

different countries show that its consequences can be: a threat to the life and health of a person or a psychological trauma, which in the future may adversely affect the family life of the victim. Particularly grave consequences are the violence inflicted on the child by his or her own witness or victim.

In the US, the issue of women's violence remains a pressing issue. According to the National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 25 % of women are subjected to domestic violence during their lifetime. In the US, a woman suffers from physical abuse every 18 minutes.

Compulsory arrest for domestic assault is the recommended remedy to address domestic violence in America. In many states, prosecuting authorities play a leading role in combating domestic violence. For example, there are a number of domestic violence enforcement agencies in the United States. This is being monitored by the US National Coalition Against Violence. But in Los Angeles, California, police activity in the area of domestic violence is strictly controlled by a special unit headed by an assistant prosecutor. This unit specializes in domestic violence.

Imperfect legislation is a major obstacle to preventing violence. If the victim submits a report of violence to the law enforcement authorities, than the offender is charged only with a fine.

However, statistics show that, in 79 countries, there are no or no laws on combating domestic violence.

Analyzed the experience of America, we can conclude that every person should be heard, every person should be helped in the fight against domestic violence. There are so many countries that are neglectful of the problem of violence in a rapidly growing society.

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MOBBING AS A FORM OF VIOLENCE. COUNTERING MOBBING ABROAD AND IN UKRAINE

In our time, there are many forms of violence, such as physical and psychological, but here we want to highlight mobbing. Mobbing is the form of violence that is most prevalent among the grown-ups, namely, people who work in a particular team. Usually it shows itself in isolation of the person from the collective, unjustified negative criticism, ridicule, spreading false rumors and other similar methods. Unlike child abuse that we call Bullying, no physical impact on

the victim is recorded. Today, mobbing is very common in the US, but this problem has not been passed by Ukraine.

So the question is how to protect yourself from mobbing?

In North and South America, many teambuilding programs have been developed to prevent mobbing in workplace. For example, a Workplace Violence Advisory Bureau has been set up in Argentina, they draw attention to workplace violence issues, conduct training events and disseminate information on the issue. In this way a cohesive team is formed, in which the manifestations of mobbing are very rarely recorded or absent at all.

In most developed countries, mobbing is prohibited at the legislative level and is seen as a manifestation of discrimination. Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Canada can be explicit representatives of such a policy. With regard to sanctions for violation of this rule of law, they start with minimum fines and the payment of compensation, ending with imprisonment. In our opinion, it will be appropriate to consider in more detail the methods of dealing with this problem in other countries.

For example, in Sweden, executives have to organize their work so as to prevent terror in the workplace, as sanctions have already been said. This is all due to the principle of responsibility of the employer for the actions of other persons, the employer is responsible for the violence committed by the hired worker if he cannot prove the fact of his intervention in an attempt to commit an act of violence by the employee.

Social partners have important role in countering mobbing. Brazil's nine largest banks have signed an agreement under which they are committed to combating any act of enterprise violence, assessing preventive actions, in particular by collecting statistics on the magnitude of the problem, and monitoring their effectiveness.

Based on the mentioned above, it will be appropriate to consider methods of combating mobbing in Ukraine. In 2019, the Parliament introduced Bill No. 10118-1 “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Anti-Mobbing”, which emphasized punitive influence on the offender. But after the Parliament became acquainted with it, it was subsequently recalled.

In conclusion we note that in Ukraine, there are no special introduction to the legislation that is aimed at combating violence in the working group, despite the growing trends of mobbing among military personnel, social workers, authorities of the Ministry of Health and even the police. As a result, the victims of mobbing aren't protected. Mobbing is one of the main problems in our time.

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