

5) application of crime prevention programs with the involvement of their participants in sports;

6) strengthening public awareness in matters of crime prevention;

7) assistance in organizing the work of parent patrols and coordination of their activities, etc. [5].

Criminological analysis of crime prevention shows that the low crime rate in this country is achieved through a skillful combination of several basic prevention strategies. The main among them is the strategy of community policing, which involves the use of free and voluntary assistance to citizens in carrying out preventive measures and correcting criminals [6].

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COMBATING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN BANGLADESH

In 2011, an incident involving Professor Rumana Manzur of Dhaka University brought the topic of domestic violence in Bangladesh into main stream discussions. Professor Manzur's husband of ten years, Hasan Syeed Sumon, had tried to gauge out both of her eyes by using his fingers, bit her nose and left her severely injured while they fought in her father's residence in Dhaka. This incident shocked the whole country as well as diasporas abroad and forced the society to address the legal and societal loopholes to effectively combat this issue. Bangladesh has displayed an understanding of and respect for women's rights in Bangladeshi society. Since the 1980s, the country has enacted special laws protecting women against violence. It has been led by female heads of state since 1991, over 25 years, and has made significant progress in terms of gender development [2]. Despite this understanding, most of the comments in news outlets raised questions about

Professor Manzur's infidelity within her marriage as if to investigate 'whether she deserved it'. This incident broke at least two conventional attitudes towards domestic violence: society became aware of the fact that it can happen to the most privileged and the highest educated women and learned that popular sentiments have not caught up with the law over many issues. For Bangladesh, the problem of domestic violence thus needs a two-prone response: legal enforcement and a community wide awareness campaign. This article analyzes the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act of 2010 and recommends a holistic approach in eradicating domestic violence in Bangladesh. This article will first review domestic violence legislation under international law. Next, this article will review domestic violence legislation in Bangladesh, focusing on the Domestic Violence Prevention and Protection Act of 2010. Finally, this article will offer recommendations on combating the issue of domestic violence and furthering women's rights in Bangladesh.

Only a naive observer of world events would think domestic violence exists in any particular kind of society. It is a problem pervasive in all different types of societies around the world. For example, in U.S. occupied Iraq, a country at war, reports indicated that incidents of domestic violence against women rose [1]. In Japan, a country at peace, the majority of women, 59%, reported being abused. In the U.S., allegedly the most developed country in the world, domestic violence service providers served more than 71,818 victims in a single day in 2015. Bangladesh, a developing country, is similarly no stranger in this area. In a survey on domestic violence against women, administered by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, as many as 87% of currently married women reported ever experiencing violence of any type by their current husband and 77% reported facing violence of any type during the past twelve months from the survey time. Further, 65% of married women reported experiencing physical violence by their current husbands during their lifetime. The survey found that 36.5% of women reported sexual violence by their husbands and indicated that women between the ages of 20-34 were more vulnerable to sexual abuse than any other age groups. An astounding 80% of women reported psychological abuse within the marriage, whereas only 50% reported economic abuse. One-third of all participants reported abuse by in-laws and close relatives within the marriage. Although this government survey is not perfect, it arguably identifies the problem better than any other data. An independent human rights organization tallied the number of women murdered by their husbands at 191 in 2016. The legal response, discussed below, and the culture of tolerance that still exists make this problem a particularly challenging one for Bangladesh. In 2010, the Government enacted a new domestic violence law to add to the existing criminal law and special laws for the protection of women and children, which strengthened the legal structure against this cruel reality. Bangladesh has made progress in areas of women's participation in its society that would be unthinkable in many other Muslim majority countries. Yet, as

evident from the official statistics and daily logs of violence in the media outlets, combating domestic violence seems to be a far cry in the Bangladeshi society.

Law commanding a change of behavior rarely succeeds without community acceptance. Even after criminalizing underage marriages, Bangladesh still has one of the highest rates of early marriages in the world. The punishment for acid related violence could rise to the death penalty, yet this crime is still far from being reduced. Seeking and transferring dowry has been criminalized since the 1980s, yet this remains a common practice. These outstanding issues demonstrate the gap between the law and order. This divide can only be minimized by effective community participation. The leadership of women's organizations in fostering the enactment of the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act should be refocused on community awareness campaigns. A change in attitude must come from within, not merely by enforcing new regulations.

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ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Recently, the problem of human trafficking has become increasingly important. These crimes are one of the most brutal forms of violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Regardless of the type of exploitation purpose, trafficking has severe and sometimes fatal consequences for victims. The crime of human trafficking is constantly evolving following the desire of criminals to obtain the highest profits from the exploitation of victims and to resist the efforts of law enforcement agencies to combat their criminal activities.

In the conditions of modernization of the system of executive power of Ukraine, the unconditional imperative is to take into account the positive foreign experience in combating human trafficking. Of particular interest are the peculiarities of practical experience of law enforcement agencies in the former Soviet republics, which have undergone significant changes since the declaration of independence, as a result of which they have moved closer to the European police system. Today, European countries such as Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia present the most optimal means and ways to combat human trafficking. Therefore, in our opinion, the study of