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BASIC METHODS AND PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION OF THE STATE POLICY OF COUNTERACTION TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The article considers the main methods and principles of forming a state policy to combat domestic violence. The components of the principles of counteracting and regulating the processes of domestic violence are listed and considered. Approaches have also been formulated to identify more vulnerable and vulnerable segments of the population, and the main models for regulating and combating domestic violence in Ukraine have been identified, taking into account all factors.

The purpose of growing social dynamics, increasing complexity of the social system, the emergence of conflict zones, innovative approaches and mobilization of the collective mind are needed to form a public vision and involve various social actors in the development of adequate solutions. All of the above aims to study the causes of domestic violence, and to study the basic methods and principles of forming an effective policy to combat domestic violence.

The aim is to determine the basic methods and principles of forming a state policy to combat domestic violence in Ukraine.

Key words: domestic violence, prevention, counteraction, responsibility, novels of the law of Ukraine.

Paper main body The formulated approaches are systematized on various grounds, which allow to identify areas of the most intensive reproduction of violence that require the use of regulatory models, determine levels of interaction in the

structure of society and social governance, form the most effective system for preventing and combating domestic violence.

The proposed system of overcoming, counteracting and regulating is based on scientifically sound principles and includes as elements methods of overcoming violence, models and methods of counteracting and preventing violence, directions and forms of regulating domestic violence.[1]

The principles include:

- the principle of coordinated equal participation of state and non-state organizational structures, which ensures the mobilization of the collective mind in order to form a public vision, involve various social actors in the development of adequate solutions and their implementation due to mutual information and coordination of all participants;

- the principle of multilevel, ie. creating conditions for the use of energy of self-similar hierarchical structures simultaneously at different levels of the social system (individual, group, institutional, district, city, etc.) with a clear division of responsibilities and responsibilities of government, organizational structures and individuals in the system of combating violence in the family;

- the principle of complexity and interdisciplinarity of the study of domestic violence, which includes diagnosis of the social system and its fragments, taking into account their levels, the use of interconnected sociological methods to identify the full range of interrelated social problems and justify possible options for recovery integral fractal of the person and integrity of social system as a whole taking into account fractal cyclicity;

- the principle of monitoring, ie. constant accumulation, systematization and use of the received sociological knowledge and practical experience for the purpose of improvement and free development of the person and social system as a whole;

- the principle of synchronicity, ie. simultaneous application of methods, methods, forms and directions of work at all levels of society, which uses the energy of self-similar hierarchical structures in order to improve the social system as a whole and its individual fragments.

Overcoming the processes of violence must be approached simultaneously at several levels of social organization, as they have different causal factors. Violence against the individual in the family, response to these destructive processes at the community level (prevention and counteraction at the macro level), formation of a regulatory system at the level of society - organizational, social, institutional - all require consideration of various causes and aspects for comprehensive assessment situations and planning of effective intervention and response systems[4].

Consider the components of the proposed system: methods of overcoming violence, models and methods of combating and preventing violence, directions and forms of regulation of domestic violence.

The group of methods of overcoming domestic violence (micro level) is intended for use in the development of the system of providing social services, assistance to specific individuals - victims of domestic violence or their perpetrators. This level must be considered in the light of all the processes that make up the cycle of violence and the behavior of both victims and perpetrators in each phase of the cycle of violence. In addition, it is necessary to take into account the consequences of violence for victims, as it also shapes the characteristics of their behavior. [2]

In this regard, all specialists involved in the response process should not only be informed, but also deeply understand the motives of the behavior of all participants in this process, as well as all manifestations of violence experienced by victims.

Methods of social work in providing assistance to victims may include the following forms:

- telephone counseling;
- providing assistance at the Crisis Center;
- social patronage, counseling, temporary accommodation;
- work with abusers.

There is already a network of social institutions that provide assistance in such situations. At the same time, it is still a fully formed space that requires further development, including legislative and practical. Based on the single right to social

security, we can distinguish a "broad" approach to the interpretation of social services, which reflects the essence of the welfare state, contributing to the goal of creating conditions for decent life and free human development, in accordance with objective conditions of socio-economic development society. At the level of providing assistance to victims of domestic violence, social institutions and institutions are also obstacles. One is the lack of a legal mechanism for providing social services.

Telephone counseling is a basic method during the first anonymous request of victims for help. The task of such remote counseling is primarily psychological, emotional and informational support. Secondly, it is necessary to diagnose this particular treatment together with the victim, and then develop a plan for further interaction based on the request. [5]

The basic principles and methods are based on the fact that experts take into account such consequences of violence that are manifested in women, such as feelings of "acquired helplessness", the belief that she is guilty, which determines the further cycle of violence. The main task in helping her is to help her understand the processes that are taking place, provide emotional and informational support, and professionalize the decision-making process about the next steps. Therefore, the main aspects of counseling can be as follows.

1. Work with the current situation (which feels that the subscriber wants now).
2. Do not solve the problem, but formulate it (active listening skills are used for this).
3. Help to recognize pain, give the opportunity to experience it.
4. Concluding a "contract" with the subscriber (clarification of obstacles and opportunities, decision-making on further action, etc.).
5. Responsibility for the results of actions lies with the subscriber.

Women who experience domestic violence often face condemnation in society and allegations that they have provoked violence in some way. That is why it is important to have specialized hotlines where you can talk to a woman impartially. It is important to help her clarify her feelings by making it clear that feelings are a

normal reaction to her experiences. If the victim feels guilt and fear, calm and warmth will contribute to the beneficial effects.

The organization of this type of activity is accompanied by the formation of relevant documentation and a set of statistics that allows for sociological analysis of domestic violence and formulate proposals to overcome this social destruction

This model has been transferred for practical application in different regions for use in both government and non-governmental organizations. [2]

The National Hotline for the Prevention of Domestic Violence, Trafficking in Human Beings and Gender Discrimination has been established nationwide and has been operating since 1997 and has been national since 2003. Example of application of the model. Organization of hotlines (hotline) for emergency assistance in situations of violence in Odessa region. Specialists on the phone can provide direct assistance to victims of violence, and even a map has been developed to combat domestic violence, according to which it is possible to receive all kinds of assistance in difficult situations.

Crisis Center Assistance Method This method has also been disseminated as part of the Center's training programs and is now widely used in both public and private crisis centers for victims of domestic violence. This method is working with each case based on the request of the victim. This means that professionals need to combine several basic principles for such activities.

Effective organization of work with victims of domestic violence is based on the following principles:

1. The principle of safety of victims of domestic violence, because violence is an action that threatens human life. There is a high probability of killing a client, the possibility of suicide. Work with victims must be carried out in a safe place, without the presence of the aggressor.

2. The principle of mutual trust between the victim and the employee, provides assistance that requires confidentiality, which eliminates the technology of manipulation, "correction" of the client.

3. The principle of invaluableity. The employee who provides assistance should

not criticize the actions of the client, give them assessments, it is necessary to listen to the story of the victim.

4. The principle of educational activities. This principle is addressed to the specific victims with whom work is carried out, as well as to the surrounding society and society as a whole. The fractality of the reproduction of violence requires to supplement the rehabilitation work with methods of social pedagogy and education, which will allow finding together with the victims special ways to solve each case with the possibility of personal growth and development.

5. The principle of complex analysis. Due to the latency of domestic violence, the lack of awareness of victims about the main components of the complex problem, the caregiver must analyze comprehensive information received from victims, including small, indirect details, the context to identify problems most comprehensively, ie. to diagnose all factors, which is especially important at the initial treatment. In this case, it is especially important to pay attention to the leading indicators of death threat: the aggressor's propensity to use objects, weapons with which he can inflict physical damage, take into account the nature of the offender's actions (cruelty, force, etc.), and verbal promises to punish, kill.

6. The principle of independent decision-making by victims. The caregiver should not impose their problem-solving scenarios on clients. While working with them, the counselor works with the victims to ensure a safety plan, for example, to consider which relatives or friends she can turn to to hide from the offender for a while, how to support themselves financially at this time - find a secret place to save any -which. the amount of money. It is important to show possible options for action, to offer assistance in implementing the chosen option (for example, to help a woman in court, the police), but the woman must choose the actions herself.

The full action plan (except for the personal safety plan) is developed by the victim together with the counselor, taking into account all factors influencing the situation, including opportunities for interagency cooperation, as well as identifying possible positive links that support organizations and social institutions. outside the family, which can help to develop positive attitudes and problem-solving skills (eg,

increase self-confidence), search for locally available resources that can provide additional assistance, such as vocational skills training and other support resources, analysis of the economic situation of women and opportunities to improve it. [4]

Method "Social patronage, assistance-counseling" This method was created as a generalization of long-term observations and personal developments in terms of variable practices of Crisis Centers and social shelters in Ukraine and abroad. The method is important in implementing a coordinated approach to responding to domestic violence. The social worker acts as a link between victims of violence and a comprehensive response system that includes various structures, such as courts, the police, children's rights commissions, and so on. At the same time, social workers represent the interests of victims and are guarantors of their rights.

The purpose of the method is direct work with victims of violence, which can be carried out both within the social hotel (shelter) and victims who come for face-to-face consultations, given that the work is carried out within a personal plan developed by the victim together with a social worker. This is the actual implementation of the plan to overcome the crisis situation with the involvement of other professionals (lawyers, psychologists, medical staff, etc.), which allows you to break the cycle of violence. [1]

The results of the study show that the main need of victims of domestic violence is the need to provide legal and psychological assistance in the form of individual consultations. Psychological counseling is mainly aimed at overcoming the consequences of violence such as post-traumatic stress, "trained helplessness", low self-esteem. At this stage, it is most important to help those who have experienced violence in gaining faith in themselves and regaining a sense of control and responsibility for later life, as they often try to shift responsibility to the state or individual professionals in solving problems. Support groups for women working on the principle of self-help groups are also effective under this model.

Social patronage also includes assistance to victims with paperwork, support to the trauma center, hospital, police station, court, selection of a lawyer. An important aspect may be the appearance of a social worker in the role of public defender in

court (as a free lawyer is not provided to victims), it is also possible to act as a witness and an expert on domestic violence.

Due to the threat to the safety of the client and her children, it may also be necessary to provide temporary residence for a certain period. When organizing this type of social work, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of what is happening now. It is necessary to take into account the danger to the life of the victim and those who help her, as well as the possibility of recurrence of the traumatic event, in contrast to the situation of assistance to victims of an accident that will not happen again. [5]

The method of "Assistance to women victims of violence in a medical institution" was developed in 1995. Health care institutions can and should play an important role in the process of providing assistance to women victims of violence. Involving health workers in the prevention of domestic violence is especially important to us. To provide effective care to women victims of violence, some changes are needed in the way the health care system works with patients.

Unfortunately, doctors often prefer to work faster with the consequences of violence - physical injuries, exacerbations of chronic diseases, etc., than with the real causes. There are many barriers to engaging health professionals in prevention: unwillingness to intervene, lack of time and money, and personal discomfort experienced by a physician when discussing violence.

In order to create a comprehensive prevention program in a medical institution to detect cases of domestic violence, it is necessary to introduce screening for violence. Most often, when dealing with cases of violence in their practice, many doctors refuse the opportunity to help a woman. They do not even dare to ask her about the real cause of the injury or illness. It is important to remember that many women who suffer violence as a result feel responsible for it and therefore do not want to talk about it. In this regard, screening questions should be asked in such a way that the woman perceives them as part of the necessary traditional questions from the doctor. [3]

Intervention in a situation of domestic violence involves providing

psychological support to the woman, assistance in determining the system of personal support and security plan in case of escalation of violence. In addition, it is necessary to provide the woman with all the information about crisis centers, social and legal services, where she can turn for help.

It should be noted that the method of "Social rehabilitation of offenders" is a positive foreign mandatory practice of rehabilitation courses for offenders by court decision instead of criminal or administrative penalties. The economic feasibility of such approaches is obvious: the offender undergoes courses of rehabilitation and psychological rehabilitation, ie. the cycle of violence is broken, and the family is not deprived of livelihoods at this time, as the perpetrator remains at large, continues to work and receive a salary, and victims of violence do not feel remorse for imprisoning the perpetrator.

Social rehabilitation of perpetrators is an integral part of overcoming domestic violence. Unfortunately, in modern conditions, this area of work is not implemented effectively enough due to the lack of provisions in the law that force offenders to undergo specialized rehabilitation classes. As part of rehabilitation classes, abusers learn to control their feelings of anger, learn methods of nonviolent communication, but most importantly - stop shifting responsibility to the victims.

Social rehabilitation of perpetrators is a mandatory part of the complex of works with the problem of domestic violence. From the sociological portrait of the offender, you can build work with them both individually and in groups. Group work is considered more effective. The main task is to make the perpetrators aware of their responsibility for the violence and to get involved in changing their behavior in terms of controlling their feelings of anger.

From the above it follows Thus, we can determine that in the framework of a coordinated response, the property of similarity allows to form priority areas that meet the functional goals of development as the highest levels of the hierarchy, and lower, ie. the problem of violence must be addressed at several (or all) levels simultaneously.

The group of methods of overcoming domestic violence (micro level)

considers the specifics of working with specific individuals - victims of domestic violence or abusers who come from the single right to social security and the legal mechanism for providing social services.

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