

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;

- these individuals begin to show depression or suicidal tendencies for no apparent reason.

Countering domestic violence is one of the main tasks of the special service for bringing to justice cases of domestic violence, which is one of the parts of the criminal justice system that coordinates the activities of the police, the judiciary, the bar, the witness protection service, the probation service and the prison service. This service is not a purely political or prosecutorial body. Its task is precisely to coordinate the protection of the rights of victims of domestic violence. In the practice of responding to cases of domestic violence in the UK, considerable attention is paid to the factors of proof and protection of victims. In each case, the circumstances of the case are checked, the representative of the service in cases of domestic violence pays special attention to the issues when the victim takes a statement about violence, whether the refusal of the application was not made under pressure and such a victim does not need protection. Families that have a problem with violence need comprehensive assistance from organizations and services that work to prevent domestic violence. This assistance should be focused on protecting people who are experiencing violence, providing them with social, psychological and legal assistance, and conducting rehabilitation work with family members.

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"DON'T BE SILENT". DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Children protection from cruelty and preventing crimes against them is an extremely important, socially important and urgent task, the solution of which is multidisciplinary. Law enforcement, guardianship, social and pedagogical community representatives, medical and psychological staff should be involved in ending violence.

The problem is compounded by the fact that a large part of the victims of the violence are people from disadvantaged backgrounds or “street children”, whose fate are interested. Sometimes children pay for their own suffering, and even their lives, for their parents' need for self-affirmation, for adults, to become hostages of drunk parents and perpetually irritated mothers.

The problem of juvenile violence can be solved only if teachers, parents and all adults involved in the upbringing of children work together. The purpose of the work to counteract the effects of violence is not to