

Modernization of the police during wartime is a complex and multifaceted process that requires a comprehensive approach and constant improvement. Only in this way can reliable protection and security be ensured in conditions of heightened threat.

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PREVENTION SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rapes, sexual assault, showing one's genitals or naked body to others without consent, masturbating in public, watching someone in a private act, without their knowledge or permission.

According to information published by world health organization indicate that globally about 1 in 3 (approximately 30%) of women worldwide have been subjected to either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.

Younger People ages 12–34 are the highest risk years for rape and sexual assault. Those age 65 and older are 92% less likely than 12–24 year olds to be a victim of rape or sexual assault, and 83% less likely than 25–49 year olds [2].

There are common misconceptions and stereotypes about people who sexually abuse. Here are some facts about them:

- Not all offenders are the same. Some are more likely to reoffend than others, and there are different motivations for offending.

- They can have strong social ties in the community. People who sexually abuse can be male or female, and span a variety of backgrounds and ages. Some individuals are married with stable relationships, employment and lack a prior criminal history.

- The majority of sexual violence is committed by someone the victim knows – a family member, intimate partner, coworker, classmate or acquaintance [3].

Sexual violence is the result of factors occurring at individual, family, community and wider society levels. Some are - military conquest, socioeconomics, anger, power, sadism, violence exposure in childhood, witnessing family violence, antisocial personality disorder, harmful use of alcohol or drugs, community norms that privilege or ascribe higher status to men and lower status to women.

Public danger of sexual violence crime is that have Long-Term Effects on Victims. They increased suicidal or depressive thoughts in victims. Most of women's who are raped experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder during the two weeks following the rape. People who have been sexually assaulted are more likely to use drugs than the general public.

Sexual violence also affects victims' relationships with their family, friends, and co-workers. Victims of sexual violence experience work or school problems, which can include significant problems with a boss, coworker, or peer. Also they are experience family/friend problems, including getting into arguments more frequently than before, not feeling able to trust their family/friends, or not feeling as close to them as before the crime. In addition, victims are at risk of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

In order not to become a victim of sexual violence, you need to follow certain recommendations.

Avoid hazardous situations. Sexual assault can occur in any situation and is never your fault regardless of the circumstances. However, by taking such steps as traveling accompanied and avoiding alcohol and drugs, you can substantially reduce your risks for being victimized.

Communicate your limits clearly. If someone starts to offend you or cross a line that you have set for yourself, tell them firmly and early. Polite approaches may be misunderstood or ignored. If the person does not respect your wishes, remove yourself from the situation immediately. Miscommunication can be explained later. Do not give someone the chance to violate your wishes or boundaries.

Be assertive. Often passivity can be interpreted as permission – it is not. Be direct and firm with someone who is sexually pressuring you. Tell an acquaintance or your partner what you want – or don't want – and stick with your decision. Regardless, there must always be active consent on both sides. Consent to one thing does not imply another [1].

Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable or threatened around an acquaintance or your partner, get out of the situations immediately. If you misread someone's signals, you can always explain later.

Respond physically. Even clear communication is not always effective. Some people simply don't listen or don't care. If either person is intoxicated or high, it may also complicate the situation. However, it is not an excuse for someone to commit sexual assault. If someone is assaulting you and not responding to your objections, you have the right to respond physically or to physically defend yourself if you feel you can do so. If possible, push the person away, scream "No!", and say that you consider what the person is doing to be rape.

As conclusion, we can tell, that preventing sexual violence is crucial for several reasons. Sexual violence causes severe physical injuries and long-lasting emotional scars, including depression, anxiety, PTSD, and difficulty forming healthy relationships. Its can perpetuate a cycle of abuse, with victims often becoming perpetrators themselves. Preventing sexual violence is essential for creating a society where everyone feels safe, respected, and empowered.

By taking steps to prevent sexual violence, we can help create a more just and equitable world for all.

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THE ROLE OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN ADDRESSING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THAILAND

Human trafficking is a critical problem in Thailand. This country is a source, transit, and destination country for human trafficking. Vulnerable