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## COMBATING VIOLENCE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Violence extremely forceful actions that are intended to hurt people or are likely to cause damage. Violence can include bullying, child maltreatment, community violence, domestic and intimate partner violence, school violence, sexual abuse and sexual violence, sex trafficking, teen dating violence, prevalence. Violence is a global phenomenon. More than a million people die each year as a result of self-directed, interpersonal or collective violence. This makes violence one of the leading causes of death for people aged 15 to 44 years, accounting for 14% of deaths among males and 7% of deaths among females. More than one third of these deaths are caused by homicides. High rates of intentional homicides have often been associated with extreme levels of inequality. South Africa is among the countries with the highest inequalities worldwide – and high rates of violence. For the reporting period from April 2014 to March 2015, South Africa's national crime statistics reveal that there had been 17,805 murder cases in the country, with the highest murder rate (per 100,000) in the Western Cape (52), followed by the Eastern Cape (49), Kwazulu-Natal (35) and the Northern Cape (35). The lowest murder rate was recorded in Limpopo (14). The national murder rate stands at 33 per 100,000 – up from 30 three years ago. Violence and crime are concentrated in the urban centres, like Johannesburg and Cape Town.

In 2015, the Dialogue Forum for Evidence-Based Programs to prevent violence against women and children was established to foster collaborative relationships between researchers, practitioners, and policymakers involved in violence prevention in South Africa. Since then, the Forum's participation has grown to include seven government departments, academics, NGOs, and a major private-sector buy-in. The Dialogue Forum demonstrates how actors from the public, non-profit, and private sectors can share knowledge and collaborate to achieve the shared goal of reducing and preventing violence.

Research suggests that violence and risk may be transferred across generations, and that interventions need to focus on teaching and enhancing

the capacity of family members to understand the implications and consequences of their actions on others and how these are transferred to children. Many women are victims of domestic violence. Still, concrete figures are lacking, because domestic violence is not codified as a separate criminal offence in the South African legal system. Therefore it remains hidden in the statistical figures regarding assault. Women and children are especially prone to becoming victims of violence: According to a study by the MRC, every six hours a woman is killed in South Africa. A study undertaken in Gauteng in 2010 revealed that only one in 25 rapes had been reported to the police. One quarter of women questioned in the study had been raped in the course of their lifetimes. It also shows it's important for family members to be able to appropriately communicate and express their emotions; respect fellow human beings and the environment; and to especially value women and children in the family so as to prevent all forms of violence.

According to the World Health Organization, witnessing violence in childhood makes one 3.8 times more likely to be a victim of domestic violence later in life, while living in a high crime neighborhood makes one 5.6 times more likely of the same.

Many researchers on violence concur that the core of the problem of violence and crime in South Africa is a culture of violence, which needs to be seen and understood in the context of an extremely violent past. A culture of violence means: a majority of children and young people grow up in an environment in which violence is part of daily life such as:

- Violence within families, between parents, and parents being violent towards their children;
- Violence at school and on the street, on TV and other media, video games glorifying violence;
- Violence as a means to deal with one's feeling of inferiority or as a means to create a feeling of belonging, for instance to a youth gang;
- Violence of men against girls and women as part of expressing one's masculine identity;
- Violence which has been considered by people supporting apartheid, and people fighting against it, as a 'legitimate means' to achieve one's political purposes over decades.

In a culture of violence, violence is seen as a normal and inevitable part of daily life. This can and needs to be changed, step by step. The nation has been galvanized – across communities, government, civil society, religious groupings, the judiciary and Parliament – to end the crisis of violence perpetrated by men against the women of our country. It has been a truly united and determined response from all South Africans. Through building social compacts across society to fight this scourge, government will be able to achieve much more. Government implemented an emergency action plan and reprioritized R1.6 billion to support this plan until the end of the current financial year. Government will amend the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 116 of 1998) to better protect victims in violent domestic

relationships and the Sexual Offences Act to broaden the categories of sex offenders whose names must be included in the National Register for Sex Offenders, and it will pass a law to tighten bail and sentencing condition in cases that involve GBV.

To significantly reduce violence and harm in South Africa, the police should expand the strategy in three ways: focus on murder hot spots, tackle domestic violence effectively, and implement targeted and evidence-based interventions.

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### **MILITARY POLICE ON BUFFALOS**

Military Police (Portuguese: Polícia Militar), also known as PM, are the preventive state police of the states and of the Federal District in Brazil. The Military Police units, which have their own formations, rules and uniforms depending on the state and the Federal District, are responsible for ostensive policing and the maintenance of public order. Detective work and forensics are undertaken by a state's Civil Police.

All state Military Police and Military Firefighters Corps are classed as reserve troops and ancillary forces of the Brazilian Army [2]. In time of war (or other emergencies) the military police forces can be pressed into federal service. They remain distinct from the provosts belonging to the other services within the Brazilian Military: the corps Army Police for the Army, Police Company of the Naval Battalion for the Navy, and Air Force Police for the Air Force.

In 2004 the National Public Security Force was created to handle any significant security crisis. The unit, which is composed of the most qualified Military Police personnel from all federal states, can only be deployed through the express command of a state governor.

Marajo is the largest island in Brazil, such as Switzerland. The Marajó Coast is a scenic combination of lush mangrove groves and gorgeous sandy beaches surrounded by royal Amazonian palms. The main part of the island is occupied by numerous cattle ranches and hacienda, where situated the largest buffalo's farms. This isn't story about island; this is story about brave policemen on buffalo. What could be dangerous than an armed guy on a buffalo? The patrols in these regions are so interesting,