

In Poland about 80% of the activity of the police is prevention work with marginalized groups, operational and network news, working for the police. Training police officers how to work with different ethnic group and so on. The police have a permanent and well-funded programme to reduce levels of crime and anti-social behaviour in small and medium-sized cities, called "Safe city".

Interesting too is the experience of the police in the Germany. The project 'Walk around your hood - interdisciplinary security audits to identify feelings of (in)security and hot spots' is an instrument to distinguish between places where people feel unsafe and real crime hot spots and help in understanding the link to fear of crime. Systematic security audits in a local context enable the stakeholders to focus on areas that suffer from everyday and disorder that disturb people living in otherwise well-maintained neighbourhoods. Through the use of this instrument, opportunities to commit crimes could be reduced and feelings of security strengthened. Programmes of preventive work are developed on the basis of research of public opinion on security issues. The society itself will tell you where it is "pain zone".

Thus, the consideration of modern foreign practice in crime prevention gives grounds for possible borrowing of its individual components in order to improve the activity of law enforcement agencies of Ukraine.

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## **THE PARADIGM OF PUNISHMENT FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

Domestic violence is a major problem not only in Ukraine but also in other foreign countries. This problem needs to be solved as soon as possible. Foreign countries are actively fighting violence and improving their legislation. The kind of domestic violence that Ukrainians considered only when physical force was used, foreign countries have long considered domestic violence not only as physical, but also as sexual, psychological, emotional and economic, for each of them it is provided a separate type of responsibility which can be administrative or even incarcerated.

The most severe punishment for domestic violence is in Northern Europe. For example, in Sweden, the person may be imprisoned for a gross threatening fight. The court also forces the offender to stay at a certain

distance from the abused person for which the offender may be fined or imprisoned for up to one year.

In Germany, there are also severe penalties. For example, the Law on Protection against Domestic Violence, adopted on January 1, 2002, stipulates that the abuser must leave the home immediately for up to 10 days. The declarer of the violence may be a child who became the victim of violence, a woman or any person entitled to represent the interests of the abused. Domestic violence in this country is not only aggressive and violent acts between a woman and a man, but also between children, parents, sisters and brothers.

In Poland a Law on Combating Domestic Crimes was adopted only in 2010 but it has already had a fairly positive experience. For mental or physical abuse of a kinsman the punishment is imprisonment from 3 months to 5 years, but if these actions resulted in a suicide attempt, then the punishment will already be imprisonment from 2 to 12 years. If the violence was committed with extreme cruelty, then the punishment will be imprisonment from 1 to 10 years.

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### **COUNTERACTING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Domestic violence is a crime that occurs in many forms. The problem of domestic violence is also relevant for the UK. According to official data, about 1.2 million women were affected by domestic violence in 2012. According to the law of 2004, domestic violence is any case of threat, violence and ill-treatment (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been cohabiting or against family members, regardless of gender or sexual orientation. Police work in the UK is recognized as an important element of the national response to domestic violence. Significant attention in the work of law enforcement agencies in the UK to eliminate domestic violence is paid to special national and social communities that may perceive the manifestation of violence as an age-old tradition or even a kind of "honour". For example, employees of social services, educational institutions and the police received such visual signs of identification of possible victims of family violence among such communities (mainly of Asian origin):

- such persons refuse to communicate with others and even friends;
- such persons do not leave the family home for a long time, practice skipping secondary or higher school, and do not go to work;