

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.

Economic violence within the framework of domestic violence is explained in the Law of Azerbaijan On Prevention of Domestic Violence in the following way: Domestic application of illegal limitations of economic character – means actions by persons covered under this Law towards each other aimed at deprivation of the right to own, dispose of or use property, or obtain income, or at creating, sustaining and abusing the situation of economic dependency.

The state and the community should take a joint initiative in prevention and resolution of domestic violence.

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COMBATING AND PREVENTING CRIME IN THE SOCIETY (FOREIGN EXPERIENCE)

Today, in the context of globalization, the rapprochement of states in the field of international, cultural cooperation, as well as legal systems, issues of public order, human security and crime prevention are of great importance.

In the US, the doctrine of "zero tolerance" for crimes is in force, and its law enforcement focus is on the dynamism, adaptability, and maintenance of law and order in society within the framework of respect for the democratic rights and freedoms of citizens of the country. In order to improve the effectiveness of the system of combating crime, the following measures are being implemented: socially oriented work with the population is strengthened, which guarantees immersion of police into local communities, public support and joint work on prevention of offenses; punitive policies on particularly serious crimes intensified; the media are supporting social doctrine that shapes public opinion as "zero tolerance" - "the offense must be stopped and the crime committed - punished."

In Austria, the state security structures are the police and gendarmerie, which form a single federal police force. The main subject of early crime prevention in the Italian Republic is the police, which characterized by a narrow specialization of units, a multi-level structure, and absolute militarization. It is important for developed countries to improve forms of social control over the actions of law enforcement agencies as guarantors of observance of human rights and freedoms. In this regard, Ukraine should use this positive foreign experience in combating crime in organizing and coordinating preventative crime.