

A local women's shelter or crisis center. Shelters and crisis centers typically provide 24-hour emergency shelter as well as advice on legal matters and advocacy and support services.

A counseling or mental health center. Counseling and support groups for women in abusive relationships are available in most communities.

A local court. A court can help you obtain a restraining order that legally mandates the abuser to stay away from you or face arrest. Local advocates might be available to help guide you through the process.

It can be hard to recognize or admit that you're in an abusive relationship – but help is available. Remember, no one deserves to be abused [3].

This topic is highly relevant because domestic violence impacts millions of individuals, often causing long-term psychological, physical, and social harm. Addressing it is crucial not only to protect victims but also to break cycles of abuse that can span generations. Combating domestic violence strengthens families, promotes mental health, and builds safer, healthier communities.

Список використаних джерел

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UKRAINIAN MIGRATION DURING THE WAR

The Ukrainian refugee crisis is a large-scale displacement of people, including Ukrainian citizens, foreigners, and stateless persons, that began with the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022. These individuals have been forced to flee their homes in search of safety within Ukraine or abroad. This crisis represents the largest population displacement in Europe since World War II.

The State Migration Service of Ukraine is at the forefront of a transformative shift in the country's approach to migration. Recognizing the pivotal role of migration in shaping Ukraine's future, the service has prioritized several key areas for reform [1].

Central to these efforts is the enhancement of legal protections for refugees and the provision of comprehensive support to those who have been displaced. By ensuring that refugees have access to essential services and opportunities, Ukraine is reaffirming its commitment to humanitarian principles and fostering a welcoming environment for those fleeing conflict or persecution.

The State Migration Service is actively working to facilitate the return of Ukrainians who have been forced to leave the country. Through targeted programs and initiatives, the service aims to help these individuals reintegrate into Ukrainian society and rebuild their lives. This effort is not only about repatriation but also about preserving Ukraine's cultural heritage and strengthening its national identity.

Beyond refugee and return policies, the State Migration Service is also focused on managing immigration to meet Ukraine's evolving needs. By attracting skilled professionals, investors, and cultural contributors, the service seeks to bolster the country's economic development and enrich its social fabric.

Furthermore, the State Migration Service is committed to providing social support for Ukrainians working abroad. Recognizing the challenges faced by these individuals, the service aims to ensure that they have access to necessary assistance and resources, fostering a sense of connection to their homeland.

To enhance its efficiency and effectiveness, the State Migration Service is leveraging new technology to track migration patterns and develop a comprehensive national visa system. These innovations will streamline processes, improve data management, and facilitate the movement of people in and out of Ukraine.

The State Migration Service is actively working to update Ukrainian migration laws to align with international standards and best practices. By modernizing its legal framework, Ukraine aims to create a more transparent, equitable, and efficient migration system that benefits both its citizens and foreign nationals.

No less threatening consequences of the Russian invasion are associated with internal displacement, which has affected nearly 20% of Ukraine's population. According to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine, the number of officially registered internally displaced persons in the country has reached 4.9 million. Despite the challenges of implementing social protection policies during wartime, it is the state's duty to support internally displaced persons to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe, increase social tension, and destabilize the socio-economic situation in host territories [2].

The forced migration of Ukrainian citizens abroad could lead to a large-scale demographic crisis. The migration crisis threatens the social and economic development of the state and its very existence. To rebuild

destroyed cities, restore war-torn infrastructure, and ensure economic growth, the country will need significant human resources, including all its citizens who sought refuge abroad. This highlights the need to monitor migration processes, study the most pressing needs of refugees, their interests and intentions, and develop effective mechanisms for their return.

Migration is one of the most serious challenges to international and national security, as it impacts significant economic, political, social, cultural, and other processes both within individual states and on the global scale. The consequences of migration on national security are mostly destructive and lead to the destabilization of the security environment of a particular country, especially during wartime. Negative consequences are most often observed in the economic, social, political, and cultural spheres.

Today, Ukraine faces the need to develop a strategy for the return of forced migrants who, as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, were forced to temporarily relocate outside the territory of Ukraine.

World experience shows that the longer the migration, the less likely the return. In this regard, it is very important to take measures aimed at creating conditions for the return of our citizens to their homeland.

One of the key incentives for return is ensuring security as much as possible, providing housing and employment opportunities, supporting psychological health, etc. To do this, it is necessary to develop the economy, create jobs, improve the level of education, the medical system, and ensure conditions under which Ukrainians can return home and have prospects for the future. At the same time, it is necessary to provide support and resources to individuals for successful integration into communities after their return.

Maintaining contact with Ukrainian citizens who have been forced to leave abroad and facilitating their return home after the war is a great mission that Ukraine, as a state, must undertake, including with the aim of ensuring security. Through joint efforts and with great perseverance, it is necessary to develop approaches to create favorable conditions for the return of our compatriots and guarantee them a promising future in an independent and strong Ukraine.

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