

## **ТЕЗИ АНГЛІЙСЬКОЮ МОВОЮ**

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### **PREVENTING AND COUNTERING CHILD VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY**

Today, our country is trying to join the European Union, to set certain standards that will meet the needs of each individual to not violate his rights and ensure freedom.

But, unfortunately, today the society cannot boast of its ability to tolerate others, to understand their rights, to resist violence.

Take, for example, the parents of a young child who is threatened to be put into a corner at home if she is or he not obedient in kindergarten. Based on this situation, we understand that child abuse is caused by psychological pressure. We must understand that violence is the use of forceful methods or psychological pressure through threats that are deliberately directed at the weak or those who cannot resist. That is, any use of force against the defenseless. The use of physical influence and threat to children only worsens the relationship between parents and children. Minors are not yet fully aware of their actions, they are at a stage of development, so some forceful methods of education to correct the situation are simply not possible.

The following ways to prevent and counteract violence in society should be proposed:

1. In the European Union and the United States, the approach of removing from the family is used not the victim, perpetrator. In this case, the victim is not forced to seek shelter until another family member has calmed down and regained consciousness.

2. Now, almost all children who attend kindergartens and schools do not know their rights, they know where and how to find the way to their protection related to the protection of their rights, which is why social services should consult pupils to ensure that children are not afraid to contact caregivers, teachers, and, where possible, law enforcement and social security authorities for their personal protection.

3. Of course, families who are called foster families should also be under after. In order to prevent and combat child abuse in such families, it is necessary to make a “rigorous selection” of adoptive parents beforehand. For

example, to introduce different tests that would cover all areas of upbringing; practical training for the preparation of expectant parents, etc.

Of course, it must be understood that taking into account foreign experience is practical, but it should also be borne in mind that each country has its own mentality, its spiritual and ideological beliefs in the upbringing and education of children. Therefore, it is not necessary to take into consideration the whole arsenal of foreign experience in the proper fulfillment of the responsibilities of parents in the upbringing of children.

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### **FORMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN AZERBAIJAN**

Domestic violence is the most widespread gender problem in Azerbaijan. The legal definition of it is reflected in the Law of Azerbaijan “On Prevention of Domestic Violence.” According to this law, domestic violence is a deliberate infliction of physical and moral damage by persons to others, covered under this Law, caused by abuse of close relative relations, current or past cohabitation. In most households, domestic violence reveals itself in certain forms: as physical and sexual violence, or psychological oppression and some form of coerced isolation.

Physical violence includes grabbing, twisting, pushing, hitting, scratching, biting, choking, punching, shaking, dragging, hair pulling, keeping the victim in a closed room or anywhere else, spitting, slapping, using any household item, knife or gun against the victim. Most victims of domestic violence are women and children, and most abusers are men.

Sexual violence, like physical violence, involves a set of behavior or actions.

According to the joint survey by the State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan fifty-five percent of women who ever experienced sexual violence had cuts, bruises, or aches during at least one episode of violence; 35 percent received from eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns as a result of sexual violence; and 12 percent reported receiving deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury due to sexual violence.

For many victims of domestic violence, sexual violence is a very sensitive and grave subject. Because there is no sexual education in Azerbaijan, many victims are unaware of the fact that sexual violence is a form of violence and that they face it.