

measures. Juvenile justice system in the USA as a component of criminal justice system is based on rehabilitation and prevention. The criminal justice system has funded initiatives to reduce children's access to guns and teach conflict resolutions. The British Domestic Abuse Bill and related documents can be found on the Parliament website. The prevention of abuse and the protection of victims of the cruel and complex crime lies in the heart of the bill. The measures in the bill have to promote legislative awareness about domestic violence, protect and support victims, help victims to give their best evidence in court, improve performance in the response to domestic violence. The bill was published in January 2019.

To solve the problem of children abuse, teachers and parents need to work together. Law enforcement officers should also be involved in solving this problem.

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### **COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Every day in Europe and in the world, women are subjected to psychological and physical abuse in their "safe" homes. They are subjected to harassment, sexual harassment, rape, family coercion, or sterilization against their will.

Imperfect legislation is a major obstacle in preventing violence. Foreign experience shows that the professionalization of law enforcement officers and their active cooperation with crisis centers will only enhance the effect of prevention activities.

In Austria, domestic violence law provides training of the police officers to expel offenders from homes and organize effective information and counseling services for victims. This law also provides funding for shelters as a permanent expense from the city budget. If the offender threatens or harms the occupant of the same house, the police must evict the offender from the common house and prohibit the offender to return, even if the offender is the owner of the house.

The French Parliament is debating a bill on new measures to combat domestic violence. The novelty of this bill is the introduction of the concept of "psychological violence in the family", which provides criminal penalties of imprisonment of up to 3 years and a fine of 75 thousand euros. There is also the possibility of judicial protection of the victim of domestic violence

since the date of the application, which foresees a change of residence as one among other measures. The new measure in the legislation is the use of the latest technical means – electronic bracelets, to monitor compliance with a person who has committed domestic violence.

In Norway, a criminal case can be sued even if a woman withdraws her formal statement. Victims of sexual offenses and domestic violence are entitled to the assistance of a lawyer. The services of a lawyer are paid by the state, and it is obliged to deal with the interests of the victim in connection with the investigation and the main hearing of the case.

Having considered the examples of experience of different countries, we can conclude that the most effective measures of European countries to counter domestic violence should be introduced into the legislation of Ukraine.

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## **PRINCIPAL TYPES OF STALKING**

Stalking behavior is as old as the history of human relationships. But nowadays it is considered socially deviant and even criminal in many countries of the world. The behavior usually associated with stalking contains following, spying, unwanted calling or writing, accosting, harassing, and threatening.

Forensic psychologists identify two principal types of stalking: simple obsession and love obsession. The term obsession refers to recurrent ideas and thoughts that a person tries to control or satisfy through various actions. All stalkers are obsessive. They maintain persistent thoughts and ideas about their victims, often for years.

The most common form of stalking is simple obsession. About 80% of all stalking cases fall under this category. The stalker usually knows the victim because of a personal or romantic relationship which existed between the stalker and the victim before the stalking behavior began. The stalker is often closely tied to the relationship with the victim and the loss of the relationship becomes their greatest fear. Simple obsession stalkers do not usually suffer from a mental illness but they have personality disorders. They exhibit such traits as poor social adjustment, emotional immaturity, feelings of powerlessness and extreme jealousy. Simple obsession stalkers try to increase their self-esteem by dominating and intimidating their victims. The stalker may take drastic steps if the victim makes an attempt to remove from the