

controlling situation. The key motivation of such people is to mend the relationship or to seek some type of retribution. Simple obsession is the category of stalking that is most likely to result in murder.

Love obsession happens when the stalker develops a fixation on a casual acquaintance or even a complete stranger. This category includes about 25% of all stalking cases. The majority of love obsession stalkers suffer from a mental disorder and nearly everyone displays some delusional thought patterns or behaviors. Like simple obsession stalkers, these individuals may have very low self-esteem and may be haunted by feelings of helplessness and depression. They believe that by associating with people who display exceptional qualities and high status they can raise their own level of self-esteem and worthiness. Love obsession stalkers often live in a fantasy world and create fictional relationships in which they see their victims as love interests. The stalker expects the victim to play along with the fantasy. If the victim responds negatively to the stalking behavior the stalker may resort to threats of violence or even physical assault.

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PREVENTING VIOLENCE WITHIN MIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Witchcraft rituals, forced marriage and forced virginity testing and other practices that are intrinsically violent or may lead to violence, occur in many regions of the world, and may be practiced in some migrant communities. Further, violence that can occur more broadly in all sections of the wider community such as domestic violence may be exacerbated by the tensions and challenges associated with migrating. Crucially, migrant victims of violence within migrant communities particularly those in irregular situations may have significant challenges in accessing legal and health services. Criminal justice measures are required to ensure that such practices are treated as crimes and proactively prevented. Community crime prevention measures should include at-risk individuals and areas, and work to change conditions that lead to offending and victimization. To ensure that messages are appropriately tailored to the target audience, community members should be engaged in awareness raising efforts. In the context of migrant communities, efforts to prevent such practices should be designed with the engagement of host and migrant communities to change cultural attitudes towards certain practices, taking into consideration any prior victimization that migrants may have experienced. Awareness-raising campaigns should

stress the illegality of violent practices and empower people to seek help to prevent them.

In Vancouver (Canada), serving minority and immigrant communities has worked with a variety of groups to produce and distribute a DVD aimed at helping women, children and seniors to understand and escape abuse within the home. Multicultural Family Support Services Society, the DVD depicts a series of culturally specific scenarios involving violence within the home, including child abuse, domestic violence and elder abuse.

Also in Canada, the Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration produced a training manual titled Addressing domestic violence in Canadian Muslim Communities: A training manual for Muslim Communities and Ontario Service Providers, which includes community engagement best practices.

In South Africa, to help promote awareness, encourage dialogue, and urge migrants and refugees in South Africa to seek care, Community Media for Development worked with 20 refugees, migrants, and South Africans to develop three mini-dramas and related discussion guides. The drama, “Change the Story: Migrants and Refugees speak against Gender-based violence” was played on radio in 2013. One episode explores the plight of a migrant woman who is physically and sexually assaulted by her husband and her difficulties seeking help from police.

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MALAYSIA

Very little is known about the actual living experiences of Malaysian women who are in a domestic violence relationship. In this current report the author attempts to redress this shortfall by reading to the women’s stories, understanding their home-life situations and offering ideas, strategies as well as information to prevent domestic violence in Malaysia. Underpinned by a feminist perspective, a qualitative approach was employed to explore the abused women’s accounts in relation to domestic violence impacts, barriers to violence disclosure, as well as useful resources for support of women victims in dealing with domestic violence. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 25 women who identified themselves as victims and