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HARASSMENT: TIME'S UP

Discussing the issue of sexual violence is a major step towards justice and equality in today's world. Sexual harassment is a type of harassment technique that relates to a sexual nature and the unwelcome or inappropriate promise of rewards in exchange for sexual favors. Sexual harassment includes a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or assault. Harassment can occur in many different social settings such as the workplace, the home, school, churches, etc. [1].

The sexual harassment that has been reported has been both horrific and illuminating. The TIME'S UP Legal Defense Fund supports the brave individuals who have come forward, at great risk to themselves, to seek the justice they deserve and to protect others from similar behavior. This Fund helps workers connect with lawyers and bring cases of workplace sexual harassment and related retaliation — regardless of industry, rank or role. Workplace sexual harassment and retaliation have often gone unchecked; now is the time to finally stop both. The TIME'S UP Legal Defense Fund was started by women in Hollywood who were moved by the outpouring of support from the Alianza Nacional de Campesinas, a national farmworker women's organization. These actresses and activists wanted to show solidarity with survivors of sexual harassment, assault, abuse and related retaliation in all industries — especially low-income women and people of color. They worked together in a historic first to design a structure that would be both inclusive and effective. Throughout the United States workplace, 79% of sexual harassment victims are women, and 21% are men. Out of those numbers, 51% of those people were harassed by a supervisor.[2].

Sexual harassment by an employer is a form of illegal employment discrimination. For many businesses or organizations, preventing sexual harassment and defending employees from sexual harassment charges have become key goals of legal decision-making. It may include a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or sexual assault.[3].

Sexual harassment is a form of illegal employment discrimination in many countries, and is a form of abuse (sexual and psychological abuses) and bullying. Workplace harassment, workplace bullying, no matter how you call it: it is still very much present in today's working environment. In

spite of all the efforts of our times to eradicate harassment in the office, the bad corporate conduct in and out of the cubicle is rising.

Harassment relationships are specified in many ways:

- The perpetrator can be anyone, such as a client, a co-worker, a parent or legal guardian, relative, a teacher or professor, a student, a friend, or a stranger.

- Harassment can occur in varying locations, in schools, colleges, workplaces, in public, and in other places.

- Harassment can occur whether or not there are witnesses to it.

- The perpetrator may be completely unaware that his or her behavior is offensive or constitutes sexual harassment. The perpetrator may be completely unaware that his or her actions could be unlawful.

- Incidents of harassment can take place in situations in which the targeted person may not be aware of or understand what is happening.

- An incident may be a one-time occurrence.

- Adverse effects on harassed persons include stress, social withdrawal, sleep disorders, eating difficulties, and other impairments of health.

- The victim and perpetrator can be any gender.

- The perpetrator does not have to be of the opposite sex.

- The incident may arise from misunderstanding by the perpetrator and/or the victim. These misunderstandings can be reasonable or unreasonable.

With the advent of the internet, social interactions, including sexual harassment, increasingly occur online, for example in video games or in chat rooms. [4].

As an overall social and economic effect every year, sexual harassment deprives women from active social and economic participation and costs hundreds of millions of dollars in lost educational and professional opportunities for mostly girls and women.

Everyone deserves to feel safe, comfortable, and listened to at work. But as the MeToo movement has shown, not every employee feels this way. Sadly, incidents involving sexual harassment and even assault are disturbingly common in the workplace. And when bad behavior goes unnoticed, productivity, retention, and morale suffer.

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CRIME THREATS IN TURKEY

There is minimal risk from crime in Istanbul. Even though Istanbul is Turkey's largest metropolitan city, Istanbul's crime rates as they relate to foreigners are very low. Remain aware of the potential for petty crimes such as pickpocketing in popular tourist areas and other crowded locations. Although not very common, petty crime can also occur in locations such as the airport as well as on public transportation, including on buses, dolmuses (hop-on hop-off for pay mini-bus), trolleys, and the metro. Credit card and ATM usage is relatively safe with few reports of fraud, including in locations catering to international clientele.

U.S. citizens have reported a particular kind of scam in Istanbul that targets male tourists traveling alone. The victims are unsuspecting tourists lured into bars in the Taksim area or near Fatih neighborhood. The ultimate goal of the perpetrator is to get the victim intoxicated and then relieve him of his belongings such as backpacks, bags, electronics or other valuable items. Instances of this type of scam occur more often in the summer, at the peak of the tourist season, and are most likely underreported [1].

Turkey's Contributions in the Fight Against Drug Trafficking

Due to its location Turkey is exposed to extensive flow of licit and illicit goods. This location lies at the crossroads of the heroin production sites in Afghanistan and consumption markets in Europe. Turkey is also intensively exposed to the growing ATS and precursor trade between Europe and the Middle East. Turkish counter-narcotics policy is based on three pillars. The first pillar focuses on joy, the fight against domestic distribution networks and street dealers. The second pillar deals with the dismantling of the international drug trafficking networks. The third pillar concentrates on investigations related to the financing of terrorism (particularly the PKK) through drug trafficking.

In recent years, the Turkish National Police (TNP) has made nearly 20 percent of the global heroin seizures. Over the past decade, Turkey's