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CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN IN THE SITUATION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN RUSSIA ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT.

Данная статья посвящена проблемам правового статуса организаций, оказывающих помощь женщинам, пострадавшим от домашнего насилия. Несмотря на отсутствие данного института в правовой системе Российской Федерации, кризисные центры функционируют во многих муниципальных образованиях Сибирского федерального округа РФ, в том числе за счет бюджетных средств. В своей статье автор указывает на некоторые проблемы их функционирования в условиях отсутствия должного правового регулирования.

Ключевые слова: домашнее насилие, кризисные центры для женщин, жертвы домашнего насилия, НКО.

This article is devoted to the problems of the legal status of organizations that provide assistance to women victims of domestic violence. Despite the absence of this institution in the legal system of the Russian Federation, crisis centers operate in many municipalities of the Siberian Federal District, including at the expense of budget funds. In his article, the author points to some problems of their functioning in the conditions of lack of proper legal regulation.

Key words: domestic violence, crisis centers for women, victims of domestic violence, NGO.

The Russian Federation is a fairly large state with more than 200 nationalities living in it, and the nature of assistance is affected not only by the content of legal norms, but also by traditions, as well as by religious beliefs that are patriarchal.

Taking into account the indicated differences, the content of assistance may vary depending on the territory of residence, even within a single federal district.

Meanwhile, all entities are on an equal footing from the point of view of the lack of federal regulation of assistance in the situation of violence, including the standards of its provision.

Taking into account the statistics placed in the Rosstat's edition, 71.9 percent of women who have suffered from violent crimes are victims of domestic violence, that is, victims of a family member. In addition, 98.6 per cent of rape victims are women, and 75.7 per cent of victims of sexual violence are also women. [1]

If in cases of rape and sexual acts the prosecution is carried out by law enforcement agencies at all stages, in case of beatings and light damage to health, the woman herself acts as a private prosecutor, and also needs not only legal but also psychological assistance, as well as in providing Shelter.

On the example of the Siberian Federal District, which includes twelve subjects, it is possible to analyze the procedure for rendering assistance to women - the victims of the domestic violence on the territory of the Russian Federation.

№	Name of district	Availability of a crisis center	Founder	Possible help in crisis center	Availability of shelter/ length of sheltering
1	Altay Republic	Closed in 2011	Private person	-	Not available
2	Altay Territory	Available since 2004 Regional Crisis center	Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Altai Territory (regional level)	Law service, psychological service, social service	Available (up to 3 months)
3	Republic of Buryatia	There is no special center, but it is possible to	Ministry of Social Protection of Population of the	Law service, psychological service, social service	Available (up to 3 months)

		contact the center for persons without a fixed place of residence to get some help in situation of domestic violence since 2013	Republic of Buryatia (regional level)	(no requests from women in 2016)	
4	Trans-Baikal Territory	State Public Health Institution Crizis center of V.H. Kandinskij since 2014	Ministry of Health of the Trans-Baikal Territory (regional level)	Psychotherapeutic help	Not available
5	Irkutsk state	Three Crisis Centers in various cities since 2003 The fourth center has been closed in 2011	Private persons (all of them)	Law service, psychological service, social service	Available in Irkutsk (up to two months)
6	Kemerovo state	-	-	-	-
7	Krasnoyarsk Territory	Municipal budgetary social service institution "Center for Social Assistance to the Family for Children" Doverie " since 2002,	Administration of Krasnoyarsk (municipal level)	Law service, psychological service, social service, Psychotherapeutic help	Not available
8	Novosibirsk state	Crizis center «Nadejda» Since 2014	Private persons	Law service, psychological service, social service	Available in Irkutsk (up to three months)
9	Omsk state	There is only minor adaptation center Budgetary institutions of	Ministry of Labor and Social Development of Omsk state (regional level)	psychological service, social service	Available for minors (up to 6 months)

		the Omsk region "Center for Social Adaptation of Minors" Hope "of the city of Omsk" since 2011			
10	Tomsk state	Municipal autonomic institution Center of Profilactic and Social adaptation "Semja" since 2011	Administration of Tomsk (municipal level)	Law service, psychological service, social service	Available (up to 6 months)
11	Tyva Republic	Republican complex center of social services "Support" Specialize on helping persons without a fixed place of residence since 2013	Government of Tyva Republic (regional level)	Law service, psychological service, social service	Available (up to 3 months)
12	Republic of Khakassia	Available since 2013	Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Republic of Khakassia (regional level)	Law service, psychological service, social service	Available (up to 6 months)

Taking into account the data on assistance provided in the table, the following conclusions can be reached:

1. Although most centers are financed from the budget, their creation often takes place on the basis of private-public partnerships, that is, on the initiative of public organizations and with the involvement of their human resources (similarly, the centers operate in Tomsk, Khakassia, and the Altai Territory). Creation of centers in this way is the most effective from the point of view of guaranteeing their material support, and

from the point of view of their effectiveness because of attracting persons who have experience in the provision of these services, in addition, the status of a municipal or state institution, facilitates interaction with law enforcement structures and Bodies that protect the rights of minors.

2. Crisis centers of different federal parts have a various territorial level of activity. They are created both at the regional and municipal levels, and state and municipal centers can provide their services only if there is registration at the place of residence in the respective territory. This is a very significant shortcoming of the system of providing public services in general. Moreover, such an approach to their provision contradicts the principle of the inalienability of the citizen's rights on the territory of the Russian Federation (Article 6 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation), including the right to social protection.

3. The founders of the centers also differ, since not always these structures are formed by the departments of social protection, in fact in the Trans-Baikal Territory the problem of domestic violence and its consequences is considered only from the point of view of the need to provide a free psychotherapeutic assistance at the expense of budget funds, whereas in most of the subjects in crisis Centers do not have in-house psychotherapists, and the assistance itself is considered as a social and legal help with shelter, which in general is more in line with women's needs for assistance. In this regard, in Tomsk, there was a very positive practice of interaction between the psycho-neurological dispensary and the crisis center - if necessary, the specialists of the center send women to prescription at the dispensary for treatment.

4. Generally, the provision of assistance to women who suffer domestic violence is only one of the available activities of the centers, and in some similar organizations, in particular in the Novosibirsk region, the emphasis is on providing services to mothers who are settled in asylum with children, and Also to women in a crisis situation as a whole. On the one hand, this approach is justified, since in some cases, unfortunately, domestic violence is just one of many and by far not the most serious problem for women. Many of them, when they apply to the centers, do not have a permanent source of income or are economically dependent on the abuser, because

they are forced not to work, looking after their children, do not have their own housing, support from relatives, without solving these problems, women do not have the strength to pass Full-fledged rehabilitation, including the resolution of legal issues. In the past period of 2017, out of seven women, that lived in the shelter of Tomsk, only for one woman the domestic violence was the main and the only problem, the remaining six had additional health problems (exacerbation of a chronic illness), problems in connection with moving to another region, As well as in connection with the placement of children in a special institution due to the absence on the part of the mother of proper care for them.

On the other hand, it seems wrong to combine the provision of assistance to women who suffer violence in the family with the services of a social hotel for people without a fixed place of residence and occupation, both because of the specifics of the problem requiring highly specialized specialists, and by actually equating these two problems, Completely different in nature and degree of guilt of the participants. Women who endure domestic violence, because of entrenched public stereotypes, for example, the social rule on the non-disclosure of family problems, it is so difficult to turn to someone for help, and this process will become even more serious if they have to go to institutions that are initially set up for work with deviant behavior.

Taking into account all the above considerations, taking into account the number of crisis centers, whose activities are not so much socially-initiative as determined by the power structures, it seems right to develop a unified rules for the operation of crisis centers, taking into the most successful practices applied in various regions of the Russian Federation. These institutions as social structures that provide assistance on a gratuitous basis to women who suffer because of domestic violence, as well as those who are in other crisis situations that accompany this problem. Also it is necessary to develop a standard for the provision of services for the rehabilitation of the victim in the situation of domestic violence, as well as children as subjects of secondary violence.

Literature:

1. Women and men of Russia. Statistic book, 2016 - Official website of ROSSTAT // http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/doc_2016/wo-man16.pdf