

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

controlling situation. The key motivation of such people is to mend the relationship or to seek some type of retribution. Simple obsession is the category of stalking that is most likely to result in murder.

Love obsession happens when the stalker develops a fixation on a casual acquaintance or even a complete stranger. This category includes about 25% of all stalking cases. The majority of love obsession stalkers suffer from a mental disorder and nearly everyone displays some delusional thought patterns or behaviors. Like simple obsession stalkers, these individuals may have very low self-esteem and may be haunted by feelings of helplessness and depression. They believe that by associating with people who display exceptional qualities and high status they can raise their own level of self-esteem and worthiness. Love obsession stalkers often live in a fantasy world and create fictional relationships in which they see their victims as love interests. The stalker expects the victim to play along with the fantasy. If the victim responds negatively to the stalking behavior the stalker may resort to threats of violence or even physical assault.

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PREVENTING VIOLENCE WITHIN MIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Witchcraft rituals, forced marriage and forced virginity testing and other practices that are intrinsically violent or may lead to violence, occur in many regions of the world, and may be practiced in some migrant communities. Further, violence that can occur more broadly in all sections of the wider community such as domestic violence may be exacerbated by the tensions and challenges associated with migrating. Crucially, migrant victims of violence within migrant communities particularly those in irregular situations may have significant challenges in accessing legal and health services. Criminal justice measures are required to ensure that such practices are treated as crimes and proactively prevented. Community crime prevention measures should include at-risk individuals and areas, and work to change conditions that lead to offending and victimization. To ensure that messages are appropriately tailored to the target audience, community members should be engaged in awareness raising efforts. In the context of migrant communities, efforts to prevent such practices should be designed with the engagement of host and migrant communities to change cultural attitudes towards certain practices, taking into consideration any prior victimization that migrants may have experienced. Awareness-raising campaigns should