

UDC 342

VIKTORIYA OLEKSANDRIVNA SKYRTACH

Luhansk State University of Internal Affairs named after E. O. Didorenko

WARNING AND COUNTERACTION TO HOME VIOLENCE

Violence is one of the most widespread forms of violation of human rights. Most widespread and most difficult for counteraction there is home violence. On present time home violence purchased large variety of forms. Most widespread on this stage is physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence.

From home violence, usually, women suffer exactly. Home violence for women also comes forward in force and child's marriages. In some countries home violence justified and legalized, especially in the cases of breach of faith from the side of woman, and even supported legally.

Persons that do violence try to get lordship and control over their near partners. Also they are sure, that about it will not know to other, or home violence is accepted in their country. The consequences of home violence for victims hesitate from chronic problems with a health to the heavy psychical diseases.

Home violence is widespread all over the world. Certain statistics is on home violence. difficult of access or simply is more often absent. In these most countries that, appears reason of home violence that relations between a man and wife do not envisage equality. On the whole, men consider that women must to them submit. By a main decision for women, that suffer from home violence, to leave it relationships with this man.

In the legislations of most countries the special law operates on prevention of home violence. On the whole in entire western countries and in many post-soviet countries home violence is a separate crime.

Language adviser V. E. Krasnopolskyi

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OLHA SERHIIVNA SHMULII

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs

COMBATING VIOLENCE AGAINST MIGRANTS

A key example of state measures that exacerbate violence against migrants, are policies and practices of detaining migrants on the basis of their irregular entry or stay in a country.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the European Court of Human Rights found a violation of Article 3 due to the lack of protection of the detainees' physical well-being. In assessing the hardship endured by the applicants, the Court

considered not only the actual physical violence they were subjected to, but also the suffering engendered by the constant mental anxiety caused by the threat and anticipation of such violence.

Argentina's National Immigration Law stipulates that migrants (regardless of age) should not be detained during deportation procedures before administrative or judicial bodies. A judicial authority may authorize detention as a last resort measure in exceptional cases.

Venezuela's Migration Law also prohibits detention of all migrants. It provides several alternatives for the purpose of ensuring the enforcement of a deportation or removal action. The competent authority may impose on a foreigner who is subject to a deportation action, the following precautionary measures: Periodic reporting to the competent authority. Prohibition from leaving the location in which s/he resides without corresponding authorization. Provision of adequate monetary bail, for which the economic conditions must be taken into account. Residence during the administrative procedure in a designated locality. Any other measure deemed appropriate to ensure compliance with the competent authority's decision, provided that the measure does not involve deprivation or restriction of the right to personal liberty. These measures must not exceed period of 30 days.

In Finland, detention decisions should be notified without delay to a district court. The district court that received the notification should hear the matter no later than four days from the date of detention, in the presence of the official who ordered the detention and the detainee. Any decision to continue the detention is reheard no later than two weeks later by the District Court.

In Austria, an alternative to detention is offered through residence requirements. Accommodation is provided in a special facility in Vienna run "Verein menschen leben", where residents are required to report daily to the local police officer present at the facility.

Language adviser V. I. Fylypska

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OLEKSANDR SERHIIOVYCH SHTEPA

Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

CRIMINAL LEGAL RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom, the criminal law against domestic violence is implemented in the following way: in accordance with the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004, domestic violence is any case of threat, violence and ill-treatment (psychological, physical, sexual, financial