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FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN THE PREVENTION OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

Studies of domestic violence in other countries indicate that the problem is international. In the US, a woman suffers from physical abuse every 18 minutes. In 1987, 62% of women's murders were committed by their husbands.

According to data provided by the World Health Organization, one in six women has been abused. According to the same data, this problem is more acute for economically underdeveloped countries. The percentage of women who reported being abused by their family members ranged from 15% in Japan to 71% in Ethiopia. According to other reports, domestic violence against women is around 20% in the US, 23% in Sweden.

Many countries' laws do not even provide for liability for domestic violence, which hinders the process of solving this problem. In some countries, the responsibility is to commit only certain forms of violence. According to the data, in 79 countries around the world, laws on combating domestic violence are either missing or unknown.

Positive for implementation in the domestic legislation is the experience of the European Union and the US, which use the approach of removing from the family not the victim of violence, but the person who committed it.

There is an interesting experience of Brazil adopting a law on domestic violence against women. According to this law, law enforcement officials are allowed to detain an aggressor not only for committing domestic violence, but also in cases where there is a real threat to the life of the victim of the violence. The term of imprisonment has been increased (from 6 months to 3 years).

Considering the experience of the Special Police Departments on Domestic Violence set up in each district police department in England, police officers who have responded to a domestic violence call may detain a person who has committed domestic violence, even without request of victim of domestic violence.

According to the legislation of the Republic of Poland, one of the measures for influencing offenders is “filing a decree on punishment for the general public”.

So, any borrowing from the experience of a foreign country must necessarily take into account the specifics of our country, the real needs of its rulemaking and law enforcement activities. The experience of many countries should be analyzed and taken into account, the disadvantages and advantages of the experience of different countries should be determined and, on the basis of their comparative analysis, the most acceptable for Ukraine options should

be selected and proposals for improving the scientific basis for the formation of legislation should be formulated.

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UDC 343.9:343.226

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DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN INDIA

The term "domestic violence" implies violence between two people within the family. It could be towards the husband, wife, daughter, son and even parents and grandparents. Since 1983 domestic violence has been recognized as a criminal offence punishable with 3 years of imprisonment and fine under the Indian Penal Code. A precise definition of domestic violence (also known as **domestic abuse**) is given in the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which protects women against physical, verbal, emotional, sexual, and economic violence. Harassment through unlawful dowry demands to the woman or her relatives is also reflected there.

Dowry related violence covers the whole country. In 2018 alone, the National Crime Records Bureau reported 5618 dowry harassment deaths. Unofficial data suggest that these rates are at least three times as high. A dowry death is the murder or suicide of a married woman caused by a dispute over her dowry. In some cases, husbands and in-laws attempt to extort a greater dowry through continuous harassment and torture which sometimes results in suicide committed by the wife. The majority of these suicides are done through hanging, poisoning or self-immolation. When a dowry death occurs by setting the woman on fire, it is called bride burning. Bride burning murder is often arranged to appear as if it is a suicide or accident. They usually set the woman on fire in such a way to make it look like she ignited while cooking at a kerosene stove.

Domestic **abuse** is a serious problem in India. More than 55 percent of Indian women suffer from domestic violence. The majority of them do not share it with anybody and only 1.5% of women go to the police to seek help. Reporting violence should be the first step towards coping with it. According to the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act every woman who has been deprived of her rights by the conduct of her husband or his relatives can file a complaint to the police officer or magistrate in the form of Domestic Incident Report which is an official record of the account of what happened. The complaint can be filed by the victim or her relatives and it is considered as the prima-facie evidence of the offence. In each state or union