

It is important to realize that violence comes in different forms and contexts, it can change its patterns over time but, regardless of its nature, it has immense negative influence on the involved women, men and children in terms of emotions and well-being. That is why Denmark has an extensive system of public programmes aimed at victims of violence. The healthcare system, social services and the judicial system work to prevent domestic violence, to provide access to support and treatment to victims of violence, and to ensure punishment of the perpetrator of violence.

Over the past 20 years the Danes have changed their minds on violence in the family and in intimate relationships. Initially, domestic violence was a private problem but now it is increasingly viewed as a societal issue. In recent years, repeated information campaigns and targeted measures have contributed to overcoming the taboo of violence against women, men and children. The visibility of the violence has a preventive impact.

Violence is best combated through prevention. Therefore it is necessary to reach a fundamental social consensus that violence is never acceptable. All people must have the possibility of a life free from violence.

*Language adviser I. L. Ivanova*

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**ANNA VOLODYMYRIVNA SOKOLOVA**  
*Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs*

### **DOMESTIC ABUSE AGAINST CHILDREN**

The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child was adopted on the 20<sup>th</sup> of November in 1989. The Convention has 54 articles that cover all aspects of a child's life and set out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all children everywhere are entitled to.

The child means every human being below the age of 18 years. Now child abuse is a problem that has always existed, exists and will continue to exist. Domestic abuse against children includes different behaviors of parents and guardians, other relatives or teachers. Children are victims of domestic violence through their own fault.

Children abuse can take many different forms and types. The physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse are forms of children abuse. Victims of violence often become aggressive and anxious. The consequences of abuse are disorders of the physical and mental development of the child, various diseases.

Scientists are trying to develop measures to prevent children abuse. The social work with educators, parents, youth, psychologists are preventive

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.

*Language adviser V. V. Yarygina*

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**MAKSYM OLEKSHOVYCH SOLONYI**

*Luhansk State University of Internal Affairs named after E. O. Didorenko*

### **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