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PREVENTING AND COMBATING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

When we are talking about violence in society, words like “rape,” “fights,” “bullying,” and more are coming to mind. Therefore, today we would like to consider the topic of sexual violence among the population, namely "Sexual violence against women".

According to 2019 data, every third woman on earth is physically or sexually abused, and in the most cases rapist is an intimate partner. RAINN also cites horrifying facts: sexual abuse occurs every 109 seconds and only six out of thousands of abusers are imprisoned.

As we can see the problem of sexual violence against women is a very serious issue today. Nowadays, there is also the problem of lack of awareness among people, which creates even more confusion in dealing with the issue of combating sexual violence, because nowadays there are such stereotypes as: « “victim behavior”, abuser-stranger, “normality” and “privacy” of domestic violence, etc. ».

Therefore, the question arises what needs to be done to get closer to the stated goal, namely, the successful counteraction to sexual violence in society. When we answer this question, we can distinguish 3 steps to combat this problem:

1. International acts that serve as a benchmark for the legislation of different countries (the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993), etc.).

This step means that we need not only consistent changes in the internal laws of the state, but also a review of citizens' attitudes toward sexual abuse. International acts are also important, because they motivate to use a single, agreement terminology which is very important in law. If only some phenomenon, thing or action doesn't have its clear meaning in legal acts and regulations, a great number of ways to avoid punishment for obvious violations and crime appear.

2. Adequate justice system.

If the law enforcement agencies treat the victim of violence in a biased manner, this leads not only to minimum or suspended sentences, but also to the fact that the cases do not go to court. If the victim does not trust the police or public opinion and local traditions pose a risk to her when applying, then the statement itself will not appear.

3. Recognition of the problem by society.

It is the study of statistics by the society and the reflection of this information that will help people to make the picture of the problem for themselves and to combat sexual violence more effectively. After all, when the stereotypes would disappear from our minds, and only confirmed facts would be there, then we will start looking at the situation from the other side.

So, to summarize, we can say that an effective fight against sexual violence in the legal field is possible under the following basic conditions: recognition of the problem by society, the creation (improvement) of relevant regulations, quality work of law enforcement agencies, impartial and uncorrupted judicial system. In the absence of any of these conditions, the protection of the victim of sexual violence will be significantly complicated and will require considerable additional efforts, such as: "involvement of the media, public organizations, etc.". In addition, looking at statistics, we should understand that legislative regulation should aim primarily at protecting a woman from a familiar person, in particular, to protect her from violence by a sexual partner.

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VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN METROPOLITAN/URBAN AREAS

The fact that metropolitan regions are affected by crime is a given, due to their large population and area, making it hard to prevent such acts from occurring. How does the New York Police Department (NYPD) handle crime? Being the largest police department in the US, it employs approximately 36,000 officers and 20,000 civilians for a variety of public safety and law enforcement roles. These numbers may seem staggering in comparison to the population of smaller cities, regions, and even other countries. But, these 56,000 officers have to police a metropolitan area containing 8.5 million individuals, the ratio of police to civilian is 1:152 and this does not include the large population of tourists. They store large amounts of data in their databases allowing and records as well as cameras, quick-response systems located on the streets and large counts of officers patrolling 24/7. Other populated areas, such as Los Angeles, California have a similar tactic of dealing with preventing offences. Not all events can be prevented, but it is the duty of these organizations to maintain order and seek to prevent the greatest amount of illegal activity as humanly possible. Even though