the category of crime in national penal law. The National Crime Records Bureau compiles the crime statistics annually. According to the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR, 2016); Every 18 minutes a crime is committed against a Dalit, Every week there are 13 Dalits who get murdered. Due to caste violence the house and possessions of Dalits are burnt every week (5 per week). The 6 Dalits kidnapped or abducted every week and 3 Dalit women raped every day. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB, 2016) reports a 44 per cent increase in violence against Dalits, up from 32,712 in 2010 to 47,064 crimes in 2014. NCRB statistics show that 2,233 dalit women were raped in 2014. The data for the year 2013 was 2,073. It means that the numbers increased from 2013 to 2014. The rape cases in 2012 were 1,576, 1,557 in 2011, 1,349 in 2010 and 1,346 in 2009. Although there is no separate compilation of all the crimes against Dalit women, but the increasing number of rape cases against Dalit women and a growing cases of crime against Dalits indicates that violence against Dalit women are on the rise.

The violence against Dalit women can be observed in many forms. We can identify certain important forms of VADW in India:
1. Domestic violence and abuse
2. Sexual Violence and rape
3. Stalking
4. Prostitution and trafficking
5. Sexual Harassment
6. Forced marriages
7. Sexual exploitation
8. Dowry violence
9. Acid throwing
10. Mistreatment of widows
11. Forced Labour and Free labour
12. Caste specific abuse and aspersions
13. Depriving them the right to worship at common places of worship
14. Honour Killing
15. Land grab and threat to leave the land and village
16. Hate crime against Dalits
17. Accusation of witchcraft
18. Forced manual scavenging
19. Naked parading, branding, and humiliation
20. Physical violence; Pulling out teeth, tongue and nails, tied to a pole and beaten,
21. Depriving the right to fetch water from well (common sources of water)
22. Practices of Devadasi, Jogini, murali and Chira systems. Under these systems, prevailing mainly in South and Western Indian, women at the younger age in devoted into the service of God. This simply means that the women will live in temples and they will have to offer sexual services to the priests and other dominant people. It has been observed that mostly dalit women are forced to do such practices. These dalit girls are unable to marry and instead forced to become a prostitute for temple priests, dominant castes in the village (Sharma, 2014).

Numbers 1 to 10 are common to all women in India. Number 11 to 16 are faced by all Dalits in India (both male and female). Number 17 and 23 are specific to Dalit women in India. The general focus of the policy makers, media and civil society have remained on the violence against Dalits and violence against women in general. The violence against Dalit women is not seen as a specific and special category of violence and it is clubbed together with other categories of violence. The complex case of the violence against Dalit women against India shows that the institution of Patriarchal violence and caste violence feeds into each other in this case. Here we need to understand the nature of vulnerability and violence of dalit women. The radical feminist movement across the world have focused on the structures of patriarchy to understand the violence against women. They see patriarchy as a universal system. Therefore they look for the causes of violence in the power inequality in Gender relations. However, the violence against Dalit women cannot be understood by the logic of patriarchy alone. The violence against Dalit women can only be understood in terms of the interlinkages between caste, class (poverty) and patriarchy. The Dalit women activist Ruth Manorama says; Dalit women are discriminated against three times over: they are poor, they are women, and they are Dalits.

Dalit women face double burden of violence; at the one hand they are subjected to structural violence of the caste system and patriarchal social oppression and on the other hand the dalit community and the family of dalit women also does violence against the dalit women. It has been argued that the purpose of the violence against dalit women is to reinforce the systemic caste and gender discrimination as well as to punish...
them when they challenge caste and gender norms. The question is why the Dalit women are one of the most vulnerable social groups in the world. One, the social system of caste is inherently violent. The caste system is based on strict rules and norms. And any deviation from the established norms invites punishment. With the growing education, empowerment and consciousness among lower castes, there is an upward mobility and assertion by them. This is resisted by the existing social structure and the struggle at many times manifests in terms of violence. Women who are taken to be physically weak and symbols of community dignity are often the targets in this struggle. The entrenched prejudices in the social structure are not ready to cede the social space and power to the downtrodden. In India violating women by sexual and physical violence becomes a means to reinforce the rules of the social structure. So, in this struggle women become the most vulnerable. Second, the dalit women are one the poorest communities in India. They work in menial jobs within public and private spaces. In these spaces, the sexual, physical and other types of violence committed against them have very less chances of coming to notice or reported. This gives impunity to the perpetrators of violence in these spaces, hence making the dalit women highly vulnerable. Third, the dalit family are at many cases uneducated and landless labourers. The landowners exploit their condition and abuse, harass rape and beat dalit women. They are unable to defend, protest or report because of the fear of losing their meagre income and then dying of hunger. Four, due to their poverty Dalit women often work in lawless areas and such public spaces where the state machinery is either non-existent or highly corrupt. This puts the dalit women at a very vulnerable condition. Five, the dalit women are the most powerless group in the social hierarchy. Upper caste Men – Upper caste women – Middle caste Men- Middle Caste women- Dalit men- Dalit women. So, in this hierarchy of social power they are at the lowest strata and hence they are the most vulnerable.

The cases of violence against dalit women across India show important trends:

i) More importantly, among all the varied violence's that Dalit women face - from verbal abuse to rape - brutal sexual violence is the most frequent. In contrast to sexual harassment such as eve teasing or other such violations, the sexual assault on Dalit women is extremely heinous in nature and is often undertaken by dominant caste male collectives, in an extremely punitive manner and with total impunity(NCDHR,2013).

ii) There is often collusion between the social, political and bureaucratic elite in the society, when there are cases of violence against dalit women. At many times the perpetrators and the police belong to the same caste and then the case is hushed up.

iii) With the policy of reservation in the local bodies a number of dalit women are being elected in the leadership positions in the local bodies however, these women have to face verbal and violent reactions from the upper and middle caste men in rural areas. The environment is made so hostile the dalit women in local government bodies are made to resign or face the indignation.

iv) The reported cases of violence against dalit women are merely the tip of the iceberg. A majority of the cases go unreported due to many factors.

v) The legal provisions are yet to provide benefit in practice in this case.
vi) The violence against dalit women is not a political issue. And at the same time this is not a very important issue in the feminist circles in India.

vii) The mechanism of the violence in a caste based society is a contentious process to maintain the subordination of the lowest castes. The threat of violence is more useful than the violence itself. However the threat works easily because it can be translated in to substance with ease and impunity. The threat and actual violence is further intensified by their gendered locations.

viii) There are many types of violence against women which are specifically faced by the dalit women in rural areas.

ix) Even Dalit men are a party to violence against the dalit women. It might make them feel powerful in their abject powerlessness in a class based society.

x) Since dalit women are at the lowest strata in the social structure, anyone can be a perpetrator of violence against the dalit women. Sexual and physical violence is done by men of upper/lower and lowest castes. Even the women of upper and middle castes become perpetrators of violence in many forms mainly in private spaces.

6. NATIONAL INITIATIVES TO PREVENT VIOLENCE AGAINST DALIT WOMEN

Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was adopted by the General Assembly of the UN in 1979. It has been ratified by 189 states. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women defines the right of women to be free from discrimination and sets the core principles to protect this right. It establishes an agenda for national action to end discrimination, and provides the basis for achieving equality between men and women through ensuring women's equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life as well as education, health and employment(UNFPA,2006). The CEDAW requires all states to take "all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men"(article 3). The Indian government, as a signatory of CEDAW, is also dealing with the serious problem of violence against women. There are a number of initiatives taken by the constitution, legislative processes and through policy measures at various levels. Some of them are:

i) The constitution of India, 1950 in part three deals with fundamental rights. Various articles of this part specify that there will be equality in India and citizens will not be discriminate on caste, class, sex, place of birth. The constitution also promises right to life and personal liberty.

ii) The article 17 of the Indian constitution specifically talks about untouchability. The article says; Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden the enforcement of any disability arising out of Untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

iii) In line with the constitution of India the Untouchability (Offences) Act 1955 was enacted. However later due to problems in this act a new law was made. The Scheduled Castes and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to prevent atrocities against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
iv) A series of laws enacted by various state government to ban the devadasi system. e.g. Karnataka Devadasis Prohibition of Dedication Act, 1982, and Maharashtra Devadasis Abolition Act, 2006.

v) A large number of dalit and tribal women and girls are forced into the practice of prostitution every year. For this, there are two important penal laws; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 and Section 372 of the IPC.


vii) Domestic Violence Act, 2005: Women and especially Dalit women are victims of domestic violence by their own family members. This act intends to protect the rights of women in case of domestic violence. The definition of domestic violence in this act includes both physical and non-physical types of violence.

7. VIOLENCE AGAINST DALIT WOMEN AND THE COMMUNITY RESPONSE

In India, the dalit issue and the women’s issue have separately led to political and social movements. The dalit movement has become very powerful and have made the dalit issue one of the most important political issues in India. On the other hand, the women’s issue has a strong following but it has mainly remained within the domains of the civil society. However, in both these movements, the specific problems of the dalit women were not taken as central issues. Although at many times the issues of dalit women were discussed within both the movements, but it remained from an outsider’s perspective and the dalit women were never allowed to take leadership role in both these movements. Hence, it was up to the dalit women themselves to organize and bring to limelight their problems. The dalit and the women movement in general started before the independence of the country, but the dalit women’s problems were only raised in the 1980s. One of the most important names in this line is Ruth Manorama. Manorama is a dalit Christian from Karnataka, started questioning the role and importance of women in dalit movement. She started talking about the triple oppression of women. Manorama was awarded The Right Livelihood Award in 2006, for her exemplary for for dalit women. Gradually many new voices came up and the dalit women thought to organize themselves. Manorama helped organize a public hearing on Violence against Dalit Women in Bangalore in 1993, which led to the creation of the National Federation of Dalit Women in 1995. Later All India Dalit women Forum was formed in 1996 and an organization of Dalit Christian women was started in 1997. The formation of the NFDW brought to sharp focus the inability of the state to protect the rights of dalit women. Like the Indian women’s movement the NFDW sees the state as responsible for granting rights and developing ways for bringing change for lower caste women. The NFDW asserted itself for speaking for dalit women and starting taking up dalit women’s issues at the international level as well. The NFDW has tried highlighting the discrimination against Dalits in terms of human rights. At the UN Conference against racism, Durban, South Africa, 2001, the group asserted that caste discrimination should be recognized as a form of racial discrimination (Shirley, 2014).
Manorama asserts that the dalit women were “Conscious that the call for a separate platform could be interpreted as a divisive move by both Dalit men and non-Dalit women, the proponents of such a special forum emphasise that their initiative must not be mistaken for a separatist movement. Rather they assert that there is need for strong alliances between the Dalit movement, the women’s movement and the Dalit women’s movement if their common vision of social, economic and political equality and justice for all is to be realised” (Manorama, 2016).

7. CONCLUSION

One of the authors had conducted a one year study of 20 villages and 2 wards in the Sonepat district of Haryana as a part of the PRIA team. As the lead researcher and report writer the author had the opportunity to devise and conduct the study and write the report of the study. Some of the important findings of this study are (PRIA, 2014):

i) Lack of attention from the side of state and its institution. The state is simply not recognizing the gravity of this problem.

ii) The difficulties and obstacles faced by the Dalit women in leading a normal life and one that is guaranteed by the Constitution of India to every citizen.

iii) The dalit women have no choice but to negotiate their way around in the hostile environment. Due to lack of basic human infrastructure in village, every day they have to face challenges.

iv) The caste system is linked to the profession. Usually the lower caster people are engaged in such professions, which are considered socially inferior and degrading, e.g. scavenging, tanning. The question is why the lower caste people are still engaged in such professions. Educational backwardness, lack of other professional skills hampers their chances of moving out from their traditionally forced professions.

v) The practices of human trafficking, bonded labours are illegal and punishable. However, the dalit women are still the biggest victims of these practices. This indicates towards the ineffectiveness inn the enforcement of these laws.

vi) Violence against Dalit women hampers the prospects of development and growth of dalit women as a person. The violence robs them of their personhood. For the perpetrators of the violence the victims are merely a means to their own ends, hence relegating the dalit women to subhuman existence. This leads to undermining not only Dalit women’s dignity and self-respect, but also their right to development.

vii) The issue of alcoholism and liquor shops affect Dalit women at two levels. One, in the private domain of the family, the alcoholic males in rural areas tends to do violence against the female members of the family. Second, in the public domains, the liquor shops in the villages are areas where women feel insecure and they face eve teasing, sexual exploitation and other problems.

viii) In many villages in India, the schools are far from home. The girls have to travel a long distance to go to school. The public space between the home and the school is not safe. And for dalit girls the insecurity increases as many upper and middle caste male feel it right and permissible to eve tease the dalit girls.
ix) The Scheduled Caste itself is unequal, in the sense that it is further subdivided into various castes which places them in definite order of subordination, with majority of them observing some kind of untouchability in relation to each other.

In theoretical terms the VADW can be called structural and cultural violence. ‘Structural violence refers to systematic ways in which social structures harm or otherwise disadvantage individuals’ (structuralviolence.org, 2016). In India this study has tried to prove that the social structures of patriarchy, caste system and class system create a complex web, where the Dalit women are entangled. This exploration has made it clear that despite the complexity of the problem the sensitivity of the state society and even the related community is highly inadequate towards this issue. The neglect of this issue also perpetuates the violence as it gives impunity to the perpetrators of the violence. Violence against women and violence against Dalit women is probably the oldest type of social violence continuously practiced in India. The continuity of the violence in rural areas gives a sense of uncomfortable normalcy towards this phenomenon. A democratic country like India has failed in providing the basic rights to human dignity to its own citizens. The laws, regulations against the violence do not seem to be sufficient and the executive machinery of the government is unable to provide succour to the victim community. The question is what more should be done?

i) Unless the victim community and the larger society know about the gravity of the problem, the chances of solution are minimal. The data about the VADW is not compiled as a separate category with detail. There is an urgent need to compile the local, state and national level data with detailing types of violence and repercussions.

ii) Crimes against Dalit women should be treated as a separate category of crime. Therefore special laws can be made for such crimes. If there can be special laws for violent crimes like terrorism, why there cannot be special laws for VADW. The laws not only are important in themselves, they also signal the seriousness of the state and society towards the problem concerned.

iii) There is a need of some effective awareness campaigns. Here, wall writings, interface meetings, distribution of banners, pamphlets reiterating the rights of Dalits and women can be helpful. Both gender and caste based sensitisation is needed especially at local level.

iv) Activation of various legal units at grass root level to help the victims of the VADW. The lack of legal supports severely hampers the victims.

v) Greater coordination among various government departments at the national level can further help in better implementation, as well as prevent the dispute of the accountability and the responsiveness. A very important component of collaboration is information about the domain and expertise of each agency. This coordination is currently lacking and should be promoted.

vi) Education is the most important factor which will be helpful in the long-term. The Dalit women remain one of the most uneducated communities in India. The educational empowerment will bring awareness and courage to stand against the violence.
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Socio–economic implication of women in international migration

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research problem

- forms of discrimination against women-scientists, having experienced migrations to the Soviet Union republics and then from NIS to Russia
Methods of research:

- Methods of research: generalization of official documents, literature; analysis of statistical data; biographical interview with women-scientists — representatives of migration streams, illustrating cases of discrimination, connected with the life of women in the republics, with the preservation and loss of their own ethnos’ spiritual life objects and phenomena, other ethnic cultural traditions acquisition.

- Industrial, economic, scientific and cultural development was spread over the whole country, including distant rural areas. Self-contained, independent Soviet economy called for a differentiation in industry and education. To provide for the new demands new educational establishments were being built, new specialists in various fields of industry and science were being prepared. Women were encouraged to work in the system of science and higher education. The greatest influx of women to Russian science occurred soon after World War II.
During the war women occupied the “male” positions, and after the return of their husbands from the front they didn’t want to get back to the domestic sphere — on the contrary, they were determined to continue their education, to get degrees. The formation of a new, self-conscious female personality was under way. The Soviet state was in need of women’s hands and wits to realize the economic modernization. Still, the involvement of women in the public sphere was violently authoritarian, devoid of freedom of choice (either family and children or professional career). At the same time the Soviet power could not free the women-scientists from the household responsibilities and delegate these functions to the state.

For the Soviet women — representatives of the scientific community — the cultural revolution was associated with the complex process of reevaluation of their identity, rights, possibilities and responsibilities. A considerable raise in their self-consciousness and self-esteem, an acquisition of new roles occurred due to their participation in the social-political and cultural life. In all the Soviet republics the involvement of women into those spheres was accompanied by the processes of destruction of the patriarchal family sex-role models and the traditional models of a woman’s behavior. At the same time the interests of women were far from being a priority since it was the scientific-technological development of the country that counted. Women-scientists were often well ahead of their husbands in the level of culture, education, position and salary. “By law women received all the rights, but in practice they continued to live under the old yoke, unequal in family life and enslaved by thousands of household chores”
The reality of life for Soviet women were desperate – they were overloaded with professional activities, looking after the house and the children, doing extra earnings and, to crown it all, doing the house-farming.

Along with educating local qualified specialists – the process that went extremely slowly and painfully due to a variety of reasons – scientists from the centre were sent to the provinces. In the republics professional cultures grew into a symbiosis of various subcultures which co-existed and co-operated, thus affecting gender stereotypes. That was a powerful factor of cultural progress. In the scientific institutions none of the national cultures could claim for the domineering role – mutual integration could not allow for that.

Right before the deconstruction of the USSR and soon after that there started contrasting processes. Under the effect of the centrifugal forces women-scientists and their families began to return to their motherland.

* * *

Today, regardless of research trends, the consequences of the labour migrations are usually analyzed within the bounds of the “triangle”: the effect of the specialists’ runoff on the native country - the effect of the drift of labour on the host country – the simultaneous effect of both the runoff and the drift of labour on the world market of high-skilled specialists. The consequences of intellectual migration for an individual are rather a rare subject of research. Though within the last two decades decisions to emigrate have been made on this very level. When a phenomenon becomes widespread, the consequences of intellectual migration of women cannot be assessed simply as positive or negative. Attempts to reduce all the possible consequences of emigration to a common denominator are doomed. Thus it would be expedient to divide the consequences of women-scientists migration into a number of groups.
As a result there were three basic variants of the forced brainpower migration to the Soviet republics:

1. Temporary work off. Young specialists were temporarily sent to a republic after they had graduated. They were to work there for a certain period of time. Later they could come back to Russia and settle wherever they wanted to. It was also possible to come back to a region that assigned a future scientist to get a degree.

2. Migration for permanent residence. Being assigned to a republic, young scientists were provided with public housing. There they got married and had children.

3. Constant territorial-professional migrations within the USSR. In a state need a specialist and his family could migrate voluntarily or be forced to migrate to other research and educational organizations over the territory of the huge country. The number of such migrations could be unlimited.

In the former case the process of adaptation and acculturation was followed by minimal negative consequences because scientists were placed on a job with the support of the state and because of such attractive factors as public accommodation and job placement, the use of the Russian language in the professional activity. Public policy aimed at establishing equal rights for women in the professional environment was of great importance. In the latter case, repulsive factors such as menace to safety, nationalization of the professional language and changes in the personnel based on ethnic criteria prevailed. In the host country representatives of scientific intelligentsia and their families have always had a minimal support on the part of the state.
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Violence as a latent pattern in urban marginalized communities

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The marginalized community

• The “marginalized” urban areas are the areas in a town or city with a deficiency of human capital, a low level of formal employment and that offers inadequate living conditions.
• The accumulation in certain areas of disadvantages in terms of both the human capital, as well as the high unemployment rates and poor or low quality living conditions leads to alterations in the social behavior of individuals and to an increase in poverty and deviant manifestations.

Violence

• Human violence is, without a doubt, one of the most pressing matters of today’s society.
• Human violence is a complex phenomenon mostly caused by issues of psychological, social, cultural and economical nature.
• Nowadays, the search for both the cause of the increase of violence and criminality, as well as for the prevention and control strategies is a subject of great interest for both citizens and decision makers.
• Frustration, unfulfillment, fury and inability are stressful feelings that increase individuals’ reactivity to triggers or stimuli and that are caused either by the individual’s behavior (alcohol consumption, drug abuse, etc.) or by a certain context.

• Regardless of the way in which it occurs, violence is a recurring theme in marginalized communities.

Case Study: Boldești Scăeni, Prahova County

• Boldești-Scăeni is situated 11 km North of Ploiești, where “Subcarpații de Curbură” and “Câmpia Română” meet. The town is crossed from North to South by DN1A road and by Ploiești – Măneciu railroad and is bordered by Teleajen river to the West.

Marginalized urban areas atlas
Population: 11,137 pers
% population in regular areas: 44,69%
% population in areas disadvantaged on employment: 33,95%
% population in areas disadvantaged on human capital 16,43%
% population in marginalized areas: 1,54%
% population in areas with institutions or with less than 50 inhabitants: 3,39%
### Marginalized Area I: “Țigânie Nord”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion / Dimension</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Value (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Human Capital</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of population in the census sector between 15 and 64 years that</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>completed only 8 grades of school or less</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of persons with disabilities, chronic diseases or other health</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conditions that make their daily activities difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of children (0-17 years) in total population</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of persons aged 15-64 years neither in formal employment nor in</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Living</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of overcrowded dwellings (&lt;15.33 square meters per person)</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insecure tenure: proportion of households that do not own the dwelling</td>
<td>45%</td>
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### Marginalized Area II: “Tigănia de pe Calea Unirii”

<table>
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<th>Value (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Proportion of population in the census sector between 15 and 64 years that completed only 8 grades of school or less</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of persons with disabilities, chronic diseases or other health conditions that make their daily activities difficult</td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of children (0-17 years) in total population</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Proportion of persons aged 15-64 years neither in formal employment nor in education</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living</td>
<td>Proportion of overcrowded dwellings (&lt;15.33 square meters per person)</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insecure tenure: proportion of households that do not own the dwelling</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
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### Marginalized Area III: “Stația de epurare”

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Criterion/Dimension</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Value (%)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Proportion of population in the census sector between 15 and 64 years that completed only 8 grades of school or less</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of persons with disabilities, chronic diseases or other health conditions that make their daily activities difficult</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Proportion of children (0-17 years) in total population</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Proportion of persons aged 15-64 years neither in formal employment nor in education</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Living</td>
<td>Proportion of overcrowded dwellings (&lt;15.33 square meters per person)</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insecure tenure: proportion of households that do not own the dwelling</td>
<td>35%</td>
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Marginalized Area IV: “La baltă sau Balta”

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<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Value (%)</th>
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<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Proportion of population in the census sector between 15 and 64 years that</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>completed only 8 grades of school or less</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of persons with disabilities, chronic diseases or other health</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>conditions that make their daily activities difficult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Proportion of children (0-17 years) in total population</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Proportion of persons aged 15-64 years neither in formal employment nor in</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living</td>
<td>Proportion of overcrowded dwellings (&lt;15.33 square meters per person)</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insecure tenure: proportion of households that do not own the dwelling</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Dynamics of the Average Number of Employees in Prahova County and in Boldești-Scăeni City
Causes:

- economic restructuring that led to a reduced activity or closing of the main companies in the area (SC Cahiros SA, SC Ges SA, SC FORADEX SA, SC ROMFOR SRL, SC BAT SA, ARTA METALULUI, SC PETROM SERVICE SA and other smaller business)
- relocation of the headquarters and activity reduction of “Schele de Producție Boldești” company, now SC OMV PETROM SA
- attractive compensatory wages for employees that resigned
- new laws for early retirement
- low degree of attractiveness of the area

Violence in Marginalized Communities

- Manifest forms: open conflicts between families, gangs, interest groups, domestic violence
- Effects: areas are avoided by other citizens => segregation appears
- Non-manifest forms: violence in schools, general tensions, bullying, harassment in the streets, noise
- Effects: dropout, low results, low desire for evolution, the school becomes the space of manifestation of violence
Forms of Violence in Schools

- verbal and psychological violence (nicknames, teasing, threats, harassment);
- Physical violence; behaviors that fall within the law (rape, consumption / drug trade, theft);
- offense to the institution / authority of the teacher;
- other types of deviant behavior regarding the school

Suggested Solutions

- Local approach, contextualized and regarding the general issue of violence:
  - material support (supplies, hot food, clothes, etc.)
  - training and retraining of teachers
- Approaches targeting the child and his problems: individual and group counseling
- Approaches targeting the child’s family: family counseling, material and financial support, vocational training and programs to facilitate the insertion in the business community and / or the labor market

THANK YOU!
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III.2. RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE GROUPS AND (MULTI)ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Policies of Inclusion and Exclusion for the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) interlinked with The Climate Change Adaptation and how the development agencies are working in Bangladesh

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Abstract: The paper aims to see so far the policies have been recommended and implemented which is interrelated with the lives and livelihoods of the vulnerable communities and, as a result, the well-being and safety of persons, communities and countries as a whole have been affected being persons with disabilities so far both by the non-government organizations and what could be done by the government policy makers. Ten percent of the total population of Bangladesh is known as differently able, often called Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) or disabled people according to the survey of Bangladesh Protibandhi Kallayan Somity (BPKS, 2014). It is worth saying that they are often treated with disregard, and so far, they are the vulnerable of the society. Yet their role in homes, places of work and communities is often underplayed. Therefore, the paper prepares the studies of policies in terms of how we can integrate and mainstream the excluded differently abled /disabled/PWDs through accessibility in people with disabilities friendly policy making. Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development. Until now we have achieved both the Hyogo and Sendai Framework based on disaster management do have impressions having the framework to be vocal and to ensure the access of the persons with disabilities in terms disasters, many of which are related with the climate change and adaptation. The paper recommends that the “Children with Disabilities” must be included in a separate policy based framework and the two most important terms based on vulnerabilities and hazards should be more inclusive towards the specialization of the accessibility of the persons with disabilities where both the non-government organizations and government can work together.

Keywords: policies; inclusion; exclusion; persons with disabilities; climate change; Bangladesh
Introduction

Climate change is expected to affect people and the environment due to the increasing number and strength of extreme climatic events it causes, which will lead to a rise in the vulnerability of natural and social systems that is unique to each circumstances of adaptation and their preparedness in terms of disaster. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2001) published the assessment of the world’s capacity to cope and adapt with the impacts of the climate change, where it stated that the most affected people are those who are least able to cope with the risks of livelihood it will bring. Oxfam (2010) highlighted that poverty takes a great role in determining the vulnerability of people to respond to climate change because poor people will have limited access to and control over factors such as land, credit, information, mobility, and education that will determine their adaptive capacity and resilience. Since these systems are getting more vulnerable to natural hazards, a response from the community is needed to counter the potential detrimental impact of both natural and Man-made disasters. This concept is known as climate change adaptation (Smit, Klein. and Street, 1999).

National Coalition priority areas include

Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and/or the Optional Protocol (where not ratified).

Ratification is an important step towards institution of human rights of persons with disabilities at national levels. Disable Persons Organizations (DPOs) and other civil society organizations can play an integral role in advocating for treaty adoption.

Passage of specific national legislation based on Disaster Related Fund (DRF or DRAF) will need to review any changes to legislation proposed by the grantee to ensure that it is consistent with the CRPD. This review should take place before any new legislation or legislative amendment proposals advance to government to accord with the CRPD.

Some countries try to accord all national legislation prior to ratification; others harmonize laws after adoption. In either case, Disabled Persons’ Organizations (DPOs) and other civil society organizations can play an important role in advocating for legislative reform, including through legal advocacy.

Production of and/or follow up to alternative reports to the CRPD Committee

Two years after entry into force of the CRPD within a ratifying State, the State must present its first national report, using established reporting guidelines (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2009) on the baseline situation for PWDs and any advancement in CRPD implementation to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Subsequent reports are due four years after submission of the baseline report. At the same time, DPOs and other civil society organizations may present “alternative” reports, which give a non-governmental perspective on the realities for PWDs. Once Concluding Observations are published by the Committee, DPOs and other civil society organizations can ensure that there is follow-up by government.
Production of and/or follow up to reports submitted to other UN human rights monitoring mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council or to other Committees of Experts from other human rights treaties

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a UN monitoring process which involves a review, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, of the human rights records of all 193 UN United Nations Member States once every four years. (Committee on The Rights of Persons With Disabilities, 2011)

Committees of independent experts monitor implementation not only of the CRPD, but also of all core international human rights treaties. Each Committee is created in accordance with the provisions of the treaty it monitors. In addition to the CRPD, there are 7 other Committees mandated to monitor State Parties’ compliance with the following treaties:

- Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR), Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment (CAT), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMV)

It is critical that DPOs join other civil society organizations in reporting to all human rights treaty bodies about the situation of persons with disabilities.

Advocacy to national or international agencies responsible for development planning to ensure that national action plans and programs aiming to implement the SDGs are inclusive of persons with disabilities and use the CRPD as a guiding document

In the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to leave no one behind, it is critical that persons with disabilities are considered and counted as a target group and are involved at all levels of national action planning, implementation, follow-up and monitoring. The CRPD - often referred to as both a human rights and a social development treaty because of its expected impact in both areas - can be used to advocate for and guide this inclusion.

The existing literature (both Government and non-government policy brief and action plan) in the name of "Adaptation Approaches for the PWDS interlinked with Climate Change Adaptation" give the view that:

This vulnerable people have not been included in any negotiations and policy level discussions. The gender based issues related with the people with disabilities have been excluded in terms of policy making.

Hyogo Framework for Action: lessons learned, gaps identified and future challenges

Since the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action in 2005, as documented in national and regional progress reports on its implementation as well as in other global reports, progress has been achieved in reducing disaster risk at local, national, regional and global levels by countries and other relevant stakeholders, leading to a decrease in
mortality in the case of some hazards. Hazard is defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action as: "A potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards can include latent conditions that may represent future threats and can have different origins:

Natural (geological, hydro meteorological and biological) or induced by human processes (environmental degradation and technological hazards).

Reducing disaster risk is a cost-effective investment in preventing future losses.

Effective disaster risk management contributes to sustainable development. Countries have enhanced their capacities in disaster risk management. International mechanisms for strategic advice, coordination and partnership development for disaster risk reduction, such as the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional platforms for disaster risk reduction, as well as other relevant international and regional forums for cooperation, have been instrumental in the development of policies and strategies and the advancement of knowledge and mutual learning.

Overall, the Hyogo Framework for Action has been an important instrument for raising public and institutional awareness, generating political commitment and focusing and catalyzing actions by a wide range of stakeholders at all levels. Evidence indicates that exposure of persons and assets in all countries have increased faster than vulnerability. Vulnerability is defined in the Hyogo Framework for Action as: "The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards) has decreased, thus generating new risks and a steady rise in disaster related losses, with a significant economic, social, health, cultural and environmental impact in the short, medium and long term, especially at the local and community level.

Recurring small-scale disasters and slow-onset disasters particularly affect communities, households and small and medium-sized enterprises, constituting a high percentage of all losses. All countries especially developing countries, where the mortality and economic losses from disasters are disproportionately higher are faced with increasing levels of possible hidden costs and challenge in order to meet financial and other obligations. Over the past few decades, the world witnessed significant transformations and shifts in the climate change adaptation based policies as a result of globalization, regionalization and technological advances. The reach of globalization runs deep and wide, leaving indelible impacts on societies in multiple areas and at all levels. The pathways from victimization to adaptation are more twisted and complex. Lifelong practices and security can no longer be taken for granted. New forms of policies have emerged, in some cases favoring the policy makers, and in others not allowing persons with disabilities to have greater flexibility to meet their crisis of livelihood.

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 closely views the inclusion of persons with disabilities to address the linkages between climate changes at the local community level.

There are evidences which show that the losses and damages of people, property, lives and livelihood in all disaster prone countries have been increased more than previously and rapidly apart from securing our vulnerabilities and reduction of hazards and risks.
The procedure of non-risk shows it more clearly about our new potential risks and vulnerable conditions are increasing in an alarming way along with the steady rise of disaster based losses with a significant changes of social, economic, health, cultural and environmental impact in the short, medium and long term, especially at the local community levels.

The Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction which is closely related with the climate change adaptation as the first major agreement around post 2015 development agenda, with four priorities, seven targets, and 13 guiding principles for action including a people centered action and recognition of disability inclusion.

**Dhaka Declaration and Role of National NGO based Movement:**

**Center for Disability in Development (CDD) has been pioneering in this regards through the declaration in Dhaka 2015**

The Dhaka Declaration recalls the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) principles and articles that call for inherent dignity, equality and inalienable rights of all human beings without any discrimination and exclusion. This declaration was held around December 14-15, 2015 in Dhaka. Climate change disproportionately affects the poor and among the poor the persons with disabilities having the ratio of 20% and among them 82% persons with disabilities are living under the below poverty line in the developing countries. (Building Community Resilience: The Rights of the Groups in Focus, 2015)

**Specific Actions to be emphasized through the recommendations by the end of 2017**

Gender Sensitive representations of persons with disabilities must be regarded. Developing inclusive community risk assessment and risk reduction plan framework and guideline for disaster risk management programs and identify the barriers that does limit the access of PWDs in decision making by the end of 2017. Active citizen engagement along with the DPOs, INGOS, NGOS, GOs, UN, Academic Institution, Public and private sectors must be ensured. Setup of an effective management, mechanism and guidelines to compile gender, age and disability ratio based data at pre and pro disaster situation analysis related with climate change to keep hammering the policy makers and disaster management unit. People centered multi hazard early warning system is important. Resilient infrastructure model must be there including schools, house, shelter and hospitals following the principles of universal guideline of design and roll out at all level. Ensuring support to replicate affordable, accessible and manageable technology, devices and equipment in terms of inclusive humanitarian responses at every level through referring and endorsing the Dhaka declaration at the “World Humanitarian Summit“ 2016, regional Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 2016 and 2017 and at the first global platform of Sendai Framework 2017.

Representation in the advocacy group of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) to be formed by United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISIDR), DPOS, NGOs working for the PWDs and DRM jointly working with the national governments to organize a second conference for reviewing the further action which has been taken so far by at least five countries per region and they will declare the focal person to be the representative. (The Dhaka Declaration on Disability and Disaster Risk Management, 2015)
Action Aid’s Cluster Village Model: *Cluster Village for the landless: A Case of Community base Comprehensive approach for Adaptation*

The most vulnerable section of the community living there apprehends the reality to a certain extent and articulated their demands as well towards a comprehensive solution when the project “Assistance to Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangladesh” started its activities in 2008.

The programme started with a detail discussion with the vulnerable communities in a participatory approach. The programme staffs have sat with the community groups, especially poor and excluded women, girls, boys and men to generate the basic analysis of vulnerabilities the community is facing and its link to any climatic changes. It has worked so well that community took the lead in facilitating the analysis process and enhances their understanding on the vulnerability and risks they are facing. Many of the identified risks and vulnerabilities are linked to poverty and unequal access to resources. Later, the following components came out as a programmatic approach to reduce the vulnerabilities and risks to disasters; some of which are directly linked to climatic changes.

Char Kaijuri is the most densely populated village among the four of project covered villages. People from adjacent villages have built their settlement here after losing almost everything including their land and all other productive assets in river erosion. These people are now left with no other alternative but to live in public land, on the slopes of the road or at the edge of mainland. Some also live in other’s land not by paying in cash but by serving to their temporary shelter providers on regular basis. Living constantly at the risk of extinction throughout their lives, they have lost the capacity to revive their livelihoods by themselves without any support from outside.

The project at its initial phase was not able to include the landless and marginalized people due to the absence of their land entitlements. The unavailability of khas lands in the locality made it even more problematic. Therefore, the project implemented a cluster of houses on a piece of land for the landless. ‘Cluster village’, what we call it, is a raised piece of land with houses, latrines and tube wells, a pond, place for homestead gardening and livestock-rearing and a community room for 10 HHs. The main purpose of the activity is to include landless people (those who own absolutely no land, not even any homestead land) in a sustainable development process by providing them land entitlement and other supports like house, latrine tube well and livelihood. Based on it the landless will be able to build their livelihood resilience to climate change and variability. Primarily, the project decided to accommodate 16 landless households in this cluster, but after initial plinth-raising, the project decided to lodge 10 households to provide enough space for better protection and promotion of their livelihood through community discussion. The plinth of the cluster is been raised 2 feet above the highest recorded flood level of the area. The design of the cluster has been developed by an expert in collaboration with the GBT. The cluster village includes a pond for fish culture as well as for household needs, a common space with solar system and television for recreation, a demo field of vegetable gardening, and a boat for communication during monsoon. (Scaling Up Community Based Adaptation with Local Government in Bangladesh, 2011)
Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB) and Climate Technology Development Model

According to the opinion of the project coordinator Foezullah who is in charge of the project lighthouse that CCDB started the training on climate change adaptation and mitigation along with the active support of CDD towards a better understanding of the inclusion of PWDs. The 6 months long training intends to understand and enhance the ability and knowledge of participants in addressing the challenges of climate change. This particular unit of CCDB is known as Climate Change Unit (CCU).

Lighthouse Project has been implementing under Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program of CCDB from January 2012. Goal of project is to create Climate Resilient Communities. Objective of project is to increase adaptive capacity of target population in response to climate change impacts significantly and establish some community based sustainable best practices/models for replication. The project is being implemented in one drought prone district Naogoan and three coastal districts Sathkhira, Bagerhat and Barguna.(Creating Climate Resilient Communities-Bangladesh, 2012)

The urges to be forwarded to the government ensuring the role in terms of inclusive

Policy making:

Disabilities are a part of diversity and PWDs do have various requirements. This Diversity and varied requirements must be addressed through the policy making by the government. More than 85% persons with disabilities recently participated in a global survey from 137 countries entitled with ‘Persons Living with Disability and Disaster’ conducted by UNISIDR, which was conducted in 2013 and published in 2015 stated that they had never been a part of community based disaster management and reduction process. More than half of the survey respondents said they are keen to participate in such process.

Strengthening governance, partnership and collaboration is the most important part along with the key stakeholders to be emphasized based on Dhaka declaration 2015. All the potential stakeholders along with the government do need to set up an effective guideline and mechanism to address the policies in terms of gender, age, class, disabilities, socio-economic and other climate change disaggregated data.

Through supporting the community based inclusive data bank would empower and protect the safety net. Removing all kinds of barriers for the persons with disabilities, i.e. social, cultural economical, attitude, physical, communicational and behavioral and support to replicate communication, ICT based tools, devices and equipment and other intermediate technologies to be provided at the local, regional and national level.

Short Overview of Climate based negotiations at the Paris Conference 2015 to address the persons with disabilities

The agenda has become pretty much normal and usual as we guess when after each and every declaration the women, indigenous people and people with disabilities as well as LGBT do fall under the category of being victims. Finally it is about the vulnerable and marginal groups who are going to pay the highest price for the decisions which have been taken so far. At the end again it has become a talk shop when you utterly failed to
address the issues being specific as there’s no reference to fossil fuels, to historical responsibilities, to polluter pays, to remedies, to binding commitments.

**Findings and Discussions: Children with Disabilities to be Included**

The above mentioned case studies give us a clear view about our policies to way forward and still now a long way to go. Children especially those with disabilities have not been included in the policy of Ministry of Disastor Management and Relief. However there have been implementation of some positive legislative and policy in terms of inclusion to ensure ramp in the shelter on the basis of 2010 standing rule. In terms of social security still now Ministry of Social Welfare do need to go a long way. In this regard joint and collaborative approaches are important along with all the key stake holders.

**The active contribution of Persons with Disabilities along with the stakeholders to be ensured at every level**

The importance of linking disabilities along with the SDGS depends on the active contribution along with the dynamic collaboration from both the stakeholders and the government which does represent the key perspectives of inclusion.

**Sendai Framework to be implemented from the period it started in 2015 and to be finished within 2030**

It is important to reduce the climate change related vulnerabilities along with the extreme causes of socio, economical, health, risk and hazards by 2030 that would ensure both climate change related impacts and poverty as well being a resilient community through adaptation and sustainable solutions for the PWDs.

**Ensuring People Centered Approach**

First of all we need to ensure the framework according to the U.N convention along with the Human Rights based approaches to ensure the inclusion at every level of the country. The participation, inclusion and leadership of the PWDs would be able to ensure those treaties and framework along with their meaningful engagement.

**Act at Local to National to Global**

There must be a concrete framework, plan and implementation of Sendai framework and follow up process within the timeframe. Dhaka declaration 2015 would be one of the agendas in the upcoming global platform of Sendai Framework.

**Conclusion**

The most alarming factor is in the last decade the number of disaster has been increasing which are related with climate change as well (both natural and human induced) which has resulted in increase of loss and damages of lives and livelihood. Despite a lack of global data it shows that the mortality rate of PWDS was 2–4 times greater than other members of the community based on the report on 2011 Disaster in Japan.

Bangladesh has been struggling with the same data crisis of mortality rate and that is alarming and nowhere could be ignored due to the recent burning agenda. The NGOS and their movement have made a ground for the PWDS and now both the parties from the government and non-government must work together.
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ON VULNERABILITY AND POST TRAUMATIC STRESS SYNDROME IN AFTER WAR SOCIETY: SERBIAN CASE

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Abstract: Repression of aggressive impulses over thousands of years created collective civilized awareness, which strongly opposes interpersonal violence, killing, destruction and wars. Crucial events in the territory of former Yugoslavia during the last decade of the 20th century (war in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, war for Kosovo and NATO bombing) have contributed to the growing awareness about the need to understand a complex problem of the taboo of murder and its relativizations in the conditions of war and tyrannies. Wars as the most dramatic macrosocial episodes do not break out due to accumulated human aggressiveness, but emerge in the minds of those possessing political power, as an instrument for achieving concrete political goals. Murders for political reasons, formalized and transferred to the collective plan by the intentions of political leaders, can relativize or even temporarily suspend the taboo. In Ex-Yugoslav war drama existed certain traumas from collective experience which burden various peoples, including Serbs, Croats and Muslims, for a long time. Researchers suggest that PTSD degree is in high correlation with direct exposure to war stresses, and in somewhat lower positive correlation with post-war adaptation problems.

Keywords: Post Traumatic Stress Syndrome; After War Society; Vulnerability

Introduction: Dramatic episodes; homo sapiens vs. homo demens

Crucial events in the territory of former Yugoslavia during the last decade of the 20th century (war in Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia, war for Kosovo and NATO bombing) have contributed to the growing awareness about the need to understand a complex problem of the taboo of murder and its relativizations in the conditions of war and tyrannies.

For some people violence became an efficient way to achieve different goals, big or small: violence can provide power, political or personal, eliminate a real or imaginary opponent. Goals achieved by such violence, as a rule, generate new violence, bigger and aggravated, leading people with blood-stained hands into a vicious circle of destruction. The barriers of civilization, once torn down, which is the assumption for the rule of force, can hardly be re-established. A sick society, as a social-psychological phenomenon, represents the consequence of a synergic effect of sick individuals obsessed with the need to "improve" other people or to redefine them in accordance with their own ideas (unrealistic, overestimated or insane) and to impose such ideas on others in one of the possible or historically already experienced ways (Kron, 2000).

In all civilizations people have been exposed from time to time to dramatic episodes, such as wars, disasters or mass-scale catastrophes. Such dramatic episodes transgress the boundaries of one's usual experience, and often one's ability to be resistant to stress and to remain in psycho-social equilibrium (Eysenck, 1964; Freud, 1895; Fromm, 1973; Smelser, 1964; Storr, 1968; Rachman, 1988; Vasilijević & Kron, 1994). Most people react extremely emotionally to such episodes: by increased anxiety, hostility attacks,
existential fears, panic situations, etc. (Storr, 1968; Smelser, 1964). Such circumstances relatively often determine situations when energy of mind and creation is supplanted by irrationalism, as well as by thanatic and chthonic energy of destruction (Freud, 1930; Kron, 2000).

Human behavior in mass catastrophes and wars represents a "natural experiment" which psychology must use to acquire theoretical knowledge on dramatic episodes, collective response to them and, finally, individual differences in these reactions. Extremely dramatic situations such as wars show, among other things, what can happen to a human mind when it is overcome and overwhelmed by rage, panic, hostility and fear—when the lowest and the most primitive layers of mental functioning come out on the surface. It seems that such profound regressions destroy the spiritual and civilized layer of mankind accumulated over thousands of years, showing that under certain circumstances homo sapiens (rationale) can again become homo demens (irrationale).

War is among the extreme situations which makes taboo relativized in the social and in the individual plan and differently experienced and understood in psychological sense (Kron, 2000). Historical and anthropological texts evidence of many excess taboo violations that have been regarded with approval in certain micro-communities with specific subculture values and beliefs.

**Psychological Preparations For War**

In his *Thoughts for the Times on War and Death* Freud (1915) presented a point according to which the state is the factor which incites violence; it capitalizes and monopolizes the sources of aggressiveness in individuals, guiding them toward the achievement of its own political goals. Most experts today agree that the documentation of the trial to World War II war criminals, their registered depositions and personal defense point to the conclusion that committed crimes, defined by the indictment, are not the result of biological programming for crime, but the consequence of specific socialization based on systematic psychological preparations for war. In this context, spreading and instigation of nationalistic ideology is a factor of crucial importance.

During World War II, Dr Johannes Stein, a Vienna scientist, was a confidential advisor of Sir Winston Churchill on the issues of the mind and motivation of Adolf Hitler and leading members of the Nazi party. According to Ravenscroft\(^1\) (1992) it was clear to Stein that the failure of the Nuremberg process to recognize the nature of evil at work behind the exterior façade of national-socialism could be ascribed to the fact that allied prosecutors on these trials for crimes against humanity lacked moral imagination to comprehend the apocalyptic structure of civilization based on thanatic Weltanschauung. The only serious question that could be asked was: how to discover the true motives for such a stupendous collapse of the value system which faced so many people with the risk of horrible moral aberration? (ibid.)

Psychological quintessence of nationalism consists of the syndrome of irrational claims which express the superiority of one’s own nation versus the inferiority of members of another ethnic group (Katz, 1965); that fact may easily lead to all kinds of hostile and aggressive actions. All latently morbid and destructive potential which used to be cerebrally inhibited and under social control becomes unblocked, released and expressed

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\(^1\) Stein’s student who sorted Stein’s unfinished manuscripts after his premature death.
in the form of homicidal acting-out, sexual violence or torture over members of another nation(s) (Reich, 1933).

Political leaders often demonstrate a high degree of narcissism. Underlying it is narcissistic ego dilatation (Fromm, 1973). In interpersonal relations a narcissist leader may express enormous quantity of arrogance. Arrogant life position in combination with political power is very dangerous; Berne (1972) claims that such persons start wars, manipulate with "blood and bones" and initiate transactions which end up in court, in mental hospital or in morgue.

A narcissist leader is an ideal figure for the transmission of malignant nationalistic messages and generation of group narcissism among the members of his own group or nation. Verbal messages of the type "our country", "our people", "our religion" is the best, the most valuable, the most peace-loving, the most cultured, the fairest, etc. are the most conspicuous indicator of the collective narcissist dilatation which homogenizes members of a group in regard of such overrated and grandiose ideas. Group accord about such statements (cognitive distortions) creates a kind of mythical opinion and, conditionally speaking, a narcissist Weltanschauung (outlook on the world). In extreme cases, such an outlook on the world may have an implication of creating an autistic parallel reality (Folie a beaucoup; Campbell, 1996). Group narcissism promotes solidarity and cohesion of the group, which facilitates manipulation with the masses by appealing to adopted narcissist prejudices. Group narcissism is psychologically contagious, since it performs an important compensatory function in case of an individual's inferiority (Adler, 1990). A particularly dangerous attribute of group narcissism is fanaticism (Fromm, ibid.) in which members of other groups (ethnic, religious, political) are denied the right to difference. This may lead to the outburst of malignant aggressiveness and major interpersonal conflicts.

In case of a conflict between different narcissist groups which contest each other, while having essentially similar attributes (situation termed by Freud "narcissism of small differences") may lead to a crescendo of hostilities. If the authorities in that situation are inclined to war politics, such circumstances may trigger off bloody conflicts.

Collective aggressiveness of a narcissist group represents one of the most malignant forms of human destructiveness, particularly if it appears in the form of reaction to experience that one's own interests perceived as vital are jeopardized. Pathological narcissism of conflicting groups may lead to bloody and cruel mass massacres such as those which occurred e.g. between the Hindu and Muslims at the time of division of India. A good illustration of such a constellation of aggressive-narcissist impulses are also wars in the territory of ex-Yugoslavia waged in the last decade of the 20th century.

In his letter "Why War?" (Freud, 1933) addressed to Einstein, Freud claims that reasons for wars should not be sought in human destructiveness. The causes of wars lie in political conflicts among groups which are resolved through violence since there existed no international law according to which – as in civil code – conflicts could be resolved peacefully. Freud ascribes only an auxiliary role to the factor of human destructiveness, as a means to facilitate people's readiness to go to war when political leaders decide to wage it.

States of shock and panic caused by war and collective disasters are usually accompanied by confusion on the cognitive plan. Instinctive reaction to the state of panic
leads into mobilization of conative part of personality for flight (Smelser, 1964). p. 153) from a situation experienced as dangerous.

**On war and psychological reality**

Social reality (Reber, 1995, p. 640) directly depends on or, indeed, defined by the consensus of a group. The term is applicable to anything from very small group to a whole society. Thus, the social reality shared by a small band of fanatics who are awaiting the Armageddon battle on a mountain-top is as "real" as the nearly universal belief in the value of education.

Federn (1952) defines psychological reality as "actually experienced reality of someone's mental and physical ego with contents from periods lived through". In drastic cases, psychological reality can be so psychopathologically changed that it becomes absolutely resistant to the facts in the horizon of physical reality. One cannot dissuade out of a schizophrenic patient who is convinced that the Rhine drains into the Adriatic Sea by showing him a map that proves the contrary. An important part of psychological reality of one of my patients, who had killed several people in the state of paranoid hallucinosis (Kron, 1992) was the "fact" that his "thoughts and hands have been remotely controlled by a computer".

In dramatic episodes such as wars and mass disasters, in otherwise "normal" individuals, a threatening experience of danger or vital jeopardy may be a "trigger" for changed or psychopathologically considerably distorted psychological reality which may be consensually accepted by members of a group (Le Bon, 1952; Smelser, 1964).

As Le Bon (1952) indicated long ago, the mass is suggestive, susceptible to illusions, servile to strong authorities, while its "unreality is in many cases more truthful than reality". The mass is inclined to think in images creating legends – in this way bizarre extension of ideas deforms the reality (op. cit.). Ideas and prejudices incited in the mass in extreme situations are often very distant or have no connection with the facts. Inclination to exaggeration often leads masses to hostile feelings; in that atavistic, tribal heritage lies the reason why masses so blindly observe power and why they can so easily be induced to crime and vicious excesses (ibid.) Le Bon thinks that crimes committed by unbridled masses in wars and insurrections regularly have their motive in a powerful suggestion which causes the distortion of reality. If collective memories exist in relation to certain dramatic events, these ideas can again awaken in masses, affirm themselves and become a basis for a new crystallization which goes beyond the scope of reason and weakens any critical reasoning (Le Bon, 1952). What a neutral observer may see in such circumstances is no longer an objective reality, but a "collective image" which suspended reason.

Dramatic episodes lead people into too regressive, affectively "inflated" states which stand all the chances of turning into dark and ominous power responsible for widespread torture, crime or violence (Watzlawick, op. cit.).

As Popper (1963) warned in his famous treatise *The Open Society and Its Enemies*, the so-called heavenly state of happy primitive society is forever closed for all those who tasted the fruits from the tree of knowledge: "The more we try to return to that tribal heroic time, the more certain it is that we will run into inquisition, secret police and romanticized robbery". Tribal behavior includes distortion of reality, additionally complicated by uncritical consensual acceptance of mythical opinion by the tribe or clan.
If we observe dramatic events in the history of mankind, we will see that overwhelming assumptions have been responsible for the most appalling crimes: inquisition, ideas of racial superiority as well as social implications arising from them, totalitarian ideologies and wars (ibid.).

Eric Berne stressed that when circumstances "now and here" energetically move a person backwards, into an old situation in connection with which there exists a psychologically unfinished business (notably, associated with strong emotions), then "historical and phenomenological overlap" occurs (Berne, 1961). That experience of being overwhelmed again with intense emotions from the past which paralyze rational functioning, is called "rubber band" in the language of transactional analysis.

War as a natural experiment, which renders possible the expression of reactions of the psyche to collective frustration, introduces a part of the population into regressive behavior deprived of rational control and cortical inhibition. In the context of the Yugoslav war drama, there exist certain traumas from collective experience which troubled various peoples, including Serbs, Croats and Muslims, for a long time. There are numerous examples of former almost idyllic joint life in multiethnic communities (good neighbourly relations, loyal friendships, mixed marriages). How then does it happen that things go wrong? In circumstances of threatening new traumas due to mounting conflicts, rumors and war threat, old hurting emotions appear as psychologically unfinished businesses, as a part of quite a new psychical (and social) reality, as "rubber bands" which squeeze again, as a trigger for a new ethnic distance. That ethnic distance can lead into hostile feelings, cultural racism, ethno-narcissism, religious intolerance, outburst of destructive aggressiveness and relativization of the homicide taboo.

As a rule, national conflict reinforces national solidarity, which can trigger malignant mechanisms unadjusted to reality and unsusceptible to rational control. In a space where members of different ethnicities, religions and historical reminiscences have different perception of the past – serious conflicts may occur. Pusić (op. cit.) thinks that suffering of Serbs in Croatian camps of Jasenovac and Jadovno in 1941 provided a kind of psychological alibi and served as a "trigger" to Serbs for their behavior toward Croats in 1991.

Although the connection of this transactional-analytical principle with our topic is prima facie distant and complicated, this psychological mechanism and its reality, transmitted to collective plan, is an important factor of "natural" psychological preparations for wars in the territory of ex-Yugoslavia.

Berne (1961, 1970, and 1972) postulated that all interpersonal transactions are dominantly defined by basic life position of their protagonists. Any form of positive human relationship (friendship, collaboration, respect, affection, love, intimacy) functions adequately as long as it is based on mutual confidence. Substantial and irreversible violation of "OK-ness" (Berne, 1970) results in interruption of positive communications. Shifting of "I am OK – you are OK" position to "I am OK – you are not OK" implies taking an arrogant life position. That position is characteristic of people who find faults, mistakes and shortcomings in everyone. If the life script of a person with arrogant life position is hamartic a man with such a position may become a killer. When

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1 Hamartia (Gr.) is a term which Berne took from Aristotle and refers to a tragic mistake (guilt). Berne thinks that life scripts, as antic tragedies, unfold according to Aristotle’s dramatic principles and that a good way for studying life scripts is to study theatrical scripts.
they have political power, such people wage wars. Authors of the Yugoslav tragedy in the last decade of the 20th century are a good example of disastrous consequences brought about by unsound, arrogant life position in combination with political power (Kron, 2000, p. 175).

Can personality be destroyed? Yes. War is an ideal opportunity. *Persona vitrea est*. The only question is what is it that can be destroyed? The concept of personality is polymorphous, but most theoreticians agree that at least three attributes constitute its core: 1. feeling of personal identity, 2. ability to act autonomously, i.e. without supervision and 3. contact with reality (Radford & Kirby, 1975). These attributes are interrelated up to a point, but these connections can be broken. The “bulwarks” of personality, in all likelihood, can be shaken in the opposite order, as a castle whose outer walls have been demolished, while the inner ones still resist. As already analyzed, loss of contact with reality is not such a rare phenomenon in wars (it can affect both the authors and protagonists of war dramas, as well as "innocent observers"). Wars are also conducive to the loss of ability for autonomous decision-making, due to the reasons already discussed. What remains is the sense of identity, as the main castle tower, the last and the strongest foothold. If it breaks under excessive pressure, it causes the collapse of the system. To regain self-respect or "will for power", a person who has lost personal identity may reach for someone else’s identity. A person under such terrible stress may see himself in the role of a Messianic leader, imagine to be Napoleon or attempt to conquer the world (sic!). That has not been only Hitler's problem. Many architects of wars, including some from the most recent history, are affected by such basic personal disintegration, which made them resort to a new, Messianic identity that will protect their ego and regain them the sense of lost power.

**War stresses: empirical evidence**

Panic states are most frequently mentioned in literature, as psychologically most conspicuous form of collective reaction to exposure to war stresses. Smelser (1964) defines panic caused by mass disasters as "collective flight based on a hysterical belief" (Smelser, 1964, p. 131). Loss of close persons, feeling of vital jeopardy, scenes of plight, destruction, injury, loss of property, fear of hunger, poverty and of becoming a refugee, lead persons exposed to such intense stressors to the state of actual mobilization for flight (ibid., p. 133). People have the sense of losing control over their own life and want to withdraw from the situation of realistic danger which threatens to destabilize them psychologically and existentially. Panic attacks most frequently occur in the form of intense, crippling fear from acutely unfavorable stimuli arising from war circumstances.

Panic attacks are most frequently defined as discrete periods of intense fear or discomfort in combination with different symptoms which may include difficulties with breathing, dizziness, palpitation, tremor, sweating, nausea and, sometimes, fear of the person that he/she would "go mad" (Reber, 1995). Some authors under panic consider an attack of overwhelming anxiety and fears in which symptoms occur suddenly and within a short time (approximately up to ten minutes) achieve crescendo. Symptoms include shortness of breath, palpitations and tachycardia, tremor, perspiration, stomach ache, nausea, fear from madness and sometimes fear from death (Campbell, 1996).

The first attempt at operational definition of panic attacks originates from Da Costa (Da Costa, 1871) whose research report follows from the author’s experience with
participants of the American Civil War. Da Costa points to the following panic symptoms: palpitation, tachycardia, chest pains, shortness of breath, vertigo, gastrointestinal symptoms, headache, insomnia (Da Costa terms the described syndrome "irritable heart").

Freud (1985) points out that panic disorder consists of simultaneous anxiety attack and suspenseful anticipation of unpleasant events. After World War II, effects of war stresses have mainly been described as a "syndrome of persons who have experienced war stresses" and a "syndrome of concentration camp survivors" (Solomon, 1987; Solomon, 1988, etc.).

Deutsch (1946; according to Klajn, 1955) insists on the phenomenon of "secondary gain" from neurosis, which appears as one of the predominant factors in the genesis of convulsive war neurosis (psychoneurosis belli convulsiva). He divides it into three subgroups: reactiva, imitatoria et simulatoria. According to Klajn (1955), in World War One, the most frequent form of war neurosis recorded was psychogenic hysterical tremor, and in World War II a kind of generalized anxiety neurosis and "combat exhaustion & combat fatigue". Klajn (ibid.) describes a specific form of neurosis in Yugoslav soldiers in WW2. That neurosis was manifested in hysteric attacks during which neurotics symbolically played the scenes of charging at the enemy. Klajn's patients also expressed pronounced egocentricism, hysterical drawing of attention to themselves and need for distinction, as well as conspicuous post festum pugnacity.

Authors who studied psychological consequences of the Vietnam War (Goldberg et al., 1990; Hendin and Haas, 1991; Pitman et al., 1989; Ursano, 1981) introduce, for the first time, the term posttraumatic stress disorder which has remained in use ever since as an official diagnostic category (American Psychiatric Association, 1994).

Until the Vietnam War, persons classified under the diagnosis "posttraumatic stress disorder" (PTSD) were mainly restricted to victims of rape or sudden trauma or extreme aggression. Vietnam War veterans have considerably augmented this category.

The syndrome is characterized by states of shock, manifested by introversion, affective numbness, increased irritability, sleep disorders, as well as pronounced tendency to avoid, suppress or erase all associations in connection with the traumatic event.

Researchers suggest that PTSD degree is in high correlation with direct exposure to war stresses, and in somewhat lower positive correlation with post-war adaptational problems (Foy et al., 1987; Helzer et al., 1987, Hillman, 2005). American literature usually mentions two MMPI\textsuperscript{1} profiles as typical for the syndrome of war stress: D-Pt\textsuperscript{2} i D-Sc\textsuperscript{3} (Fairbank et al., 1983; Foy et al., 1984).

Kaličanin (1994) established different reactive psychological disorder in soldiers who participated in war in Bosnia, while in many refugees they found out adaptational problems, post-traumatic stress disorders or acute stress reaction. Many other researches of war stresses in Yugoslavia suggest the existence of a whole range of traumatic experiences in premigrational phase, warn of specific psychopathological significance of accumulated stresses, problems of family disintegration (due to departure

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\textsuperscript{1} Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the most widely used self-report inventory for the assessment of personality.

\textsuperscript{2} Depression – Psychastenia

\textsuperscript{3} Depression – Schizophrenia
to the front, death, abandonment), serious forms of mental disorders in adolescents, as well as depression problems in mothers.

If any generally applicable conclusion can be derived from different research reports devoted to the study of the impact of collective catastrophes on the population’s mental health, it would be that wars and extreme mass disasters considerably disrupt population’s mental health and psychosocial balance. These disorders, depending on individual history and vulnerability of the person, vary from milder anxiety states all the way to psychoses triggered by war.

**Conclusion**

Wars as the most dramatic macrosocial episodes do not break out due to accumulated human aggressiveness, but emerge in the minds of those possessing political power, as an instrument for achieving concrete political goals. The factor of human destructiveness is ascribed only the episode role in the form of facilitating people’s readiness to participate in war when political leaders decide to wage it.

Wars are always preceded by psychological preparations. Mechanisms of transmission of malignant nationalistic messages generate the state of collective narcissism among members of an ethnic group which lead to narcissistic inflation of "collective ego". Narcissistic Weltanschauung fosters group solidarity and cohesion, which in turn facilitates manipulation with masses, through appealing on already introjected narcissistic-nationalistic prejudices. Obsession with wrong emotions can have fatal consequences. Extreme group narcissism often assumes the form of fanaticism. In such a situation members of other groups (political, religious, ethnic) are denied the right to difference, which in situations of tension and feeling of jeopardy may lead to brutal and bloody outcomes.

War as one of the strongest stresses dramatically threatens mental health of the population. Unsound climate of hostility and exposure to scenes of violence and suffering lead to the situation of existential insecurity and vital jeopardy. Frequent anxiety attacks, panic states and acute stress reactions mobilize cognitive and conative mechanisms of personality to flight from a situation perceived as imperiling, crippling or existentially threatening.

Wars cause the frustrating feeling of loss of control over one’s own fate and life in the part of population which belongs neither among the architects nor protagonists of war.

Loss of close persons, feeling of vital jeopardy, scenes of destruction and suffering, loss of property, fear from poverty, hunger and becoming a refugee lead to psychological and existential destabilization and tendency to flee such a stress situation. War stressors lead to acute generalized anxiety, frequent panic and fear attacks and, consequently, to natural human reaction to avoid such situations. War may, as research show, cause different psychological disorders ranging from anxiety states to serious psychical disorders (psychoses) provoked by war.

That aspect is important not only from the point of science and fundamental research, but also from the point of social policy, social prophylactic and as a possibility for working out adequate preventive programs for the protection of population’s mental health in mass disasters and catastrophes.
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Abstract: The Una Dalit-Pride Movement in India: Causes and Significance

Dr. Monami Basu with a Hindu Nationalist Party coming to power in 2014, India has seen a rise of vigilante groups called “gaurakshaks” or the “cow protectors”. In the Hindu religion, the cow is revered as a sacred animal and is called “gaumata” or mother-cow. In many states of India, like Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra etc., there is a complete ban on cow slaughter and consumption of beef. Since 2014, the country has seen a spate of violence against minority communities specifically Muslims and Dalits by these vigilante groups on the pretext of cow protection, while India remains the biggest exporter of beef in the world. People have been lynched, killed for transporting cattle, for allegedly keeping beef in their refrigerator and recently a youth died of torture in police custody, who had been arrested for sharing an “objectionable” WhatsApp message on beef. The government and the police implicitly and in some cases explicitly have supported these vigilante groups through police inaction and hate speeches delivered by political leaders. Gujarat is one of the more prosperous states in India. Recently Gujarat has seen a spate of violence against Dalits. Seven members of a Dalit family were flogged for skinning a dead cow. The Dalit communities have been historically condemned to do jobs like manual scavenging, lifting dead animals, cleaning drains and excreta of upper caste people and working in tanneries and doing all the so called “dirty” work. The caste system in India, which is more than 2000 years old, was a system to divide people into four caste hierarchies called “varnas”. The Brahmins on the top were usually priests or scholars, next came Kshatriyas or the warrior class, followed by Vashyas who were the businessmen and traders and the last in this hierarchy were Shudras who were usually the peasants, farmers, artisans. All caste Hindus are known as “Savarnas”. Outside the varna system came the “Avarnas” or the “untouchables” who later came to be known as “Dalits” who would perform duties which were considered “unclean and polluting” like skinning dead animals, scavenging. They are not included in the ranked caste. Though the caste was designated on the basis of occupations, later caste dictated what profession the members of a particular caste could follow. These caste divisions were watertight and violation of caste diktat led to ostracisation, economic boycott and a life of penury for the violator. These caste hierarchies and practices still persist to a large extent, in spite of constitutional provisions for the marginalized castes, affirmative action and banning of untouchability practices. The irony of the current situation in Gujarat and other parts of the country is that Dalits, who have been forced to continue in their caste professions, are facing violence for the very job that they are condemned to do i.e. lift dead animals. Dalit youth have been flogged for transporting dead cows, cattle traders including a 12-year-old Muslim boy were hung from a tree by the cow protectors for transporting cows. All these incidents of violence were against people who were doing their regular jobs to earn a livelihood, people who have been condemned to do those jobs and should ideally have had the choice of going to college and pursuing other vocations. This recent spate of violence is like insult to injury, a community of people dehumanized, vulnerable, discriminated against, who face caste violence on a regular basis are now being victimized for earning a livelihood from the very jobs that they have been historically forced to do. The incident where 7 members of a Dalit family were flogged all the way to a police station for skinning a dead cow happened in a town called Una in Gajarat. Skinning animals is what Dalit communities have been doing for generations. In response to this incident, there was a sudden and spontaneous
mobilization of Dalits across Gujarat. The Dalits stopped lifting dead animals in protest leading to rotting of dead animals on the streets and a stink emanated from Gujarat cities and villages. According to caste laws, no caste Hindu can touch a dead animal and if they do so, they become “impure”, therefore the animals rotted on the roads. This movement led to the “Dalit Asmita Yatra” or The Dalit Pride March, which was a historic march where Dalit leaders mobilised communities to come forward and march for 10 days, from Ahmedabad (the capital city) to Una, reaching on August 15 on India's Independence Day. The rally passed through several villages of Gujarat and were well received by Dalit communities while they faced violence from upper caste groups. They marched 350 kilometres, with the slogan “Your mother (the cow), you take care of it,” mobilising Dalits and organising pledge taking ceremonies in each village where members of Dalit communities pledged never to pick up cattle carcasses again. A charter of demands was drafted where they demanded, among other things, 5 acres of land, which was promised to them but never given, protection from caste violence, equal rights and jobs. This movement is said to be a historic movement and if it sustains has the potential of overturning the centuries old caste hierarchies and hegemony of upper caste communities in India. Why did the Una movement happen? Was the trigger just the recent incidents of caste violence or was there an underlying build-up of frustration and anger at the injustice and violence that these communities have faced for centuries. Why Gujarat, where the Dalit population is a mere 7%, much lesser compared to other states that have never seen a movement of this proportion? This paper will try to understand the causes of the Una movement based on caste violence data and socio economic disparity between upper caste groups and Dalit groups in Gujarat. This paper will also analyze the importance of such movements in protecting rights of vulnerable groups and the significance of the Una Dalit pride movement and the resilience that the community has shown in the recent events, in the face of violence and oppression, a resilience which is now spreading to the rest of the country. This paper is divided into five sections. Section I gives an introduction to the caste system in India and a discussion of certain caste practices through narratives of caste leaders. Section II outlines the current political situation in India vis-a-vis cow vigilantism. Section III discusses the features of the Una uprising, their unique mode of protest at the cost of livelihood, their charter of demands and the significance of such a movement. Section IV takes a look at the socio economic conditions of Dalits in Gujarat, as compared to some other prosperous states in India. It also looks at how the occurrence of caste violence in Gujarat compares to the rest of the country, my hypothesis being that caste violence and socio economic disparities are much higher in Gujarat, which explains the current historic uprising originating in Gujarat. In section V, I present my conclusions.

Keywords: Una; Dalit

Section I

1.1 Introduction

On 4th August 2016, the Dalits (A marginalized community in India) of the western state of Gujarat spilled on to the streets. A million marched across the state, on foot, for 10 days, in the historical “Una Dalit Asmita Yatra” or “Una Dalit-Pride March” to protest against the recent spate of systematic violence which is being unleashed on the community by members of political organizations which are affiliated with the ruling political party of India. This paper tries to understand, through narratives of Dalit leaders, the conditions which led to this spontaneous struggle and mobilization of the victimized across the state. The movement has great significance because this community, in other states of India, is drawing inspiration from this movement. This
paper also tries to understand the underlying causes, beyond the immediate trigger, which explain the seething anger of this community against caste supremacy and the establishment which so far has been apathetic towards the atrocities that this community has faced for centuries. I will present the findings of various studies that have been conducted in the state, to understand the conditions that led to this historic movement.

1.2. A Brief Introduction to the Caste System and Untouchability in India

In Hinduism, the status of an individual is conferred at birth. The caste system in India, which is more than 2000 years old, was a system to divide people into four caste hierarchies called “varnas”. The Brahmins on the top were usually priests or scholars, next came Kshatriyas or the warrior class, followed by Vashyas who were the businessmen and traders and the last in this hierarchy were Shudras who were usually the peasants, farmers, artisans. All caste hindus are known as “Savarnas”. Outside the varna system came the “Avarnas” or the “Untouchables” who later came to be known as “Dalits”. The Dalits would perform duties which were considered “unclean and polluting” like skinning dead animals, scavenging, cleaning drains and human excreta. They were not included in the ranked caste. Though the caste was designated on the basis of occupations, later caste dictated what profession the members of a particular caste could follow. These caste divisions were water tight and violation of caste diktat led to ostracization, economic boycott and a life of penury for the violator. The untouchables were segregated and isolated, put in ghettos and kept away from caste societies. Even their shadow falling on a caste person defiled him and required an elaborate cleansing ritual.

The “Untouchables” are officially known as Scheduled castes, a name which is recognized by the Constitution of India. The Government of India has enacted the “Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) act, 1989 which is an act to prevent atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. However, in spite of these acts and constitutional provisions and banning of caste practices, violence against Dalits, humiliation and abuse is very common. The caste diktats still persist to a large extent. According to Dr. Ambedkar, Untouchability has been a gold mine to Hindus. He said “Untouchability was a system of uncontrolled economic exploitation”. Untouchability was nothing but a system of slavery.

“Untouchability” is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of “Untouchability” shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.”- Article 17, Constitution of India

However, untouchability practices like compulsory bowing down before upper caste person, separate utensils for Dalits, discrimination in provision of education, health, accessibility to jobs, violence, oppression and humiliation continue unabated.

Section II

2.1. The “Cow-Protectors” of India

With a Hindu Nationalist Party coming to power in 2014, India has seen a rise of vigilante groups called “gaurakshaks” or the “cow-protectors”. In the Hindu religion, the cow is revered as a sacred animal and is called “gaumata” or mother-cow. Cow slaughter is banned in the following states of India - Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,
Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Since 2014, the country has seen a spate of violence against minority communities specifically Muslims and Dalits by these vigilante groups on the pretext of cow protection while India remains the biggest exporter of beef in the world. People have been lynched, killed for transporting cattle, for allegedly keeping beef in their refrigerator and recently a Muslim youth died in police custody. He had been arrested for sharing an “objectionable” whatsapp message on beef. The government and the police implicitly and in some cases explicitly have supported these vigilante groups through police inaction and hate speeches delivered by political leaders.

There are organizations like Bharatiya Gau Raksha Dal (BGRD) which has 6000 self-styled cow protectors. Since 2014, i.e. when BJP assumed power, 200 such organizations have sprung up. These groups are vigilante groups which operate across the country, unleashing violence on vulnerable communities.

In September 2015, this vigilantism resulted in violent and criminal action, when in a town called Dadri close to the capital city of New Delhi, a 55 year old Muslim man was lynched to death and his son grievously injured for allegedly keeping beef in his refrigerator. The mob was incited by a ruling party leader and it was later ascertained that the leader had once worked as director of beef exporting firm. The perpetrators of the crime were implicitly protected by the local leaders and only after protests, were six of them arrested. Recently one of the accused died in police custody and the Government gave a compensation of $37000 to the family of the accused sending out a message that they stood with the cow protectors rather than the victims.

In March 2016, two cattle traders were hung from trees, one of them a 12 yr old boy, by the cow protectors. They were taking cattle to a fair for sale. The cow-protector gang had tried to steal the cattle and when the victims resisted, they were killed in this gruesome manner. Cow protection has become a front for many illegal activities like theft, extortion etc.

In June 2016, two Dalit men were flogged, forced to drink urine and cow dung because they were suspected to have transported beef

In another shocking incident, a man who had been arrested for exchanging whatsapp messages on beef, died in police custody. The post-mortem report suggested he had died of torture.

Several under cover media persons have found out that there is a covert understanding between these vigilante groups and the police. The police do not prevent these crimes and stands by and watches, sometimes actively taking instructions from the gang leaders. These cow protectors in many cases are actually cow smugglers and extortionists working under the garb of cow protection in tandem with the police, extorting money and stealing from the traders and killing those who resist.

These are a few among many incidents of the systematic violence that has gripped the country.

This continuous spate of violence has stuck fear in the hearts of cattle traders. Twenty five percent of revenues of farmers come from livestock trade, however the fear of being assaulted, killed, lynched and mobbed by cow protectors is preventing them from trading and this is adversely affecting their revenues. There is an informal ban on cattle trade. Earlier the farmers used to send the incapacitated farm animals, particularly cows and buffaloes to slaughter houses. In fear of these cow protectors, farmers are forced to
abandon old, incapacitated cattle in villages and towns. These old cows have become a threat to the standing crop; they also die a long drawn torturous death of starvation. The cow protectors do not take these abandoned cows in or feed them. In the western state of Rajasthan, 500 cows died and rotted in a state run cow shelter due to negligence and corruption, where the state allotted funds for fodder, medicines, care for the cows was appropriated by the cow-protectors who were in charge of the shelter.

The latest National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) round reveals that 1 of every 13 Indians—or 80 million people eat beef or buffalo meat. The biggest proportion of beef-eating population is Muslims. After Muslims, Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes (SC/ST) make up the biggest group of the beef-eating population. Among Hindus, more than 70% of the beef-eating population is SC/ST, 21% is other backward castes and only 7% is upper caste. Beef and buffalo meat are the cheapest source of protein for the poor in India. This informal ban on cattle trading and consumption of even buffalo meat, has adversely affected the protein consumption of the poor. Just to get an idea of the problem of malnourishment in India, according to Global Hunger Index report released by the Washington based International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), 15.2% of India's population is undernourished and 38.7% of under-five children stunted. India ranks 97 among 118 developing nations and has done worse than countries like Rwanada of sub-Saharan Africa in reduction of hunger.

Ironically, for all the cow protection, India is the largest beef exporter in the world in 2016 according the US Department of Agriculture. Four of the largest beef exporters in the country are Hindus, not Muslims, not Dalits. Cattle are not raised specifically for beef, the beef is directly sourced from the dairy industry which does industrial farming of cows. Cows in these farms for industrial production, are artificially inseminated, drugged to produce more milk which causes painful inflammation of the udders and then killed after five years when their bodies wear out. However no protest, vigilantism, vandalism by cow-protectors, is observed against these firms and only the poor cattle traders belonging to minority and vulnerable communities are targeted exposing the real agenda behind the violence.

The ruling party leaders and politicians have implicitly supported the cow-protectors by making public statements which were suggestive of support or by maintaining a complete silence on the violent incidents. Mohan Bhagwat, the chief of the parent organization of the ruling party, said that the lynching of a man over beef in his refrigerator was a “small incident”. Sangeet Som, a leader of the ruling party said that he will try to get bail for the accused, Sakshi Maharaj, a ruling party member and leader said “Death to those who slaughter cows” and another leader said “those who consume beef deserve to die”. The current Prime Minister, Mr. Modi, in his election campaign had accusingly said of the then ruling party, Congress, that they were heading a “Pink Revolution” alluding to rising exports of beef, suggesting that true worshipers of the cow could never do this. Beef sales have hit record highs under Mr. Modi.

In the past few months, the cow-protector gangs have started victimizing another group. Apart from cattle traders and those involved in cow slaughter, since the last eight months or so they have started targeting the Dalit community members who skin dead cows, work in tanneries and are involved in the leather business. These communities are vulnerable to begin with, have been historically a marginalized and dehumanized community and now they have become soft targets for these vigilante groups.

On July 11, Dalit youths were beaten up outside Mota Samadhiyala village, when they were skinning a dead cow brought from Bediya village. These members of a Dalit family were flogged for skinning a dead cow. The community that this family belongs to, has been skinning dead animals for generations. The accused then took the victims to a nearby Una town of the western state of Gujarart and thrashed them with sticks and iron.
rods after tying them to a vehicle. The most shocking part of the incident is that the accused took videos of the incident and posted them on social media, so sure were they of getting away with their crime. The tacit support of the leadership has emboldened these groups so much, that they do these crimes with impunity and publicize them on social media, sending out warning signals to vulnerable communities. More such incidents have happened in the state of Gujarat, which is the home state of Prime Minister Modi, who was the Chief Minister of the state before becoming PM.

The irony of the current situation in Gujarat and other parts of the country is that Dalits, who have been forced to continue in their caste professions, are facing violence for the very job that they are condemned to do i.e. lift dead animals. Dalit youth have been flogged for transporting dead cows. All these incidents of violence were against people who were doing their regular jobs to earn a livelihood, people who have been condemned to do those jobs and should ideally have had the choice of going to college and pursuing other vocations. This recent spate of violence is like insult to injury, a community of people dehumanized, vulnerable, discriminated against, who face caste violence on a regular basis are now being victimized for earning a livelihood from the very jobs which they have been historically forced to do.

3. The Una uprising, Charter of demands and Significance

3.1 The Una Dalit Pride march

Seven members of a Dalit family were assaulted for skinning a dead cow in Una town of Gir Somnath district in Gujarat. After beating them up, the accused paraded the victims and publicly flogged them to the police station. Two of them sustained head injuries. The cow-protectors attacked them despite knowing that skinning dead carcasses is a traditional occupation of the Dalit community. The accused even made videos of the horrific incident, where the accused are hitting the family with iron rods and pipes, and posted them on social media. Following this incident the Dalit community erupted into violent protests, blocking highways. A family of seven attempted to commit suicide to protest against the assault and the inaction of the police.

In response to this incident, there was a spontaneous mobilization of Dalits across Gujarat. The “Dalit Asmita Yatra” or the “Dalit-Pride March” was conceived and organized by Dalit activists and civil society leaders to protest against the dehumanization of Dalits, the day to day discrimination and humiliation they faced and the rising atrocities against them. The march was organized by Una Dalit Atyachar Ladat Samiti (The organization for protection of Dalits against torture)

This march was launched on August 4th in the capital city of Ahmedabad, covered 400 kms and culminated in Una, where the assault took place. The march was also called the “Azadi Kooch” march or the “March for Freedom”.

The Dalits groups marched for 10 days on foot to protest against the atrocities against them. The march ended on 15th August, the Indian Independence day which was symbolic because the Dalits marched for freedom from atrocities and caste-based discrimination. The march went through villages with the slogan “Your mother, you take care of it”, referring to the cow as the mother of caste Hindus. In each of these villages the Dalits or lower castes gathered to welcome the people participating in the march. Dr. Ambedkar had appealed to the Dalits once “In order to get a clear understanding of untouchability and its practices in real life, I want you to recall the stories of atrocities perpetuated against you.” The meetings that the protesters held in the villages they passed through seemed have drawn lessons from Dr. Ambedkar’s speech. In each village
the locals shared their experiences of discrimination and humiliation and they took a pledge of never to skin and dispose off dead animals in their villages and they resolved to fight for their rights. In each village 200 to 500 people gathered to take the pledge. “This is for liberation of Dalits and we will spread this message across the country. En route to Una, we will stop at each village and tell Dalits to give up traditional works like sanitation, cleaning drainage and disposing dead animals. We will create awareness among them to seek alternative opportunities for themselves,” said Jignesh Mewani, the face of the struggle and the leader, while inaugurating the march at Ahmedabad. In each village the march was received with much enthusiasm and the locals prepared meals to feed the protesters. On 15th August, the march reached Una and a sea of people at Una pledged never to do sanitation work again and never to dispose dead cattle ever again.

The Dalits stopped lifting dead animals in protest. Animal carcasses rotted on the streets and a stink emanated from Gujarat cities and villages. Three trucks full of dead animals were delivered and dropped in front of the Administrative Officer’s office, who was forced to speak to the villagers, once the carcasses started rotting. According to caste laws, no caste Hindu can touch a dead animal and if they do they become “impure”, therefore no one touched the dead animals, not even the cows which the caste Hindus revere as their “Mother”.

The protesters faced heckling, assault from Upper Caste groups in several villages. Some people were assaulted so badly that they had to be hospitalized. Violent mobs armed with weapons and stones blocked the route of the pride march with vehicles and boulders. Journalists and activists were attacked as well. However these attacks strengthened the movement and thousands joined in defiance of upper caste hegemony.

The following picture shows the route of the march from Ahmadabad to Una.

(“Freedom from torture. Towards pride...March to Una! March to Una”)
In some villages, Dalits were ostracized for refusing to pick up cattle carcasses. The carcasses were thrown in front of Dalit houses. The upper caste people stopped all economic transactions with the Dalits, refusing to sell them groceries or milk. Despite assault, threats and intimidation, before and after the march to Una, a whole community of people stood together resilient and determined to follow through on their pledge and this held a promise of true democracy in the country.

3.2 Charter of demands

Charter of Demands of the Una Dalit Atyachar Ladat Samiti (The Una Dalit Organisation)

1. Every accused of the brutal incident at Una should be punished and should be booked under SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities act.

2. Those who haven’t been arrested yet but can be seen in the videos beating the Dalit family and the police men, who were not just callous but also a part of the criminal conspiracy, be booked under Atrocities act.

3. All the frivolous cases that were filed against Dalits for participating in various demonstrations against the Una incident should be revoked.

4. In September 2012, at Thangadh town of Surendranagar district, 3 innocent Dalit youth were killed in police firing. However, even after 4 years, one accused police constable is still absconding and charge sheet is yet to be filed in two of the three deaths. The absconding accused be immediately apprehended and charge sheet be filed in due course as mandated under the Atrocities act. The trial of all the three cases should be conducted at special courts as mandated by Atrocities act.

5. All Dalit families who are eligible according to the revenue laws of the state should be allotted 5 acres of land each. All the agrarian land that has been declared as surplus under the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceiling Act be immediately allotted to deserving Dalit families. Physical possession of the allotted land should be ensured at the earliest and offenses under section 3(1)(F) and 3(1)(G) of Atrocities Act should be registered against the encroachers for wrongfully occupying land allotted to Dalits. While allotting the land, priority should be given to Valmiki families and the ownership of the land should be given to the women of the family. Substantial agrarian infrastructure be created on such lands from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes sub-plans.

3.3 Significance

This movement is said to be a historic movement and if it sustains, has the potential of overturning the centuries old caste hierarchies and hegemony of upper caste communities in India.

The Una Dalit Pride Movement had huge impact on the confidence of a marginalized, tortured and humiliated community. Not only did it bring together the community, mobilizing them for a common cause, building solidarities across the state, but it also gave them a voice and a platform for placing their demands. “The development of the Dalits is not possible without land reforms and we demand that Dalits are allotted their due land,” said Jignesh Mewani, their young leader. Slogans like “Gay ki puch tum rakho, hame hamari zameen do” – you keep the tail of your cows, give us our land, sent out a message loud and clear, that the Dalits refuse to be subservient to the upper caste
anymore, they don’t wish to be a part of a religion which does not give them dignity, they do not believe in ancient religious diktats which control their choice of profession. They have realized that the only way they can begin to shake off their chains is through economic upliftment. What we have to understand is that these feelings of rebellion against religious caste practices are a humongous step forward for this community. Thousands of years of oppression has led to internalization of these inhuman practices as the normal way of life, where many Dalits actually believe it is their religious duty to serve the upper caste and that they deserve the inhuman treatment. Before the caste supremacists are fought, the community has to first challenge the caste diktats in their own minds, not accept them blindly as their religious duty. The enlightenment that this movement has brought about within the community will go a long way in helping them shake off their caste shackles and question the status quo that has been there for two thousand years.

The leaders feel this is a revolution in the making. On all other occasions Dalits had been united along political lines by politicians for their own electoral gains who have never brought about any welfare improvement. This movement stood out in its unique feature that it united the Dalits along class lines, they united to fight for their socio-economic rights. The unity was so palpable that one could tell by the jubilant mood of the local people as the march entered their village and the reception the protesters received. Villagers, who barely have anything to eat themselves, pooled resources to feed the protesters as they passed by their village. The movement grew not only in Gujarat but solidarities were built across states and Dalit activists from states like Bihar and Rajasthan joined the movement pledging to take the movement to their states. Even Muslim leaders joined the movement.

As a result of this movement, Gujarat which has a conviction rate of as low as 5 pct for atrocities against Dalits, saw arrests of 30 people for the Una incident. As the march commenced at Una amidst pledges to not lift dead animal carcasses, future plans were discussed. It was decided that a “Rail Roko Andolan” or “Stop the Trains Movement” would be resorted to if the demands were not met by the Gujarat Government.

As a result of the Dalit uprising the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Anandiben Patel resigned and Prime Minister Modi who had so far been silent on the horrendous Una incident, broke his silence and addressed the people from Town Hall. The fact that the PM spoke on this issue, points to the fact that the movement shook the very roots of the establishment, threatening to topple the ruling party.

The fight for land rights has seen huge victory following this movement. There were “Rasta Roko Andolan” or “Block the Roads” movement in several cities and towns. Several protesters were detained by the Gujarat police, however the protesters were resilient. The Dalits of Saroda village had been allocated land on paper in the year 2006 but the actual possession was never given. As a result of these movements, the administration promised that the process of mapping and distribution of land would start immediately. The Government teams visited the Saroda village and started the mapping and completed it in 15 days. The distribution process has begun and the villagers have pledged that if there is any discrepancy in mapping or allocation, they will begin their struggle again. This is an important victory which may set precedence for an iconic land struggle.

Apart from land rights various other rights are being negotiated. The sanitation workers are primarily Dalits because upper caste people do not want to do the “dirty jobs” and
very few other jobs are available for the economically weak Dalits. The sanitation workers began agitating, demanding minimum wages, safe working conditions, regularization of jobs, retirement benefits etc. Out of the 6000 workers in Gujarat, only 219 had permanent jobs, the rest were all contractual workers. They do their jobs without any protective gear and many die from poisonous gases in sewage and septic tanks. The workers were threatened with termination, arrested and manhandled yet they stood resilient. They began their movement encouraged by the success of the Una Dalit movement and refused to remove garbage. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation finally agreed to all the demands of the “safai kamdar” or sanitation workers. The civic body asked for three months to fulfill their demands. Their movement was led by Gujarat Mazdoor Sabha and Jan Sangharsh Manch which had been fighting for labor rights for the past three years and got a remarkable victory after all these years.

Dr. Ambedkar the greatest Dalits rights leader the country has seen who is also the writer of the Constitution of India had led the struggle of Sanitation workers in 1941. It was a historic struggle. This struggle also has the potential of having the same impact, of having the same significance as the iconic struggle by Ambedkar.

The Una movement is just the beginning and it opened the entire floodgate of deep seated and legitimate grievances. This community has been seething but could not voice their grievances. This movement may have far reaching consequences. This movement could spread to the rest of the country where the Dalits face similar atrocities and are marginalised and excluded from the development process. This could become a historical revolution against caste oppression and could put an end to upper caste hegemony.

Section IV

4.1 Underlying Causes of the Dalit Uprising and Conclusion

Was the violent Una incident, the only reason behind the Dalit uprising? Many believe that, the Una incident was just the tipping point. The anger and the frustration that we saw spilling out on the streets was a build up from thousands of years of oppression and the growing atrocities over the past decade. Though these incidents of violence against Dalits have been happening in many parts of the country, why did the Gujarat Dalit erupt against the injustice? They are much lesser in number. Dalits make up for only 7.1 pct of the population of Gujarat and have very little political representation in Gujarat and yet a million people marched against injustice. Is it that the Gujarat Dalit faces greater oppression and discrimination than other members of their community in different parts of the country. Several organisations have studied the condition of Dalits in Gujarat and their findings suggest that the plight of the Dalits in Gujarat might be one of the worst in the country.

According to the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, in 2015, Gujarat has reported the highest crime rate against Dalits. Between 2011 and 2014, there has been a 40% increase in crimes against Dalits in India with Gujarat recording the highest increase in crime rate of 163.3%. The conviction rate in these crimes against Dalits is 5%, against the national average of 29.2%. The atrocities are growing due to growing Dalit assertiveness. Recently a region in Gujarat, Saurashtra, saw mass conversions to Buddhism. 900 families in Saurashtra are involved in manual scavenging. It was their desperate attempt at escaping the humiliation of untouchability. Since Dalits account for
only 7% of the vote, most political leaders do not bother to address their issues or even acknowledge the human rights violations in the state.

The National Crime Records Bureau, recently released a report “Prison Statistics, India 2013” and it was found that 32.9% of under trials in Gujarat are Dalits, a community which accounts for a mere 7.1% of the population. This is proof of widespread discrimination against vulnerable communities. This gap between the proportion of convicts and the share in total population of the Dalit community is the highest in India.

A survey conducted by Indian Institute of Dalit Studies and UNICEF in 2010 revealed appalling degrees of discrimination against children in Gujarat. “Of 1298 times that the 200 Dalit children were given any medicine, they experienced discrimination on 1181 occasions. Nearly 9 out of 10 times Dalit children experienced discrimination while receiving or getting the medicine or a pathological test conducted. While seeking referral about 63% times Dalit children were discriminated. Also, nearly 6 in every 10 times Dalit children were discriminated during diagnosis and while seeking referral.” Sanghamitra S. Acharya (2010)

According to leading social activist Martin Macwan, Dalits face rampant discrimination at all levels in Gujarat. Manual Scavenging, in spite of being banned by the Supreme Court of India, is prevalent in Gujarat, with 55000 or more manual scavengers working without protective clothing, cleaning septic tanks and drains filled with human excreta. There was a survey done over 29 villages and it was found that Dalits are denied access to taps and wells. In 71 percent of the villages surveyed, Dalit localities had no taps.

A study titled “Understanding Untouchability: A Comprehensive Study of Practices and Conditions in 1,589 villages”, conducted in Gujarat by the Navsarjan Trust, an organisation that promotes the rights of Dalits, in collaboration with the Robert E. Kennedy Centre for Justice and Human Rights, presents horrific findings revealing the condition of Dalits of Gujarat. The survey was conducted from 2007 to 2010. Here I present a few of the findings of the study.

“A sample of the findings indicates how deep the rot is. In 98.4 per cent of the villages surveyed, inter-caste marriage was prohibited, and inter-caste couples would be subjected to violence and would often have to leave the village. In 98.1 per cent of the villages, a Dalit could not rent a house in a non-Dalit locality. In 97.6 per cent of the villages, Dalits touching the water pots or utensils of non-Dalits was considered defilement. In 97.2 per cent of the villages, Dalit religious leaders would never be asked to perform a religious ceremony in a non-Dalit area.” Navsarjan Study (2010)

According to the study, Untouchability practices are very common in Gujarat. Dalits are not allowed to participate in social functions and be a part of upper caste gatherings. They cannot enter places of worship or use “upper caste” wells. A Dalit cannot use the same utensils as upper caste people; they cannot rent or enter upper caste homes. Dalit children face severe discrimination at school where they have to clean toilets and are forced to sit separately. Because of discrimination faced at educational institutions the dropout rate amongst Dalits is very high. The Dalits are caught in this vicious cycle, where due to discrimination at educational institutions they are unable to attain education and end up in low skilled jobs. 78% Dalits are labourers. Dalits cannot set up shops because upper caste people refuse to buy from them.

The above findings show that discrimination is rampant in Gujarat. In order to assert caste supremacy, upper caste people heap violence and atrocities against these
vulnerable communities. It is no wonder then that the Dalits of Gujarat rose to fight this extreme dehumanization and oppression.

References


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Abstract: In the field of the Romanian criminal law and of the criminal procedure law, the victim of a crime has the status of a participant in the criminal trial. Thus, according to Art. 79 Criminal Procedure Code, “the person who suffered physical, material or moral injury by the criminal act is called injured party” and, in a criminal trial, it has the capacity of a principal procedural subject (along with the suspect, the person presumed to be the author of the crime and against whom the criminal prosecution was initiated). Another aspect regarding the participation of a victim in a criminal trial consists in the right of the injured person to become a civil party, by exercising civil action in the criminal trial, having in this capacity, the status of party in the criminal trial (according to Art. 84 Criminal Procedure Code). Transition from the status of a victim (in the broadest sense of the word) to that of a participant in the trial (as the injured party/civil party) involves the triggering of certain court proceedings that are strictly regulated. The status of the victim/injured party/civil party in a criminal trial is governed primarily by the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code, secondly by a number of other normative rules containing regulations applicable to matters related to a criminal case (Law no. 192/2006, Law no. 211/2004, Law no. 302/2004) and, thirdly, a number of Union acts (Directive 2011/99 /EU, Directive 2011/93/EU Directive 2011/36 /EU, Directive 2012/29/EU, Directive 2012/29/EU, Directive 2010/64/EU, Regulation no. 606/2013). For a clear outline of the victim status, including as an injured party, one must take into consideration the provisions and guarantees provided by the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention). As a participant in the criminal trial, the victim of the crime has a clearly defined role, outlined by the rights and procedural obligations conferred by the law, the procedural measures related to it, by its prerogative regarding evidence but also the power to initiate criminal proceedings (by making a prior complaint for the offenses for which the law provides that the initiation of criminal proceedings is made only by prior complaint) and to end it (by withdrawing the prior complaint for the offenses for which the withdrawal removes criminal liability through the reconciliation occurred between the injured party and the offender). This paper will present and analyze the status of a victim participant in the criminal trial (according to the mentioned legislative coordinates). Moreover, the analysis also aims to determine whether the current regulatory framework provides sufficient guarantees to ensure that the rights of the injured person are respected, even if, in the criminal trial it has the traditional role of a “secondary actor”.

Keywords: victim; crime; injured party; civil party; criminal trial; procedural rights and obligations; the Romanian Criminal Procedure Code

JEL Classification: K42.
1. Introduction

The victim of a crime, as a participant in a criminal trial will bear, firstly, the status of injured party (included in the category of the principal procedural subjects) and, secondly, the status of civil party to the extent the victim will initiate civil action (capacity that will include the victim in the parties’ category). To be noted that compared to the previous regulation, the victim of the crime as the injured party was excluded from the category of “parties”.

The new Criminal Procedure Code of Romania (CPC) imposed a more systematic regulation of the categories of participants in the criminal trial, respectively judicial bodies, parties, principal procedural subjects and other procedural subjects, and especially regulations on their rights and procedural obligations.

The participants in the criminal trial can be defined as "the people who cooperate in the criminal trial in order to achieve its purpose." (Neagu and Damaschin, 2014:121). The categories of participants in the criminal trial are regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code (Article 29 in conjunction with Articles 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 CPC):

A. The judicial bodies, which according to Art. 30 CPC, are specialized state bodies carrying out the judicial activity can be: the criminal investigation authorities; the prosecutor; the justice of the peace, the preliminary chamber judge, the courts.

B. The lawyer is the participant in the trial who assists or represents the parties or the procedural subjects, under the law (Art. 31 CPC). The lawyer may be elected or appointed ex officio (Art. 88-89, Art. 91, Art. 96 CPC) and is the person who has the capacity, according to the law (requires the profession of a lawyer/legal counsel) to assist or represent the parties or principal procedural subjects, in the criminal trial.

C. The parties are the procedural subjects, exercising or against whom legal action is exercised (Art. 32 para. 1 CPC). According to Art. 32 para. 2 CPC are parties in the criminal proceedings:

- the defendant - according to Art. 82 CPC, the defendant is the (natural or legal) person against whom the criminal proceedings were set in motion.
- the civil party - according to Art. 84 CPC - the civil party is the injured (natural or legal) person or the successors of the injured person exercising civil action in the criminal trial.
- the civil responsible party - according to Art. 86 CPC - is the person called in the criminal trial to be liable for the damage caused by the crime or the person forced by the civil law to fix wholly or in part, alone or jointly, the respective damage.

The Criminal Procedure Code expressly provides which are the rights belonging to each category of parties (Art. 83 CPC respectively Art. 85 and 87 CPC).

D. The principal procedural subjects are, according to Art. 33 CPC, the suspect and the injured party.

The suspect is the person on which the existing data and evidence in a case show there is a reasonable suspicion that he committed an offense provided by the criminal law (according to Art. 77 CPC).
The injured person (the victim) is the (natural or legal) person that suffered by the criminal act physical, material or moral injury (according to Art. 79 CPC).

The principal procedural subjects, have the same rights and obligations as the parties, except for those provided by the law only for the parties (Art. 33 para. 2 CPC).

E. Other subjects that can participate in the criminal trial are: the witness, the expert, the interpreter, the procedural agent, the special organs of investigation, other persons or bodies provided by law with certain rights, obligations and responsibilities in criminal judicial proceedings.

2. The victim of the crime as an injured party

The victim of a crime can be a natural person or a legal person, Romanian or foreign. Thus, the person who suffered because of the offense, a material, moral or physical injury, is called injured person (according to Art. 79 CPC).

But for the victim of a crime to participate effectively in the criminal trial, it is necessary for him/her to maintain the capacity of injured person respectively of (principal) procedural subject. The injured person participates in the criminal trial from the time of its onset by starting criminal prosecution on the deed (in rem) (under Art. 305 para. 1 CPC). The criminal prosecution in rem is ordered when it is considered that the notification of the competent judicial bodies related to a crime or a crime preparation was done under the conditions imposed by law. Thus, the onset and progress of the criminal trial, initially through criminal proceedings, necessarily involves an investiture of a criminal prosecution body and the start of investigations only in such a context. The investiture (the notification) of the prosecution body is achieved in several ways (general and specific) as provided by law (Art. 288 CPC): the complaint (sometimes exclusively upon the complaint of the injured party), denunciation, acts concluded by other prosecution organs or ex officio. The complaint is a way to apprise the judiciary bodies, consisting in the notification made by the natural or legal person on the harm caused by a crime (Art. 289 CPC) and that he was the victim of a crime. The wording of the complaint is optional, unless the case provided by Art. 291 CPC when any person with management status within a public authority institution, public institution or other legal persons of public interest, invested public services, control bodies are forced to instantly notify the competent authorities when by carrying out their duties, they find out about a crime for which criminal proceedings shall be initiated ex officio. Denunciation is "the information made by a natural or legal person about commission of a crime" (Art. 290 CPC). And it can not belong to the victim of the crime. The prosecution must act ex officio whenever they find out about a crime and it was not seized by a complaint or denunciation. A referral minute is prepared ex officio.

For certain offenses, the law (Art. 295 para. 1 CPC based on Art. 288 para. 2 CPC) provides that the initiation is done only upon the complaint of the injured party. The law, by the wording of the complaint, conditions the initiation of the criminal action in certain crimes (Udroiu, 2013:348).

It is a procedural act and it represents the manifestation of the will of the injured person requesting criminal liability and which is required to start criminal action, the absence of such complaint involving the removal of criminal liability (Art. 157 CPC). It has personal, indivisible and intransferable features (Crișu, 2011:420-421). Unlike the complaint
regulated by Art. 289 CPC, the prior complaint can only be made by an injured person or by a special proxy (with a special mandate for the introduction of the prior complaint). For persons deprived of legal capacity or with limited capacity, the criminal action can be initiated *ex officio* or by a legal representative of the injured person lacking capacity or with its consent for the injured party with limited legal capacity.

If the offense caused harm to a number of persons, it is sufficient that only one of the victims to make a prior complaint in order to start criminal action and to bring criminal liability (active indivisibility of criminal liability (Udroiu, 2013:349)). If the act was committed by several people, the prior complaint advanced against one of the participants incurs the criminal liability of all (passive indivisibility of the criminal liability (Udroiu, 2013:349)).

If the victim died or if the legal entity was liquidated before the deadline set by law for initiating the complaint, the criminal proceedings may be instituted *ex officio*.

According to Art. 284 para. 1 CPC, the prior complaint must be filed *within three months* from the day the injured party learned about the crime committed. The 3-months term is procedural term (calculated by calendar days expiring by the end of the day of the last month) but also a *preemptive period* (Crişu, 2011:425).

The participation of the crime victim in the criminal trial is not always mandatory, the injured person may recede from it. Thus, the person who suffered material, moral or physical injury, by a crime for which criminal proceedings shall be initiated *ex officio* and who does not want to participate in the criminal trial must notify the judicial authority (the investigating authority or the court), practically the injured person voluntarily renouncing this capacity. Moreover, the manifestation of the will of the injured person has consequences for the conduct of a criminal trial, as the injured person can at some point reconcile with the perpetrator when the criminal law allows such a procedure.

When the start of the criminal trial or the initiation of criminal proceedings depends on the existence of a prior complaint made by the injured party, it is intended to put an end to the criminal trial by withdrawing the prior complaint (having consequences like either a decision of closing the prosecution file either to put an end to the criminal trial).

The injured person has the same rights and obligations as the parties, except for those the law grants only to the parties (Art. 33 para. 2 CPC). On the other hand, the law provides the injured person with a series of rights and guarantees thereof, such as to confer the injured person participating in the criminal trial an intrinsic status but also an effective protection.

The rights of the injured person are provided in Art. 81 CPC: the right to be informed of his rights; the right to propose taking of evidence by the judiciary body, the right to raise exceptions and file submissions; the right to make any other claims related to the settling on the merits of the criminal case; the right to be informed at his express request and within a reasonable time on the stage of the criminal investigations provided that he indicates an address in Romania, an email address or electronic mail where this information could be communicated; the right to consult the file, under the law; the right to be heard; the right to question the accused, the witnesses and the experts; the right to benefit of an interpreter free of charge when he does not understand, does not speak well or can not communicate in Romanian; the right to be assisted or represented by a lawyer; the right to appeal to a mediator, where permitted by law.
To these, others are added such as: according to Art. 19 para. 2 CPC, the injured party is the holder of the right to promote civil action; Art. 230 para. 5 CPC - the right to request to be notified in any way of the release of the arrested person; Art. 289 para. 7 CPC - the injured person’s right to give up to any complaint made in her name by a spouse or adult child; Art. 296 para. 1 CPC – the moment the 3 months term flows when the prior complaint is to be made is just the moment the injured party learned about the crime; Art. 353 para. 3 CPC provides the incumbency of summoning the injured person for the first hearing, noting that it can bring a civil action in the criminal trial until the start of the judicial inquiry; the injured person’s right to exercise the means of appeal in what concerns the criminal aspect of the trial (Art. 409 para. 1 letter d) CPC) respectively the civil party’s right to exercise the appeal on both on the criminal aspect as well on the civil aspect (Art. 409 para. 1 letter c) CPC).

Another novelty brought by the current Criminal Procedure Code is the enforceability of certain measures that should provide protection to the injured person for which the law has established the existence of specific protection needs in carrying out the criminal trial (Art. 111 para. 6-7 CPC, as amended and supplemented by G.E.O. no. 18/2016): their hearing in their premises designed or adapted for this purpose; their hearing through or in the presence of a psychologist or other specialist in advising the victims; their hearing and their possible rehearing is performed by the same person, if this is possible and if the judicial body considers that it does not jeopardize the proper functioning of the trial or the rights and interests of the parties; the hearing of injured persons who have been victims of certain categories of crime (crime of domestic violence, provided by Art. 199 of the Criminal Code, the crime of rape, sexual assault, sexual intercourse with a minor and sexual corruption of minors provided by Art. 218-221 of the Criminal Code, the crime of maltreatment of a minor, provided by Art. 197 of the Criminal Code, harassment, provided by Art. 208 of the Criminal Code and sexual harassment, provided by Art. 223 of the Criminal Code), as well as other cases where, because of the circumstances of the offense, this is appreciated as being necessary, it is performed only by a person of the same sex as the injured person at person’s request, except for the case where the judicial body considers that it jeopardizes the proper functioning of the trial or the parties’ rights and interests.

As a measure of protection for a victim of a crime, injured party or civil party, the possibility for a victim to acquire a status similar to that of the witness threatened or vulnerable was recently introduced in the Romanian legislation. If the conditions provided by law on the threatened or vulnerable witness status or for the privacy or dignity are fulfilled, the prosecuting authority may order for the injured party or civil party measures of protection provided in Art. 124-130 CPC, which applies accordingly. These are: a) monitoring and guarding the house or providing temporary housing; b) assisting and ensuring his or the family members’ protection while traveling; c) identity data protection, by giving a nickname for the person who will sign the statement; d) their hearing without being present, by means of audiovisual transmission, with distorted voice and image when other measures are not sufficient; keeping it a closed session during the hearing.

According to the law (Art. 113 para. 2 CPC, as amended and supplemented by G.E.O. no. 18/2016), vulnerable persons are presumed: child victims, victims who are in a dependent relationship with the offender, victims of terrorism, of organized crime, human trafficking, of violence in close relationships, of sexual violence or exploitation, victims of crimes committed out of hatred and victims affected by crime because of
prejudice or discrimination grounds which may relate in particular to their personal characteristics, victims with disabilities and victims who have suffered a considerable damage due to the seriousness of the offense.

The status of a crime victim as a participant in the criminal trial involves a number of procedural obligations: the obligation to report to the summons of the judicial bodies; the obligation to notify any change of address (Art. 111 para. 2 letter e) and f) CPC); the obligation to exercise in good faith the rights conferred by law.

3. Victim of crime as a civil party

A civil party is, in accordance with Art. 84 CPC, the injured person (natural or legal person, Romanian or foreign) or the successors of the injured person exercising civil action within the criminal trial by bringing civil action into the trial. It is a vocation (Udroiu, 2016:68) and not an obligation of the injured party. Through the establishment of a civil party, the victim of the crime is passing from the category of the principal procedural subject parties in that of parties in a criminal trial, thus being active subjects of the civil action in the criminal trial (Udroiu, 2016:82).

The status of civil party of the person who suffered harm from an offense does not remove its right to participate as an injured party in the same case.

According to Art. 19 para. 2 last thesis CPC, the civil action shall be exercised by the injured party or his successors against the accused and, where appropriate, by the civilly liable person. By reading the text mentioned it results that the civil action may be exercised only after the initiation of the criminal proceedings (only from this moment, the alleged offender - the source of criminal proceedings – takes on the capacity of defendant), consistent with ancillary feature of the civil action against and the criminal action in the criminal trial (Neagu and Damaschin, 2014:295).

According to Art. 19 para. 3 CPC when the injured party lacks legal exercise capacity or limited legal capacity, the civil action is exercised on its behalf by the legal representative or, where appropriate, by the prosecutor, depending on the interests of the person for whom the civil action is exercised.

The civil action, having as a source a crime, may be exercised: either in the criminal trial by establishing the injured person who has suffered an injury (material or moral) as a result of the crime or his successors, as civil parties (Art. 19 para. 2, first sentence CPC), or separately by introducing the action to the competent civil court (Art. 27 CPC).

The Criminal Procedure Code expressly stipulates that the civil action is settled in the criminal trial if the reasonable time (the phrase „reasonable period“ corresponds to that of „reasonable term“) (Volonciu and Vasiiliu and Gheorghe, 2014:61) of it is not exceeded (Art. 19 CPC) without determining what is meant by reasonable time. If the court considers that the reasonable time is exceeded, it may order the disjunction of the civil action. According to Art. 26 CPC, the settling of the split civil action remains in the jurisdiction of the criminal court. Disjunction can be ordered ex officio or at the request of the prosecutor or of the parties. The evidence taken up to the disjunction will be used in the split civil action. Court decides on disjunction by final judgment.
According to Art. 20 CPC, there is a time limit within which the injured party or his successors may introduce (orally or written) a civil action into the criminal trial against the accused and possibly against the civilly liable party: until the start of the judicial inquiry. Exceeding this time brings the preemption of introducing a civil action into the criminal trial, but the injured party or his successors may initiate an action to the competent civil court.

The judicial bodies are obliged to inform the injured person about the right to bring a civil action into the criminal trial, which is a prerequisite (Volonciu et al, 2014:64).

The status of civil party may be achieved orally or in writing (by the statement of the injured party) and recorded either in minutes (when it is expressed orally before the prosecuting authorities) or at the end of the hearing (when it is expressed in front of the court). Although there are no express provisions, the capacity of civil party may be achieved at the prosecution stage, but only after the initiation of criminal action, to meet the requirements of Art. 19 para. 2 CPC. However, until the completion of the judicial inquiry, the civil party may correct the material errors in the application for the status of civil party or it can modify (upwards or downwards) the extent of claims; it may seek the reparation of the material damage through the payment of money compensation, if repair in nature is no longer possible.

The civil action may not be exercised within the criminal trial by the person who received previously, conventionally, the right to repair the prejudice. By way of exception, the civil action may be exercised in criminal trial by the person who received this right conventionally, where transmission occurs after the establishment as a civil party, case in which the civil action will be split (Art. 20 para. 7 CPC).

Repair of (material and moral) damages is made according to the civil law.

In the criminal trial in connection with the civil aspect, the party civilly liable can also participate being either introduced either it participates of its own initiative. The civilly liable party participates in the criminal trial either introduced at the request of the party entitled according to the civil law until the start of the judicial inquiry (Art. 21 para. 1 CPC) either mandatory when the prosecutor exercises the civil action until the start of the judicial inquiry (Art. 21 para. 2 CPC). The civilly liable party may intervene on its own initiative until the end of judicial investigation in the court of first instance, taking the procedure from the stage it was at the moment of the intervention (Art. 21 para. 3 CPC). Regarding the civil action, civilly liable party holds all the rights that the law provides for the defendant (Art. 21 para. 4 CPC).

The Criminal procedure Code introduces a new procedural institution regarding the civil action by acknowledging the civil party the possibility to abandon the civil claims initiated in whole or in part, until the completion of proceedings on appeal. The waiver can be achieved either orally or written in court. The civil party can not return to the request for waiver of the civil claims in the criminal trial, and neither will it be able to file a petition in the civil court for the same claims (Art. 22 CPC).

During the criminal trial, the accused, the civil party and the civilly liable party may enter into a transaction or agreement of mediation on civil claims (Art. 23 CPC), which the court must take into account and which will influence the settling of the civil action. The defendant, with the agreement of the civilly liable party may acknowledge, in whole or in part, the claims of the civil party, in which case the court obliges to compensation
to the extent of the acknowledgement. With regard to unrecognized civil claims evidence may be administered.

The civil party rights are provided for in Art. 84 CPC, referring in fact to the injured person's rights (referred to in Art. 81 CPC, as well as the above mentioned).

**Conclusion**

The current Criminal Procedure Code - considering the recent legislative modifications motivated by the need to implement in the legislation decisions of the Constitutional Court of Romania, of the High Court of Cassation and Justice as well as certain Community acts -, imposed a complex statute to the victim of offense, with a clearly defined role, outlined by the rights and procedural obligations conferred by the law, by the procedural measures related to the victim, by its prerogative regarding the probation, but also the power to start a criminal trial (by making a prior complaint for the offenses for which the law provides that the initiation of criminal proceedings are made only after the prior complaint) and to end it (by withdrawing the prior complaint in cases of crimes for which it is provided that the withdrawal removes criminal liability through the reconciliation occurred between the injured party and the offender).

It should be also noted the progress made in providing effective safeguards to the exercise of procedural rights of the injured party/civil party in the criminal trial.

Last but not least, it should be mentioned also the enforcement that should provide effective protection - sometimes exclusive to the victim of the offence (see the injured person’s right to be informed of any release or escape of the accused or convicted person).

**References**


Abstract: This proposed project would emphasize the neuropsychological concept and framework of victimization, estimate crime and aggressive behaviors’ rates, resilience of vulnerable groups, as the human responsiveness to stress, considering the types of stress, socioeconomic context, cultural origin, time, age, and gender. Research questions: Can be resilience taught to older stressed individuals, worthwhile exist some interventions that may boost the resilience to stress and life’s advertise? Is the self-blame interfering with individual anxiety level, one of the main causes of violent behaviors and aggression? What kind of protective measures, the victims use? Theoretical basis: the principal outcomes of criminal behaviors, also known as the impact of victimization, consist in the traumas and PTSD related syndromes. The trauma, generally defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV) undermines the belief systems of individuals, also affecting the basic human relationships. Beyond the trauma, criminal victimization involves many other consequences: destruction of property exemplifying burglary with identity fraud, assault, privacy, personal space violated; attempts/attacks to the life values, loss of one’s ability to work; the emotional and mental distress; loss of personal boundaries, loss of self-trust, loss of self-esteem expressed as self-blame and guilt, that are the natural reactions to criminal victimization. These self-incriminating feelings can negatively impact the victim’s self-esteem determining two types of self-blame: one representing an adaptive response, the other a maladaptive response. The signs of potential violence may be new or active signs, historical or static (unchangeable) factors, constituting the risk factors (RF) for criminal behaviors determining traumas, stress/PTSD, and victimization. They may also be present over time and may contribute to the risk of violence in the circumstances of certain event or activity. Mostly, the violence is expression of anger and frustration, out of control emotions; without answer to their problems, to their mental preoccupations, the young turn to violence to get something they want, to control others, against someone they care about, as a bizarre fact of today, to react to something unpleasant that offended them, to retaliate against any attack or anyone who has hurt them. Objectives: 1) To identifying the risk for violence and crime of youngsters; 2) To explain the causes, mechanisms, characteristics of behavioral disturbances conducive to abuse, violence, personal or property crimes; 3) To estimate rates of crimes showing the type of criminal behaviors reported to police, or other specialized services, the sense and reasons for reporting or not reporting; 4) To finding the particular signs more predictive for violent or aggressive character, the distinctiveness of victims. Hypotheses: 1) Aggression among school children, adolescents or young adults, many times appears as a learned behaviors. It signifies that could be changed; 2) Exposure to media violence leads to aggression, desensitization, towards violence and lack of sympathy for victims of violence, particularly in children. Methods: randomized, multi-city research study including persons aged 12 and older. Relaying health care and police centers, overview of a big number of studies and specialized literature, preview projects and work experience; construction of a stratified cluster
sample, meta-analyses, as referring to the available data of the US Crime Victimization Survey Series, case-studies, computer-assisted personal interview, face-to-face interviews, telephone calls stratified by district, allowing the analyses on the neighborhood level, to determine whether deterrence operates ecologically; a monthly basis for 18 types of offenses, such as, aggravated assault, robbery, rape, burglary, grand larceny. The data would include: the type of crime/aggressive behaviors, month, time, and location, relationship between victim and offender, characteristics of the offender, self-protective actions taken by the victim during the incident and results of those actions, consequences of the victimization, type of property lost, whether the crime/behavior was reported to police and reasons for reporting or not reporting, The works of this project would meet the need for surveillance by linking related data from multiple sources: social and health care centers, police services, emergency room data, electronic health records data. They would help practitioners to identifying effective victims of criminal behaviors and PTSD patients, towards the most appropriate treatment and prevention measures. Active measures will be spread continuously on the project – period of 2 years, such as: therapeutic conversations to awake the consciousness of individuals, most appropriate approaches to everyone would like to identify the real cause, and make something for rehabilitation and social insertion. Guilty and innocent persons walking on the streets, feeling the responsibility of everyday life, probably thinking at their health care and favorable relationships, trying to enjoy the liberty, the sun or Christmas, more likely forgives each other; these are many cases occurred in the urban environments, the squares of the towns, often, in our surroundings. Anguished sentiments: to be guilty and to suffering by the real-life violation.

Keywords: trauma; criminal behaviors; victimization; resilience to stress; potential violence

Introduction/ Chapter 1

This research-proposal entitled Preventing Criminal Behaviors and Victimization (PCBV) aims to emphasize new meanings of the concept of victimization (V), to estimate prevalence, types of victims, crimes, aggressive/criminal behaviors (CB) and risky factors (RF), resilience of vulnerable groups considering the types of stress, socioeconomic context, cultural origin, time, age, and gender. Prospectively, the project will promote the victimization (V) prevention programs in children and youths, would improve the social life quality boosting the health and safety measures, developing reliably new knowledge about V and CB, with the extent on the prevention fields. Research questions: a) How could be resilience modified in young and older people, including the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) sufferings? b) Is the self-blame interfering with individual anxiety level, one of the main causes of violent behaviors and aggression? c) What kind of protective measures, attitudes, behaviors, or coping strategies are used by different categories of victims? d) Who commits the rape and/or burglary referring to proper meaning of worlds, on the sense of destruction of the habited gorgeously achievements of youngsters? What kind of taxonomy may have these terms in different social and cultural groups? Ordinarily dead or alive persons coping with grief and mental troubles may fulfill a ready response. The crime and criminal behaviors (CB), very often overlooked, can more likely adversely affect social relations of the both, victims and guilty individuals, in present and in perspective, as referring to work and family relations, moreover, the social wellbeing; this signifies a functional impact of crime V on the quality of life, that may constitute an other gateway for new research.
studies, worthwhile to relive the sense of the life events, the importance of the illnesses, of the mental troubles, the overall meaning of health – the perception of a state of wellbeing that allow the individual(s) to accomplishing normally its/their roles in social, occupational and interpersonal functioning.

**Part I/Chapter 2: Theoretical Basis/ Literature Review related to V, preliminary data and methods**

Positivist victimology focusing on crime, CB, and victims, embeds also the risk factors (RF), in the perspective of research works. Generally, victimology, as a part of criminology, especially developed since the years 1940s, 1950s, takes in study the type of interrelation between the offender (aggressor) and victim, the consequences of criminal incident, that may affect body, mind, social or economic situation of an individual, also with possible affectations of family and society. Furthermore, victimology/V may be considered an interdisciplinary domain, as referred to medical, psychological, social, economic, juridical and political sciences. A variety of medical disciplines may be involved, as referring to victims and V: family medicine, psychiatry, surgery, orthopedics, neurology, gynecology, pediatrics, internal and legal medicine, laboratory. V is a highly complex process encompassing some possible elements:

Primary V: a result of an assault/ attack against person or property, causing sufferance of individual bodily or psychologically, with possible economical/ financial consequences.

Victim reaction which is determined by its level of perception, the special groups, or vulnerable persons, such as: women, children, young, older people, ills or having certain health conditions.

Individual characteristics that likelihood influence V: demographic factors (age, gender, education, job, religion, marital status, income), substance use disorders (SUDs). Preview research studies have indicated that physical assault V occurs more frequently among SDUDs individuals, than in general population. Attempting the mind and soul suffering of victims through questions, although, aiming a therapeutic scope, can produce a secondary victimization (SV), like as, in the USA, many people have told about the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), that they were harmed by a street crime.

**Chapter 3**

*Prevention means/strategies* are undertaken, ordinarily, by formal organizations, such as, colleges, airports, different groups of communities and fearful individuals; it involves risk assessments, security audits to locate the points of vulnerability, targets hardening to make the criminal tasks more difficult. The prevention and, in fact, all of the social, juridical and medical approaches to V are depending by certain factors:

1. Inextricable connection at mental level, between victims and crime.

2. Interests of the victims supported, many years, by penal reformers, usually on behalf of offenders, would have had a profound impact on the level of penal policy and have been shaped the reform of the year-1974. This helped the way for a later generation of the restorative justice advocates.
3. The role of mass-media increasing the visibility of victims, exemplifying, the continuing attention given to families of murder victims, also referring to political coverage of terrorism and intercommunity violent assaults that could lower the confidence of people in their personal safety.

4. Growing public sensitization since the years 1960s and 1970s related to particular groups of vulnerable victims: women who experienced domestic violence.

5. Increasingly widespread use of victim surveys, subsequently of crime surveys, both terms initially in the USA, as qualitative analyses in response to the increasing level of crime or criminal behaviors, in certain social groups, of urban and rural environments.

6. Conceptual models of violence severity, coping skills deficits associated with different types of violence, higher consumption of alcohol/drug, individual psychiatric or behavioral disorders.

Comprehensive prevention training from parents, in addition to the information received in school, also, has been having important effects. This takes part of the preferred self-protection strategies in all types of violence, especially sexual violence. Hypothesis: these children and young will be more capable to facing all form of violence.

Chapter 4

The health-outcomes of CB, also known as the impact of violence, consist in the trauma and PTSD related syndromes. Trauma generally undermines the belief systems of individuals, also affecting the basic human relationships. PTSD is considered contemporarily, a common psychiatric condition in the general population, in the forefront of health concerns and public policy, in many countries, due to its psychopathology and the symptoms identical with those of Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration (FTLD), the both diseases determining an increase in the health care costs and severe economic implications. Diagnostic criteria for PTSD since 1980s, generated an emerged big literature on the fact that trauma constitutes the pathogen for both, trauma-specific and general psychopathology. PTSD diagnosis according to DSM-IV [13] has three clusters of symptoms: 1) re-experience as a reminder, revivals of the traumatic event/images; 2) avoidance and numbness; 3) hyper-arousal/ high sensitivity (hypersensitivity). Numbness may be expressed as a decreased interest in daily activities (routine daily activities, as ascribed in Dementias), feeling of detachment, restricted range of affects and indifference to actual stressors. Otherwise, PTSD is a disease of distressing and “hurtfully forgetting” consisting in the inability, incapacity to forget trauma and go further acting normally in the everyday life that would evidence an ill profile of victims, and may lead to psychiatric diseases.

Traumatized patients present frequently, a hybrid of PTSD, more expressed by depressive troubles, anxiety syndromes, behavioral or neurodegenerative syndromes. It is significant, related to traumatic stress and RF, that not only victims, but also those confronted with and witnessing traumatic events, may be vulnerable to PTSD. Coping, as referring to behavioral modalities to manage emotional distress given by the traumatic event, may differ depending on type and level of violence (physical, assault, moral injury, threat of body or mind harm, robbery, stalking, theft).
Chapter 5

Prevention of V supposes to have broadly good knowledge about the victims, their profile and characteristics. Vulnerable groups to become victims of different crimes/CB are also the most vulnerable to trauma: the children, adolescents, women, and elderly/older people. Elder abuse and/or neglect as defined by the American Medical Association: “an act of commission or omission that results in harm or threatened harm to the health or welfare of an older adult,” whether intentional or unintentional. Several subtypes are recognized, such as: physical abuse refers to the use of force and/or threats that can result in injury, pain, or impairment. In addition, inappropriate use of drugs, restraint, punishment, or the imposition of medical procedures without informed consent can be considered physical abuse/CB; neglect may be considered a form of self-abuse, although the injuries due to neglect (weight loss, decubitus ulcers, unexplained fractures, delay in seeking treatment) which also, may raise questions about abuse on the part of a responsible party, including a caregiver and/or a facility.

Child V constitutes a determinant factor (RF) for PTSD, depressive, psychotic disorders and neurological syndromes, also being as co-morbidity in different acute or chronic diseases. Sexual and physical abuse in childhood has been linked in the adulthood, to an inappropriate parental style, astringent discipline manners. These RF for negative parenting behaviors may intertwine other RF (social-material condition, education, individual threatening and stress factors) leading to maltreatment of the child, or adolescent, the future adult and parent. The mixture of the RF, is greatly, along the life, as referring to all groups of age; therefore, to continuing slightly, the existing research studies and developing new projects, the CB that would conduct to different forms of V, on urban and rural areas, may be prevent, know in their details, to be corrected and treated.

The American National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) constitutes the primary source of information on criminal V, in the USA, consisting into a wide qualitative analysis of data from many years, referring to types of crimes as personal and property.

Part II/ Chapter 6

Aims (Purposes) and methods of the PCBV project:

1. To identifying the risk for violence, CB/ crime, new risk factors (RF) of the children, young and adults.
2. To explain the causes, mechanisms, characteristics of behavioral disturbances conducive to abuse, violence, personal or property crimes.
3. To estimate rates and types of victims, CB/crimes announced to specialized services, the reasons of reporting or hiding them.
4. To assess the coping-modalities/strategies, the performance of the victim-focused protective measures.

Special Objectives:

1. To finding the particular signs more predictive for violence/CB, the aggressive potential.
2. To identify the patterns of victimizing events, onto ecological model enclosing individual and family history of abuse, crime/CB, lifestyle, social and environmental RF.

3. To establish the characteristic of the victims and offenders or guilty individuals, their affectation by PTSD or other illness, the grade of their social integration and dealing with life difficulties (coping).

Majority cases of aggression, victimization (V), violent characters may be found in the records of family physicians, police, hospitals, polyclinics. Hypotheses: a) Aggression among school children, adolescents or young adults, very often, appears as a learned behavior. It signifies that could be changed; b) Themes of violence and abuse in the mass-media (television, films) may determine or emphasize aggression and lack of sympathy for victims of the violence, in the children and youth, over time. The works are consisting in:

a. A randomized, multisite research study including children young, adults and older people, all ages involved, especially, upon 12 years and beyond this age, relaying primary health care and police centers, clinics/policlinics and hospitals;

b. An overview of a big number of previous research studies and specialized literature, preview work experience of project coordinator/director and other team members;

c. Construction of a stratified cluster sample, meta-analyses, as referring to the studies and scientific dissertations on V, stress, traumas, criminal behaviors, the available data of the US National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) Series.

d. A research platform enclosing Universities, police sections, medical centers, social services extended at international level, coordinated by principal investigator (PI)/ project-director (PD), which will record research reports at 3 months along the project-period (2-3 years), accepting reviews on behalf of institutional charged commissions, according to international legislation and ethical rules, like as: DSMB and DSMC (data and safety monitory board, respectively, committee).

e. Intensive case-studies, computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI), face-to-face interviews, notifying the type of criminal behaviors or crimes, the time of happening the fact in discussion, and attitudes/reactions of neighborhood (subjective appreciation).

f. Medical techniques concerning the victims of CB identifying individual biological markers correlated with the resilience to stress, in the perspective of new research studies and therapeutic endeavors, pharmacological treatments for PTSD and related depressive or psychotic disorders.

The interviews and conversations will put in evidence the time when the person was victimized, the all types of crimes and criminal behaviors, against individual (personal crime/CB), property or society. Questionnaires would provide information about the individuals themselves: age, sex, ethnic group, cultural and education level, income, race, marital status, rural or urban origin, whether they experienced victimization (V), when had been happened that traumatic event, summary description of that behaviors/crime by the victims, as referring to proper sense of the word, or other persons indirectly becoming victims merely seeing/ assisting that V incident. Dialog and written questions will relieve the damage (physical, psychological, medical, social-
economic) suffered by the victims, if it was done with armament (firearm, tear gas, knife, gun, pistol, bomb, revolver), if it has been announced to specialized services, the grade of self-confidence of the subjects and their trustworthiness in the project – personnel. Active measures will be done continuously on the project – period of 2 - 3 years, such as: conversations to awake the consciousness of individuals, the most appropriate approaches to everyone would like to know the real cause, and make something for rehabilitation and social insertion.

Milestone-observation will bring the aspects about household, individuals, aggressive behaviors, violent offences, crime incident. Violent incidents constitute an important work parameter, including the robberies and common assaults reported to general physician/ hospital, to a police-section or other specialized service, also the motives or reported or not reported them.

Physical examination may reveal injuries, signs of abuse, tattoos or branding, and poor health status, as well as, the untreated Sexually Transmitted Diseases symptoms (STDs) and multiple pregnancies, that are often indicative of victimization (V).

Referring to V, the children and young may be asked whether they know the significance of the terms, like as, V/victim, crime and criminal behaviors (CB). In the case of affirmative answer, additional information would be record about their knowledge concerning V, CB, and the risk of being a victim of violence, their participation and grade of involvement in the prevention actions.

Project deliverables will comprise the multi-analyses of all types of V given by personal, property or mixed CB/crimes. Personal CB/crimes are oriented specifically against a person causing physical or/and psychological harm, threatening the individual, producing fear (distress, symptoms of PTSD) in victims, for their safety, exemplifying: assault, stalking, theft (identity, personal things), domestic violence. Property CB/crimes focus on propriety destruction, exemplifying: burglary, robbery, trespass, larceny, misappropriation. Vandalism and arson, intentionally when involve the death or serious injuries of individual health are grave form of mixed (combination) CB/crimes. Types of victims’ behaviors that would be considered in study, as work deliveries /dependent variables: a) don't recognize that they have, in fact, been offended against; b) don't appreciate at time that they have been victimized; c) consciously reject the victim label considering it to be pejorative; d) to promote or pursue other coping-strategies, exemplifying: consideration a potentially victimizing incident (over the previous 12 months), using deliberately the term of survivors replacing the victim label, especially in the work environment with women who have experienced rape or domestic violence.

Chapter 7
Components of the prevention strategy on running the PCBV project:

1. The children and youth should more understand the complex sense of V and criminal behaviors participating in the community-based prevention actions within the programs coordinated by project – personnel.

2. The young adults should built appropriate skills that would help them to planning preventative strategies, in the perspective of developing the best interventions,
carrying out effective actions to save the life, as their positive contributions to neighborhoods and society.

3. Increase in the perception (mental health attributes), of the real facts and events and evidence-based practice for prevention from aggressive behaviors, CB/crime.

This **PCBV** project will develop a comprehensive program appropriately to children, adolescents and young adults, according to all of the mentioned aspects and components, promoting health and managing prevention activities at the urban or rural community level, to reducing the violence, delinquency, and consumption of drugs by the young, teenage or inappropriate pregnancy, school dropout. The **prevention activities** will be delivered after school, in partnership with health and social services, including the sessions, onto ongoing basis, for the parents. Preventative measures: 1) **Training** and **information** session widespread along the research work-development, related to prevention of crime and victimization, records of traumas and **PTSD** patients, to permit the most appropriate recovery and therapy, as a positive outcome rewarding the both, physician and trauma survivor. 2) **Awareness of the public**, of the communities, that human trafficking exists in today’s society, even in those areas where some attempts were made concerning the individual consciousness and knowledge of the sense of being a **victim**. 3) **New information** and **training of health care professionals** about human **trafficking**.

The works would meet the need for surveillance by linking related data from multiple sources: social and health care services, police services, emergency room data, and electronic health records **data**. This would help practitioners to identifying effective victims of crimes/CB, implicitly the **PTSD** patients, towards the most appropriate treatments and prevention measures. Study parameters/measures in the perspective of prevention: discussions, comprehensive instruction of the parents and caregivers/caretakers, awareness of the didactic personnel throughout the information sessions. The victim-focused measures will relive somewhat, the historical term of **restorative justice** that would be designed to alleviate the harmful consequences of V.

The factors of negative stress (RF) producing fear, discomfort, may be occurred in any period along the life, becoming determinant RF for **PTSD**, V, behavioral disturbances, especially when they act during vulnerable **periods**, like as, the childhood, adolescence and/or in the life of young adults.

Signs /symptoms of potential violence constituting **RF** for CB, traumas, **PTSD**, V, as work deliveries:

1. New or active signs (RF): increasing loss of temper, increasing risk – assumption behaviors, declining school performance, violent attacks, physical assault frequently, increasing use of alcohol/drugs, unfair relationships, feeling of guilty, shame, disappointment, in the lack of logical, real motives; acute episode of neurologic or psychiatric diseases (Dementias, especially Frontotemporal Demenia (FTD) and related neurodegenerative diseases, Schizophrenia, psychotic disorders, mental retard.

2. Historical or static (unchangeable) factors: violent incident at young age, violent habits in life environment, family condoning aggression, psychosis, neurological, psychiatric diseases.
3. Persistent RF after years, that may diminish work/ social capacity: irrational use of drugs/ alcohol, cyberbully (intimidating messages, threats on-line), depressive troubles, abuse in childhood, aggression, instability of affects, sect-group.

Overall, many different factors (social-environmental, genetic, medical, personal) interfering can cause violent behaviors, furthermore CB/crime relaying V.

Chapter 8

The impact of V on the social-material level, as an objective indicator of the life’s quality is reflected in the medical (health care) and social costs (lost of productivity, wages) supported by the victim and employer. Social functioning and individual wellbeing are depending of the victim’s capacity of understanding and talking related to these interfering terms. The impact of the V prevention training on children, youths and adults:

a. They may differently acquire coping modes/strategies, such as: problem-, emotion-focused avoidance, cognitive and behavioral approaches.

b. They would get and understand the sense or ways envisioned by prevention educators

c. The collaboration between school (teachers, professors), parents, health services and research workers will build new relationships increasing knowledge and promoting active involvement.

Expected outcomes of PCBV project: improvement of the communication capacity of the children and adolescents, pursuing the related lessons offered by their educators involved in prevention V programs; increase in the reliability of children and adolescents; rehabilitation measures for the occurred victims; prevention of the SV that results habitually from the neglect of the victims especially from domestic violence, continuous harm, due frequently, to personal attitudes of the victim, or/and neglect on behalf of other persons (relates, caregivers, social/ health personnel).

Considering psychological impact of V that often overlaps with data on satisfaction in quality of life, will be taken in consideration: 1- the symptoms of PTSD, such as the anxiety and the avoidance attitudes, frequently occurred in the population, 2-the quotidian stress, emotional distress (individual stress threshold) 3-cultural ownership, 4-social and material conditions, including likelihood of unemployment, homelessness, or divorce. Emotional effects in victims and even in offenders, visibly profound lasting longer, sometimes permanently are enclosed in the term of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and related syndromes. All of these would be especially recorded: depression, anxiety and fear overlapping commonly existing cardiovascular, neurological, endocrinology syndromes or illnesses. Some people are more susceptible to stress than others; they constitute the vulnerable groups, such as: children, women, adolescents, elderly and oldest people. The human responsiveness to stress (resilience) may vary with context, age, gender, cultural and social origin, appurtenance and development; it is function of adaptive skills, health conditions, sensitivity, individual coping strategies that vary with different types of stressors (work, family stress, health or psychiatric threats). The lifetime prevalence of PTSD, as a possible health-outcome of V, has been found big in psychiatric personnel. Accepting the idea that V determines declines in self-
esteem and/or mastery, must show, that is significant, related to traumatic stress and risk factors (RF) for PTSD that not only victims, but also those confronted with or witnessing traumatic events, may be vulnerable to PTSD syndromes.

Throughout this multisite project, various trauma exposures will be permanently reported within a brief psychiatric evaluation using the newest criteria concerning developmental and general trauma disorders.

**Part III/ Chapter 9/ Analysis of preliminary data/results**

The study of V has been reliving different patterns for substance/drug use and associated problems, as well as, resulted from the studies with SUDs patients, depending on the type of aggression or V, committed by a partner only, by a non-partner merely, or by both partners and non-partners. Preview studies addressed to youths between 10 and 16 years age, and their caretakers, had shown that children with comprehensive parental instruction were more likely to limit the seriousness of assaults.

Although it is estimated that up to 50% of victims of the human trafficking would see a health care professional while imprisonment (confinement)-period, often there is no appropriate intervention, assessment or therapy; about 40% of health care professionals have received some information, education, or training about human trafficking.

Types of V which would release from the research works/study of this project:

1) Victims/V of the aggression related to sexual offenses, sexual abuse of children, adolescents and women.

2) V from prohibited behaviors, like as: prostitution imposed by force, threatening of financial or body harm, psychological affectations; the practice of getting sexual pleasure by secretly watching other people having sex, or taking their clothes off; otherwise, it involves an ill and socially disapproval attitude of someone which enjoys watching other people’s problems or sufferance; stalking –signifying an irrational type of pursuing a person determining fear of the victim for its safety and wellbeing; often is putting in question the health status, the possible mental troubles of the aggressor, increasing the social stress threshold;

3) V from attacks usually named assault or battery that signifies widely, the rape, or attempting to rape - on the sense of violent seizure, violation; it is a CB of attacking someone and causing them physical harm; an intentional or reckless act that causes another person to expect to be subject of immediate and unlawful violence;

4) Victims of domestic violence including dating and violent relationships, often reflecting the sexual abuse of the child, youth or women.

**Part IV/ Chapter 10/ Conclusions related to PCBV project:**

V constitutes a public health problem determining health, social and economic negative outcomes, emotional distress, violent behaviors and substance use disorders (SUDs). The most important health-outcomes of CB, also known as the impact of V, consist in the trauma and PTSD related syndromes. This PCBV project would identify and study any new factor or behaviors occurred that would determine aggression, or CB/crime.
New approaches to prevent victimization are expected to have a positive impact on children’s and young’s behaviors, in situations of real psychological, health or social threats. This **PCBV** project is expected to find new research approaches, to explicate and translate appropriately to different social groups, the type of **V**, the self-esteem and mastery dimensions of self-concept, and various **V** increases at the level of symptoms and illnesses.

**References**


Abstract: This study investigate automated teller machine (ATM) fraud victims in southwest Nigeria, as extant studies have not examined the unintended consequences of ATM subscription, particularly factors making individuals susceptible to fraud. Using the in-depth interview method, data were collected from 20 victims of ATM fraud from Lagos and Oyo states, southwest Nigeria. Results showed that victims were young, aged and included both males and females. Fraudsters were typically lovers, friends, relatives and sometimes children of victims. Card cloning; card swapping and physical attacks at ATM galleries were reported tactics for defrauding. Vulnerability factors included illiteracy, ill-health, routine activity and time of withdrawal. The paper reveals the limits of trust in cashless policy. It raises salient policy issues concerning the need for the governance of trust to engender adoption and ensure victim compensation.

Keywords: fraud; victimization; cashless policy

Introduction

The introduction of cashless policy into the Nigerian financial space since July 2014 has in part yielded some tangible benefits in line with the policy's overarching objective which encompasses promoting financial safety, enhancing financial inclusion and better facilitating transactions among others. Nonetheless, these laudable achievements have coexisted with marked fraud within the banking as well as wider payment systems. The preponderance of these frauds is perpetrated via the deployment of diverse electronic means which have become increasingly accessible in the wake of the information and communications technology (ICT) revolution in Nigeria especially since the early 2000’s. Electronic fraud (e-fraud) broadly describes any acts which relate to exploiting others on the internet particularly with the intent of financial gain (Van Dijk et. al. 2010).

These e-fraud manifests squarely in automated teller machine (ATM) related victimization. This act can take on a range of forms including but not confined to copying of customers’ cards and stealing of cash at automated teller machines (ATM) at night (Moore et.al. ,2009). According to a report by the Nigerian Deposit Insurance Corporation (NDIC, 2013), fourteen major dimensions of e-fraud were identified with
automated teller machine (ATM) fraud occupying a prime position. Specifically, a little over 10 percent of all the total value of funds lost to e-fraud leaked through this medium and more importantly, close to half (46.3 per cent) of reported fraud cases were ATM-related. Both of these statistics undoubtedly point to the ascendency of ATM fraud within Nigeria’s financial ecosystem.

However, despite these significant financial losses, scholarly attention has been scant on understanding the ways in which e-fraud impacts on the functioning of the financial system on one hand and on the people who actually suffer these losses (victims) on the other hand. In the case of the latter, some studies have documented both actual and perceived consequences of victimization and these include acute stress, shock, sense of intrusion of privacy, and myriad of financial effects (See Maguire and Corbett, 1987; and Shapland et al., 1985 for more extensive discussions). Based on the foregoing premise, this study inventively examines the lived experiences of ATM fraud victims in Southwest Nigeria with specific focus on two distinct but interrelated aspects namely the predisposing factors and tactics employed by fraudsters’ for defrauding.

**Theoretical Underpinning**

There are a number of alternative theoretical constructions that seek to explain the stance of the victim both pre- and post-victimization. However, here the focus is on Victim precipitation theory (VPT). VPT takes the standpoint that provocative actions by individuals can set a sequence of events in motion which ultimately lead to their victimisation. Put in other words, these individuals are overtly or covertly active initiators, participants and executors of their own victimization (Mier and Methe, 1993). As Mier and Methe (1993, p. 462) further observed “forms of victim involvement include such acts as getting involved in risky or vulnerable situations, not exercising good judgment when in public places, leaving property unprotected, and interacting on a regular basis with potential offenders”.

Hence, victimization from this lens primarily occurs due to the undue exposure of ATM card owners to dangerous spaces and people. Therefore, the activities of ATM card holders may be useful factors in explaining ATM victimization. This may also serve as a veritable tool for victim profiling in the world of fraudsters who are constantly evolving innovative mechanisms for defrauding their victims.

**Methods**

This research purely follows an exploratory design. The purposively selected sites for the research are Lagos and Oyo states in Southwest Nigeria. There is a big pool of ATM subscribers in these two states due to the volume of commercial activities in these states and the consequent ubiquitous banks. Initially, we solicited respondents near ATM galleries with the key inclusion criterion of having either experienced ATM victimization or knowing someone that has experienced such. Victims were subsequently reached through the snowball method after identifying a few victims from our ATM reconnaissance. Qualitative data was obtained from 20 In-depth interviews with victims of ATM fraud in Lagos and Oyo states.
The interviews were done with a digital audio recorder to facilitate the onward download of the recorded conversation onto the computer for editing. The interviews were then transcribed to enhance accuracy, dependability and to enhance the integrity of data analyzed. We conducted the interviews in both English and Yoruba depending on the preference of our respondents. After doing the sorting, respondents’ narratives were reproduced accurately in readiness for content analysis. Finally, it is worthy of note that we adhered strictly to ethical prescriptions guiding social research in the course of data gathering. For instance, all participants knew the purpose of the research, were interviewed under conducive environments and could withdraw their participation at any point based on their own discretion.

**Results and Discussion**

*Identifying vulnerability factors and characterizing automated teller machine victims*

Based on the responses of our participants a number of factors predisposed them to victimization. These factors, from our deductions from their narratives, acted jointly and exclusively to produce the vulnerability that predicated their eventual victimization. Among a host of factors, the chief ones included illiteracy, health problems and lifestyle choices. We take a few, for want of space, illustrative evidences on each of these. Needless to say that not all ATM card holders are literate or possess the requisite knowledge on the operations of the cards.

An aged male ATM card holder narrated his experienced understanding of the downside of lack of knowledge thus:

*I was allocated an ATM card and nobody told me anything about how to operate it. I got outside and I gave it to a young man at the ATM outside to help me make a withdrawal. He did it and returned my card to me. After a few days I noticed series of debits on my account which I promptly reported to my bank. It was while at the bank that I was told that the young man had swapped my card. This they said was apparently because he had accessed my balance and knew that my account was well funded.*

The account of an old woman on her victimization saga is reproduced to buttress the role of illiteracy thus:

*I sent my Omoodo (domestic help) to the bank to make withdrawal for me at the ATM. I asked her to withdraw N20, 000 ($125). Before she arrived home I had already received a debit alert of N40, 000 ($250). When she got back home, she gave me N20, 000 ($125) and I asked her about the remaining balance, she insisted she withdrew N20, 000. We went to the bank together and she continued her denial until the threat of police arrest made her admit to making withdrawal of N40, 000.*

In some of the instances supposedly close familial ties did not substantially mitigate victimization regardless of age. A middle aged man recounted his experience with his son:

*My son was returning so I gave him my card to go to the bank and withdraw N5, 000 ($31.25) but he withdrew N10, 000 ($625). He came back and dropped the card. Since I did not subscribe to debit alert, I only discovered what he had done when I checked my balance on my next visit to the bank. My brother (referring to me), if my son could do that to me while trying to help him, who can one trust?*
Hence, immediate family members may be culprits and thereby constitute the first line of threat and be prime suspects in ATM fraud. This may be motivated by disparities in economic standing within families. This point is more forcefully advanced by Uslaner (2004) who argued that economic inequality tears apart the bonds that bind people together in any society.

Turning to physical incapacitation arising from illness, the narrative of an obviously pained young man is apt:

*I was seriously ill and needed to buy medication. Since I was too weak, I gave my friend my ATM card and the PIN. He came back to me after a while with the drugs and I was grateful. I gave someone a cheque about two weeks later and the outraged guy told me the cheque did not clear due to lack of funds in my account. I was baffled and rushed to the bank only to be told that N70,000 had been withdrawn from my account. Persistently, I told them I needed to know the person who defrauded me. Through the CCTV footage I later found out that it was my friend. I was shocked.*

Periods of illness are typified by a deep sense of helplessness, minimal physical mobility among others. Therefore, the sick individual is at the mercy of those around. This may bring unintended consequences such as fraud especially if the “trusted” person takes advantage to commit opportunistic crime. With such closeness, the potential victim is less suspicious.

However, not all ATM frauds are perpetrated by friends and relatives; some are perpetrated via coercion particularly through physical attacks at ATM galleries. By coercion, we mean armed robbery and use of physical violence. Some participants narrated that they were defrauded while trying to withdraw from the ATM gallery.

A young lady related her instructive experience of armed victimization at an ATM gallery thus:

*I wanted to make a withdrawal on a particular Sunday evening. The ATM on my street was not working so I had to look for another ATM a few streets away. Unfortunately when I got there, I was a victim of an armed robbery gang. I was robbed at gun point. As a form of insurance, they asked me to insert my ATM, confirmed the PIN number and my balance. They went away with my ATM and PIN. I couldn’t do anything until Monday by which time my account had been drained of N200, 000 ($1,250). They went away with my phone so I could not even get the alert.*

The armed robbers confirmed the PIN to ascertain the status of the account and seized the phone to demobilize the victim from seeking help. The timing of this operation is also strategic. Sundays are typically sparse traffic days in Lagos state where this event occurred.

**Strategies adopted by fraudsters for defrauding their victims**

Since most of the ATM frauds we have documented were carried out by those very close to the victim, it goes without saying that fraudsters capitalized on the vulnerability of their victims and exploited their position of trust. This is plausible because the success of online fraud works through selective identification and exploitation of the vulnerability of victims by witty offenders (Drew and Cross, 2013). Succinctly, therefore, the major strategies for defrauding which cohere with the profile of victims and vulnerability
pointers earlier discussed included the swapping of ATM cards, the use of physical attacks (gun threat), demobilising victims through seizure of phones, scheduling onslaught at periods where capable guardianship is at its nadir among other techniques.

Conclusion

This study examined ATM fraud in Southwest Nigeria from the perspectives of the victims. We investigated the vulnerability factors and strategies adopted for victimization within an exploratory research design. In depth interviews were conducted with 20 victims of ATM fraud in Lagos and Oyo states where such cases are most prevalent. Some of the vulnerability factors identified include illiteracy, illness and coercion. These factors, jointly or separately, increase the susceptibility of ATM holders to being defrauded. Perpetrators of ATM frauds are those the victims were most exposed to in their lifestyle. They included friends, lovers, domestic servants and relatives. Key among the strategies adopted for defrauding are card cloning; card swapping and physical attacks at ATM galleries.

Arising from the findings, there is the need for the CBN and Deposit Money Banks to enlighten the banking public on the use of ATMs and its components, and ensure that the specific socio-demographic characteristics of the banking public are put into consideration in designing such policies. The paper thus raises salient issues relating to the governance of trust within the financial ecosystem.

References


PSYCHOSOCIAL CONSEQUENCES IN THE CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS: APPROACHES TO THE REHABILITATION PROCESS

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Abstract: Consequences of violence in the family environment affect negatively the entire personality as a whole. All levels of life – physical, psychological and social – are affected. The phenomenon of domestic violence involves a comprehensive approach. In the process of rehabilitation of violence victims a complex intervention, performed by a multidisciplinary team is required. Knowing the psychosocial consequences of domestic violence helps to: design individualized rehabilitation programs; facilitate access to justice; keep records and document the psychological consequences of abuse.

Psychosocial consequences in the case of victims of violence influence all the aspects of personality, threaten individual's physical, psychological and social integrity. The victim becomes a disadapted person, very often unable to break the cycle of violence.

1. Consequences of domestic violence can be divided in: 1) psychological; 2) social; 3) physical.

2. Speaking of psychological effects, among the most important must be mentioned: anxiety, depression, sleep issues, pain of psychosomatic origin (muscle, bones and joint pain), headaches, memory problems and loss, neuro-psychological and sexual health issues, feelings of dispair, inutility, lack of self-realization, PTSD etc. Victims can manifest behaviours like recurrent and intrusive memories of traumatic events, or terrifying recurrent dreams, in which the dreadful event is re-experienced. They can show permanent avoidance of any stimuli associated with the experience or the general reactivity diminishes considerably, we can see difficulty of concentration on tasks, adopting an attitude of passivity and helplessness, as well as lack of reaction after repeated physical, psychological or sexual abuse.

3. Among physical consequences, we should list: ecchymoses, hematomas, superficial and deep bruises, scars, brain injuries, organic dysfunctions, different infections, face bruises, reproductive organs damage, sexually transmitted diseases, somatic illnesses and symptoms etc.

4. The most important social consequences of violence are: effects at the social level (related to work and daily tasks): difficulties of concentration, more days of medical leave, feeling they are unable to face things, thinking they shouldn’t be working, lies, isolation, difficulty getting out of bed, cleaning and getting dressed, difficulty in eating routine or going shopping.
As a result of domestic violence, victims have difficult and even destructive relationships with their partners and children.

- Towards the aggressor the victims also adopt a specific behavior, like: are very attentive to the changes in the aggressor’s mood; always agree with their partner to protect themselves; hide things from him; begin lying, in order to protect themselves or the children; become detached, lose sexual interest, have sex with the abuser to change his/her mood.

- In the relationship with the children the victim: feels inadequate in the role of the mother, feels helplessness and guilt, are stigmatized as bad mothers, sometimes even by their own children. They feel judged and guilty because they are unable to leave, incapable to control their children, manifest aggressiveness towards them.

- Unfortunately, children from violent families learn that: it is acceptable for a man to hit a woman, violence is a way to get what you want, grown-ups have power they don’t use properly, punishing women and children is a real manly behaviour, expressing one’s feelings is a sign of weakness, abuse is not something to talk about, it’s not worthy to trust anyone, one shouldn’t be sensitive or feeling.

Studies in children in violent families showed the following effects of violence, according to the stage of child development, no matter whether the child is a witness or a victim of aggressive behavior.

- **Breast-fed babies** cry, refuse the food, exhibit emotional withdrawal and show extreme susceptibility to emotional depravation. They also present extreme vulnerability.

- **Toddlers** exhibit behavioral problems, get ill frequently, profound shyness, low self-esteem, social problems at the kindergarten.

- **Pre-school children**, if they witness acts of violence or abuse, may think they cause it. Several studies show pre-school boys exhibit highest rates of aggressiveness and most somatic issues, compared to other age groups.

- **Young school children** begin to learn and believe that violence is the best way of solving conflicts in a relationship. They often have trouble with homework, show high levels of aggressiveness and depression.

- **Teen-agers** tend to see violence as their parents’ problem, weren’t viewing the victim as responsible for abuse. Conflicts between parents have a deep influence on development of teenagers and their behaviour as adults. This conflicts constitute the strongest predictor of juvenile violence and delinquency.

- Thus, not just scars, physical pain and disabilities constantly remind the victim about the events he or she lived through; there are also several social consequences. The victims of violence find themselves trapped in a vicious circle, where the dreadful events are brought back again and again, causing profound suffering.
Characteristics that Can Alter or Influence the Consequences of Domestic Violence

There is a large number of factors that can influence the consequences of domestic violence. These factors can be described as follows:

1. Characteristics of abuse. When there is physical violence, psychological violence is present automatically, the two cannot be separated very clearly. Nevertheless, in practice, we consider the two types separately. When compared, psychological abuse is much more damaging than the physical one. Similarly, sexual violence, especially towards women/children, is much more destructive than psychological violence.

2. Characteristics of the victim:
   - **Age** – impact may be much deeper in case of children compared to adults.
   - **Sex** – females are physically, mentally and socially much more delicate and sensitive than males. Consequently, the impact of violence is far more evident in women.
   - **Personality** – violence can have smaller impact in case of a mature person, more adapted to different kinds of stress, than in case of a child or teenager with adaptation problems.
   - **Life experience** – experience gained in the past can help the victim face destructive and abusive actions more efficiently.
   - **Social status from the past** – violence can have a greater impact in people with a more solid social status in the past, in those people who enjoyed an environment of understanding and love and weren’t involved in criminal activities. In the contrary, the impact may be less significant in individuals with criminal past and lived in a non-secure and non-favorable environment.

3. Characteristics of environment:
   - **Family environment** – in case family members understand the suffering of the victim, showing sympathy, it can be easier for the person to get over the difficult times.
   - **Social environment** – if the society blames the victim, maintains his or her feeling of guilt, consequences of violence may amplify.
   - **Reaction from the group** – if the victims feels he or she has disappointed the people around, views him/herself as a continuous source of problems, we could have several serious problems, in addition to the consequences already mentioned. On the other hand, if the victim feels welcomed and accepted by the those around, treated as a person that could face the problems, was able to get trough, was capable to defend his/her own interests, we may observe a positive impact on the victim.

4. Rehabilitation treatment – identification of victims and their families, breaking the vicious cycle of violence, as well as using proper treatment, within an adequate rehabilitation program, initiated immediately or very soon after the
suffered abuse, could contribute to minimize the consequences of violence. All the medical, psychological and social assistance and treatment activities must be performed simultaneously, by a well-prepared multidisciplinary professional team.

**Approaches to rehabilitation of the victims of domestic violence**

We can say rehabilitation is efficient only when the victim breaks the violence cycle or a holistic approach is adopted both in the case of the victims and the aggressor. As mentioned above, consequence of violence manifest in 3 dimensions: physical, psychological and social. It is hard to say which of those is more important, one thing is certain, all victims of violence are exposed to suffering physically, psychologically/mentally and socially. Thus, it is essential the provided treatments to cover all these aspects, as exclusion of any of them could threaten the efficiency of the entire intervention program. As we can see, assistance, rehabilitation and medical documenting/recording of the cases is a multidisciplinary task, involving physician of different specialization, nurses, psychologists, social assistants, legal experts, etc.

Victims of violence, together with their families are a specific category of patients, as they have been exposed and suffered to abuse and trauma. While assisting them, we must at according to the following principles:

a) Developing a positive, long-term therapeutic relationship with the victims: first we have to win their trust, make them feel safe and protected.

b) **Respect for the victim as person:** Victim must be treated with respect, as an equal or even as a partner during rehabilitation process, as we need compliance (behavioral confirmation) from the patient and the people around him/her.

c) Empathy towards the victim and his/her family.

d) Avoiding or minimization of the situations that can remind the victim about the traumatic experiences from the past. These situations must be excluded as much as possible, till the moment is in a stable condition, able to face external stimuli and stressful situations.

e) Explaining the nature and purpose of the interviews, examinations, investigations, as well as therapy sessions, before the interventions are applied.

f) Punctuality at the meetings with victims and their families.

g) All 3 types of therapy must be provided simultaneously.

h) Treatment must be offered both to the victims and their families.

**Types of treatment and assistance in rehabilitation:**

1. **Somatic treatment:** Before staring the treatment, the history of traumatic events has to be reconstructed. One must keep in mind that not all the problems
and symptoms presented by the victim may be of psychological and psychosomatic origin. Many of them have a somatic cause, needing proper intervention and treatment. Depending on the person’s physical state, medical therapy can be necessary. Though, the latter will be prescribed only after a careful investigation, to avoid patient becoming addicted to medicines, as well as not to admit possible side effects.

2. **Psychological assistance can include**: identification of basic problems and needs; counseling and psycho-emotional rehabilitation services, in order to help victims get over complications connected with traumas they suffered, as well as to ensure support in strengthening the feeling of stability and self-confidence.

3. **Psychiatric assistance and psychotherapy.** In acute phases, with high incidence of fear, anxiety, nightmares, insomnia, depression, medical treatment can prove successful, in addition to medical consultations and psychotherapy, in order to improve health condition and emotional stability.

The most important psychotherapeutic methods are:

a. **Supportive therapy** – as the name suggests, is related to great support and empathy, making the patient/client feel more secure, accepted and encouraged. The first and most important component of suggestive therapy is the *Listening*. The patient/client should be encouraged to talk about his/her problems as much as possible, the attitude towards the victim must be of great attention and care, his/her problems must be addressed and treated very seriously.

b. **Suggestive therapy** involves giving suggestions in an extremely adequate and balanced manner. In case the patient follows a suggestion and gives up, he or she may lose confidence not just in his/her own self, but in the therapist. Thus, the patient must be encouraged to find solutions to problems independently, by her/him self, to feel responsible for his/her actions. In several circumstances patients must be supported in showing initiative and facing the challenges of life. This may be reached using „prestige suggestions“, helping the patient wake up from his/her „lethargy“.

c. **Cognitive therapy**, as short-term therapy, it is traditionally used in treating depression and anxiety, often involving homework assignments. In general, it can be applied in other conditions, including phobias, conversion disorders (former hysteria) as well as obsessive and compulsive conditions. Cognitive therapy can also be used in a longer treatment, for instance in case of character/personality disorders, especially in borderline patients (showing emotional instability, auto mutilation, suicide attempts etc.).

d. **Behavioral therapy**. The core element of this therapeutic method is the premise that many psychological disorders are caused by wrong learning and habits. Whether people didn’t manage to acquire the necessary abilities, or the habits and abilities they gained are improper and inadequate.

e. **Manipulation / reconstruction of environment** we should possess detailed information about the present environment the victim lives in: family environment, job environment etc. If there is evidence of stress in patient’s life, we should insist on eliminating the stress factors. If possible, this should be done in the most efficient way, patient must be actively involved.
f. **Explanation** – victims must be explained why and in what way exactly the symptoms they face appeared.

g. **Individual psychotherapy** is the most often requested and used method of intervention, being efficient and easily accepted by the clients.

h. **Group therapy:** A number of people (8-12), with similar problems or experience form a group. They share their experience and discuss ways of facing the existing problems. The process in this type of assistance is lead by a psychotherapist.

i. **Family therapy** – the goal is to find remedies within the family, in such a way that all the members to be involved in the family relationships and family dynamics.

j. **Testimony therapy** involves a detailed narrative of the events the victim went through. It can also be used later, to ensure the accusation of those who committed the abuse, with the informed consent of the victim.

k. **Relaxation techniques** – a great variety of methods that can help the victim to relax, both at the level of the body and mind. The principle of relaxation is based on the fact that relaxation and anxiety can’t coexist.

In conclusion:

1. While hearing, assisting or simply getting in touch with victims of domestic violence, one must take into account all three aspects of abuse: **physical, mental and social**.

2. In the process of investigation, treatment and rehabilitation of a victim, a **multidisciplinary approach is necessary**, involving: law experts, medical staff with different specializations, psychologist, social assistants, physio-therapists and other professionals.

3. In case a person experienced a severe traumatic event, a **network** – a circle of people - starts to arise around the victim, having a certain impact on the person’s condition and situation.

4. **First people** to find out about the drama the victim of violence is going through, may be anybody – from the victim’s circle, or from state agencies, NGOs, journalists etc., and those people, in their turn, may attract others into the circle, making it expand continuously.

5. Each part of this network **can and should interact** with other parts, in search of solutions to the problems the victim is facing, in order to develop support and assistance strategies.

6. **In the purpose of proper investigation and documentation of the case,** any person who is around or interacting with the victim, can provide useful data on the traumatic events or about the consequences of these events, all these having severe impact on several aspects of life of abused person. Thus, a proper cooperation, in victim’s best interests, becomes useful and imperative. This must be provided with the consent of the abused person and without a brutal or undesired intrusion into the victim’s world, a world that is already affected or even destroyed by the traumatic experience.
7. **Consequences of violence can get much more serious over time**, especially in the case of people who weren’t provided the adequate support and didn’t receive specialized assistance.

**References**


Abstract: Families that are affected by domestic violence, are self-focused and try to defend themselves by justifying their actions. Recent research shows that the majority of parents are confident that their children are unaware of the events of domestic violence occurring within the household and therefore they assume their children remain unaffected. Moreover, a portion of society does not consider that domestic violence and violent communication between parents have an impact on the children living within these families. They assume that violence and confrontations between parents remain between these parents and does not spread to affect other household members. However, as it turns out from numerous researches on this topic, children are aware and deeply influenced by everything that occurs within the household. The impact of domestic violence has far-reaching consequences on the development, shaping and determining of one's self-identity and self-growth. These influences become expressed and manifest through self-identity and the sexual identity of the individual. The influence of exposure to domestic violence, echoes through the negative self-perception and damaged self-image that the child builds for itself. Such that the child perceives itself as being bad, with deficits, weak and voiceless, and unable to stand up to defend itself. Developmental research has pointed to the fact that children in their pre-school years (before the age of 4-5) have underdeveloped neurological connections and cognitive behavior. This inhibits their ability to properly interpret situations of domestic violence and place the blame on themselves. They become frustrated and see this as reasons to be angry, feel guilty, and take fault and liability for these events. Researches have been long aware of the proportional link between the level of fear, anxiety and apprehension of the mother and the level of fear anxiety and apprehension the child experiences. Children living with violent family members and attend school, usually show signs of no desire to go to school, lack of school attendance, rebel against authority, experience concentration difficulties, conflicts and fighting with their schoolmates, lack of discipline, aggressiveness and depression. Therefore, the role of support systems becomes essentially important to provide support that should accompany these children through their development. Examples of these systems include: social welfare system, social services, school systems, youth movements, and so forth.

Keywords: violence; family; children; communication; confrontation; system; society; inclusion; development
occurring within the house-hold and therefore they assume their children remain unaffected. Moreover a portion of society doesn’t feel domestic violence and violent communication between parents has an impact on the children living within these families. They assume violence and confrontations between parents, remain between these parents and doesn’t spread to effect other house-hold members. However, as it turns out from numerous research on this topic that children are aware and deeply influenced by everything that occurs within the house-hold [1].

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Domestic violence comprises all types of violence within the home; the simplest definition is physical abuse. This is typically manifested as the violent abuse of a spouse by the other spouse. Usually it is by the violent actions of the male figure within the house-hold. These actions can involve kicking, punching, scratching and pulling of hair, just to name a few [12].

Verbal abuse comprises of negative statements told to the victim in a demeaning manner along with screaming, raising their voice, use of profane words, coarse language and humiliating the victim.

Emotional abuse of psychological abuse exposed the victim to behaviours and criticism that may be offending, degrading, threatening, and patronizing leaving the victim anxious, depressed and psychologically traumatize.

Financial or economic abuse is the unauthorized control of the victim’s property, money or valuables and possessions. This is reflected through withholding money from the spouse, restricting and controlling finances, destroying the spouse’s property, breaking possessions, slamming doors etc.

Interestingly, consequences of children living within families of domestic violence are affected equally as children who have been exposed to child abuse. Children witnesses to these acts of violence within the family such as a father figure beating the child’s mother, is equally negatively influential as to child who has been physically or sexually abused [3].

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Researches have been long aware of the proportional link between the level of fear, anxiety and apprehension of the mother and the level of fear anxiety and apprehension the child experiences. Children living within families of domestic violence, which attend school usually show signs no desire to go to school, lack of school attendance, rebel against authority, experience concentration difficulties, conflicts and fighting with their schoolmates, lack of discipline, aggressiveness and depression.

As the child grows and enters the phase of puberty, the child is faced with many changes. They experience physical growth and development, psychological and personality changes and social need for integration. The shaping of their self-identity takes place during this phase. They become more self-aware to deeper dimensions, they experiment, form new relationships, give priority to their image and wardrobe, spend time with friends and enjoy outings, distancing themselves from their parents. They also become aware of their body as well as physical and sexual changes in development. These changes combined with the stresses of living and dealing with domestic violence, places a heavy burden on these children. They become subjected to degrading treatment, criticism, yelling, and threats, all that form an obstacle for these children to properly go through puberty, develop and experience a normal upbringing [4].

Good behaviour and healthy social interactions are overcome by abnormal behaviours presenting through outbursts, aggressiveness, restlessness, lack of social skills, and concentration difficulties. All these behaviors stem from internal feelings of depression, fear, anxiety and low self-esteem caused by the presence of this children in a violent unprotected environment. All forms of domestic violence alter the normal development and growth of these teenagers, leading to the misconception of what comprises a healthy relationship and this misconception is especially reflected in the manner these teenagers go on to build their own personal relationships. Current studies show that 50% of teenagers that live within families of domestic violence end up having violent and abusive relationships. About one fifth of these teenagers, report they are pressures into having sexual relationships, both physically and psychologically and acting against their will. The reverberations of domestic violence form an impediment for children to develop a self-identity and shape their personality. Since children begin to structure and form their identities based on their close environment. It’s in a child’s nature to want to be good, receive compliments and positive reinforcement from their parent, which comes in the form a caring and loving environment. However, in families of domestic violence no attention is given to these children and these needs go overlooked as these children and their needs are ignored. Reports from interviews held with 50 teenagers, living within domestic violent families, showed these children expressed feelings of non-existence and worthlessness, they felt as if they were nothing [5].

An excerpt from an interview with a teenage boy, named Sami is given as he expressed; “When I was a teenager, I would wait for the noises through the walls to stop, As I’d hear the yelling I’d cover my ears to escape the sounds of my father hitting and beating my mother.” (Sami’s parents were oblivious to the fact that Sami and his siblings were very aware of what was happening). In another interview with Karam, a 42 year old man that had been a child of domestic violence, a son to very violent father. He professed to his difficult childhood. Having an abusive father who would force him and his mother out of the house for days leaving them to sleep outside in the staircase. The aftermath of which resulted in his repeated failed attempts at being unable to properly build relationships as an adult. He lives with fear of commitment to marriage and forming a family. The thought of commitment and marriage overwhelms him with feelings of
stress, low self-confidence, and apprehension of being rejected and unaccepted by others for his previous unfortunate reality. Karam explains, it’s hard for him to be self-reliant and lacks the confidence in him to be able to control his life and not end up becoming like his violent father. He doesn’t feel comfortable sharing his shame and vulnerability with others. Overall, he feels constantly down, uneasy and unwell. He worries he will be the source of discomfort in any future perspective relationship and wonders to himself who will be willing to accept him and share the feelings and burden of his past with such a man [6].

Situations such as these are in dire need for social psychological and personal support and require therapeutic intervening. In the circumstance a victim has developed a negative opinion they must be lenient and merciful with themselves in order to overcome their situation, accept the circumstances and move on from their past. For them to reach a better level of self-awareness and acceptance, this requires emotional, psychological and physical support provided by a mature and capable individual to evaluate the effects of the violent events and assess the settings to aid the child in restoring the faith within them and realize there are without fault. It must be explained to them that they are not responsible for the power divide between their parents and that they lack the maturity and capacity to handle and control these circumstances. These support figures must help these victims restore their inner peace to pave a way for them to build future healthy relationships and be able to better understand and deal with others [7].

Individual therapy and support groups are approaches to assist these victims in recognizing they are not isolated and alone, and that there are others whom have gone through similar experiences and may provides ways and advice to help. These rehabilitation methods equip these victims with the opportunity to forgive themselves, appreciate themselves and “love themselves” to accept their past allowing them to improve and build new relationships with others. As adults, provided the appropriate support, victims of domestic violence are able to abandon their standing reality and adopt themselves a new positive attitude forgoing their old attitudes, perceptions and beliefs. Additionally, their fear, anxiety, shame and guilt wither as they form better communication skills and generate new healthier relationships. This is only possible once individuals are able to accept themselves; opening the door for them to take responsibility, and control over their lives and personal growth and empowering them. The initial step towards healing is by the mere action of raising a voice against violence, sharing experiences, and speaking of the violent events. This is within itself therapeutic and an escape from the silence, fear and isolation [8].

Self-modifications such as positive attitudes and newly adopted perspectives, allow for the release of feelings and thoughts that had remained reserved, freeing these victims from their past, and creates opportunities and circumstances for positive growth. Eventually as the child matures, their self-awareness through the development of their identity will carry them passed dwelling and remaining stuck in the past by accepting their history, learning from it and moving forward with a healthy and peaceful state of mind. Since then and only then are they able to obtain attention and benefit from the support of others [9].

We live in a modern developed world, where there is a social responsibility to provide support in an organized and established fashion to help and treat children facing domestic violence. Despite the existing paradox, that in reality the family is the basic necessary establishment for the personal development of a child and also in relation with their community and society [10].
Domestic violence isn’t a novel behaviour or single-event, it is a repeatedly occurring event that is catastrophic to the development of individuals and dominant in nature, transferring from generation to generation with rippling effects. The irony in the fact that family is the source of support acceptance and love, which affords and provides social protection of utmost importance becomes a source of fear and discomfort and worry associated with many personality disorders and psychiatric conditions and health problems. Children of domestic violence experience eating disorders, sleep disorders, are introverts, and emotionally neglected, as they grow, they express behavioural disorders such as shyness, radical behaviours, diseases, vomiting and biting [11].

At school, these children use violence and aggression to impose their control. They face difficulties in school such as doing their homework and rebel against authority, as they complete elementary school and enter high school they begin to use violence as a solution to their problems, they learn to use violence as a legitimate way to attain the things they want and when dealing with teenagers within their age group. These teenagers place the blame and attribute responsibility to the victim of abuse rather than to the abuser. Studies have also suggested that children of domestic violence were at higher risk of becoming criminals [12].

- Options of intervention and support resources. Jaffe et al. (1990) divides these options into three categories [7];
- Dispositional attributes of the child (their ability to deal and adjust to new conditions. This depends on the child itself);
- Family support (supportive parent or nuclear family member);
- Supportive figures outside the family (friends, distant family member, educator, social welfare).

Therefore in the third category there is an emphasis on the ability of the supportive figure outside of the family, to be capable either professionally or who has built a personal and supportive relationship with the child. When there is a cry for help, or when the child discloses their troubled situation, this opens a crucial window of opportunity for the supportive figure to take action towards supporting and treating the child. Based on research done in the 1980’s and 90’s, they showed the impact of this support for the child is an essential contribution for the child’s self-confidence and in restoring their faith. With respect to the second category, it is important to note, that in situations where support is provided by the family, there is usually one dominant parental figure that is able to provide unconditional care and encouragement, they are considered sources of support so long as they haven’t reached a point of exhaustion or breakdown as a result of the violence [13].

Social welfare and school support programs function to:
- emphasize to young adults, the existence and different types of violence that can potentially exist amongst couples;
- raise awareness about the extent of women’s abuse and violence towards females within relationships;
- educate students and teenagers about the distinguishing signs of violence in order to prevent and abolish this violence;
• encourage students to take authority and action without resorting to violence, and educate them about how to behave in violent situations;

• provide collective security programs in elementary schools, for ages 8 to 12 years and by this children are provided guidance and support without individual exposure and without putting a child at risk for stigmatism. This promotes new attitudes and positive perspectives regarding violence.

References
III.4. STATISTICAL AND QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF VICTIMISATION – BEST PRACTICES; METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES IN SURVEY DESIGN, MEASURING AND RESEARCHING HATE CRIMES

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CRIMINALITY RATE IN ROMANIA: INSIGHTS FROM A SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Zizi Goschin
Bucharest University of Economic Studies
Institute of National Economy, Bucharest, Romania

Introduction: Enhanced crime analysis with spatial statistics tools

Understanding where crime occurs
• Crime hot spots are areas of high crime intensity.
• The mapping tool in Geoda identifies spatial clusters of statistically significant high or low attribute values.

Understanding why crime occurs: spatial modeling provide clues about social, economic or demographic factors that encourage/discourage crime in a certain area.

Utility for law enforcement agencies: track crime incidents, assess crime patterns, optimize resource allocation, and improve emergency call response
Method

1. The **sigma convergence** indicator measures the overall territorial variation:

\[
\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (CR_i - CR)^2}{n}}
\]

where \( CR_i \) is the criminality rate by county.

Diminishing/increasing values, in a certain period of time, indicate convergence/divergence.
2. Beta convergence occurs if crimes growth faster in the regions having lower criminality levels at the beginning of the period.

2.1. Conditional beta convergence model - classic OLS regression

\[
\frac{1}{T} \ln\left(\frac{CR_{0+T,i}}{CR_{0,i}}\right) = a + b \cdot \ln CR_{ \text{initial} ,i} + \sum_k c_k \ln X_{ki} + \varepsilon_i
\]

Is there spatial dependence in the counties criminality rates? ➞ Moran’s I statistic and the permutations test (Anselin and Rey, 1991) in GeoDa.

2.2. The spatial lag model

\[
\frac{1}{T} \ln\left(\frac{CR_{0+T,i}}{CR_{0,i}}\right) = a + b \cdot \ln CR_{ \text{initial} ,i} + \sum_k c_k \ln X_{ki} + \rho \sum_j w_{ij} CR_{0,i,j} + \varepsilon_i
\]

\[\sum_j w_{ij} CR_{0,i,j}\] - spatial lag of the dependent variable

\[w_{ij}\] - spatial weights

2.3 The spatial error model

\[
\frac{1}{T} \ln\left(\frac{CR_{0+T,i}}{CR_{0,i}}\right) = a + b \cdot \ln CR_{ \text{initial} ,i} + \sum_k c_k \ln X_{ki} + (\lambda \sum_j w_{ij} \varepsilon_j + v_i),
\]

\[\sum_j w_{ij} \varepsilon_j\] - spatially autoregressive errors

\[v_i\] - new uncorrelated errors of the spatial model
Table 1. The variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CR_growth</td>
<td>Annual average growth rate of criminality rate over the period of interest.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics and own computations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR_initial</td>
<td>Criminality rate (total number of criminal offences per 100,000 inhabitants) at the beginning of the period of interest.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics and own computations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP/cap</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant (Euro)</td>
<td>Eurostat database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDI/cap</td>
<td>The foreign direct investments stock per capita (Euro)</td>
<td>The National Trade Register Office and own computations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unempl</td>
<td>Unemployment rate (%)</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>Population density (inhabitants per square km)</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce</td>
<td>The divorce rate per 1000 persons</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>The share of tertiary educated per 1000 inhabitants</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics and own computations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results

Figure 2. Sigma convergence in crime
### Table 2. The results for the beta convergence models (dependent variable – annual growth of criminality rate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>1995-2014 Spatial error model**</th>
<th>1995-2000 Spatial error model**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coefficient</td>
<td>Prob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTANT</td>
<td>-3.608</td>
<td>0.4348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnCR/cap Initial</td>
<td>-0.050</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnGDP/cap</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnUnempl</td>
<td>0.087</td>
<td>0.0008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnDensity</td>
<td>0.260</td>
<td>0.0604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnDivorce</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnEducation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMBDA</td>
<td>0.969</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-squared</td>
<td>0.8754</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log likelihood</td>
<td>157.134</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breusch-Pagan test</td>
<td>1.0350</td>
<td>0.9045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio Test</td>
<td>338.231</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(spatial dependence)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Maximum likelihood estimation

### Table 2. The results (cont’d)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>2000-2008 Spatial error model**</th>
<th>2008-2014 Classic model*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coefficient</td>
<td>Prob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTANT</td>
<td>0.936</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnCR/cap Initial</td>
<td>-0.133</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnFDI/cap</td>
<td>-0.011</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnDensity</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.0025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAMBDA</td>
<td>0.6458</td>
<td>0.0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statistics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R-squared</td>
<td>0.6166</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log likelihood</td>
<td>98.1987</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-statistic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breusch-Pagan test</td>
<td>2.5758</td>
<td>0.4617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koenker-Bassett test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likelihood Ratio Test</td>
<td>8.7018</td>
<td>0.0032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(spatial dependence)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*OLS estimation   ** Maximum likelihood estimation
Conclusions

- regional convergence in criminality rates in Romania has been empirically confirmed, based on sigma and beta traditional methods

- the spatial models are more appropriate for our data than classic regression, except for the period 2008-2014 => space matters

- economic development, population density and unemployment stimulate criminal offences

Conclusions (cont’d)

- by placing crime incidents in a geographic context and applying the spatial statistical analysis tools, we can better understand where and why crime activity is occurring and law enforcement agencies can respond in the more effectively.

- future research: examine the distribution of different types of crimes

Thank you for your attention!
Marginalized communities

- Spatial concentration of population deprived or at risk of deprivation underlies the emergence of marginalized communities.
- Urban areas where disadvantages in terms of human capital, employment and housing tend to accumulate require a complex intervention, integrative, based on direct cooperation between public administration and local community members marginalized community members

Piatra Olt – the 2 areas
Average number of employees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piatra Olt City (number of people)</th>
<th>Olt County (number of people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>176100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>768</td>
<td>174600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>181400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>886</td>
<td>178000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of registered unemployed people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Anii</th>
<th>Unemployed people registered at Employment Agencies</th>
<th>From which: women (number of people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fortress de munca (number of people)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- From the number of people in Piatra Olt, more than 10% are living in marginalized urban areas. Similarly to the marginalized areas in other cities in the county of Olt, these are areas with many shortcomings, dominated by low human capital (poor education, poor health and/or a large number of children) and the low employment rate, in most cases resulting in inadequate living conditions.
• The analysis of the structure of the population across the city has determined a total of two marginalized areas Type 3 (according to The Marginalized Urban Areas Atlas), areas with low human capital; These include people with low levels of formal education that may have a job or not, but whose living conditions are considered standard for urban areas in Romania.

• These urban areas are inhabited by unqualified persons working in agriculture, construction and other sectors, in many cases, informal. The level of employment in the formal sector is low, mainly because of the low levels of human capital.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area Code</th>
<th>Name of the city/village</th>
<th>Geographic Limits</th>
<th>Total Population in the Area</th>
<th>Roma Population in the Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area 1</td>
<td>Piatra Olt</td>
<td>Str Primaverii, str Depozitelor, str Caragea, str Parcului, Str Crinului</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 2</td>
<td>Piatra Olt – Piatra Village</td>
<td>Str Sportivilor, str Granicerilor</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The centralized data collected shows that a total of 638 people out of 666 are subject to the phenomenon of poverty and marginalization

The structure of the population by age is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>0-3</th>
<th>3-6</th>
<th>6-11</th>
<th>11-18</th>
<th>18-35</th>
<th>35-55</th>
<th>peste 55</th>
<th>TOT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area 1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>638</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Level of schooling of people between 18 - 64 years old

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of graduated years</th>
<th>Schooling level</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 1</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 2</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

School Dropout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dropout</th>
<th>elementary</th>
<th>gymnasium</th>
<th>highschool</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Working

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Employees</th>
<th>Unemployed qualified people</th>
<th>Unemployed unqualified people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area 1</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 2</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Distribution of Urban Population by Living Area Type: South-West

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% population in regular areas</th>
<th>% population in areas disadvantaged on living</th>
<th>% population in areas disadvantaged on employment</th>
<th>% population in areas disadvantaged on human capital</th>
<th>% population in marginalized areas</th>
<th>% population in areas with institutions or with less than 50 inhabitants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total for Olt County</td>
<td>170,554</td>
<td>50,04</td>
<td>0,34</td>
<td>33,17</td>
<td>13,71</td>
<td>2,14</td>
<td>0,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIATRA-OLT CITY</td>
<td>6,299</td>
<td>21,18</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>61,80</td>
<td>17,02</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Indicators and Minimum Levels for Validating an Area as Marginalized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion/Dimensions</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Minimum Levels According to the Guide</th>
<th>Levels of the Areas Studied in Piatra Olt City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Capital</td>
<td>Proportion of population in the census sector between 15 and 64 years that completed only 8 grades of school or less</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of persons with disabilities, chronic diseases or other health conditions that make their daily activities difficult</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of children (0-17 years) in total population</td>
<td>20,5%</td>
<td>35.88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Indicators and Minimum Levels for Validating an Area as Marginalized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criterion/Dimensions</th>
<th>Key Indicators</th>
<th>Minimum Levels According to the Guide</th>
<th>Levels of the Areas Studied in Piatra Olt City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Proportion of persons aged 15-64 years neither in formal employment nor in education</td>
<td>22,5%</td>
<td>58,85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living *</td>
<td>Overcrowded homes (&lt; 15,33 m2 / person)</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Insecure tenure: proportion of households that do not own the dwelling</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scholar Abandonment and Violence

• Causes of the phenomenon of scholar abandonment:
  • Material difficulties. Disorganized families, lacking resources, problems in ensuring adequate clothing to all children and, sometimes, the need for workforce (either on the field or in the household, taking care of younger siblings).
  • The education provided by parents. Most often, students who abandon school come from families in which parents do not have more than eight grades. There are some exceptions. But there are quite often students who abandoned school and who want to complete their education, “at least the 10th grade”, in order to have a skill, to not ending up as their parents, with no chance of success in life.
  • The educational model offered by the older brothers is more influential. In the families where there are older siblings who have abandoned school early, younger siblings tend to replicate the behavior.
  • Family disorganization leads to material difficulties. In the two areas that were studied, 65 of the 195 are single parent families.
  • Entering the labor market. Either working as a day laborer or having regular activities such as bartending, prostitution or begging during school semesters because these generate income are elements of risk, ending up almost always in premature school abandonment.

Solution: HEI - an integrated approach

• Healthy: measures for development of social, medical and socio-medical services, including health screening
• Educated: measures for retaining children in education and for reversing the abandon process
• Integrated: measures for increasing the acces on labot market (qualification courses,

THANK YOU!
acmunteanu@gmail.com
PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION IN VULNERABLE RURAL COMMUNITY: A CASE FROM NEPAL

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Abstract: Crisis and tragedy often ignite a sense of outrage, sorrow, and concern that can unite citizens in support of a common cause. Emotional or physical harm to a community member may serve as a painful reminder that no individual is immune to such tragedy. A highly publicized violent crime often motivates community members to take extra measures to protect themselves and their families or to enact or extend crime victims’ rights.

So, the purpose of this study is to uncover the present condition of victimization in vulnerable rural community in Nepal. The researcher chose one affected village development committee from Kathmandu District. The specific research questions were how community people are sharing the existing resources, in what extent local people are aware of issues and concerns of victimization in vulnerable community, do they identified or recognize the need for action to mitigate the victimization? To answer the proposed research questions this study employed qualitative research method.

The study revealed that effective community activism must be structured and organized. Specific goals must be outlined; resources must be assembled and used effectively; and the progress of the movement should be monitored and managed. Managing community resources is one of the keys to successful community activism. The community must first be made aware of their issue and how it relates to them. Then, by learning how the problem affects their community, people must come to recognize the need for action. At that point, they may decide to become involved in social change. Paramount to any community effort is the ability to define the objective or goal of the movement. Some community activists may focus on changing a state law or instituting a new policy in a public agency. Others may work to locate a missing child, implement neighborhood watch programs or establish local crime prevention efforts.

Keywords: victimization, vulnerable, community, social issues

Introduction

The initial definition of this goal leads to the next step in community activism—to decide upon a plan of action, which will require specific steps to successfully implement. These may include:

- Establishing a meeting place;
- Creating a means of financial support; and
- Locating and training volunteers.
Purpose Statement
The purpose of this study is to uncover the present condition of victimization in vulnerable rural community in Nepal.

Research Questions
The specific research questions of this study were:

1. How community people are sharing the existing resources?
2. In what extent local people are aware of issues and concerns of victimization in vulnerable community?
3. Do they identified or recognize the need for action to mitigate the victimization?

Research Methodology
This study employed qualitative research method.

Interview, focus group discussion and questionnaire are the tools for data collection.

Data Analysis and Interpretation
The collected primary and secondary data were analyzed and interpreted qualitatively by linking varying literature and theories.

Findings
The effective community activism must be structured and organized.

Conclusion
To address the community crisis the activism of community may serve as a key action. The confronting communities may face the pain, suffering, sorrow; while such situation insist the community dwellers to come closure and make harmonious relations with each other. So, the activities of community people decides the degree of vulnerability as well as peace in the community. In essence, whatever the conditions of community, the integrity and the appropriate mobility of community people are the ultimate solutions of community vulnerability.

Conflict of Interest
The author declares that there are no potential conflicts of interest.
Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to the research participants as well as the hands that extended their support and help during this research process. And also, I would like to thank all people who have shown their interest on this issue.

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THE DRUG-OVERDOSE DEATHS IN ROMANIA

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Abstract: In Romania, many programs have been implemented lately in order to reduce the production and the demand for different types of drugs. In 2010, Romania registered the maximum number of overdose deaths. A sharp decline of deaths was observed in 2011, but it is explained by the replacement of heroin with new psychoactive substances whose consumption increased in that year. In 2014, the overdose deaths increased with 7.14% compared to 2013. If the repartition on gender and age in 2014 is analyzed, most of the cases were represented by males. The average age of people is around 30 years. 25 cases were determined by opioids overdose. All the reported cases were toxicologically confirmed. The results of a Bayesian linear regression indicated that opioid substitution treatment did not have the expected impact on overdose deaths that continued to increase even if more clients were the subject of this type of treatment.

Keywords: drugs; drug overdose deaths; opioid substitution treatment; Bayesian regression

1. Introduction

Many countries and regions are affected by the national drug-related mortality, which in the last years showed signs of a rising “licit-to-illicit drug” death ratio. This phenomenon should be monitored and controlled by public health surveillance. Slavova et al. (2016) showed that there are more methods used to count the overdose deaths with differences in results that might be explained.

The opioids are implied in most of the sudden deaths caused by drugs consumption, because of the illicit substances in the European Union. In the Europe, most death cases caused by opioids consumption are related to heroine. One of the main causes of deaths among European teenagers is the opioids overdose (Davidson et al., 2016).

Nordstrom, Yokoi-Shelton, and Zosel (2013) described the modifications in causes, drug death rates and particular circumstances in the state of Wisconsin over 1999-2008. The authors made the differences between drug-related deaths and drug-induced deaths and included an economic, social and demographic analysis. Drug-related death rates grew during in the study period, while male-to-female death ratio increased. The median age for people with drug-related death was 43 years. Opioid analgesic poisoning exceeded cocaine and heroin poisoning. 71% of deaths from drugs were unintentional and only 22% of them were suicides. The highest increase was registered for methadone-related
deaths from 10 in 1999 to 1080 in 2008. On the other hand, benzodiazepine-related deaths grew with 361% in 2008 compared to 1999.

Montero, Sarosiek, DeAngelo, Maertens, Ryan, Ercan and Letai (2015) proposed a drug-induced death signaling strategy in order to immediately forecast the response of cancer to chemotherapy.

For United States, Warner, Chen, Makuc, Anderson and Miniño (2011) observed that in 2008 the number of drugs induced deaths was higher than the deaths caused by motor vehicle traffic. In the last 3 decades, in USA the number of drugs induced deaths tripled. The most affected category is represented by males aged 45-54 years. Most of the deaths from this cause are unintentional. For the US, Rudd et al. (2016) indicated that since 2000, the overdose deaths rate grew by 137% and the rate related to opioids increased by 200% (heroin and opioid pain relievers).

On the other hand, over the period 1999-2008, the use of prescription medications grew. The common drugs for adults (20-59 years) are analgesics for pain relief. Paulozzi, Kilbourne and Desai (2011) showed a considerable increase in the abuse of opioid analgesics and similar substances in USA. Therefore, many programmes were implemented in order to monitor and reduce the abuse of these drugs. The authors analyzed the relationship between quantities of opioid drugs and rates of overdose deaths over 1999-2005. The relation was statistically significant only for several states in USA: New York, California and Texas.

In this paper, we discussed the problem of drug induced deaths in Romania in the last years. However, there are some limitations in the information registration of the cases. Therefore, we recommend some improvements in the monitoring and control of the drug consumption.

2. Drug mortality in Romania

In Romania, the Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction is a directorate of the National Anti-drug Agency being supervised by the Ministry of Administration and Interior. The coordinator of Anti-drug Agency is a president who is also secretary of state in the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform. The president has to make decisions regarding fight against drugs and help in implementing them by national institutions, establish cooperation with the other state institutions, organizations or NGO, control and approve the programmes for reducing the supply and the demand of drugs.

Since 2004 the penalties were related to the type of drugs: risk’ or ‘high risk’ drugs. The latest modifications of the Criminal Code in Romania entered into force on 1st of February 2014. These changes diminished some penalty ranges for drugs supply offences. Even if the drug consumption is forbidden in Romania, the punishment for breaking this law is not specified. The court can establish some punishments: for individual use of risk drugs a fine or a sentence between 3 months- 2 years, for high risk drug possession the sentence is higher (from 6 months to 3 years). The guilty person for drug possession that is in prison might choose, according to the latest Criminal code, an integrated assistance programme.

The punishment is higher for people that are implicated in production and sale of risk drugs: a sentence between 2 years and 7 years in prison. For high risk drugs production
and sale the sentence is between 5 years and 12 years. The export or import of risk drugs is punished with 3 years up to 10 years imprisonment while for high risk export and import the sentence is between 7 years and 15 years. During 2009-2010, a number of 44 new psychoactive substances were monitored in Romania. The control of these substances was stronger in the next period (2011-2012) and different initiatives were taken. For example, the consumer safety laws were developed in order to reduce or neutralize the trade and use of drugs in Romania. In the final part of 2011 a new law was approved for diminish the supply of goods with potentially psychoactive effects. The procedure for authorize the supply of these psychoactive substances is under discussion. If the law is broken, the seller is punished with 6 months up to 3 years imprisonment.

Among the objectives of the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013–20 we can notice the promoting of the scientific research for defining and proposing response measures in the drug domain. The proper actions are established in the Action Plan for 2013–2016 and studies are proposed for different categories of population and for regional and local level. This supposes the use of methodologies of the National Anti-Drug Agency and the aid of the Scientific Committee. This Action Plan is a part of the National Anti-Drug Strategy 2013–2020.

In Figure 1, the number of drug-induced deaths (aged 15-64 years) per million population are presented for 2014, the last available data in European Drug Report 2016.

**Figure 1:** Drug-induced deaths (number of cases per million population) in 2014 in some European countries

![Graph showing drug-induced deaths in Europe](image)

Source: authors’ graph using data from European Drug Report 2016

The maximum value of the indicator is obtained by Estonia (126.8, a total number of 111 cases), while the lowest value was registered by Romania (2.2 with a total number of 30 deaths of people).
The data for overdose deaths for some European country are provided by The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). For Romania the data are available from 2000 when cases of overdose death were not reported. The primary source of data for drug induced deaths in Romania is represented by Special Mortality Register of the Forensic Medicine Network. It consists in a number of 53 forensic medicine units at national level. Most data are provided initially by the National Legal Medicine Institute from Bucharest. However, many network members do not report the cases of drug-induce deaths. This means that there is a sub-estimated number of cases with drug-induce deaths in Romania.

**Figure 2: Number of overdose deaths in Romania (2000-2014)**

![Graph showing number of overdose deaths in Romania (2000-2014)](image)

*Source: authors’ graph using EMCDDA data*

In 2010 Romanian registered the maximum number of overdose deaths (34). In this country, there is also the Romanian Association for Faith against Drugs which is recognized by United Nations Organization. It is oriented towards the education against drugs consumption. Many programs against drugs use were implemented by this Association, but unfortunately it has not developed yet a wide national network. In 2014, the overdose deaths increased with 7.14% compared to 2013.

A sharp decline of deaths was observed in 2011, but it is explained by the replacement of heroin with new psychoactive substances whose consumption increased in that year. If the repartition on gender and age in 2014 is analyzed, most of the cases were represented by males. The average age of people is around 30 years. 25 cases were determined by opioids overdose. All the reported cases were toxicologically confirmed. Heroin was detected in 2 cases of death while methadone was present in all cases. Indeed, since 2007 the methadone consumption has highly grown. In most of the cases, two or more psychoactive substances were detected.
Only for Bucharest since 2008 the injected drug use was estimated. A number of 6,288 injecting drug users were counted in 2014. The treatment programs developed in the last few years, legal measures to restrict the access to recent psychoactive substances, the modifications in drug use patterns had positive effects on injecting drug use and the value from 2014 was lower compared to previous years. Suitable data sources for distribution of drugs do not exist in Romania, because the treatment is not available outside Bucharest.

Considering the limits of data availability, the overdose deaths will in Romania over the period from 2000 to 2014. The variables in the study refer to: number of overdose deaths and number of clients engaged in opioid substitution treatment. The data for the two variables are provided by the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction. In a previous study, Paulozzi, Kilbourne and Desai (2011) analyzed the relationship between quantities of opioid drugs and rates of overdose deaths over 1999-2005. The relationship between variables was significant only for some states in USA (New York, Texas and California. We will check for Romania if the intensification of opioid substitution treatment had any effect on overdose death.

A Bayesian linear regression was estimated to explain the impact of opioid substitution treatment on the drug overdose deaths. The main advantage of this method is the possibility to apply it even for small sets of data, like in this case. The traditional approach based on linear regression model would fail to provide confidence results on such small set of data.

For the Bayesian linear regression model, we start from the following form:

\[ Y_t = \beta \cdot X_t + e_t \]
\[ \beta \sim N(m, V) \]
\[ s_e^2 \sim IG(a, b) \]

Y - dependent variable
X - explanatory variables
\( \beta \) - vector of coefficients
\( e_t \) - error term
\( s_e^2 \) - errors’ variance
n - sample size
\( m, V \) - parameters corresponding to the normal distribution
\( a, b \) - parameters corresponding to the inverse-gamma distribution

The conditional posterior of \( \beta \) will follow a normal repartition. The conditional posterior of \( s_e^2 \) will follow an inverse-gamma distribution: \( IG \left( \frac{n}{2} + a, \frac{2b}{RSS + 2} \right) \). RSS represents the sum of square residuals, where n is the number of values for each variable. in this case, \( a \) and \( b \) are the parameters associated to prior inverse-gamma distribution.
Gibbs sampling is often used to estimate the parameters for a Bayesian linear regression model. It employs conditional distributions in order to make the approximation of joint and marginal distributions.

Let us consider a joint distribution of k variables: \( f(x_1, x_2, ..., x_k) \).

The marginal distributions that must be determined are: \( f(x_i), i = 1, k \).

The conditional distributions form must be a prior that is known by the researcher \( f(x_i|x_j) \).

Gibbs sampling algorithm starts with the conditional distributions \( f(x_i|x_j), i \neq j \) and it approximates the marginal one by considering the next steps:

Step 1: The initial values are: \( x_1^0, x_2^0, ..., x_k^0 \), where 0 is the index for the first step.

Step 2: A sample \( x_1^1 \) is chosen from the distribution of \( x_1 \) that is conditioned by the current values of \( x_2, ..., x_k \)

\[
f(x_1^1|x_2^0, ..., x_k^0)
\]

Step 3: A sample \( x_2^1 \) is selected from the distribution of \( x_2 \) that is conditioned by the current values of \( x_1, x_3, ..., x_k \)

\[
f(x_2^1|x_1^1, x_3^0, ..., x_k^0)
\]

Step k: A sample \( x_k^1 \) is chosen from the distribution of \( x_k \) that is conditioned by the current values of \( x_1, x_2, ..., x_{k-1} \)

\[
f(x_k^1|x_1^1, x_2^1, ..., x_{k-1}^1)
\]

According to O’ Hagan and West (2010), in the case of infinite convergence of iterations number, the samples draws which are draws from conditional distributions converges to marginal or joint distribution of \( x_i \) at exponential rate. For a large enough number of steps, the marginal distribution is approximated with the empirical repartition of \( x_i \). In the case that Gibbs algorithm is applied Q times and the last M draws of \( x_i \) are taken (M values for \( x_1, x_2, ..., x_k \)), the histogram for \( x_1, x_2, ..., x_k \) approximates the marginal density of \( x_1, x_2, ..., x_k \). An estimator for marginal posterior distribution average in case of \( x_i \) is:

\[
\frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^{M} x_i^m
\]

where \( b \) represents the number of Gibbs iterations. The number of Gibbs iterations for achieving convergence represents the marginal repartition variance.

The results of Bayesian linear regression indicated a positive correlation between clients with opioid substitution treatment and drug overdose deaths. This shows that the treatment did not have the expected results in terms of deaths.
Table 1: Bayesian linear regression for explaining the drug overdose deaths in Romania (2000-2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Posterior mean</th>
<th>Posterior standard deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>-6.3946</td>
<td>2.992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clients with Opioid substitution treatment</td>
<td>0.0502</td>
<td>0.402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: authors’ calculations

Even if the number of clients involved in opioid substitution treatment grew by 10 people, the deaths continued to increase by 5 persons. In this context, the state should take more measures to reduce the cases of overdose deaths. It is important to monitor the cases of drugs consumption and to attract more people in suitable treatment. From our point of view, the prevention is the best solution for Romania and the education among teenagers might have better effects than the treatment for people that are already drugs consumers.

Conclusions

The drug consumption is monitored and controlled in Romania at national level, but there are still data limitations because many cases are not officially registered. However, many programs were implemented in order to diminish the drug induced deaths. On the other hand, in the last years different laws are adopted to discourage the drug production, sale and consumption.

A sharp decline of deaths was observed in 2011, but it is explained by the replacement of heroin with new psychoactive substances whose consumption increased in that year. Most of the cases were represented by males and mean age is around 30 years. All the reported cases were toxicologically confirmed. Moreover, we proposed a Bayesian linear regression to explain the cases of overdose death. The empirical results indicated that the increase in the number of clients following opioid substitution treatment did not reduce the cases of deaths because of drugs abuse. These empirical results allow us to make some recommendations which might focus on more programs of prevention of drugs consumption and promotion of treatment to reduce the incidence of death cases.

The research is limited to the fact that only one explanatory variable is considered in the model, but this is explainable by the data availability for Romania. In a future research, more variables should be considered. For example, the unemployment rate and the poverty rate might have a relevant impact on the high consumption of drugs that generate overdose death.

References


PDP 4 INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF VICTIMIZATION IN ROMA COMMUNITIES

SURVEY ON CRIME VICTIMIZATION IN ROMANIA – DESIGN, LIMITS AND POTENTIAL INCIDENCE ON HATE CRIME PREVENTION POLICY TOOLS

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Raluca Mazilurescu, PhD, Marius Surugiu, PhD, Anca Cristea PhD,
Ioana Alexandra Login
INSTITUTE OF NATIONAL ECONOMY- ROMANIAN ACADEMY

THE INTERNATIONAL PROJECT CONFERENCE “PREVENTING VICTIMIZATION IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES”
7th-8th of December 2016, Bucharest

The activities of the Institute of National Economy in the “Integrated approach for prevention of victimization in Roma communities” Project

- In-depth review of the state of crime victimization research. - review the state of crime victimization research [A1.1];
- Design of victimization survey tools / survey guide. [A1.2]
- Testing and validating of survey tools, +
- defining the sample of population to be surveyed, national representative sample [A1.3]
- Survey applied to sample population (public procurement), data collected.
- database: preliminary analysis + Qualitative data collection – in-depth interviews and focus groups with the logistic support of IGPR. [A1.4]
- Interpreting survey data = study (IGPR + OSCE – ODHR will provide feedback for the conclusions. [A1.5]
In-depth review of the state of crime victimization researches

1. Theoretical and conceptual approach of victimization. Definitions and history
2. The institutional and legal framework of monitoring victimization
3. Victimization of Roma population - main peculiarities
4. Overview on qualitative researches on victimization issue - EU level and others
5. Analysis of victimization – the results of comparative research and the impact on managing victimization aspects: policy measures, institutional etc.
6. Main challenges for designing The survey for Romania (research instruments and sample)

Why focus on Roma?

2010

Roma population in Romania – international sources

2012 - share

Selected western European countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Roma population, 000</th>
<th>Percentage of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Britain</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Council of Europe
Why focus on Roma?

- Roma population in Romania = National Institute for Statistics - Census database
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>Roma population</th>
<th>share (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>22810035</td>
<td>401087</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>21680974</td>
<td>535140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>20121641</td>
<td>621573</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age pyramid in Romania

- non-roma population
- roma population
Why focus on Roma? Available data for roma population in localities – 2011 Census

- Geographical distribution of Roma population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sud - Muntenia</td>
<td>98558</td>
<td>12232</td>
<td>18.41</td>
<td>19.66</td>
<td>23694</td>
<td>23165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nord - West</td>
<td>96013</td>
<td>11371</td>
<td>17.94</td>
<td>18.59</td>
<td>17698</td>
<td>18.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre</td>
<td>89977</td>
<td>11120</td>
<td>18.68</td>
<td>17.91</td>
<td>11320</td>
<td>11.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud - East</td>
<td>48590</td>
<td>6964</td>
<td>9.08</td>
<td>11.24</td>
<td>21174</td>
<td>42.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud - West Oltenia</td>
<td>60265</td>
<td>6389</td>
<td>11.26</td>
<td>10.28</td>
<td>3634</td>
<td>6.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nord - East</td>
<td>49468</td>
<td>55216</td>
<td>8.40</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>10268</td>
<td>22.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>40483</td>
<td>43547</td>
<td>9.06</td>
<td>7.26</td>
<td>2728</td>
<td>-5.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>București - Ilfov</td>
<td>36324</td>
<td>39007</td>
<td>7.16</td>
<td>6.37</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>3.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>530160</td>
<td>621573</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.1% in Botoșani and 8.8% in Mureș (above 6% in Bihor (6.1%), Salaj (6.9%), Călărași (8.1%)

Why special survey on crime victimisation in Romania?

A. Within a community the situation of victimization and hate crimes can be evaluated by:
   a) the official data provided by police databases;
   b) research on the subject, based on questionnaires;
   c) information obtained from groups or organizations interested in this subject.
   d) isolated information circulating in the media or viral dissemination systems

→ only partially reflects the magnitude of the phenomenon nationwide.

B. due to legislation, primary or secondary administrative information regarding victimization are not detailed considering qualitative variables such as race and ethnicity.
C. No - Survey applied on national representative sample, combining quantitative and qualitative methods

D. No - survey focus on vulnerable groups i.e. Roma communities and other communities with similar socio-economic characteristics
Why special survey on crime victimisation in Romania?

On this topic - In Romania there is no specific integrated national strategy, but only some components are included in different other national strategies.

Furthermore, statistical recording system of discrimination and victimization phenomena is partially developed and is mainly based on administrative data of various bodies or institutions responsible for the management and development policy issues mentioned in the specific fields.

Nationally, there were few attempts to develop qualitative research, but they were not conducted systematically and there is no database to measure the progress and/or impact.

Why special survey on crime victimisation in Romania?

Romania was included in two waves of the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS):

- in 1996, the Romanian sample consisted of 1091 persons of 16 years and above (1000 persons from the capital city Bucharest and 91 persons from 2 rural areas);
- in 2000, the Romanian sample consisted of **1506 persons (only from Bucharest)**
National survey

This would be the first representative survey at national level conducted in Romania with focus on issues related to crime victimization and hate crime.

The profile and the regional qualitative differences will be captured using focus groups and in-depth interviews.

The results will be processed and we will highlight the profile and regional specificity of crime victimization and hate crime for Romania.

First database with national level representativity- start point for measuring the evolution of this phenomena

National survey

We addressed the issue of crime victimization starting from analyzing the various surveys conducted at international and European level, but also in USA:

- The National Crime Victimization Survey – NCVS, USA
- British Crime Survey - BCS
- International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) – UNICRI
- The European Crime and Safety Survey - EU-ICS
- European Safety Survey - EU- SASU
- EU-MIDIS - European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey
Sampling Plan

building the most appropriate sampling frame → depending on the data sources available, e.g.
the addresses from Romanian Poste,
the persons or addresses from National Registry of persons (managed by the Ministry of Internal
Affaires) etc.
two-stage probability sampling is recommended:
in the first stage, a stratified random sample of research areas, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs),
consisting in housing units/addresses of individual households has to be designed after excluding the
collective households, using as stratification criteria the residence area (urban/rural) and county [41
counties plus 6 districts of Bucharest Municipality, i.e. in total 47];
in the second stage, the clusters, composed of three housing/dwelling/addresses units each, has to be
systematically selected from the initial sample of PSUs. Taking into account the objective of the project,
a supplementary stratification criterion such as share of roma population should be used. The final
sample should consist of 9,000 dwelling units. All households within each sampling unit should be
included.

Stratification

Stratification concerns both stages of sampling.
In first stage, there are 88 strata; the criteria used being the area (urban or rural) and the county (NUTS-3 level) where a certain PSU is located, i.e.:

- 82 strata for urban and rural for 41 counties plus
- 6 strata only for urban area for Bucharest Municipality.

In the second stage an additional stratification variable should be used
concerning the share of roma population within each strata defined at
first sampling stage.
Sample size

In order to ensure representatives estimates, sample size should consist in about 9,000 housing/dwelling/addresses units. All households within each sampling unit should be included.

Since the average size of a household is around 2.1 for persons aged 15 years and over and 2.5 for all persons irrespective the age (i.e., including children aged below 15) the estimated sample size of persons aged 15 years and over to be interviewed would be of 18,900 persons.

Roma:
A) 3.3% = 624
B) 10% = 1890

STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A. GENERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT FEELING SAFE AND WORRIES ABOUT CRIMES
B. SCREENING 1: OWNERSHIP
C. SCREENING 2: VICTIMIZATION TYPOLOGY
D. VICTIMIZATION DETAILS (D1 .... D21 - specific modules for selected crimes)
E. HATE CRIMES
F. ATTITUDES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT
G. INFORMATION ABOUT THE RESPONDENT AND THE HOUSEHOLD
A. FEELING SAFE AND WORRIES ABOUT CRIMES

Issues:
✓ Problems in the neighborhood
✓ Incidence of crimes in the neighborhood
✓ Feeling safe when out alone at night
✓ Avoidance behavior at night
✓ Worried about being physically attacked/ sexual harassment / robbery/ theft
✓ Feeling safe home during night
✓ Likelihood of burglary/robbery

C. SCREENING 2: VICTIMIZATION INCIDENCE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modules:</th>
<th>on the household level</th>
<th>on the individual level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D1. BURGLARY</td>
<td>D10. ROBBERY</td>
<td>D18. PHYSICAL VIOLENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D2. THEFT OF CARS</td>
<td>D11. THEFT</td>
<td>D19. FIGHT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D3. THEFT FROM CARS</td>
<td>D12. VANDALISM</td>
<td>D20. SEXUAL VIOLENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D4. THEFT OF MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER/MOPED</td>
<td>D13. HARASSMENT</td>
<td>D21. SEXUAL HARASSMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D5. THEFT OF BICYCLE</td>
<td>D14. THREATENING</td>
<td>D22. LOSS OF LIBERTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6. THEFT OF WAGGON – specificity of Romania</td>
<td>D15. BLACKMAIL</td>
<td>D23. HUMAN TRAFFICKING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D7. THEFT OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS – specificity of Romania</td>
<td>D16. BRIBERY</td>
<td>D24. FORCED LABOUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D8. THEFT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS – specificity of Romania</td>
<td>D17. FRAUD</td>
<td>D25. FORCED BEGGING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D9. CARD/ON-LINE ABUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. DETAILS ASKED FOR EACH CRIME

- Did the crime happen once or more times since the beginning of 2011?
- Did the incident happen in the last 12 months? How often?
- Was the incident reported to the police?
  - If NO -> For what reasons the incident was not reported to the police?
  - If YES -> Satisfied with police performance?
    - If NO -> Why not satisfied?
- Emotional impact
- + SPECIFIC Qs

F HATE CRIMES

Was a crime motivated by hate based on ethnicity?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HATE CRIMES</th>
<th>Offender/s behaviour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did the victim inform the police about the incident as a hate crime?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Hate Crimes

A hate crime (also known as a bias-motivated crime) is a prejudice-motivated crime, often violent, which occurs when a perpetrator targets a victim because of his or her membership (or perceived membership) in a group.

#### E1. Did you know what hate crimes are?

- a. Yes.
- b. Refuse to say [do not read out].
- c. Don’t know [do not read out].

#### E2. Do you consider that one of the crimes mentioned by you was committed because of hate regarding your ethnicity?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. Refuse to say [do not read out].
- d. Don’t know [do not read out].

#### E3. Regarding the crime(s) committed by others against you, please tell us if any of the following happened:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a. The perpetrator: perpetrators made negative comments/ insults</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Refuse to say [do not read out]</th>
<th>Don’t know [do not read out]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.1. Online;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.2. Face to face;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.3. On the phone;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Hate symbols were present at the crime scene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. The perpetrator/ perpetrators threatened you or other members of your community (e.g., threat to kill or injure you, destruction of property, or incitement to violence)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. You were targeted because of your (or your family’s) sexual orientation, gender identity, or other personal characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. The incident has happened on the during a holiday, or an event in which you were taking part, or on which you were associated with a particular group (e.g., Roma community)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Any incidents do not fit me as a victim of hate crimes or other crimes that have occurred in the same context (e.g., other incidents of this kind have occurred in the same context)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Feelings, emotions, and your perception make you suspect that this incident was not part of a hate crime, but do not have enough evidence to prove it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Other. Please mention...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### E4. Did you inform the police that you considered this incident a hate crime?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. Refuse to say [do not read out].
- d. Don’t know [do not read out].

#### E4.a. For what reasons did you not inform the police that you considered this incident a hate crime? [optional]

**If the response is not spontaneous, read the answers.**

- a. Lack of proof;
- b. Police won’t do anything about it;
- c. Refuse to say [do not read out];
- d. Refuse to say [do not read out];
- e. Refuse to say [do not read out].

#### E4.b. Did you inform another organization that you considered this incident a hate crime?

- a. Yes. What organization?
- b. No.
- c. Refuse to say [do not read out].
- d. Refuse to say [do not read out].

#### E5. Were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with the matter?

- a. Yes (satisfied);
- b. No (dissatisfied);
- c. Refuse to say [do not read out];
- d. Don’t know [do not read out].

#### E6. For what reasons were you dissatisfied? [multiple response]

- a. Didn’t do enough;
- b. Refuse to say [do not read out];
- c. Didn’t find or apprehend the offender;
- d. Didn’t keep me properly informed;
- e. Didn’t treat me correctly/were impolite;
- f. Were slow to arrive;
- g. Other reasons;
- h. Refuse to say [do not read out];
- i. Don’t know [do not read out].

**End of Section. Continue with Section 1.**
NEXT
- creation of database – thematic study in Romania = March 2017
- design main coordinates for impact methodology
- allow the promotion of reliable, accurate and scientifically grounded information for stakeholders and the public;
- policy tool
- educational purposes for
  - understanding the phenomenon of victimization,
  - for limiting and for preventing the occurrence or repeatability.

Thank you for your attention!

valentinvasile2009@gmail.com
III.5. New technologies and policy instruments & measures for prevention of victimisation

NEW SECURITY SCHEMA FOR VANET WHEN USING GPS COMMUNICATION

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Abstract The Smart cities are a relevant topic nowadays. It attracts most researchers and governmental authorities, due to the vision to adopt technology information and communication in this context, to facilitate access to urban services. Security stills a permanent challenge that affects most smart cities applications. Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANets) is one of those applications, classified in the smart mobility axis. VANets are certainly affected by security risks faced to the users. The GPS (Global Positioning System) who widely used in several applications of human life is vulnerable to different attacks like jamming, blocking and spoofing. The last attack tries to provide fake information to the receiver, and because of this, it computes a wrong time or location. In this paper, we study the impact of spoofing attack on VANets communications. Because of this, our work presented here, is focused on claiming the attack of GPS cars signal and smart phones. The paper studies the vulnerabilities of those signals face to the fake GPS that can distract drivers. This can, consequently, affect people security and congestion in roads of the cities. We perform an experiment in a relevant indoor scenario, using Arduino devices for real simulation to see the impact of the attack on vehicles circulation.

Keywords: GPS security; VANet; smart cities

1. Introduction

Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (Fig.1) is an interesting axe that knows various demands in real time application. In these kinds of networks, vehicles together and with a roadside infrastructure to provide a long list of applications varying from driver assistance and Internet access. VANets may permit to vehicles an easier communication V2I or V2V (Fig2), using the ad hoc network basics. Smart cities are one of the famous applications that plan to reduce the transportation problems face to the increasing population that involve congestion in the roads. VANets aim at helping to improve this issue developing vehicles’ mobility, increasing the safety in road and also seeking to have more sustainable cities.
Security is important for many smart cities application, and especially for VANets communication. The vehicle attacks can be remarkably destructive to many important functions of the wireless communication in VANets networks like routing, localization, vehicle’s orientation and resource allocation, etc.

GPS signals are vulnerable to in-band interferences because of being extremely weak broadcasted signals over wireless channels. Therefore, even low-power interference can easily jam or spoof GPS receivers within a radius of several kilometers. In addition, GPS is a backward compatible technology whose signal structure is in the public domain [1]. This makes GPS technology more susceptible to disruptive interfering methods. For example, spoofing attack could effectively mislead an activity monitoring GPS receiver mounted on a cargo transport or fishing vessel. Therefore, the GPS receiver will be logging a counterfeit trajectory with various consequences.

The spoofing attack is potentially significantly more menacing than jamming since the target receiver is not aware of this threat. Recently the implementation of sophisticated spoofers has become more feasible, flexible, and less costly due to rapid advances in software-defined radio (SDR) technology [2].

2. Related Works

The study presented in [4] identified that interference with the GPS signal is a big problem. From this report, practices spoofing attacks were presented in several published papers. In [5], the authors use a satellite simulator mounted on a truck to attack a GPS receptor of another truck. The authors of [6] creates GPS spoofing signals by decoding the GPS signals and generate legitimate copies shifted in time transmitted with a higher power to eclipse the signals origin; A similar approach is also used in [7]. This approach requires less expensive equipment, but introduces significant delays between legitimate and spoofed signals.

GPS spoofing attacks are analyzed in [8], showing that an attacker can manipulate the arrival times of GPS signals. The countermeasures proposed are simple steps for constant monitoring of the channel. In [4], the authors present the consistency checks based on sensors, cryptographic authentication, and discrimination based on signal strength, time of arrival, polarization and angle of arrival. In [8], the authors propose an
asymmetrical pattern, based on the late disclosure of the code and the information release schedule. Authors in [7, 9, 10] present experimental data on the effects observed by the victim during a spoofing attack. [7] and [9] discuss the impact of identity theft on the level of the carrier and code. The authors of [10] presented a device that prevents spoofing by monitoring and potentially suppressing the received signals before they are processed by the GPS receiver.

3. The Spoofing Attack

 Classified as an identification attack [3], in the spoofing attack, the attacker develops a program that effectively masquerades (Fig 3) as network's node in order to falsify information. He transmits packets to a node with a source address informing that the packet is arriving from a trusted source. In the Wireless communications, spoofing attacks are simple to establish and can considerably impact the performance of networks.

Effectively, to conduct the spoofing attack, an adversary broadcasts a fake GPS signal with higher signal strength than the true GPS signal. The GPS receiver believes that the fake signal is actually the true GPS signal from space, and ignores the true GPS signal. The receiver then proceeds to calculate erroneous position or time information based on this false signal [11].

**Figure 2. Spoofing Attack mechanism**

In VANets, the position information is very important, it must be accurate and authentic. This attack, called GPS Spoofing or PFA (Position Faking Attack) consists on transmitting to the neighbors node a fake position information.

4. VNS Detection architecture

A. Architecture of the Attack

The VNS detection is a process based on infrastructure verification and validation, of the correct location of vehicles that look for position destination from GPS satellite. This system tries to validate this position by direct calibration (Fig 4) with the infrastructure without passing from detection process. By this, it detect if the GPS device is attacked
or no, and react by choosing the information given by the GSP system if not attacked or decline it.

The figure below describes architecture of spoofing attack conducted by a fake GPS. This deliver a strong signal that end devices can use to search for destinations wrongly given by the fake GPS:

**Figure 4.** Calibration mechanism

The proposed alternative solution consists of five steps:

- Demanding destination position using GPS device,
- Receiving the position from satellite or fake GPS transmitter, if attacked
- Searching for RSU or infrastructure for validation process, and demanding destination position,
- Comparing the two positions,
- Stopping the route to destination if the positions are different, or continue if not.

The algorithm below explains the calibration and detection method:

**Algorithm:**

1. Let:
2. $\Delta$: Erreur of GPS localization
3. $\text{GPSpo}(X_0,Y_0,Z_0)$: GPS position given by the GPS satellite
4. $\text{GSPinf}(X_i,Y_i,Z_i)$: GPS position given by the infrastructure
5. $\text{Diff} (X,Y,Z)$: the difference between GPS and infrastructure positions.
6. Begin:
7. **Demanding destination position by GPS device**
8. The GPS device receives the GPS po \((X_0, Y_0, Z_0)\)
9. **Searching for the Infrastructure or RSU**
10. If founded then demand the destination position
11. The infrastructure gives GSPinf \((X_i, Y_i, Z_i)\)
12. \(X = |X_0 - X_i| \pm \Delta\)
13. \(Y = |Y_0 - Y_i| \pm \Delta\)
14. \(Z = |Z_0 - Z_i| \pm \Delta\)
15. If \((X = 0 \pm \Delta \text{ and } Y = 0 \pm \Delta \text{ and } Z = 0 \pm \Delta)\) then
16. The GPS device is not attacked
17. The user can trust to the information given by the GPS
18. else
19. The GPS device is attacked,
20. The user cannot trust to the information given by the GPS.
21. End.

5. **Experiment context**

The experiment context is based on the use of three arduino devices. The first is equipped on the vehicle that look for the GPS service by looking for a destination position. The second device is equipped by a GPS shielded that order the right position (is conceded as confident authorithy), which is directly linked to ethernet network for more security concern, I RSU (Road Side unit) as an infrastructure. The third arduino device is the fake GPS antenna which is installed to detour vehicles by giving them wrong positions to demanded destination (Fig. 5).

As mentioned in the algorithm, the GPS device installed in vehicles or smartphones, demand a location to a destination to the GPS. Then we assume that in the absence of an attacker, the GPS will serve the real position far than any attack. Otherways, the presence of an attacke which normally offers a strong signal compared to the satellite GPS signal, this one broadcasts a wrong positions to the vehicles in his rang, and because of this vehicles or peoples can be oriented to other location for probable agression, terrorism, congestion, or simply conduct to wasted fuel, increasing air pollution and carbon dioxide emissions. This will be enormous when a number of vehicles are attacked.

*Figure 5. Illustration of a real experiment with arduino devices*
6. Conclusion

In this paper, we present a security flaw which affects enormously the vehicular circulation, the carburant consumption and the human security. Due to this, the GPS spoofing attack is conceded as a serious attack. The proposed solution consist to correct the wrong position given by the fake GPS. The correction is based on a validation process by comparing the given position to an infrastructure. To do, we presented an algorithm to be face to the GPS spoofing attack, and implemented to arduino devices for real experiment. The future work will be focused on the simulation of the attack under the SUMO simulator for VANets by using the map validation process.

References


THE EMPLOYMENT MODEL OF ROMA POPULATION

Prof. Univ. Dr. Valentina Vasile, Institute Of National Economy
Ana-Maria Ciuhu, Institute Of National Economy & National Institute Of Statistics

Demographic aspects with impact on the labour market

1992

2011

Source: Vasile, Dobre, 2015
Data: NIS, Population and Housing Censuses in 1992 and 2011, own calculations

Roma – young ethnic group with rapid aging (Vasile, Dobre, 2015)
Roma – a vulnerable group in the EU

EU Framework for national strategies of Roma integration up to 2020, Council Conclusions (2011/C 258/04):
“...many Roma still face extreme poverty, profound social exclusion, discrimination and numerous barriers in the exercise of fundamental rights, which often means a limited access to education, jobs and quality services, low income levels, substandard housing, poor health and lower life expectancy...”

Characteristics of Roma population

Advantages (+)
• young population with strong dynamics
• high natality rate

Limitations (-)
• segregation by incomes and branches
• the diversity of working domains is restricted by the access to education system
• the types of their entrepreneurial activities
• work mobility of population, limited by the working domains
• the access of Roma population in the labour market
Factors of employment efficiency

- Direct factors:
  - qualification
  - education
  - LLL

- Indirect factors:
  - specific business model
  - employment capacity by economic sectors
  - cultural model: gender gaps, living standards, characteristics of employment (less full-time, more non-standard forms of employment)

Employment figures

Source: NIS, Population and Housing Censuses in 1992, 2002 and 2011, own calculations
Special focus on unemployment

- A small group of population benefits of the unemployment system
- There is no unemployment insurance through insurance contracts, hence those working for small businesses remain outside of the system
- Daily basis jobs, which are prevalent in agriculture and construction, significantly reduces the proportion of those who enroll in unemployment (due to legal constraints)

Policy proposals for improving employment of Roma population

- 1. Access to education as a factor for increasing the chances of employment
- 2. Changing the mentality and restrictions in employment of Roma population
- 3. Promoting forms of education and retraining second chance for a wider range of types of jobs and industries.
- 4. Addressed political education of Roma children to follow:
  - Awareness of the need for education and reducing school dropout
  - Openness to different activities from those of their parents
  - Promote education in joint classes (reducing gender segregation in primary education)
- 5. Increased occupancy rate dedicated to Roma population in secondary and tertiary education
- 6. Equal opportunities and non-discrimination
ACHIEVING EU STANDARDS REGARDING SUPPORT TO VICTIMS OF CRIME: SERBIAN APPROACH

Milica Kolaković-Bojović, PhD, Research Associate at Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Gračanička 18, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia kolakius@gmail.com

Abstract Providing support to victims and witnesses of crime is highly ranked on the EU priority list. That is unambiguously visible from the growing acquis in the field of procedural safeguards, within focus had been moved from the position of defendant, to improvement of victims’ status. That caused additional efforts of the candidate countries, but also of the member states to meet all challenges related to legislation amendments as well as to institutional set up and necessary capacities needed to achieve newly established standards. As the candidate for EU membership, the Republic of Serbia had been requested, through the negotiation process under Chapter 23 of the accession negotiations, to prepare and implement an action plan, dealing with, inter alia, judicial reform and improvement of human rights. The important portion of recommendations defined by the European Commission in that field, deals with position of victims of crime. Consequently, these recommendations had been addressed through the wide set of planned activities that extends from amendments of the criminal legislation to establishment of the nationwide network of victim support services. Beside activities directed to improvement of the position of victims in general, the Action Plan for Chapter 23 includes ambitious activities referring to position of victims from various vulnerable groups like a women, children, victims of war crimes, as well as the most frequent victims of hate crime as a Roma, national minorities and LGBTI.

Keywords: victims; crime; support; European standards; accession negotiations

1. EU standards regarding victims of crime

Only twenty years ago there were significant difference between positions of victim in legal systems across the Europe. This difference laid in national legal traditions, or more precise, their affiliation to inquisitorial or adversarial system. Since the adversarial systems recognize a criminal procedure as a duel between the public prosecutor and offender, the victims of crime were out of focus in many countries for a centuries. Situation was a significantly different in states that used to have inquisitorial criminal procedure, where victims had been allowed to initiate criminal procedure as well as to represent indictment before the court in procedural role so called “injured party as a prosecutor”. Having in mind the process of unification of legal systems which is typical for EU, as well as increased level of human rights protection, there is also tendency (especially visible in last 15 years)to define and implement uniform and improved standards that deals with the position of victims of crime. [1]

The UN Declaration (A/RES/40/34) [2], was a substantive leap forward in the process of legislative developments for victims of crime worldwide. When it comes to EU as well as candidate countries, period of intensive legislative activities through the adoption of policy decisions and legal instruments started with the EU Council Framework Decision (2001/220/JHA) [3] and the EU Directive on Compensation to Crime Victims (2004).
The Framework Decision and the Directive on Compensation to Crime Victims were just the first step made in improvement of victims’ rights. The real step forward towards regulation their position in general but also in cross-border criminal proceedings, aimed at ensuring minimum of victims’ rights within the EU, regardless of their citizenship or nationality, was adoption of the EU Directive 2012/29 (hereinafter Victims’ Directive).

Beside above mentioned Directive which rules the position of victims in general, there are numerous relevant international instruments dealing with position of particular vulnerable groups such a women, children, LGBTI, Roma, victims of war crimes, national minorities, etc., that require a special measures of protection and support. Even the Victims’ Directive emphasizes a need to provide tailor made treatment for: “victims who have suffered considerable harm due to the severity of the crime; victims who have suffered a crime committed with a bias or discriminatory motive which could, in particular, be related to their personal characteristics; victims whose relationship to and dependence on the offender make them particularly vulnerable. In this regard, victims of terrorism, organized crime, human trafficking, gender-based violence, violence in a close relationship, sexual violence, exploitation or hate crime, and victims with disabilities shall be duly considered.”

Of course, application of a special treatment requires existence of the methodology for timely individual assessment (Articles 22 & 23) taking into account personal characteristics, type or nature of the crime and the circumstances of the crime.

The member-states were obligated to transpose the Victims’ Directive as of November 16th 2015. The main goal of the Directive is comprehensiveness in dealing with the needs of victims, especially when it comes to their need to be recognized as a victims as well as to be treated with due respect as well as with proper dignity. The same goes for victims’ right on protection and support as well as for need to enable them adequate access to justice that includes, among other, their right to get compensation as well as restoration.

Obligation to align its national penal legislation exceeds the simple change of legal definition of the victim (The EU Directive 29/2012/EU states that also family members as well should have access to victim support, “accordance with their needs and the degree of harm suffered as a result of the criminal offence committed against the victim” (Article 8(3)). The purpose of a victim support service is to provide victims and witnesses the information on their rights and obligations in relation with criminal proceeding as well as regarding consequences of a crime in general. The main idea of the support is to enforce them in order to help them overcome the consequences of crime and to constructively participate in criminal proceedings. At the same time, these actions serve as way to increase efficiency and quality of criminal proceedings.

Such a comprehensive approach requires, beside legislative amendments also a new institutional set up, which allows comprehensive victims’ support before, during and after the criminal proceedings, in line with Directive’s provisions (art. 9). That means that victims have the right to be provided with all information, advice and support than could be relevant to the rights of victims, including the information on existed support services. All information provided to the victims should be targeted, simple, understandable and accessible, provided in a timely manner, balancing the proactive provision of information with the needs of the victim, in a language he/she can understand. (Articles 3, 7, 69 of the Victims’ Directive) That also includes their right to compensation mechanism in criminal proceeding as well as support and preparation to attend the trial; “emotional and, where available, psychological support; advice relating
to financial and practical issues arising from the crime; unless otherwise provided by other public or private services, advice relating to the risk and prevention of secondary and repeat of victimization, of intimidation and of retaliation.” [6]

Victims’ Directive also provides relevant standards regarding victims’ protection (including procedures established under national law for the physical protection) as well as protection of their “family members from secondary and repeated victimization, from intimidation and from retaliation, including against the risk of emotional or psychological harm, and to protect the dignity of victims during questioning and when testifying” (art. 18-19).

The Victims’ Directive insists on specialization of the police officers, judicial office holders, court staff and lawyers in the area of victims’ rights (art.25) as well as increasing their awareness of the victims’ needs and enabling them to recognize victims and to treat them proper (in a respectful, professional and non-discriminatory manner).

2. Obligation of the Republic of Serbia in accession negotiations (Chapter 23 & 24)

Republic of Serbia has taken an obligation to align it legal system with EU acquis by opening the accession negotiations in 2015. Anyway, the process of alignments had started much earlier and became very intensive since 2013 after coming-in screening phase. The Screening of Serbian normative and institutional framework with relevant acquis within chapters 23 and 24 started by the end of 2013 with explanatory screening (presentation of the relevant acquis and EU standards to the Serbian institutions). This stage has served as starting point for assessment of an alignment level of the Serbian legislative and institutional framework with the acquis and EU standards, during the bilateral screening in December 2013. The screening process resulted in publishing of the screening reports [8-9] for both chapters that tackle issues related to position of victims during the 2015 by European Commission (hereinafter: EC). Since Chapter 23 deals with the victims’ issue through the organization of judiciary as well as through the protection of fundamental rights and prosecution of war crimes, the Chapter 24 deals with position of victims in criminal proceedings for organized crime.

Recommendations given in both screening reports obliged Serbian authorities to draft, (in inclusive and transparent process that assumes inclusion of all relevant stakeholders and CSOs) adopt and implement the detailed action plans [10-11] that should serve as a “reform road map” and starting point for adoption and implementation of dedicated strategic documents in various fields relevant for treatment of victims in general as well as those coming from vulnerable groups. It is important to notice that several of them have already been drafted and adopted in parallel with the action plans for Chapter 23 and Chapter 24 (e.g. Dedicated Action Plan for national minorities and the Roma Strategy). All abovementioned policy papers contain numerous activities aimed at improvement of the victims’ position in Serbian legal as well as social care system. That is unambiguous indication of Serbian dedication to effectively deal with numerous shortcomings that currently exist. Progress made in this fields the EC will measure through the interim benchmark contained in the Common negotiation position that requires “Serbia to strengthens its investigative, prosecutorial and judicial bodies including ensuring a more proactive approach and the confidentiality of investigations, providing for training for new and current staff members, improving its witness protection and victim support system and ensuring access to justice for all victims.” [12]
3. Current situation in VW support sector

It seems that current situation in victim support (hereinafter VS) could be shortly described as a solid, but incomplete legislative framework, combined with the lack of coordination and institutionalization.

When it comes to the legislative framework it is on satisfying level when it comes to the position of the victim in criminal procedure (although through the tittle “injured party”) in sense of the right to initiate and represent indictment as well as to submit a compensation claim; to give the statement before the court; to testify under protective measures if is needed, etc., but Serbian legislation dealing with organization of judiciary as well as organization of social care system is still missing nationally institutionalized support for victims. The main reason for that could be found in fact that there is no relevant strategic framework covering this issue. The support to victims has been organized ad hoc, through the numerous rather small scale initiative and pilot projects. The lack of the system solution is currently compensated with fragmented support through CSOs and international projects and programs. As the consequence many victims of crime don’t reach victim support services. Additional problem is fact that most victim support is focused on particular groups of victims, depended on age, gender or type of crime (e.g. women or victims of domestic violence or human trafficking). Furthermore, there is a problem of inadequate geographical allocation of services that sometimes couldn’t be reached due to the lack of centralized referral mechanism and pure coordination between existed providers and police/judiciary. It causes that some information which should be provided without undue delay, is not provided or provided too late or in an inconsistent manner. VS is generally available upon request and an adequate proactive approach is still missing. Development of an individual assessment tools is in rudimentary phase. The same goes for infrastructural and procedural preconditions to prevent secondary victimization through the contact with offenders as well as in repeated testimonies.

4. Activities needed in order to improve position of victims in general

As it has been mentioned earlier, the Action Plan for Ch. 23 provides wide spectrum of planned activities in order to establish centralized, sustainable, well-coordinated and accessible VS country-wide system. The activities could be divided in three stages: analytical, legislative amendments and building of the new institutional set up.

The first stage is currently in final phase, having in mind that the comprehensive analysis is being conducted with the support of MDTF and OSCE support. The Analyses included assessment of an alignment level of the normative framework with relevant EU standards; institutional analyses of all currently available capacities; comparative analyses of victim support systems in several EU member states to choose the best fitting model for Serbian system; fiscal impact assessment in order to predict costs of VS system establishment as well as to ensure system sustainability; infrastructural assessment of judicial and prosecutorial premises in order to make them in line with requirements for support and protection of secondary victimization.

Results of the Analysis should serve as an analytical base for developing and adoption of an overarching strategy for improvement of the victims’ position accompanied with dedicated Action plan during the 2017. These two policy papers shell determine all relevant steps, with precise timeline as well as the subjects in charge of certain
activities. It seems important to define a qualitative as well as quantitative indicators in order to allow measuring the progress.

In the Action Plan for Chapter 23 as well as in conclusions from above mentioned draft Analysis has been defined that future VS network should be based on several principles listed as follows:

- maximum usage of existing capacities among institutions of state as well as among civil society organizations;
- definition of the clear and objective criteria that potential providers should fulfil to become members of the network;
- linkage of all available providers into the unique network for the whole territory of the Republic of Serbia;
- development and establishment of the referral mechanism at the level of high courts, high prosecutorial offices and police administrations, with the clear plan for network expansion in next few years; introduction of coordination contact points in order to establish formal types of communication between the most important stakeholders (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of labor and social care, judiciary and public prosecution service;
- establishment of the central coordination body in charge of coordination, administration and development of the VS network.

After setting up the strategic framework it is necessary to align penal as well as legislation dealing with organization of judiciary and bylaws with Victims’ Directive and other relevant sources of EU standards in this field. The Action Plan for Ch. 23 recognizes (activity 3.7.2.19) that the prerequisite for efficient implementation of the amended normative framework will be strengthening of the existing institutional and administrative capacities in cooperation with relevant and well experienced civil society organizations, academic community and Centers for social care and protection. That should be done through the specialized training (using periodical TNA and ToT model as way to ensure sustainability of specialization) and development of guidelines for treatment of victims in different procedural stages (first contact communication guidelines, individual assessment instructions, information flayers, etc.) as well as through instructions for interinstitutional cooperation (for example specialized protocols defining coordination and cooperation throughout implementation of aligned legal framework).

These should be followed with adequate allocation of resources and development of the ICT platform that allows functioning of the centralized referral mechanism (accompanied with call centers) and registry which will contain comprehensive data on number and structure of victims, providers and provided support. The adequate resources also should be provided by the State or through the project support for improvement of police and judicial infrastructure.

Changed approach among professionals has to be followed by raising of public awareness on victims’ rights and available services, through media campaigns and informative materials (brochures, flyers, etc.) that include promotion of achieved results as well as future steps.
5. Measures aimed at improvement of support to the victims coming from vulnerable groups

Beside abovementioned measures that should establish a new approach in treatment of the victims in general, the Action plan Ch. 23 contains numerous planned activities related to improvement of the normative and institutional framework as well as implementation of various actions aimed at protection and support to vulnerable groups. Some of the planned activities have a character of horizontal actions tackling several vulnerable groups. This applies to “appointment of specially trained and selected police officers as contact points for the socially vulnerable groups (women - victims of domestic violence and partner relationships, LGBTI persons and any other vulnerable groups, in accordance with the security needs of local communities) in order to foster cooperation and protect their safety at national and regional level and, if required, in smaller urban areas and work to improve cooperation between police representatives and associations of socially vulnerable groups.” (activity 3.6.1.22.) The same goes for the care about leakage of information that could harm a victim.

5.1. Confidentiality of investigations and protection of victims

One of the greatest challenges is to balance confidentiality of investigation and protection of victims on one side with the need to inform public on relevant steps made in resolving some criminal cases. With this regard the Action Plan for Ch. 23, prescribes development of the Communication Strategy of the Ministry of Interior (hereinafter MOI) with the media (activity 3.5.2.15.) organizing round tables, lectures and trainings for the employees of MOI, public prosecutors and journalists on the subject of communication with media and “prevention of media leaks related to respect for privacy with regard to vulnerable persons”, especially victims. (activity 3.5.2.2.1. and 1.4.5.1.) The same baseline has the plan to assess confidentiality rules and their respect within relevant institutions and amend them where needed as well as to strengthen control over implementation (activity 1.4.1.1.). Leakage of information in investigative phase of criminal proceedings could also harm victims. Having that in mind it is planned to amend the Law on Police and the Code of Police Ethics as well as “the bylaws governing the procedures of confidentiality and safety of planning and conducting criminal investigations in order to improve the privacy and protection of police procedures for the planning and implementation of criminal investigations.” The same goes for “the Code of Ethics and the Rules of the disciplinary proceedings and disciplinary responsibilities of public prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors in the part relating to the accountability of public prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors for unauthorized communication of information about ongoing or planned investigations to the media.” (activity 3.5.2.16.-3.5.2.19.)

5.2. Protection of children and women

The Victims Directive recognizes child victims (who are also usually witnesses) as the one of the most vulnerable categories. Their vulnerability is particularly highlighted when it comes to risk of secondary victimization in criminal proceedings. That the Republic of Serbia also approaches that problem on the same way, it’s obvious from developing of a new Strategy dealing with prevention as well as protection of children from violence, that is ongoing. It is well known that the high risk of secondary victimization especially lays in multiple and/or inadequate interviewing. This has been identified as an issue that requires intervention in the Action Plan for Ch. 23 that stipulates several activities aimed at reduction or elimination of negative effects that criminal proceeding could have on child victims. (activities 3.6.2.15.-3.6.2.24.) Probably the most important is to “define practical guidelines for interviewing children, based on best practices of EU countries and provide conditions for the uniform application of protective measures of child victims and
witnesses.” Since the efficient implementation of such a guidelines is of the key importance the Action Plan envisages “distribution of educational materials and conducting training and informative sessions for police officers, public prosecutors and deputy public prosecutors, judges and employees of Centers for Social Work, on the protection of child victims / witnesses in criminal proceedings in order to avoid secondary victimization.” This type of knowledge incensement is precondition for introducing of post-traumatic counselling and support for child victims as well as children witnesses.

Victimization of women has been recognized as the issue that requires systematic and uniform response. The main mechanism whose implementation in national legal systems is needed in the process of accession negotiations with EU is the Istanbul Convention. Republic of Serbia has already prepared for adoption Amendments to the Criminal Code as well as the draft of the new Law on gender equality. Normative alignment is just a prerequisite for introduction of: “safe houses- counselling services; state-wide round-the-clock (24/7) telephone helplines free of charge; treatment support programs aimed at preventing perpetrators, in particular sex offenders, from re-offending; inclusion of multi-sectorial cooperation and CSO involvement.” The main idea of the whole process is initialization of the care and support to women that used to be fragmentized, mostly project based, with visible differences in level of specialization and available resources in different parts of the country.

The Action Plan for Ch. 23 also recognizes that family support, especially in vulnerable communities might be the right approach to prevent victimization of women and children in family violence but also to prevent discrimination and victimization based on national identity or sexual orientation and gender identity through the strengthening and support to families. Having in that mind it is planned to “establish pilot centers for family support in order to: Target population of multiply deprived communities (paying particular attention to the availability for Roma families and children); Support a parent who suffers domestic violence; Support children at risk of dropping out of school; Support families at risk of separation (children and parents); Support child victims of crime; Support children with disabilities from vulnerable families and at risk of placement in institution.” (activity 3.6.2.3.)

6. Conclusions

Having in mind numerous problems that member states are facing with, in the process of achieving the EU standards that deal with position of victims, it is obvious that the Republic of Serbia has to prove its dedication to this issue. That has been unambiguously done on the stage that assumes identification of problems and definition of needed actions but there is no doubt that meeting interim benchmarks requires hard work and allocation of significant resources in the next five years. The monitoring mechanism established in cooperation between Serbian authorities and the EC in order to allow continuous following of the reforms could have a double role in improvement of the efficiency of that process. From one side, it allows the EC’s “intervention” for a case of delays but, at same time, it can be accelerated through the donor support.

REFERENCES


The Future of Blockchain in the Dark Web

Mariusz Nowostawski
Testimon Group
Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Outline

- Deep Web and Dark Web
- Blockchains: basics
- Blockchain: more advanced
- Autonomous and Anonymous Institutions
- The state of the art
- The future
Deep Web, aka Hidden Web

It is all sites and services that are not indexed by the (normal) search engines

- Dynamic content
- Captcha- or password-protected content
- Intranets and VPNs
- TOR: started as privacy-preserving tools and services
- Other (proprietary protocols, eg. I2P)

Deep web: non-nefarious

- Wikileaks (for submissions)
- Arab Spring protests facilitation
- Escape censorship
- Guarantee Freedom of speech
- Anonymity enthusiasts
- Anarchists
Dark Web: nefarious deep web

- Anonymous drugs marketplaces (post Silk Road)
- Steal identities
- Launch cyber-attacks
- Purchase botnets
- Dox high-profile personalities
- Trade firearms
- Trade fake documents, or currency

Blockchain technology

Blockchain is a solution to data consistency problems in Peer-to-Peer systems
Blockchain technology

Peer-to-peer technology. No central point of control
Resilient. It is really hard to take down
Distributed, replicated, public database of transactions
Non-corruptible
Read operations are “open”
Write operations must be approved, and follow the consensus rules

Blockchain technology: examples

Financial tokens: Bitcoin, DashCoin, LiteCoin, and many others

Assets tokens
Proof of ownership
Proof of identity
The magic combination

Digital, anonymous currency

+ 

Digital, anonymous marketplace

Digital currency tracking

Pseudonyms (anonymous hashes) and de-anonymization process

OTC

Money laundering

Mixers

Tumblers

Cross-currency Exchanges
Zero Knowledge Proofs  (coming soon)

No information left in the chain for analytics

Fully anonymous currency (no tracking possible)

Note also: off-chain transactions, for example LN

Blockchain: more examples

Money can be kept in the chain (eg. multi-sig transactions, smart contracts)

Blockchain as a distributed bank

Two parties do not trust each other

Blockchain as an escrow service

a. Escrow service allows deposits and withdrawals upon pre-agreed conditions

b. No trusted third-party needed
Blockchain: more examples

Blockchain-based online casino
Online games, in which no individual player can cheat
Blockchain-based Currency Exchange service (no humans involved!)

Smart Contracts

The Future: Distributed Autonomous Institutions

- Allow organizations to exist in limited-trust environments
- Allow code to be distributed and difficult to circumvent or shut down
- Allow complex workflows to be executed autonomously
- New levels of automation and isolation from the human vulnerabilities
- No tracking (or very limited tracking of the chain data)
- Autonomous organizations used for organized crime
- Services and marketplaces that run autonomously
  - That replicate autonomously
- Truly no traceable transactions, with the use of Zero Knowledge Proofs
- The scale will quickly outweigh the resources available
The future

Blockchain tech offers highly sophisticated mechanisms to do "business"

The need for specialists Police training

The need for better tools for monitoring and misuse detection

The need for AUTOMATION and early detection

The need for the communities to self-regulating blockchain ecosystems

Example of The DAO
PDP 4 INTEGRATED APPROACH FOR PREVENTION OF VICTIMIZATION IN ROMA COMMUNITIES

Data by TrendMicro, June 2015.

Data by TrendMicro, June 2015.
The need for better tools

- Use automation and AI techniques for tracking
- Understanding the emerging layers of activities
- Use simulations to understand the behavioural patterns and misuse
- Use Big Data techniques to deal with the Dark Web and blockchain activities
- Cross-Chain activities
- Detect anomalies
- Let computer bots and crawlers to conduct the preliminary “investigations”

Thank you
The role of participatory approach in reducing social vulnerability. The example of a social intervention aiming at the re-housing of families belonging to a marginalized Roma community

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expert team of Intercommunity Development Association, Cluj Metropolitan Area

Context

- Pata Cluj is a pilot project, which, without aiming to represent a comprehensive solution to the social exclusion existing in Pata Răț, pursues to methodologically prepare and to complete the measures targeting the desegregation of Pata Răț, which falls under the responsibility of the municipality.

- The advantage of the project is that it allows for experimentation, and is much more flexible than institutional programs.

- The project applies the perspective of human rights, the perspective of children's rights and the concept of structural violence: social marginalization is the result of structural shortfalls faced by the Romanian society, thus inclusion measures have to assumed first of all by public, local and central authorities, as it is foreseen also by public policies in the field.
The interventions of the project

- Multi-sectorial: health, culture, employment, social work supporting the access to social protection rights.
- Multi-level: individual, family, community, institutional, social.

_Housing is conceived as part of the integrated intervention carried out by the project._

The housing concept of the Pata-Cluj project

- In the field of housing we wish to promote _housing first_ type policies _unconditional access to housing_: we believe that all inhabitants of Pata Rât have the rights to decent housing.

- The _housing first_ policy requires a very well developed social protection system to be at place, which is able to support housing following replacement, whenever needed.
The Pata-Cluj housing accession system

- The present-day system of social services, including both public and private services, is not able to ensure the necessary assistance after moving into social housing units, thus the necessary conditions are not fulfilled yet for the implementation of the *housing first* policy in Romania.

- Through the project only 10% of the social housing need in Pata Rat can be met, thus we had to develop a social housing accession system.

The phases of the process

- Since the project is guided by a participatory approach, we went through three phases:
  - The identification of the needs prior and after moving
  - The identification of the options of the Pata Rât population regarding accession criteria
  - The elaboration of the criteria with the implication of a consultative group consisting of stakeholders interested in the project

- The process was coordinated by researchers of the Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Babeș-Bolyai University
Consultation on housing

12/8/16

Consultation on housing

12/8/16
The elaboration methodology of the housing accession criteria

- **Phase I – Community consultations regarding the Pata-Cluj social housing accession criteria**
  - This phase was accomplished in three steps:
    - Meetings in each community for consultations regarding research methodology
    - 2-3 focus groups in each community (gender and leadership)
    - Questionnaires for collecting of the criteria (door-to-door)
Dissemination of focus group research

12/8/16

Dissemination of research results

12/8/16
Phase 2 – Elaboration of the criteria through a series of consultations within the group consisting of members of the project teams and with stakeholders

- 6 consultative meetings with stakeholders in order to embed their standpoints into the set of criteria collected in the communities

- 3 modules of meetings with the implementation team in order to work out the criteria and their weighting in a manner agreed by all members
The criteria identified following the consultations with the Pata Rât communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>No of collected criteria</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cantonului</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>50.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastei</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>20.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>28.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Criteria based on resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources</th>
<th>No of choices</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>94.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-aggressive/pro-social behavior</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>56.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of the space</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>50.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valorizing education</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>30.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic attitude</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>27.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID papers</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7.76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>599</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Criteria reflecting needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>No of choices</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family (with children)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>35.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing conditions</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>15.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illness</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of ID papers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>176</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Pata-Cluj social housing accession system

- Eligibility criteria for accessing the Pata-Cluj social housing
- Assessment criteria
- Criteria for concluding a contract

“This presentation has been supported through Project PDP4 Integrated approach for preventing victimization in Roma communities, funded by Norway Grants 2009-2014”
Abstract: Since one of the agendas of Boko Haram terrorists since its debut in 2009 is to Islamise Nigeria, non-indigenes (mostly Christians) residing in Muslim dominated northern Nigeria have become vulnerable to terror attacks. While studies have looked into the causes, history and consequences of Boko Haram terrorism, literature is scarce on victims of Boko Haram terrorism. This study, therefore investigated the dimensions of victimization and preventive mechanisms employed by non-indigenes in Sabon Gari, a predominantly Christian community in Kano State using qualitative methods. Findings show that non-indigenes, particularly Christians perceived themselves as vulnerable with heightened fear of insecurity. Personal and institutional dimensions of victimization were reported. This involved business collapse, destruction of livelihoods through bombing, reduction of church membership, weakened family bonds and separation. To reduce victimization, participants employed both personal and institutional preventive mechanisms. While churches banned street or visitation evangelism and reduced programmes to daytime as against night, it however utilized mobile telecommunication to track members’ welfare and send security information accessed through state security agencies. At the individual level, participants avoided crowded places, and relocated family members to own states to reduce collateral damages of anticipated victimization. The study submits that diligent implementation of personal (avoidance of vain talks and adjustment of routine lifestyles) and institutional preventive measures (purchase of scanners and organization of security trainings) prevent and/or reduce victimization in terror zones.

Keywords: Boko Haram; victimization; Nigeria; routine activities

Introduction

My brethren...you should hold on to your weapons and continue fighting. Let them understand that our work is not confined to Yobe, Borno and Adamawa (states). Make them understand that we are not restricted by emergency rule. They should understand we are under the canopy of Allah. This is the beginning. Yes, this is the beginning. We Jama’atu Ahlissunnah Lidda’awati Wal Jihad are fighting Christians wherever we meet them and those who believe in democracy, those who pursue Western education wherever we meet them. By Allah, we will kill whoever practices Democracy. And you the infidels of Rivers state, Niger (Delta), the town of Jonathan, Shekau is talking to you (sounds of gunshots). Shekau is talking to you, that small boy that has become the nightmare of infidels is talking to you. You will in the coming days see your refinery you are boasting about bombed. Our refinery is Allah.... The Koran must be supreme, we must establish Islam in this country; Not only in Borno, we will henceforth destroy any schools wherever we see them (excerpts from one of the Speeches of Abubakar Shekau in 2012)
The above excerpts show that since one of the agendas of Boko Haram since its official debut in 2009 is to Islamise Nigeria, non-indigenes (mostly Christians) residing in Muslim dominated northern Nigeria have become vulnerable to terror attacks. Factional leaders of the group, Abubakar Shekau and Abu Musab al-Banarwi had stressed the direction of their aggression and focus in their campaign to Islamise Nigeria when the former called on their followership in Kano to attack civilians and churches as well as kill Christians (Premium Times, 2014; Ogbeche, 2016). Besides the non-indigenes and Christians, all institutions, persons, and objects/symbols which represent democracy, the Western world such as the United Nations or educational institutions have been targeted and attacked. To date the media-documented deaths attributed to Boko Haram insurgents is over 20,000 (Council on Foreign Relations, 2016). But non-indigenes and Christians who are ‘settlers’ and upholds Christianity suffer double jeopardy. One, they are infidels as labelled by the Boko Haram leaders and they occupy a social space, Sabon-Gari in Kano State purposely created for settlers by the colonialist which makes them easy and suitable targets of victimisation by insurgents.

Kano State, which is the northern economic hub has had its fare share of terror attacks, more prevalent in churches, Christian dominated areas and space occupied by non-indigenes in Sabon Gari. For instance, on January 20, 2012 Boko Haram, in a multiple bombing of police stations, State Security Service and Passport office building and gun shooting recorded a human casualty of 162 persons. In justifying its actions, the spokesman for the then group, Abul Quaqa averred that the city was attacked owing to the persecution and arrest of its followers (Marama, 2012). In July 2013, 29 fun-seekers fell to the bomb of Boko Haram at Christmas quarters at Sabon Gari area of the city (Muhammad and Aliyu, 2013). On July 24, 2014, five people were killed via detonated bomb by Boko Haram bombers at the Saint Catholic Church at a Sunday Mass service in No Man’s Land Kano. Several others were reported injured (Vanguard, July 24, 2014). What these instances point to is the victimization of non-indigenes and Christians through strategic targeting of their location in a Kano following the prescription of Boko Haram mandate. The study examines the dimensions of victimization and preventive strategies employed by vicarious victims in Sabon Gari, Kano.

Existing studies on Boko Haram terrorism in Nigeria have not looked at vicarious victimization of people living in terror zones. Rather, it has examined the causative factors such as economic marginalization, religion extremism, government and security failures (Meagher, 2014); evolution and dynamics of Boko Haram terrorism and how government should respond (Aghedo and Osumah, 2012); and historical factors shaping the outset of Boko Haram insurgency as vital explanatory tool (Wisdom, 2016). Comolli (2015) analyzed the complexity of counter-terrorism strategy against Boko Haram by the State and underscores the limitation of the counter-terrorism strategy being employed by the Nigerian government. In their own study, Gray and Adeakin (2015) studied the reasons for the transformations of the strategies being employed by Boko Haram which they argued could not be divorced from the counter-terrorism strategies of the Nigeria military. A more recent study by Jacob et.al (2016) documented the narratives of internally displaced persons in camps in northeast Nigeria. While the focus of existing studies have been on direct victims in terms of the human loss, we know very little about vicarious victimization of Boko Haram victims, particularly those who have been declared infidels (Christians) and have witnessed terror attacks. How, for instance do social space occupation such as living in strangers’ quarters (Sabon Gari) and been a Christian increase people’s vulnerable? What strategies are being used to prevent such victimization? These are the gaps this study aims to fill.
Theoretical anchorage:

The Lifestyle Exposure Theory (LET) is employed to explain the vicarious victimisation of Christians and non-indigenes in Sabon Gari, Kano State. LET is premised on the assumption that the structuration of individual lifestyles and its degree of exposure as well as predictability could increase the propensity to victimisation. In order words lifestyles are patterned, regular, recurrent, prevalent, or "routine activities". Socio-economic factors such as age, sex, marital status, income, race (Kennedy and Forde, 1990:208) and in this study, ethnicity, religious and citizenship status influence daily routines and vulnerability to criminal victimization. Indeed as Garofalo (1987) argues there are high risk time and location indicating that the risk of victimisation is not evenly distributed over space and time. By implication context or events happening can further exposure of persons to attacks such as Boko Haram terrorism. Our participants constitute those that have been marked for attacks by the Boko Haram leadership as constituting infidels which must be attacked and killed by virtue of their religion. Their location in stranger quarters of Sabon Gari also increases the likelihood of been easy target due to the fact that their location is known to aggressors. Their identity and location could therefore predispose them to victimisation. However, such convergence of people with knowledge of potential danger could serve functional purposes in forming alliances to have a defensible space including altering their ways of life that could expose them to victimisation. This is because victimisation is a function of the convergence of the degree of exposure to places and times with risks of victimisation and the presence of persons who are more or less likely to commit crimes.

Kennedy and Forde (1990: 209, 211) suggest that one’s background characteristics and daily activities affect time spent in risky lifestyles which lead to dangerous results (i.e., criminal victimization). In their words, "demographic and lifestyle variables . . . can be interpreted as contributing to more or less 'time spent in risky activities' and indirectly contributing to 'dangerous results'" (Kennedy and Forde, 1990:209). While Sabon Gari is considered a defensible space by our participants, they also regulated their time and activities outside the space to be safe. It could be argued therefore that the use of contrained behaviours (avoidance of crowded places, vain talks, returning home early, reduction of church activities) and social support of security information reduces victimisation of our participants. Lifestyle exposure theory explanatory value has been tested (Riley, 1987:340; Maxfield, 1987; Miethe, Stafford, and Long, 1987; Sampson and Wooldredge, 1987) with the summation that what people do in time and space may contribute or reduce their risk of victimisation. With regards to this study therefore, our participants’ adjustment of lifestyles and sending of their families back to their own states to reduce collateral damage are all geared towards reduces the propensity to victimisation.

Methods

This study was exploratory and involved in-depth interviews with non-indigenes in Sabon-Gari in Fagge Local government area of Kano State. Kano is one of the states which have consistently come under bomb attacks by suspected Bokoharam terrorists. It is the commercial nerve centre of northern Nigeria. To be included in the study, participants must be resident in Sabon-Gari, agree to participate in the study and have experiences in relation to terrorism bombings in Kano state. The purposive sampling was used in selecting the research setting while purposive and convenience sampling was employed to reach the participants. In all a total of thirty (30) participants, both
comprising 16 males and 14 females were reached for the study. They included businessmen, businesswomen, Clergy, contractors, petty traders, teachers, housewives, a pharmacist, a doctor, an evangelist, an auditor, a comedian, and food vendors who were met in different locations such as religious grounds, offices, shops, and homes and the interviews were conducted in these locations. Through the in-depth interview, data was extracted from participants on the dimensions of victimisation they each experienced, its effects on their livelihood and strategies they employed to prevent victimisation. Each interview lasted for about 45 minutes. The interviews were transcribed in line with the emerging themes related to the study objectives and were subjected to manual content analysis.

**Results and Discussion**

**Dimensions of victimisation: Individual and Institutional**

The dimensions of victimisation suffered by participants occurred as a result of their identities as non-indigenes and Christians. Infact all persons in Sabon Gari considered themselves as vulnerable and potential victims. More specifically, the study found that the dimensions of victimisation are at individual and institutional levels. In the case of the former, individual experiences of victimisation was in relation to fear, destruction of livelihoods, loss of freedom, family dislocation and reduction in social activity. All participants expressed fears about reduced possibility of seeing another day. This expression captures the mood when bombing was incessant in Kano state and participant viewed themselves as the direction of aggression. Accordingly, only the person that returned home alive is congratulated. While many claimed not to have been direct victims of terror in relation to suffering human loss, the loss of loved ones to terrorism was a sad event which was interpreted as a personal loss. A married man stated that “I have not been affected directly in terms of human loss but affected indirectly because my friend was killed by the insurgent in Kano here”. Further, participants considered themselves victims due to restriction of their movement occasioned by the fear of uncertainties. Their routine activities were conscripted by the activities of insurgents and the feeling that they are more vulnerable than others.

Another type of victimisation experienced by participants is threatened or destroyed livelihoods. Insecurity occasioned by the Boko Haram insurgency affected supply and demand for products which threatened life chances of many people. Investors stayed away while industries closed up making those who are into contracting business to suffer in search of jobs. A married woman lamented on how Boko Haram terrorism in Kano state has made business dwindle "most people from Maiduguri used to come to Kano to buy Computer and take it to their State. They cannot come here because of the terrorism. Even somebody brought some goods for my husband to sell for him. The goods are still there in our shop. Boko Haram terrorism is a problem. It has made business not to move the way it used to move. It has affected many things. Everything is now stands still. So you can see that it affected me”. It implies therefore, that insecurity threatens livelihood survival and investment. Furthermore, those who own houses are lost patronage as their tenants relocated because people were afraid of hiring a room in Sabon Gari. A house owner stated : “some building are now empty and if you go outside sabon Gari you will see that there are many fine structures but no tenants because people are afraid to live in such places. You can also see many factories closed down while those working there are sacked. Many shops are being locked if you go to
SabonGari market because people no longer feel safe again. It also possible to see somebody yesterday and today you will be told that the person has left the state."

The institutional dimension of victimisation had to do with how the family and Church as critical institutions experienced victimisation owing due to the insurgency. The family became a victim through relocation of some members of the family. This was due to the fact that households heads felt it was a safer to reduce collateral damage by sending their wives and children to their home states where they would be safer while they (male heads) stayed back in Kano managing family business and doing God’s work (clergy). Consequent upon this, males suffered from emotional needs while the task of cooking and performing chores became tedious. It follows however that with such relocation of family members, though a safety behaviour, it weakened family bond. But those who had sent their wives and children to live in their home town stated that “it was better for them to live. As a man I can sort myself out rather than risking the live of all us.” This supports the cultural notion that men are risk takers and should provide security for their families. To the man, it gives them the feeling of being responsible.

Churches lost membership, majority of who relocated to other safer places within the state or outside the state because they were not ready to risk their lives worshipping. This is predicated on terrorists targeting churches. It follows therefore that any social space where churches are located with congregation were potential targets for attack. While members relocated, church projects were cancelled due to dwindling and uncertain revenue. This follows reduction in church attendance because members stayed away after successful attacks on some churches in Sabon Gari by Boko Haram terrorist with human deaths. This consequently sent cold jitters down the spine of their membership who felt the church of God was suffering violence with the violent taking it by force. With low turn-out churches in Sabon Gari lost their initial significance as a place of refuge since the sacredness of the church space did not deter attack by insurgents. A clergyman buttressed this point when he said “Bokoharam Terrorism has affected my church significantly. I am saying my membership reduced to about 30percent of its actual size. Majority of the members due to fear of loosing their lives have left. Due to this we had to cancel all the projects listed for execution for the year because of the reduce funds and we are not sure of meeting up with it. Infact I lost one of my churches because it is located in the area that nobody wants to go to. So you can see that the church is a victim”. This was buttressed by a participant who averred that although “it is necessary to worship God but the fear of going to church and getting killed is an event everybody runs away from”. The implication of this is that space demarcation as death zone elicits fear and manifest in desertion of such spaces. We now turn to preventative strategies employed to reduce victimisation both at individual and institutional levels.

**Preventative strategies: Individual and Institutional Strategies**

The idea of Routine Activity theory is that for crime to occur there must be the convergence of suitable target, a winning offender and lack of capable guidance. Therefore, in explaining how non-indigenes and Christians in Sabon-Gari reduced their chances of being victims of terrorism, we looked at how participants altered their routines, made themselves difficult as target by terrorism and institutional mechanism put up by churches to track members and the deployment of telecommunications facilities in spreading security alerts and information to keep members away from potential dangerous spots.
One of the preventive strategies employed at individual levels was the avoidance of vain talks. This is because they run the risk of being victims should they engage in careless public talk. It was reported that a Muslim cleric had publicly condemned Boko Haram insurgents but got killed the next day. Thus, one of the ways to avoid becoming victims was to avoid vain talks in the public space. Second strategy was avoidance of crowded spaces. Since the target of the insurgent are places where a large collective gathered, participants avoided places like bars, social gatherings and stopped attending major church programmes which can attract insurgent attention. On this point a housewife stated “watch where you and try to avoid some gathering that will attract the evil men. In short, everywhere you are going, commit yourself and your family to God.” Third, participants reported returning home early enough by altering their daily routines. The strategy here is that while Sabon Gari may be susceptible to attacks, it is also safer than being outside where one cannot get support. This support is the feeling of oneness among residents of Sabon Gari who have formed defensive mechanism around themselves. Even, participants study the safest time of the day and week to go to the market and make purchases. Usually, they do not go on a Friday. A business man explained why he stopped going out at night: ‘I used to go out at night before after eating I will stroll out to ensure my food is digested before going to sleep but now, I have stopped it due to the insecurity’. Another business man simply stated: “be conscious of the time you go out and come in to avoid any problem”. At the family level, husbands sent their wives and children to their own states or villages where they can be safe while the men stayed back in Kano to raise money for their upkeep. The idea here is to reduce the exposure of family members to danger in terror zones through temporal or permanent relocation. Even those who had not left Kano stated they stayed back because of their husband but the children had been sent to their state. A woman avers: ‘...me I will not stay in Kano. If not for my husband, I would have left Kano a long time ago’. Churches also adjusted their programs in reaction to their vulnerability and location in terror zone. Most churches had to stop organising night vigils or late night programs. Rather, they terminate all church programs before it gets dark. According to clergy man “members have stopped coming to church because of what is happening around. We were conscripted to adjust time of closing programs from 8pm to 6pm so everybody can return home early”. The pastorate also shut down branches in more volatile terror zones in the state. Invitations to programs were not honoured if it will end late in the night. Furthermore, street evangelism was stopped as open display of religious ritual increases vulnerability. Apart from this, churches deployed telecommunications such as mobile phones to pass security information to their members and sent motivational messages to their members who no longer attend services to keep their faith alive. Membership registers were opened to be able to track those still within the state through mobile phones. A pastor disclosed that: “i know my members and where they stay. We have a program in place that we call them if we hear any incident has happened and also inform them of security information on movement as communicated to us by security agencies”. Churches also set up security committees, purchased body scanners while barricades were erected some meters away from the church. This is to ward off any possibility of suicide bomber ramming into the church with vehicles. Using vehicle in suicide bombing was part of the early strategy employed by Boko Haram. More importantly, the study found that there existed community-security committee where sensitive intelligence information is shared with members of the community. A pastor noted that “we have been advised to be more security conscious. We use barricades to protect the church
environment while metal detectors are used to scan people coming into the church. We have also trained ushers and the security unit in the church on how to guide the environment and recognise explosive device”. It follows therefore that these preventive methods are designed to reduce the vulnerability and create a safe setting for people to feel safe to come and a risky place for terrorists to venture into.

Conclusions
The study examined dimensions of vicarious victimisation in Sabon-Gari, Fagge Local government Kano State. Sabon-Gari, a settler community witnessed more attacks due to its status as home to non-indigenes and Christians, whom the leadership of Bokoharam cited earlier in this paper directed their followers to attack and kill. While studies had focussed on the causes and consequences of Bokoharam terrorism, none examined vicarious victimisation and strategies employed by those in terror zones to prevent direct victimisation. Using Routine Activity theory, the study found that the dimensions of victimisation occurred at individual and institutional levels such as reduction in church attendance, business collapse, death of loved ones, and dislocation of families, among others. In order to reduce victimisation, individuals avoided vain talks and public gatherings and returned to spaces defined as ‘safe’ early as against areas marked unsafe to be at specific time of the day. Churches on the other hand adjusted their programs to continue to attract membership, and employed tracking of their members through mobile telecommunication. Using this method, they shared security information to their members serving as a capable guardian. Further, churches trained their security unit on environmental security and how to detect dangerous materials. In the light of the findings, the study submits that diligent implementation of personal (avoidance of vain talks and adjustment of routine lifestyles) and institutional preventive measures (purchase of scanners and organization of security trainings) are functional to prevent and/or reduce victimization in terror zones.

Reference


Many killed as bomb blast hits Kano Catholic church
http://www.vanguardngr.com/2014/07/breaking-news-bomb-blast-kano-church/
III.6. PREVENTING VICTIMISATION AND ACTIVE SOCIAL INCLUSION

Preventing victimization of the “people without nation” in the Balkans

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Abstract: In spite of the fact that more than a decade the countries in the Western Balkans have been going through deep European Union-related reform processes they are still facing troubles in terms of its democratic progress and inclusion of diverse social groups. For instance, the public discourse in the Balkans has been characterized by ideological domination of the nationalist political elites which are doing very little to include the so-called non-nationalists and a members of several minority groups from public policy-making. Thus, in this paper the main focus will be on the theme of the ethno-nationalist projects which have brought about massive discrimination or victimization of the non-nationals and a so-called Others in the Balkans. In fact, the process of democratic inclusion has turned into a competition between national groups excluding the role of the so-called Others. Thus, citizens in the Balkans still live in the political system that is largely based on ethnic-nationalist paradigm or ethnocracy rather than democratic political system. It is of crucial importance to study the reasons why the Balkan countries are largely discriminating against significant number of its citizens. That would help to show a way to protection of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, including Roma and Jew communities.

Keywords: democracy; Dayton Agreement; ethno-nationalism; European Union; minority groups; Constituent Nations

Parallel to massive democratization reforms in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) which started after dissolution of the Soviet Union, in November 1990 the first democratic elections were held in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter, Bosnia or BiH). These democratic elections were among the first indicators that described the democratic transition of the country from the communist regime to democratic society. Furthermore, the first political parties in the country were allowed to be organized along ethnic or national lines resulting in the nationalist parties together collecting 84% of the vote (Arnautovic, 2007). Thus, an organization of the first democratic elections in the country hammered out the start of the political supremacy of nationalist political parties as majority of citizens have voted for nationalist parties: that is, Bosniaks voted for Party of Democratic Action (SDA), Bosnian Serbs for Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), and Bosnian Croats for the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) (Freedom House, 2010, p.
Furthermore, the war that broke out in 1992 further increased ethnic tensions and intolerance resulting in ethnicity and ethnic homogeneity as a dominant social and political rationale.

The conflict between the three ethnic communities significantly intensified inter-ethnic polarization and massively strengthened the political dominance of ethno-nationalist political parties in the decision-making processes. Moreover, the Dayton Peace Agreement signed in 1995 and brought the war to the end, not only created an extremely cumbersome policy process that would frequently cause institutional and political deadlock, it also left unresolved the conflicts that had come to the fore in the 1992-1995 war. While the DPA brought the war to an end and laid the foundation for consolidating peace, many analysts and scholars also argue that the agreement as a document reflects wartime circumstances cannot by itself ensure BiH’s future as a functioning, free, and democratic state. Even though democratic transition has been thought bring about participation and inclusion of diverse groups into public policy-making the post-war Bosnian public sphere has been dominated by ethno-political matrix causing discrimination against those who are not defining themselves as nationalists. The discriminatory political system in Bosnia is not compatible with the country’s aspirations to enter the European Union in the future. Actually, at the late 1990s through the newly launched Stabilization and Association Process (SAP) the European Union has aimed to encourage the path of the region’s countries, including BiH, integration into political and economic structures of the EU (Becker, 2008, p. 20). Following difficult and irritating reform process Bosnia and Herzegovina has signed the Stabilization and Association Agreements (SAA) with the EU in June 2008 which was the first pre-accession tool for this Balkan country towards eventual EU membership. Thus, for BiH and for the whole Western Balkans, the EU-related reform processes mean adjustment and adaptation to advanced Western models as well as security and prosperity for the future (Anastasakis, 2005, p. 80).

Kubicek (2005, p. 374) argues that the process of Europeanization not only guarantees new opportunities and alternative for societal and political subjects which had been previously excluded from the policy-making processes but also it contributes to transformation of other structural elements such as a political ideology (identity politics), the legal framework, and the party system, and triggers changes in them all, finally resulting in internal reforms. Furthermore, Ladrech (1994) thinks transformative power of Europeanization process exerting influence on the citizenship and national identity. However, it is highly debatable to what extent the Europeanization process in Bosnia has influenced the idea of citizenship since minority groups and non-national members are extensively marginalized both at state and a community level. Even though there have been a number of difficult challenges and problems slowing down Bosnia’s EU reform process, widespread ethnic polarization and omnipresent ethnic domination over public sphere have become the most staggering challenge on the country’s route to Brussels. The post-war Bosnia has mostly been closer to the process of ‘Balkanization’ that is viewed as contrary to what may be ‘Western’ values and norms (Todorova, 1994).

The aim of integration of European countries has been to reduce harmful influences of nationalist and fascist projects across Europe to happen again. Thus, a peaceful and harmonious coexistence between different national, linguistic, religious, sexual, and racial groups have been encouraged in the EU institutional framework. The applicant countries are supposed to implement necessary reforms and pass the laws that will
effectively protect a minority groups before they become the EU member state. Recently, the Treaty of Lisbon has decided to include minority groups across the European Union as a legal entity into the EU’s primary law. Thus, in the Article 1a it was stated that the rights of persons belonging to minority groups have become the central values and principles that the EU protects. Furthermore, the EU Fundamental Rights Charter paves the way to the principle of the non-discrimination and encourages the member states to protect religious, cultural and linguistic diversity.

Thus, the post-Dayton political model has been concerned with the extent and nature of political participation of the citizens belonging to the three largest national communities in the country. In order to thoroughly comprehend and analyze the process of political participation of the citizens in the country Jurgen Habermas’s notion of citizen recognition provides adequate theoretical framework as a basis for constructive debate and argumentation. For instance, Habermas examines cases where cultural or national identity of citizens prevents their political participation in the public sphere with the rest of society denying them the basic human rights. According to Habermas, the public spaces characterized by serious violation of basic human rights by other citizens there exists “an incomplete or unequal inclusion of citizens, to whom full status as members of the political community is denied” (2005, p. 16). That is, those citizens are there only physically while in political terms they are non-existent. Furthermore, Habermas has strongly defended democratic principles such as popular sovereignty, rule of law, constitutionally guaranteed rights, and civil liberties as an indispensable component of the open, free, just, and democratic administration. Therefore, Habermas claims that constitutions are the basis for creating peaceful and democratic society in a heterogeneous context. In this regard, he also points out that it is the constitutional principles based on a rule of law that unite and integrate the citizens of a society in which there is a wealth of social, cultural, national, philosophical values and ideas (Habermas, 2003). Inclusive constitution is the basis of democratic order in every free and open society.

Although 15 years passed since the Dayton Agreement was signed, political tensions and national disagreements are still omnipresent across Bosnian society and national leaders are challenging the Peace Accord more openly and more harshly than ever before. In the post-Dayton Bosnia the exclusive ethno-nationalist approach to politics has managed to gain upper hand over the reconciliation and consensus (Bianchini, 2000, p. 79). Thus, BiH is still far from functioning and democratic state that the accord had envisioned and had promised. The whole state structure is built according to omnipresent ethno-nationalist governance model. The best example is the Bosnian rotating presidency consisting of a three members: one Bosniac, one Croat and one Serb, each of whom must be directly elected in their respective entity level. Thus, the Bosnian constitution is clearly treating non-ethnic members of its community as aliens or apostates. For instance, as it is clearly stated in the Dayton Agreement the Constitution of BiH prevents candidacy of “others”, which are the members of a minority groups, to the Presidency and the House of Peoples on the ground of their ethnic backgrounds because these positions are guaranteed and safeguarded for the so-called ‘constituent’ peoples, i.e. Bosniaks, Serbs, and Croats. Thus, ethnic groups are represented as communities in different power-sharing levels institutionalizing the ethnic nationalism as a dominant political objective and superior governance model. The hegemony of ethno-politicians has been perpetuated by vague and manipulative idea of “constituent peoples”.
The current constitutional framework is shaped in such a way that it best fit the interests and preferences of ethnic-nationalist elites which do not support an idea of equal citizens as in other democratic communities. A number of scholars regularly point out that DPA was negotiated by the nationalist leaders who actually were one of the main causes of the war, and thus it just extended the power of the ethic-nationalist parties and their leaders (Kaldor, 1997, pp. 28-30). Bosnian citizens that do not belong to the so-called “constituent peoples” were forgotten and excluded during the negotiations table in Dayton and latter completely excluded from the institutional framework as well. Thus, the so-called “Others” in the Bosnian constitution, namely Jews, Roma and all other national minorities together with those who do not declare affiliation with the three biggest ethnic groups have become citizens without institutional space to exercise their political and social rights. The “rotation model” is clear mechanism of political engineering in order to achieve the objective of ethnically-divided Bosnia ethnically-segregated community. Thus, democratic participation in the country is actually competition between ethnicities or ethnic-nationalist communities rather than a race of equal personalities or citizens (as it is understood in consolidated democracies) having equal right of vote and be elected. As a result, the post-war hegemony of ethno-nationalists has paradoxically resulted in increasing democratic deficit of the country.

The Dayton Peace Agreement resulted in a power-sharing structure dividing Bosnia into two “ethnic” entities, the Bosnian Serb-populated RepublikaSrpska, and Bosniaks and Croats-populated Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Also, at the state level there is rotating presidency consisting of three ethnic representatives respectively, and a state parliament which are superior to the entity institutional structures. Nevertheless, as stated in the Dayton Agreement the Constitution of BiH prevents candidacy of “others”, which are minority groups, to the Presidency and the House of Peoples on the ground of their ethnic origins because these positions are guaranteed for the so-called ‘constituent’ peoples, i.e. Bosniaks, Serbs, and Croats. This includes national minorities who have lived in Bosnia and Herzegovina for centuries (Claridge, 2010, p. 1).

Thus, JakobFinci and DervoSejdic who are respectively Jewish and Roma by their ethnicity, contested these provisions before the ECHR since they were banned from running for office. In December 2009, the Court ruled that the exclusion of minority groups from Bosnia’s highest elected offices constituted unjustified discrimination. Thus, “the European Court has made it clear that race-based exclusion from political office has no place in Europe,” said Clive Baldwin, senior legal advisor at HRW (Hirsch, 2009). If correctly implemented, the decision of the ECHR will assist in breaking down ethnic and religious divisions in Bosnia and Herzegovina by encouraging political participation and representation, and promoting social cohesion (Claridge, 2010, p. 2). That is, reforms to include minority groups into policy-making processes can be a new beginning of establishing genuine multi-national and tolerant society all across Bosnia. However, more than seven years passed from the Court decision and the country’s politicians have not yet removed discriminatory provisions from the constitution due to their different ethnic interests. As a result, Bosnia is still profoundly undemocratic country.

For instance, the Roma problem in the country is the most illustrative and representative case. Although in 2008 Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted the Action Plan to Address the Problems of Roma in Employment, Housing and Healthcare, this minority group is still highly marginalized and harmed. Similarly, both in the pre-war and the post-war Bosnia the Roma members have been one of the most marginalized and repressed minority group. According to the Roma NGOs, between 75,000-100,000 Roma are living in BiH.
and they are considered to be one of the largest national minorities in the country. Although the country is on the way to the European Union there has been has been profound discrimination against Roma in terms of their prospects in education, employment, health to political representation. For instance, Roma are the most numerous ethnic group amongst the homeless in BiH. More than 70% of Roma do not have a house, while the rate of Roma returnees is very low (2009). According to a 2007 report by UNICEF, up to 80% of Roma children in Bosnia and Herzegovina do not attend school, only 20% of Roma participate in secondary education, and less than 1% in higher education (2007). Even in the media the Roma members are degraded and describing them as “problematic”, “violent”, “dangerous” etc.

Also, in Bosnia the education system has been widely utilized by the ruling ethn-nationalists to strengthen their ethnic hegemony. That is, the ethnic leaders have not demonstrated necessary political will and commitment to establish genuine multi-ethnic education programmes and curricula. Furthermore, education policies have played significant role in the promotion of ethnic segregation and ethnic apartheid. For instance, the European Commission argued in the 2009 Progress Report for Bosnia that divisions in the education system through continuous development of mono-ethnic schools in both entities are still a matter of concern and result in de facto segregation of pupils from the very beginning of their schooling (2009). As an illustration, educational system in Federation of BiH is built on the model of “two schools under one roof” where children from two ethnic groups, Croats and Bosniaks, attend classes in the same building, but physically separated from each other and taught separate curriculum. Today, there are 57 such schools in this part of Bosnia. Some ethnic politicians oppose integrated multi-ethnic schools free from political, religious and any other discrimination arguing they would loose their ethnic identity mixing with others.

While education system could help spread values such as democracy, dialogue, and tolerance, the education in Bosnia is largely manipulated by political elites and thus used as an ideological tool to spread values such as ethni-nationalism, superiority of its own nation and religion, fear of others, etc. In this way, a children of minority groups in Bosnia have been the collateral damage of the ethno-nationalist policy-making in the sphere of education. For instance, Valery Perry claims, “Let us take a look at language. The official language in the RepublikaSrpska is Serbian, and in the Federation the official languages are Bosnian or Croatian, depending on the canton. The ‘others’ learn the language that is dominant in their particular surrounding. It is worth stressing that we have three official languages in one country. ‘Others’ have been assimilated into an official language, but only the language of their specific territory, which in my opinion is not in accordance with their human rights” (2002, p. 27).

Thus, BiH has been a bi-cameral legislature where the three so-called “constituent peoples”, Bosniacs, Serbs and Croats, are represented in parity (5:5:5) in the second chamber, the House of Peoples (Marko, 2005, p. 6). In addition, both state presidency and national government with a ministers and their deputies are composed according to the ethnic powersharing. Thus, the post-Dayton institutional framework is to a large extent based on the consociationalist model of power-sharing (Lipjhart, 1994). Consociationalism is a form of power-sharing whose main purpose is reconciliation of diverse social preferences along ethnic and religious lines (Schneckener, 2002, pp. 203-206). In other words, Dayton Agreement has resulted in an institutional framework in which the largest three ethnic groups are officially recognized in the constitution and which take equal part at all administrative decision-making levels, and also enjoying the
same right of veto when their respective “vital national rights” are endangered (Bieber, 2004). The post-war power-sharing order in Bosnia has heavily relied on the constituent ethnic groups. However, weak performance of democracy and ethnic tolerance under the current rules reveals limits of institutional engineering (Manning & Antic, 2003, pp. 55-56). It is of crucial importance to apply institutional engineering in the post-conflict societies in order to bring peace and stability among warring fractions. In fact, institutional engineering is the art of providing for rules and institutions in order to pursue political goals – such as creating a functioning multi-ethnic democracy (Reilly, 2001; Grofman & Stockwell, 2003). Nevertheless, the war in Bosnia was thought to end through ethnic balance of power-sharing which resulted in a political concept that was counterproductive further increasing ethnic tensions among warring groups.

While minority groups were completely marginalized during the negotiations among warring ethnic groups their presence and political inclusion could be utilized for the development of democratic and open system of governance. While today after the ruling of the ECHR they have become a huge problem on the country’s integration into Euro-Atlantic associations they could actually be a part of a long-term solution. Indeed, the Constitution of BiH recognizes basic human rights and protection of minority groups and requires the State institutions and both Entity government to ensure the highest level of internationally recognized human rights and freedom from discrimination (Art. II 4). Yet, in practice all the country’s citizens do not enjoy the human rights and fundamental freedoms on equal basis. That is, the current constitutional order was unsuccessful from the very outset in BiH, as it has not provided for protection of individual citizens but their collective identity.

The Dayton constitutional framework guarantee both state and entity citizenship for population in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That is, acquisition of the entity citizenship has further intensified the process of ethnic homogenization and also exclusion of non-ethnic elements in the country. As Sarajlic argues: “In addition to the malaise of postsocialist transition, shared by all the Yugoslavian successor states, the existing Bosnian citizenship regime has been strongly influenced by a heritage of ethnic conflict and the provisional constitutional set-up of the country, ... the conceptualization of citizenship in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been dependent on the definition of the community of citizens who constitute the state. Since Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a nation-state (and has never been one) but a federal union based on the sovereignty of ethnic groups which have political supremacy over individuals, making clear-cut assumptions and definitions of Bosnian citizenship is close to impossible (2010, p. 2).

Thus, it has become almost illogical to talk about the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina since more than half of the country’s population do feel as Serbs, Croats, or Bosniaks rather than Bosnians. In other words, BiH political discourse has become limited and even restrictive for the members perceiving themselves as Yugoslavs, Bosnians, Romas, Jews, and so forth. In that regard, Prof. Atajic points out that, “Everything – from the greeting you use to the dialect you speak and the newspaper in your coat pocket – is judged, commented upon and categorized in terms of an omnipresent, mysticised ‘ethnicity’. Under such circumstances, defining oneself as a citizen of the BiH state is tantamount to a betrayal of one’s national identity” (2002, p. 118). In other words, by vast majority of people in Bosnia ethnicity is perceived as a religious dogma that has to be respected and emphasized all the time.

Furthermore, the interests of collectivity have dominated individual preferences of the citizens preventing development of free discussion and inclusion of non-ethnic elements.
of society. As Mujkic and Husley point out “since the first democratic elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1991, politics has been characterized by ethnopoltics rather than interest-based politics. The result is that political competition for voters has been warped, with the role of voters reduced to a kind of ethnic census” (2010, p. 144). Moreover, before the day of elections the vast majority of the members of three ethnic groups decide “collectively” to give vote to their ethno-nationalist political parties respectively. Not only that non-nationalists and members of minority groups are excluded from the public discourse but they are very often under strong pressure to give their vote to one of the nationalist political party. In other words, the post-war ethno-nationalization discourse has created an omnipresent “ethno-nationalist pressure” over the members of Bosnian society to identify with one of the three national groups.

In terms of the institutional ethno-nationalization, the Bosnian system suffers from institutional blockades that emerge because politicians elected separately by each ethnic community do not manage to agree on compromises that can withstand the manifold veto powers (Chivvis&Djogo, 2010). The exclusionary Bosnian institutional structure under Dayton has allowed the representative of each of the three ethnic groups to enjoy the veto power over any proposed legislation and it created the tripartite state presidency consisting of each group and empowered each member with a veto over any legislation. While “veto power” of the ethnic representatives is their guarantee mechanism that they will be equally included in the decision-making process it is clearly discriminating against civic interests. As Lyon claims, “the concept of “constitutionality of nationalities” permits legalized discrimination on the basis of ethnic background, and prima facie contradicts principles of the Council of Europe. Indeed, the entire constitution enshrines ethnic discrimination as a principle of law (2006, p. 52). As a result, each and every civic initiative is discredited by the highly institutionalized ethno-nationalist practices.

In addition, extensive institutionalization of ethno-nationalist politics in the post-Dayton Bosnia has been realized through structural framework where ethnic rights are safeguarded on the basis of the so-called “vital national interest” (VNI). That is, in the House of Peoples of BiH the representatives of each constituent nation have a right to block law if it is against the VNI of their nation respectively. In a similar fashion, tripartite state presidency has the power of veto on legislative decisions if they believe they represent a threat for the vital interests of their nations. However the notion of the VNI in the Bosnian case it employs a rather vague sense of „national.” „National?” is usually interpreted simply as „ethnic?” (Mujkic, 2007). Therefore, at the heart of notion of VNI clearly lies the ethnic dimension of political representation rather than a kind of state or national interest. Thus, the principle of VNI is highly discriminatory against minority groups and non-nationalists since they do not have a right to use veto in state and entity level. Simply put, widespread politicization of ethnicity and the success of ethnically-oriented political parties are serious obstacles in front of the long-term democratization process (Chandler, 2000, p. 111). Yet, while the VNI completely marginalizes each member of the society not declaring as nationalist it further slows down legislative process on the country’s road to the Euro-Atlantic integration. This power-sharing provision based on the concept of VNI has impaired the quality of Bosnian democracy where citizens are represented only as members of one of the three constituent peoples, placing ethnic representation before general interest and making “nations rather than citizens the bearers of all rights” (Katana &Igric, 2005).
The post-war Bosnian political system does not contain democratic values such as equality and freedom and it does not ensure all its citizens to feel equal before the law and having equal access to legislative process. As Bojkov stresses democracy in the post-war Bosnia can not be said to be constitutionally framed (2003, p. 60). In terms of ontology of power, in the post-Dayton Bosnia the political power has been in the hands of ethnic oligarchies and ethnic communities as a group rather than in the hands of individual citizens. That is, Bosnian social context has been dominated by the idea of Volksgemeinshaft or the people’s community rather than community of free individuals. In this manner, Prof. Živanovic highlights the post-war political constellations in Bosnia and Herzegovina as following: “here, we do not live as human beings but as Serbs, Croats and Bosniacs” (2005). Today’s Bosnia resembles rather a kind of “illiberal democracy” as Fareed Zakaria explains the phenomena of promotion of free elections around the world without provision of basic human rights and freedoms (1997).

Consequently, the post-war Bosnian political regime is a kind of ethnocracy rather than representing democratic political system. An ethnocracy is a regime that facilitates “the expansion, ethnicization and control of contested territory and state by a dominant ethnic nation” (Yiftachel & Ghanem, 2004, p. 649). Thus, extreme prioritization of ethnic principles and values over individual principles and civic values have made it threatening and harmful for democratic progress. Hence, Mujkic stresses: “I call a community characterized by the political priority of the ethnic group(s) over the individual that is implemented through democratic self-legislation, and a community characterized by the political priority of the ethnic group’s right to self-determination over the citizen’s right to selfdetermination where the citizen’s membership in a political community is determined by her or his membership in ethnic community, Ethnopolis. And I call the political narrative and practice intended to justify this ethnically-based social construct, ethnopolitics” (2007, p. 116).

Furthermore, the Dayton constitutional framework is in contradiction with European Union values of the most fundamental political and human rights. The Dayton Agreement ensures the protection of collective rights of ethnic groups while rights of minority groups have not been included into legal framework. Thus, in March 2005, the Venice Commission proposed the range of the constitutional reforms that are necessary to prepare Bosnia and Herzegovina for the future EU membership. The main recommendations that the Venice Commission made are: – Transfer of competencies from the entities to the state, – Reform of inefficient state legislative and executive structures, – Elimination of “prerogatives for ethnic or group rights”, – Strengthening citizens’ rights, – Clarification of the entities’ future relationship to the state (Joseph & Hitchner, 2008, p. 5).

In spite of the fact that BiH is going through deep Europeanization process in which country’s political, economic and administrative system are supposed to transform into stable, functional and democratic structures the members of minority groups and non-nationalists are widely marginalized and excluded from the decision-making processes. Although the Copenhagen political criteria require applicant countries to achieve “stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities” BiH is even today facing serious democratic deficit, and especially with regards to widespread discrimination against a non-constituents. Strictly speaking, in the post-Dayton BiH the public sphere has become limited only for the members of the three largest ethnic communities constitutionally recognized as the so-called constituent nations. As Jurgen Habermas argues, the public space has been built on extreme marginalization of citizens as the holders of power.
whose status as the members of political community has been restricted. Indeed, democratic participation and deliberation in the country’s public space has turned into a competition between ethnicities or ethnic communities rather than race of equal individuals having right of vote. The question of ethnicity has become a raison d’être of the three ethnic groups since they believe that their physical survival depends on the permanent struggle for ethnic identity. Such political model is a kind of ethno-democracy or ethnocracy which vehemently violates the human rights and fundamental freedoms and thus slows down country’s progress towards the EU membership.

References


Financial education - importance

The behavior of financial consumers is changed.

- The complexity of financial market
- The intense innovation on financial market (specially on capital market);
- The existence of toxic assets (very complex, hard to be evaluated even by sophisticated investors);
- The international financial crises.
Financial education focuses on

- the savings process (banking market/capital market)
- the investments process (evaluation of the relation risk/rentability)

International concerns regarding improvement of financial education

- 2003 OECD launched an international program on financial education and promoted the development of national strategies globally.
- In EU - national strategies for financial education generally sustained by financial market authorities, central banks or finance ministries (UK, Irlanda);
- public-private partnership to support financial education of children and young people and employees.
Financial education strategies must be designed on two levels

- **school education** (besides the financial authorities, the ministry of education should be involved in developing and implementing specific school programs);

- **lifelong learning** (governmental authorities, consumers, financial experts, financial institutions).

**The aims of these strategies**

- the need to protect consumers;

- irrational financial behavior has repercussions on consumers quality of life (companies will not have prospective clients but also in public authorities who will have to support disadvantaged population)

- increasing consumer confidence in the financial market (crisis, scandals)
National financial education strategies
(inclusiveness, cooperation and continuity)

- cover all segments of the population, all financial products and services, but approaches must be differentiated by age, gender, income, etc.
- base on the cooperation between private and public entities;
- requires a complex implementation, because the financial education must be a lifelong learning process that must be adapted to the evolution of financial market.
- be adapted to specific target groups taking into account the differences between men and women, rural people and urban, employees and the self-employed.

Financial education programs

- general programs aimed at improving financial literacy and which addresses topics such as budgeting, saving, and credit management,
- specific programs encouraging saving process, including the initiation of saving and retirement plans,
- specific programs for the purchase of house (these programs are considered first financial education programs carried out in the US considering the provisions of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968).
Key-aspects of Financial Education and Consumer Protection in Romania (I)

- Financial education in Romania is very low (Romania ranks 124 of 143 in a global ranking by Standard & Poor’s Ratings);

- The measures must focus in order:
  - to reduce the level of indebtedness
  - to increase the overall use of financial services in terms of lower risk, and
  - to educate existing or potential customers and specific vulnerable groups such as young customers in financial difficulty, card users, customers buying their first home, low-income clients etc.

Key-aspects of Financial Education and Consumer Protection in Romania (II)

- The Association for Consumer Protection of Romania (APC Romania) collaborated with ANPC as initiators and partners of the National Program for Financial Education “Family Budget”, participating in drafting the National Strategy for Financial Education, together with the National Bank, commercial banks and with the support of the Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research (MENCS).

- Financial Supervisory Authority

- National Bank of Romania
Conclusions

- Financial education is a complex and long-drawn process;

- the financial institutions must have an ethical behavior

- strengthening financial consumer protection

- the consumers’ overconfidence.
Abstract: India is a rich country as far as its culture is concerned. The cosmopolitan culture i.e. multi-linguist, multi-ethnicity, multi-religious etc. has shown to the world that though there are all the kinds of religion, cultures are available but still the country has kept its identity. In the recent past there has been victimization of linguist, religions, and women’s from some of the religious groups in India.

The purpose of present study is to bring out solutions for the vulnerable groups in the country. The present research has focused victimization of vulnerable groups in India. Women victimization is one of the most discussed topic so in the present paper the problems of women victimization and appropriate measures to solve their problems through social inclusion has been studied.

Keywords: victimization, vulnerabilities, religious groups in India, multi-religious

1. Introduction

In the recent past the concept of victimization has been discussed very widely, day by day there has been news on victimization either on religious, lingual, racial or some other grounds. India being a cosmopolitan, multilingual, multicultural country has always faced the problem of victimization not in a specific form but the various forms of victimizations has been observed in India.

There are various incidences of victimization in India, like religious victimization in the form of Hindu and Muslims fought each other or Hindu and Sikh religious conflict which resulted into the victimization of the community, it is not a specific community is getting affected but the entire population is to be suffered from it.

1.1. The concept of victimization:

There is a large body of evidence that demonstrates a close relationship between offending and victimization. One reason for this is that some kinds of crime arise out of mutual interactions between people, to the extent that victims and offenders are almost
interchangeable: the clearest example would be fights in and around pubs on a Saturday night. Even where crimes do not arise immediately out of interpersonal interactions, people often tend to commit offences on others within their social circle, because these people are most accessible to them, or because they are paying off an old score. This way we can say that victimization is the relation between victim and the accused, there is no exact definition available on it.

1.2. The statement of problem:
Victimization needs to be prevented but how is always the question in the minds of policy makers and politicians. In India victimization is the serious issue of concerned and many a times it was tried to be tackled but unsuccessful due to one or another reasons. So the present study is an attempt to solve this problem through active social inclusion.

1.3. Objectives of the research:
The present research has following objectives:

- To study victimization in India.
- To find out the causes of victimization.
- To study the socio-economic effects of victimization on Indian society.
- To suggest appropriate measures to overcome the problem of victimization in India through social inclusion.

1.4. Hypothesis of the research:
In the present research the researcher has made certain assumptions which were tested in the research such as victimization can be tackled by appropriate application of law and order, awareness among the people but an absence of all this resulted into victimization.

1.5. Scope of the Study:
The present research is all about the victimization in India, the scope is limited for the geographical boundaries of the nation. There has been various kinds of victimization in India the author has made an attempt to study it.

1.6. Methodology:
For the present study the researcher has adopted both primary and secondary data method where has gone through the different books, journals, Web references, E-journal, reports etc. To study the victimization in India the researcher has done the pilot survey through which has got the information that through active social inclusion the victimization in the country could be tackled.

2. The concept of victimization:
The term ‘victim’ has been associated with general misfortune as it was with crime. According to the New Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, ‘A person killed or tortured by another’, but then continues: ‘a person subjected to cruelty, oppression, or other harsh,
or unfair treatment, or suffering death, injury, ruin, etc., as a result of an event, circumstance or oppressive or adverse impersonal agency’.

The Canadian Centre of Justice Statistics states that about one third of violent crimes resulted in victims having their day-to-day activities disrupted for a period of one day (31%), while in 27% of incidents, the disruption lasted for two to three days (Aucoin & Beauchamp, 2007). In 18% of cases, victims could not attend to their routine for more than two weeks. A majority of incidents caused emotional impact (78%). Irrespective of the type of victimization, one-fifth of the victims felt upset and expressed confusion and frustration due to their victimization. Overall, victims felt less safe than non-victims. For example, only a smaller proportion of violent crime victims (37%) reported feeling very safe walking alone after dark than non-victims (46%). Just less than one-fifth (18%) of women who had been victims of violence reported feeling very safe walking alone after dark when compared to their male counterparts.

The UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power draws attention to the fact that crime is not just a violation of a criminal code but also causes harm to victims, including economic loss, emotional suffering and physical or mental injury.

3. Victimization of women in India

The victimization of women in India could be seen through domestic violence against women in the form of physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and financial abuse. The silent crime, domestic violence is rampant in Indian homes. Women have been victims of violence and exploitation by the male all over the world. It is an age old phenomenon existing globally both in developed and developing countries, women are still degraded to second class status that makes them more vulnerable to abuse. Domestic or family violence is a human right threat at woman. Today it is spreading like on epidemic to more and more homes.

The NCRB reports state that: The incidence of domestic violence is growing at the alarming rate. It is also a hindrance in the path of development of our country. Though the constitution includes special provisions for the welfare of the woman and children but these provisions are helpless to raise the status of woman in the society. Every year thousands of cases related to domestic violence committed by their husband / in-law etc. are reported in the form of foeticide, infanticide, child marriage, sexual assault, dowry death, bigamy. Though each year on March 8 International woman day is celebrated but no policy makers seems to take into consideration the fact that the crimes committed against woman are unique in themselves and are mostly not proved under the existing provisions of law.

3.1. Victimization of women an analysis:

Victimization of women in India is available in the form of killing, tortures, and exploitation through physical, psychologically, sexually and economically. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women equality, security, dignity, self-worth and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms. From birth to death, in times of peace as well as war, women face violence at the hands of the state, the community and the family. Violence against women gets reflected in the crimes committed against
them; and therefore, some idea of trends in violence against women can be made by looking into the available statistics of crime against women.

Table 1.1. The countrywide victimization of women (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the country</th>
<th>Victimization of women (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>29</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3.2. Causes & Effects of victimization of women in India:

The causative factors of victimization of women includes

1) Social causes like the inferior status of woman due to the social conditioning, the patriarchal structure of society.

2) Lack of economic resources and dependence

3) Poverty

4) Drug abuse and Alcoholism.

5) Lack of legal protection and enforcement of law is so poor that the offenders seem to have lost all fear of authority and they grow bolder because they are not caught.

6) Marital Maladjustment

7) Economic dependence

8) Hostility towards women.

The effect or consequences of victimization of women are devastating. It can result in physical and mental pain and suffering and can be serious also like causing death. Victimization of women not only makes women feel insecure at home but also endangers their independence, self-development and human rights. The Children who grow up watching such an act of violence in their family can become psychologically disabled for life. According to the World Development Report (WDR) of the world bank, “women aged between 15 to 44 years lose more ‘discounted health years of life’ to rape and domestic violence than to breast cancer, cervical cancer, obstructed labour, heart diseases, AIDS, respiratory infections, motor vehicle accidents or war”

4. Social inclusion

The World Bank defines social inclusion as the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take
part in society. The concept of social inclusion is multi-dimensional, includes increasing opportunities for social participation, improving capabilities, broadening social respect and recognition, integration etc. Social inclusion may refer to a process of encouraging social interaction between people with different socially relevant attributes or an impersonal institutional mechanism of opening up access to participation in all spheres of social life. Other definitions emphasize some aspects of this definition over others (European Commission 2004; Sen 2000; World Bank 2013; WHO 2008).

5. Victimization of women in India and social inclusion

The victimization of women in India is the key issue though there are many forms of victimization in the country but due to various kinds of domestic violence resulted into the focus on tackling the problem of women. The social inclusion has been crucial in the overcoming the problem of victimization of women in India in the following ways:

1) Creating financial literacy
2) Providing funding through SHG’s
3) Appropriate implementation of the law for protecting the rights of women
4) Training of self-defense, independent etc.
5) Removing poverty among women through self-dependence
6) Making available all the economic resources to victims
7) Improvement in the social structure of the society, religious, economic freedom to be given to tackle the victimization

6. Conclusions

Thus the present research paper on “A study of preventing victimization and active social inclusion: Indian perspective” has a lot of importance at the global level due to the victimization in the country like India, either it is religious, cultural, political or some other kinds. But especially the victimization of women discussed in the paper has focused on the overcoming of the problem of women as more than 50% of Indian population in women and around 40 % women are victims in the country. So there is need to provide special attention to overcome this problem, so that very soon the country may breathe with the victim free country.

References


Education as a driver for preventing victimization on the labour market

Authors: Raluca Mazilescu, Valentina Vasile, Marius-Răzvan Surugiu, Ioana-Alexandra Login

Institute of National Economy - Romanian Academy

- Education and employment are two important aspects of social and economic life of any individual.

- The access to education will be found in the skill level achieved by a person (depending on the group in which she/he is a member), which in turn will underline the future level of income obtained.

- It is important to identify solutions for finding jobs for people who have dropped out school, who have social problems, and also to continue their education, so necessarily for the development of Romanian society.
• Generally, employers want a candidate with more experience, without family obligations and offer salaries at a low level as possible.

• The solution is the continuous training.

• Worldwide, the number of skilled workers will increase more markedly than that of unskilled workers, but over 85% of the workforce will remain unqualified.

• Workers consider themselves qualified if they have undergone certain stages of secondary education (partial / full) and if the tertiary education was completed.
Global labor force by qualification level in 2030

The process of market integration will continue, driven by technological progress and reduced transport costs.

Maintaining and widening the gap of incomes between countries of origin and destination will continue to be a key factor in fueling the motivation to migrate.

Moreover, the population growth in developing countries will certainly contribute to expanding the pool of potential migrants.
• On the other hand, in developed countries, demographic decline and altering population structures will continue to be key elements in shaping the demand for foreign labor and, implicitly, of policies on migration flows.

• However, in developed countries, there is a high demand for highly skilled workers, so that opportunities for low/unskilled migrants, which are, in fact, the highest part of potential migrants in developing countries, are limited.

• Migration flows will continue to take place. The policy orientation adopted in the destination countries will shape their size and structure, but not altogether, as there will always be an illegal migration component.

• Individuals with no education or with low levels of education have lower skills, thus facing more difficulties finding a job or having a stable job which provides adequate income or job benefits, they are more prone to vulnerability and risk of exclusion from the labor market.

• The group of no or low education is also vulnerable in terms of income.

• The low levels of education in combination with consumption vulnerability pose harder economic as well as labor market conditions for this group.
• Low education levels are associated with higher vulnerability through low income and job insecurity in the labor market.

• Children from low education families are at higher risk of acquiring low education themselves and therefore at higher risk of remaining vulnerable.

• Individuals in the group of no education or primary education live in families where the average level of education of the household is lower than that of the group of more than primary education.

• Vulnerability in the labor market is increased due to part-time status in employment, lack of social security, which is linked to informality, lower wages, and the type of occupations held by these workers.

• Individuals with no education or primary education, although they have slightly more work experience than the other group due to the fact that they might join the labor market earlier, a lower percentage of them work on full-time bases, and a lower percentage are entitled to social security.

• Elementary occupations include casual jobs which are very low skill, provide little income and are unstable, thus putting these individuals as higher risk of unemployment and labor market exclusion.
HATE SPEECH AND VICTIMIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF MACEDONIAN SOCIETY

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The past few decades have been characterized by an almost universal trend of prohibition of hate speech directed at individuals or groups based on their ethnicity, religion, race, nationality and (more recently) sexual orientation. Bans vary from one country to another, but the basis on which they rest is the same. Additionally, regulation or legal sanctioning of hate speech receives special importance in transitional, post-conflict and multicultural societies. The importance of the political responsibility of the elites and well-composed hate speech legislation appear as fundamentally important for these countries on their path to democracy and the rule of law. The extra-legal mechanisms that the developed democracies rely on, in transitional societies are not yet strong enough to absorb the consequences of hate speech and (here) the importance of legislation or legal regulation receives its high relevance. The multicultural historical experience of the Republic of Macedonia has always enabled some social tolerance and a relatively small number of incidents, as examples of hate speech and hate crimes. But Macedonia failed to revive the tolerance or this inherited sensibility from “value in itself” to “value for itself.” Even the political ruling elites stopped understanding it as a value. Often they will come to a view that the restriction of hate speech is weakness imposed by the political correctness of our multicultural living. And my intention is to analyze the consequences of the current political usurpation of this legal concept. In this regard, my paper will focus primarily on the infused confusion about the very concept of hate speech, and the limited understanding that prevails in view of its harmful consequences or damage, which this speech imposes on its targets (stigmatizing them, reducing them to uniform samples of the stigmatized group and denying them the capacity to live as responsible members of society, in short, refusing to accept them as equal members of the society), as well as the link between the hate speech and hate crimes in our society.

Keywords: hate speech; victimization; vulnerability; discrimination

Introduction

The starting thesis in this respect is that the legal regulation or prohibition of hate speech is in the direct interest of protecting and strengthening of freedom of expression. Also, goes the opposite view, namely that the legal neglect of this abrasive speech directly restricts the space for freedom of expression and damages in long-terms the capacity for civil liberties and the sensitivity to discrimination and violation of the rights and liberties.

I. In the context of hate speech as a legal concept, its current political usurpation takes place in two ways:

First, it brings confusion about what does hate speech mean as a legal concept. And in the name of the expertise of the discussion I want to focus on the very notion of hate speech.
Hate speech can be defined as a speech that is designed to promote hatred based on race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability. This speech brings defining message of inferiority of the members of the respective group and condemns, humiliates and spread hatred. Practically all racist, xenophobic, homophobic and other related declinations of identity-attacking expression could come under the concept of hate speech. Namely, hate speech attacks aspects of the identity of the individual that are immutable or in some sense fundamental to her/him. Such as belonging to a particular culture or other identity characteristics such as sexual orientation, physical and mental disability. It is important to highlight that this group of features leaves out the political affiliation of the person or his political conviction, that can certainly be a basis for discrimination (and in Macedonia is one of the most common discriminatory basis). However, the insult made on this basis shall not constitute hate speech, because the basis does not work as the fundamental marker of identity of the person.

It is extremely important to hold the concept of "hate speech" on to its legal limits. When we stretched it to incorporate things that are not included in the definition of this term, it becomes disused or abused. In other words, this introduces confusion as to the general legal mechanisms or criminal law provisions which protect us against hate speech, or it can easily be turned into a censorship tool by which any public reasoning unfavorable to authorities can be easily characterized as hate speech (against them) and simply banned. And already there are examples in this regard.

This means that beyond the concept remains the everyday insults and defamation of political opponents, critical journalists and so on. And it is important that this condition be defined as deviant or criticize as such, but not as hate speech. Again, the concept of hate speech is a tool that democratic societies are using for dealing with a particular type of bias - in terms of race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation. Other verbal denunciations and organized labeling and discrediting are more abnormality of the democratic rule of law and characteristic of an undemocratic regime. And therefore should be treated as non-democratic mechanisms that are not handles the same way as the hate speech.

In addition to the confusion about what does mean hate speech, there also prevails a limited understanding of its consequences or damage that this speech does. The need for sanctioning the hate speech in Macedonia is tied exclusively to public disorder or violence - when the speech could lead to ethnic tensions, riots, civil unrest and protests. Finally, the violence in this context is understood primarily as a reaction of the victims rather than as violence that hate speech is leading up to - in the sense that hate speech potentially leads to acts of hatred or hate crimes.

In this context I would like to enlighten the injury that hate speech causes. Namely, it primarily hurts the dignity of the members of the group to which it is directed. It stigmatizes them, reduces the uniform samples of the stigmatized group and denies them the capacity to live as responsible members of society, in short, refuses to accept them as equal members of the society. Although the violation of dignity is not easy to identify and quantify (such as moral injury, limited life opportunities, etc), it can be very serious. Because hate speech humiliate, degrade and intimidate directly or indirectly,
members of the group to which the speech aims have difficulties to participate in the collective life and even to lead autonomous and fulfilling personal lives.\(^1\)

From this aspect, for example, hate speech cannot be characterized simply as an insult or defamation. Insult and libel are a social evil because of the damage that they cause to the injured in the eyes of others, damaging his social standing and/or harming his/her reputation. But unlike defamation, hate speech demeans the individual, which means - her self-esteem is damaged.\(^2\)

Hate speech produces further undesirable consequences. Unsanctioned stigmatizing and demonizing of the groups over time weakens the sensitivity of the society and encourages a climate in which their discriminatory treatment is accepted as normal. Violence or the existential threat that is implicit in hate speech then emerge on the surface. When a particular group will be dehumanized and the speech will hold it outside the community of equals, then the group can easily become a subject to physical attacks and violence (this is what happens to the Roma people in Macedonia).

Furthermore, hate speech causes great damage to the society in general. It violates the ideal of equality or equal treatment and the principle of non-discrimination which are fundamental to any democratic society. It creates barriers of distrust and animosity between individuals and groups and obstruct normal relations between them, in other words, it has an abrasive impact of collective life or capacity to damage the social fabric and to separate the communities. In this sense it is often noted that hate speech has a detrimental effect on the social order, peace and quality of life in the community.

However, although hate speech brings this spirit of intolerance and destruction, it does not necessarily result in violence or public disorder. Those who use or should be motivated by this speech is quite possible not to act on it. Also, the group that is being targeted with this speech may refrain from reactions or to be too intimidated to resist at all.\(^3\)

If the reasons for banning hate speech are seen first and foremost in the threats to public order and peace, we are losing sight of the original injury that this speech makes to the relevant individuals. And further, we in some way encourage violence, or in other words, there are indirect indications the protection comes to those who will be the "most angry ones". For example, we are more aware of instances of hate speech towards the Albanian ethnic community in situations where they will express their anger through protests, riots and other unrest, rather than in the instances of explicit hate speech (and acts of hatred) towards for example, Roma or LGBT community in Macedonia - that have not caused such unrest. The effect of this understanding of the harm of hate speech is that the most vulnerable groups in society become even more vulnerable, because their injury is invisible to the institutions, because it primarily did not resulted in violence / riots.

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\(^1\) See Bhikhu Parekh, „Hate Speech: Is there a case for banning?“, Public Policy Research - December 2005- February 2006.

\(^2\) Е. Михајлова, Hate Speech and Cultural Differences, ТEMPLUM, Скопје, 2010, стр. 113.

\(^3\) Usually we say that hate speech is the worst verbal violence because the victim cannot respond rationally because the words are striking the very core of her being. The victim is so affected by them that may not be able to immediately reflect and is absolutely mute, or is only able to react with violence. (That is why there is a link of this speech with flare of violence, and the ECHR judges recognize its character of “inflammatory speech”).
II. As for the second line of political usurpation of this legal concept, in parallel with its proper understanding, its application is completely absent. So, the clearest, most explicit examples of hate speech (despite existing legal mechanisms) remain unpunished.

Moreover, not only that the ruling authorities are not sanctioning hate speech, but they also encourage or sometimes directly produce it (images with Kalashnikovs in the electoral process; slogans death to "Kauri", death to "Shiptari", etc.). In fact, the hate speech here began to play an important role in ensuring the political mobilization of hostility against certain groups, and in election periods (and Macedonia in the last decade is in a continuous pre-election process) it allows political elites to play the "ethnic card" achieving personal partisan gains. Frequent radicalization of that "ethnic game" ends in hate speech and acts of hatred. So, the real institution building in the relations between communities involves (among other things) legal sanctioning of hate speech and hate crimes, and not some kind of political trades of the political/ruling elites.

Finally, the government must understand its power of a speaking subject. To understand what it means to be a signifier in the political discourse. Democratic government does not speak in a way that endangers the speech. It does not use its power (within and out of the realm of the speech) to make the free social space for speaking completely impossible. When the speaking of the unreasonable and violent imposes itself as a political speech, then the reasonable and tolerant speech begins to be prohibited, suppressed, choked, to stand trial.

Conclusion

I would conclude that free expression is possible only under certain circumstances, such as social stability, intergroup harmony and culture of decency. When the state prohibits hate speech in order to create and maintain these conditions, it restricts free speech not only in the interest of other values, but also in its own interest. In other words, while it limits the expression of one level, it consolidates and deepens it on another. Thus, "narrowing" of freedom of expression by banning hate speech allows greater social space for freedom of expression of all groups in society, ie It enables a live debate with various aspects of the public interest, which gives voice to different perspectives and views.

In this sense conceptualization of hate speech (for the reason of its sanctioning) is more than just creating a legal category. It is also establishing a moral category that promotes tolerance, respect for the dignity of the other and fight prejudice.

Beyond this analysis remains the question about the consequences of punishing hate speech that can be analyzed in countries where there is jurisprudence. This problem seems completely abstract here. Macedonia needs to start applying the legal provisions that punish hate speech (which are today unquestionable international standards). There is a practice developed by the European Court of Human Rights, which should be applied. And finally, a general raising of sensitivity to these phenomena is also needed.
PREVENTING SEXUAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN – CHEMICAL CASTRATION FOR SEX OFFENDERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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I declare that this essay, on the theme of: "Preventing sexual abuse of children – chemical castration for sex offenders in the Republic of Macedonia", is my own research. I authorize The Institute of National Economy – Romanian Academy to publish it in paper or electronic form.

Abstract: One of the basic premises and main goals of any state criminal policy should be the successful struggle against paedophilia and the child protection. Led by this premise, with the Amendments of the Criminal Code from February 2014, Republic of Macedonia became the first country in the region to incorporate in its criminal legislation the security measure called Medical-Pharmacological Treatment or known as Chemical castration of paedophiles. The author in this article gives a legal overview of this security measure addressing respective articles of the Criminal Code and the Law on Execution of Criminal Sanctions of the Republic of Macedonia in order to reflect the conditions under which this measure will be imposed, the manner of its execution, institutions involved in this process and their responsibility for effective implementation. It is important to emphasize that this security measure is intended for perpetrators who commit sexual assault of a child under the age of 14 years and will be applied only in voluntary base, so the perpetrator should agree to undergo chemical castration in order to be reduced his prison sentence. If the perpetrator is recidivist, this measure is mandatory among prison sentence. Under this circumstances there have been major discussions in the scientific community of the Republic of Macedonia whether it is appropriate to incorporate such a measure into the Criminal Code or not.

Keywords: chemical castration; security measures; children protection; sexual abuse; criminal legislation

Introduction

Child sexual abuse is a serious problem in modern society. This is undoubtedly a global problem that affects all nations, not just one state. As such, it requires a serious approach from the entire society in general but in particular from the government institutions to fight and prevent this kind of crimes in the most efficient way. It is more than necessary to consistently be looking for new measures, mechanisms and ways to prevent these crimes.

Republic of Macedonia is also not immune from these crimes. Even for a small country like Macedonia, official data that reflect this kind of offenses are quite alarming. Thus, only during 2015 there are 12 people convicted for the crime "sexual assault against a child who has not attained the age of 14". The Criminal Code of the Republic of
Macedonia has incriminated all actions dealing with the child sexual abuse and prescribed harsh penalties for such offenses.

Considering the high risk presented by these offenses, the fragile nature of the victims (in most cases are children who do not even understand what is happening to them) and above all taking into account that pedophilia today is considered a mental disorder, it is more than necessary to harsh penalties and provide medical treatment to these offenders. That allegedly is achieved through chemical castration.

Incrimination of sexual Crimes against children in the Criminal Code

The Criminal legislation of the Republic of Macedonia based on the necessity for more efficient protection of children from sexual abuse incriminated a number of offenses by toughening the penalties, especially for those committed against children who have not attained the age of 14. Therefore, the Criminal Code (Official Gazette No. 27/2014, 2014) in the nineteenth Chapter foresees "Crimes against gender freedom and gender morality," including these crimes:

- Rape – Article 186
- Abuse of a disabled person – Article 187
- Sexual assault against a child who has not attained 14 years – Article 188
- Abuse using abuse of power – Article 189
- Satisfaction of sexual desires in front of the other – Article 190
- Mediation in conducting prostitution – Article 191
- Child prostitution – Article 191-a
- Displaying a pornographic material to a child – Article 193
- Production and distribution of childrens pornography – Art. 193-a
- Fraud or other action for sexual abuse against a child who has not attained 14 years – Article 193-b
- Incest – Article 194
- Publication of court verdict – Article 194-a

Furthermore, several other acts of this nature are also incriminated outside of this chapter, such as Article 197 - "Life affair with children" as well as Article 418-g - "Child traffiking".

The offense of "sexual assault against a child who has not attained 14 years", it is considered that it is done by someone who will perform sexual intercourse or other action against a child who has not attained 14 years and will be sentenced to at least 12 years of imprisonment. The second paragraph further provides the most severe form of this offense, stating that if due the action performed as described in paragraph 1 is caused grievous bodily harm, death or other serious consequences or if the offense is committed by several persons or in a cruel and degrading manner, the perpetrator will be sentenced by at least 15 years imprisonment or life imprisonment (Article 188, Official Gazette of RM No. 27/2014).
The object of protection of this crime is the right development of children up to age 14, which means fully protection from various forms of sexual abuse (pedophilia) and by abnormal influences on their formation as healthy individuals (Kambovski, 2015). This is why criminal law includes principle prohibition to any sexual relationship with children who have not attained 14 years, regardless of gender. Sexual intercourse or other sexual action either willingly or by force are also incriminated, so the child’s agreement to such relationships has no value since the child this age can not form free will (Kambovski, Komentar na Krivicniot Zakonik na Republika Makedonia, 2015).

Other aforementioned criminal offenses also aim to protect children from any kind of sexual abuse. To achieve this goal, the penalties prescribed for such offenses are quite high.

For instance, for the offence “Satisfaction of sexual desires in front of the others” in the third paragraph it is claimed that whoever commits a sexual act in front of a child who has not attained 14 years or pushes him to conduct a sexual act in front of him or in front of someone else, such an act shall be punished with imprisonment of at least 4 years (Article 190).

As the worst form of committing the criminal offense “Child prostitution” is foreseen committing such acts against a child who has not attained the age of 14 and the punishment prescribed for the perpetrator in this case is at least 10 years imprisonment (191-a).

For the criminal offence “Production and distribution of child pornography” the penalty prescribed is imprisonment from 5 to 8 years (193-a).

For the criminal offence “Fraud or other action for sexual abuse against a child who has not attained 14 years” the penalty prescribed is imprisonment from 1 to 5 years (193-b).

For the criminal offence of incest in the cases when it is committed with a child who has not attained 14 years the penalty prescribed is at least 10 years of imprisonment.

The last Article of this Chapter, named “Publication of court verdict” provides that when sentencing for a crime committed against a child who has not attained the age of 14, the Court, upon the request of the public prosecutor, will decide that on behalf of the offender the final Court verdict or a certificate from this verdict will be published in the public media, while protecting personal data of the victim (194-a). This kind of publication of judicial decisions has a preventive character and is envisaged in order to inform the public for such offenders (pedophiles) so they would be more careful in the future in the protection of the children.

This article is inspired by the innovation in the year 2012 when the Parliament adopted the “Law on Special register of persons convicted with a final judgment for crimes of sexual abuse of minors and pedophilia” (Official Gazette No.11/2012). According to this Law an online register was created with personal data of the persons convicted for the crimes prescribed in the Chapter “Crimes against gender freedom and gender morality” against children under 14 years. This online register has an open access and anyone can see who are the persons convicted for pedophilia in the Republic of Macedonia.¹

¹ www.registarnapedofili.mk - is the online register issued in 2012 and which is coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and led by Bureau for Social Welfare – Skopje. Here you can search for information on persons convicted in the Republic of Macedonia, the respective town or district, their personal data: name, surname, address and photograph and the type of offense and sentence imposed. Also on this register there is prospect of the search by name and surname, if you wish to verify whether there was or is any appointed person convicted of such offenses. In the data of these persons it is also evident that the person concerned is serving a sentence or he/she is released. In addition to these information in order prevention and protection of children, the portal contains a range of educational information regarding pedophilia and its prevention.
Sexual crimes against children in Macedonia during 2010-2015

According to the annual statistics for perpetrators of crimes in the country, reports published by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Macedonia for 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, which are presented in the Table 1 below, we note certain characteristics:

First, the total number of cases of sexual assault against children under the age of 14 for the period 2010-2015 is 104 cases, a data quite alarming.

Second, we observe a decrease in the appearance of these crimes in recent years, where as shown in 2010 and 2011 there were 18 respectively 26 convicted, while in 2014 and 2015 the number of them was reduced to 12.

Third, in the period 2010-2011 although the number of prisoners is higher, the sentences are more lenient. In this period we have no prison sentence of 10-15 years even we have sentencing cases of imprisonment of 6 months to 1 year. Also, we see a harsher sentences imposed in the recent years, 2014 and 2015, which coincides with the latest legislative changes of increasing the penalties for this crime.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>ACCUSED FOR CRIMINAL ACTS “SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST CHILD WHO HAS NOT ATTAINTED THE AGE OF 14”</th>
<th>CONVICTED FOR CRIMINAL ACTS “SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST CHILD WHO HAS NOT ATTAINTED THE AGE OF 14”</th>
<th>SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR “SEXUAL ASSAULT AGAINST CHILD WHO HAS NOT ATTAINTED THE AGE OF 14”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRISON 10-15 YEARS</td>
<td>PRISON 5-10 YEARS</td>
<td>PRISON 3-5 YEARS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A brief overview of chemical castration

A state can castrate its citizens using one of two methods: surgical castration or chemical castration (Zachary E. Oswald, 2013).

Chemical castration consists in periodically giving a medicament, usually in a form of injections, which suppresses the sex drive (Kambovski, Komentar na krivicniot zakonik na Republika Makedonija, 2015). The term "chemical castration" describes a medical
treatment that uses anti hormonal drugs to block the release of hormones, resulting in significantly lower testosterone levels and sex drives in men (Murray, 1998).

Medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA), also known by brand names Clinovir, Cycrin, Depo-Provera, and Hystron, is the hormone used for chemical castration. MPA first came to the market to treat gynaecological problems in females. MPA was first used with sex offenders by Money (1970) in conjunction with behavioural treatments (Pitula, 2009).

Chemical castration is one of the most effective and least restrictive ways to help treat child predators and keep children safe (Tullio, Chemical Castration for Child Predators: Practical, Effective, and Constitutional, 2009).

In certain legislations chemical castration has been introduced as a sanction (USA, Poland, Estonia etc.) while in others (Great Britain, Germany etc.) is used as a medical therapy for perpetrators of sexual acts with their consent (Kambovski, Komentar na Krivicniot Zakonik na Republika Makedonia, 2015). In the legislation of the Republic of Macedonia, chemical castration has been introduced as a criminal sanction, respectively as a security measure.

Chemical castration as a security measure in the Macedonian criminal legislation

*Current Code*

Our criminal legislation provides four types of criminal sanctions which can be imposed on offenders: penalties, alternative measures, security measures and educational measures. While penalties and alternative measures are set for adult perpetrators of criminal acts, educational measures are envisaged for juvenile offenders and include juvenile sentence and institutional measures. Security measures are of a slightly different nature.

Appearance of security measures as a pure preventive sanctions, reserved for pathological cases of criminality and developed based on the idea of the risk of the offender and measures for the protection of society from such a dangerous situation gained legislative expression in criminal law from the beginning of the twentieth century through the moderate variant of dualism of criminal sanctions and "double lane" of criminal law (Kambovski, Komentar na Krivicniot Zakonik na Republika Makedonia, 2015). Therefore, security measures are imposed in addition to penalties and aim to eliminate the dangerous situation in which the perpetrator has committed the offense. Until 2014 Criminal code foresaw three security measures: 1. Mandatory psychiatric treatment and placement in a health institution; 2. Mandatory psychiatric treatment in freedom; and 3. Mandatory treatment of alcohol and drug addicts. With the Amendments to the Criminal Code in February 2014 a new security measure "Medical-pharmacological treatment" was introduced, which is also known as "chemical castration". Criminal Code in the Article 65-a states that to the perpetrator of sexual assault against a child under 14 years old, when there is a risk of further commitment of such offenses, the Court can impose a measure of medical-pharmacological treatment (paragraph 1). So, this measure is provided only for the criminal offense "Sexual assault against a child who has not attained 14 years" (Article 188). The imposition of this measure needs the consent of the perpetrator of the criminal offense, so, it is on a voluntary basis. "Compensation" for
voluntary submission to such medical treatment is the reduce of the sentence of imprisonment, respectively, the perpetrator will serve half of the sentence. For instance, if for the criminal act is sentenced life imprisonment, the court may impose to the offender a sentence to imprisonment of 40 years; if for the criminal act imprisonment of 40 years is sentenced, the Court may impose to the offender a sentence of 20 years of imprisonment; and if criminal act is punishable by 20 years of prison, the court may impose the minimum prison sentence prescribed for that criminal act as long as the perpetrator agrees to undergo chemical castration treatment, which will last until the end of his life or until the Court estimates that is necessary to take the treatment (paragraph 2, 3 and 4 of the Article 65-a).

Unlike the other security measures in our legislation, which are executed before serving the eventual prison sentence, the pharmacological-medical treatment will be executed after the perpetrator serves the prison sentence, meaning after the perpetrator has been released in freedom. The chemical castration will be performed in the specialized medical institutions. Supervision for the implementation of the treatment will be performed by the Directorate on Execution of Sanctions who will inform the court at least once in 6 months regarding the execution of this measure and the need for the continuation or discontinuation of the treatment (paragraph 5 of the Article 65-a).

Whereas, in principle, the application of the chemical castration is on a voluntary basis with the consent of the perpetrator, the application may be converted into mandatory in cases when the perpetrator will not undergo chemical castration or willingly abandons the treatment after giving the consent and serving the sentence. In these cases the court can determine that the measure should be executed by force in the health institution or other specialized institution (paragraph 6).

Whereas, when dealing with recidivism, the court will order the mandatory chemical castration even without the consent of the offender (paragraph 7) but without further specifying whether in this case they will benefit dimidiation or any easements.

**Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions**

The procedure of execution of the security measure of medical-pharmacological treatment is regulated by the Law on the Execution of Criminal Sanctions of the Republic of Macedonia with the changes made to this law in November 2014 where as a novelty was incorporated an entire chapter, Chapter XXI-a titled “Medical-pharmacological treatment of perpetrators of the offense sexual assault against a child who has not attained 14 years”.

This law regulates which institutions are responsible for the execution of this measure, who has the obligation to supervise the execution of this measure, how is the procedure of execution and other relevant issues regarding chemical castration.

This law states that the treatment will be done in specialized medical institutions.

A Directive by the Minister of Health, as indicated in law will arrange which are these institutions and the way how this procedure shall be done (Article 257-a). The law confirms that the supervision of the execution of the chemical castration should be done by the Directorate on Execution of Sanctions in corporation with Corrective institutions - prisons and specialized medical institutions. Corrective institutions are
obligated to send the court decision with which this measure has been imposed to the Directorate for Execution of Criminal Sanctions immediately after the beginning of prison sentence of the convicted person, (Article 257-b). The way how this data will be submitted more closely will be regulated with an additional Act from the Minister of justice (Article 257-b). Furthermore, this Directory send the verdict to the specialized medical institution before commencing the preliminary stage for the release of the convicted person for the purpose of performing the analysis and preparation for the medical-pharmacological treatment (Article 257-b (2)).

For the initiation and the course of the enforcement of the medical-pharmacological treatment, the specialized medical institution has an obligation to inform the Directorate for Execution of Criminal Sanctions every six months, while this Directory may request further information from the medical institution beyond this period about the health condition of the person to whom this measure is applied and the results from the application of the measure, whereas, on the other hand the Directorate for Execution of Criminal Sanctions informs the court at least once in six months about the measure execution or about the need of its extension or termination (Article 257 – v).

In circumstances when the person who has to undergo the treatment does not appear in the treatment for reasonable grounds, it is obliged to justify his absence within three days from the day when it had to undergo this treatment in the specialized medical institution, and for it to notify the institution. After receiving the excuse, the medical institution appoints a new term for the implementation of this measure and notifies the Directorate for Execution of Sanctions.

The specialized medical institution has the option to postpone the medical-pharmacological treatment if the person brings evidence for another hospital treatment or in a case of death occurred to close family member. This delay can last maximum until the end of the hospitalization respectively up to 3 days after the death of a close family member (Article 257-d). In addition, the person who must undergo this treatment, has an obligation to inform the specialized medical institution for any change of address of residence ( Article 257 – g).

If the convicted person wont undergo the treatment for unjustified reasons or if exceeds three days from the day when it had to appear to the medical institution, the institution is obliged within 48 hours to inform the Department for execution of criminal sanctions. For this kind of refusal or leaving the treatment, the Directory, without delay will inform the competent court. In order to execute the measure, the Court without delay will order his bringing by force and this order will be submitted to the police. If the person is unreached for the authorities, the court will realise a warrant for arrest (Article 256- gj). All expenses for the execution of the medical-pharmacological treatment will be on the burden of the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia (Article 257 – e).

Directorate for Execution of Criminal Sanctions shall establish and maintain separate records of convicted persons to whom is pronounced the measure of medical-pharmacological treatment. Minister of Justice determines the form, content and manner of these data (Article 257 – zh).
Conclusions

The recent amendments to the Criminal Code and the involvement of many incriminations of criminal acts against children brings us to conclusion that legislation of R. of Macedonia provides a solid protection for children- victims of sexual abuse.

Harsh penalties on one hand and the numerous preventive measures on the other hand will contribute to a more efficient fight against these crimes.

With the incorporation of the chemical castration in its criminal legislation, Macedonia became the first country in the region that fights pedophilia with a medical treatment. The relevant articles that were analysed in this paper satisfactorily regulate the issue of chemical castration of pedophiles, but also show us some deficiencies as follows:

Firstly, Chemical castration is prescribed only for the criminal act described in the Article 188 "sexual assault against a child who has not attained the age of 14".

Secondly, the specialized medical institutions are not assigned yet, as well as the chemical castration procedure in unknown, here including the medicament that will be used for this procedure since there isn’t issued yet a Directive by the Minister of Health.

Thirdly, the Minister of Justice hasn’t declared yet the Act which will regulate the collection of data from prisons and medical institutions for persons who must undergo this treatment after completing prison sentence.

Lastly, a high concern remains whether this measure is consistent with the fundamental human rights and dignity.

Until today, the measure of chemical castration is not yet imposed in the courts of the Republic of Macedonia.

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Fraud prevention: ways to stop wasting the European taxpayers' money

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- Taxes paid by European taxpayers, together with income from GNI based resources (a percentage of each member state's gross national income) and income from other sources are found in the European Union budget.

- The revenue is used to develop various projects and policies at European level, and for European Union administration.

- Considering these aspects, the member states are preoccupied to budget protection, related to proper collection of taxes and proper use of the revenue.
• Any European citizen may suffer due to:
  — crimes in the area of taxation
  — tax fraud
  — the ineffective spending of European money
  — customs evasion
  — smuggling of cigarettes
  — subsidies for farms that do not exist

• Protecting EU financial interests is a priority for the European institutions.

• The EU and its Member States must combat fraud and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the EU. A specialized anti-fraud office (OLAF) is tasked with conducting anti-fraud investigations.

• 90% of global cargo shipments are shipping in sea containers, but only 2% of them are physically inspected by the customs authorities, opening up the possibility for illicit activities.

• Worldwide, various measures are taken to stop fraud, but in 2012, errors and fraud at European Union level cost taxpayers about 905 million euro.
• The European Anti-Fraud Office (known as OLAF) is mandated by the European Union to protect its financial interests. Its tasks are: the fight against fraud affecting the EU budget; investigation of corruption by staff of EU institutions; the development of anti-fraud legislation and policies.

• OLAF investigates cases of fraud in the EU budget, corruption and serious professional misconduct at the level of European institutions, and develops anti-fraud policy on behalf of the European Commission.

• Between 2010 and 2015, OLAF completed more than 1,400 investigations, recommended the recovery of more than 3 billion euro to the EU budget and issued over 1,600 recommendations for the competent authorities of the Member States and the EU to take legal, financial, disciplinary and administrative measures.

• In Romania, the DLAF - Anti-Fraud Department - assures, supports and coordinates the fulfilment of Romania's obligations to protect the financial interests of the European Union in accordance with the EU Treaty provisions.

• The Fraud Prevention Department - DLAF is the contact institution with the European Anti-Fraud Office - OLAF within the European Commission.
OLAF In 2015: a record number of concluded Investigations

Source: European Anti-Fraud Office

OLAF - number of allegations

Source: European Anti-Fraud Office
• References


INTRODUCTION

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR EMPLOYMENT POLICIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

COMPLIANCE POLICY OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA WITH GUIDELINES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

MEASURES AND PROJECTS FOR IMPROVING FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK-EMPLOYMENT POLICY

CONCLUSION
INTRODUCTION

° economic structure → economic development

* unfavorable economic structure
* trends in the labor market

° Strategy "Europe 2020":
  * employment growth by the end of 2020
  * harmonization of employment policy and labor market institutions with EU regulations
  * reduce difference between the indicators of the labor market in the RS and the EU

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR EMPLOYMENT POLICIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

HOLDERS FOR POLICIES EMPLOYMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ARE:
EMPLOYMENT SECTOR,
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES EMPLOYMENT
about 0.1% of GDP the funds for active programs and measures (Law of employment and unemployment insurance).

0.5% of GDP by 2020

Legal framework for employment Roma

- the Constitution
- the Labor Law
- the National Employment Strategy
- the Strategy for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises
- Economic Development Strategy
- Regional Development Strategy
- the Law on Pension and Disability Insurance and
- the Law on Adult social protection and ensuring social security of citizens
- Law on Protection of Rights and Freedoms of National Minorities
- Strategy Reduction Poverty in Serbia and
- the National Employment Strategy
THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS ON EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

- Demographic structure
- Economic structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td>Active population</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>32.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dependent population</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>38.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population with personal income</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>29.14</td>
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ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO

Graph 1: Economic structure of population (%)
TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MODERN CONDITIONS

Characterized by the labor market in RS:
- High unemployment
- Hidden unemployment
- Low share of employment in private sector and
- Insufficient labor mobility

Unemployment has a long-term, structural and transitional character.

TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MODERN CONDITIONS

- Problems in the labor supply:
  Demographic characteristic
  Qualification structure
  Education sistem

- Problems in the labor market:
  Employment was reduced by 17.8%
  The largest decrease in the youngest age group 37.7%
  Unemployed people of working age 20.4%
  Share of long-term unemployed in number of unemployed people was 78.1%
  Different impact of crisis in the age group 15-24 and 45-54
**Employment Trends in Roma**

- The most dominant ethnic groups are: Hungarinas, Roma and Bosnian (Census of Population, 2011)
- Estimates of the number of Roma are significantly and between 250000 to max 700000
- Young group
  - → 54% of population is between ages of 15 and 49
  - → 70% of this people never had a job
- Registered 22,930 Roma (88.8% have a lowest level of education)
- Unemployment is increasing (especially women)

**Compliance Policy of Employment in the Republic of Serbia with Guidelines of the European Union**

**Strategy "Europe 2020" - Strategic Framework for Growth and Employment in the EU**

→ 75% of the population aged between 20 and 64 years should be employed

Reducing the difference between the indicators of the labor market in the Republic of Serbia and the EU countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Indicators</th>
<th>GDP per capita (2015)</th>
<th>Employment rate (15-64)</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU-27</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serbia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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<td>Hungary</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>11.0</td>
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<td>68.3</td>
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<td>55.4</td>
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<td>FYR Macedonia</td>
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<td>48.2</td>
<td>31.2</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROJECTED INDICATORS OF 2020:**

- Increase in the employment rate of 24%  
- A reduction in the unemployment rate to 10%  
- Increase activity to different target groups: people with disabilities, internally displaced persons, Roma

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**EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Condition in 2023</th>
<th>Projected state of the 2030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Employment rate</td>
<td>45.3%</td>
<td>55.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>The main sources of employment</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Industrial employment</td>
<td>29.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Agricultural employment</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.3</td>
<td>Employment in the service sector</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Employment by type of employment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2.1</td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>72.2%</td>
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<td>2.2.2</td>
<td>Self-employed workers</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2.3</td>
<td>Unemployed workers</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Reducing the share of the informal economy  
2. Enhancing affirmative action to women, young people, and persons with disabilities  
3. The amount of GDP budget for active employment increases 0.4% of GDP  
4. Employment of People with Disabilities  
5. Employment of Roma
MEASURES AND PROJECTS FOR IMPROVING FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK-EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Programs and active employment policy measures implemented by the National Employment Agency are:
1. Mediation in employment of jobseekers
2. Vocational guidance and counseling on career planning
3. Subsidies to employers
4. Support to self-employment
5. Adult Education and Training
6. Incentives for employment of unemployment benefits
7. Public Works
8. Measures of active employment policy of Persons with Disabilities and
9. Participation in the financing of the program or measures of active employment policies of the republican budget

MEASURES AND PROJECTS FOR IMPROVING FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK-EMPLOYMENT POLICY

Sources of funding

- Budget RS
- Budgets of territorial autonomy
- Budgets of local governments,
- Means of gifts, donations, bequests, loans,
- The contributions for unemployment insurance and other sources

- EU IPA funds
Measures in order to stimulate employment for Roma:
1. motivational-training activation
2. subsidies for self-employment and
3. subsidies for employers to hire unemployed Roma

Have priority when approving subsidies under the self-employment (self-employment subsidies in one lump sum of 130,000 dinars for equipping the workplace and the creation of conditions for the work)

Results:
the motivational-training activation passed around 3500,
subsidies for self-employment 138 people
the number of employers who have taken employment subsidies for unemployed persons of Roma nationality 50
projects to support employment of Roma
Signed 50 of the treaty on grants for self-employment in the amount of 3,400 euros per person

CONCLUSION
- active labor market measures which are covered by different groups of the population
- employment policies should become an important segment of economic policy
- unfavorable demographic structure
- formal education Roma and other active labor market measures
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Preventing Victimization in Vulnerable Communities

7-8 December 2016

ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION IN VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

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ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

• The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of the evolution of the accounting culture in the last decades and it shows how accounting became an efficient instrument for preventing discrimination in vulnerable communities;

• The role of the accountant became very important after the 2008 financial crises, in the cultural context of accounting.

ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

• Accounting culture can be passed down through generations, nationality or written rules, but it can be influenced by the national and international norms, values and traditions of each country.

• Despite the fact that accountancy is considered a “male-dominated” profession in most of the countries and there are issues about payment and gender discrimination against both women and men, in Romania, the accounting profession is modern, open and influenced by the positive economic and social evolution of the Romanian society.
ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

- In our opinion, there is no gender, race, disability or age discrimination preventing the candidates’ access to the Romanian accounting profession and there are also no restrictions imposed to entering or exiting the European market;

- The vast majority of firms, irrespective of their size are interested in hiring a professional accountant based on his/her experience, professional knowledge and skills in order to offer high quality services.
ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

- The development of accounting culture is facilitated by the virtual space, as the Internet has opened up a space of infinite possibilities, a virtual world of knowledge, ideas, thoughts and trivia (Jeacle, I., & Carter, C. 2014);

ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

- In order to better understand whether vulnerable communities are affected by discrimination or not, we developed our research based on the survey over more than 100 students and accountants;
- Thus, in the first question, we asked the respondents whether they believed discrimination impacted on the Romanian accountancy profession.
- *The results were:*
In the second question, we asked the respondents how did they think discrimination would evolve in vulnerable communities in the near future.

The data collected revealed the following:
- 89% of the respondents said that discrimination would reduce in the near future,
- 9% of the respondents said that it would grow, while 2% did not know.

The results are presented in the figure below:
Figure 2: The Evolution of Discrimination on the Accounting Market

Source: Authors’ own work

ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

- The research reveals a low perception of discrimination and most of the respondents believe that the access to the accountancy profession is open;
- Finding employment in the accounting sector does not involve major obstacles, as a consequence of raising awareness among employees, entrepreneurs and at the general public level as well.
ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

- Also, they believe the level of discrimination in the accounting sector will diminish in the near future due to accounting culture development and the implementation of policies and programmes at the EU and national levels.

CONCLUSIONS

- This paper presents the *relationship between accounting culture and discrimination in Romania* and accounting culture as a potential instrument for protecting most vulnerable communities.
- Accounting culture has been developed in the last decades based on numerous accounting programmes in Romanian schools and most of the students or accountants feel there is no discrimination in the financial-accounting sector.
CONCLUSIONS

• In our opinion, most of the investors and entrepreneurs are interested in employing highly qualified professional accountants regardless of gender, ethnic origin, religion, disability or age.

CONCLUSIONS

• The accountants constantly improving their skills by participating in different courses and symposia dedicated to the latest achievements in the field leads to a more effective accounting culture in terms of reducing and avoiding the effects of victimization of less educated and other vulnerable categories of persons working within economic entities.
CONCLUSIONS

• European policies hold an important weight in preventing and fighting discrimination in the European space and encourage vulnerable groups to maintain and improve their education and qualification in order to find better jobs on the local and European labor markets.

ACCOUNTING CULTURE FOR PREVENTING DISCRIMINATION

• Thank you!

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