

Modern technology gives the opportunity either to prevent a criminal act or to commit it. Though modern bank systems and governmental programs have the highest level of security, they are often attacked by hackers or lose secret information because of other unlawful actions. Another eye-catching example is a mobile phone. With their invention the number of thefts has increased, but at the same time these devices help policemen due to their structure and possibilities.

Conclusions. Every crime must be punished for it not to be repeated. There are many different types of punishment depending on the kind of crime, jurisdiction and other factors. Criminals are punished to take revenge on wrongdoers or for crime prevention. Though there are some countries using harsh physical punishment, many developed countries use less cruel methods. The chief types of compensation for crimes are fines, community service and restitution (compensation for the damage). But there are also more severe types of punishment including physical pain infliction, imprisonment and even capital punishment. All these methods are supposed to show people that it is much better to follow the law than violate it.

Crime is a social issue, so if you want to decrease its frequency and rate, you should start from yourselves. Obey the law Be law abiding and teach your children to do the same, and be sure, the crime rate will be much lower.

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FAMILY VIOLENCE”: BASIC CONCEPTS AND TYPES

The relevance of the topic is due to the fact that throughout the world numerous situations with domestic violence are noticed: violence against children, wives, and sometimes even old people.

The object of my work is the concept of domestic violence and its types. The main goal of my work is to reveal the essence of the family violence, to determine the characteristic features of its types, and also to consider using the examples the peculiarities of the problem of this type of violence. Family violence can take many forms – physical, verbal, emotional, psychological, sexual and more. Family violence is about power and control, and it's never OK. If you're worried that someone you know is experiencing family violence, or you think you are, you have many support options.

Types of family violence. Family violence isn't just physical violence. Family violence includes many different types of violence and abuse. Verbal, emotional and psychological abuse. This kind of family violence is when words are used to insult, hurt, intimidate and humiliate someone. It includes:

- yelling, swearing or calling someone names;
- putting someone down, in front of other people or in private;
- using words to intimidate or threaten someone;
- doing or saying things to make someone feel confused or less confident.

Physical abuse. This kind of family violence is any physical behaviour – for example, shoving, pushing, punching, hitting, slapping, biting or choking.

Sexual abuse. This kind of family violence is any unwanted sexual behaviour, including:

- threats and intimidation to make someone engage in unwanted sexual activities;
- unwanted sexual contact;
- rape.

Harassment, stalking and threats of harm. This kind of family violence is behaviour like:

- following someone to see where they're going or who they're meeting;
- tracking phone calls;
- ringing or texting all the time;
- threatening to harm someone or the people close to them.

Other types of abuse. This includes:

- economic abuse – not letting someone have money
- social abuse – stopping someone from going out with friends or talking on the phone
- spiritual abuse – stopping someone from practising their religion
- property damage – damaging or destroying someone's personal belongings
- animal abuse – using force or cruelty against family pets to intimidate someone.

Women, men and family violence. Family violence can happen to both men and women, in heterosexual and same-sex relationships. It happens regardless of age, income, education, culture or religion.

But women are more likely than men to be victims of family violence. Women are also more likely to live in fear of an intimate partner or ex-partner and to be injured because of family violence.

Children are also often caught up in family violence – both as victims themselves, and as witnesses. Witnessing family violence has the same negative effects on children as physical violence against them.

For many women, pregnancy can be a trigger for family violence to start. For women in an abusive relationship, pregnancy can make the abuse worse. This is because abusive men often feel jealous during pregnancy and left out after the baby is born. You can read more about anger and violence in pregnancy.

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PROBLEMS OF GENDER EQUALITY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE USA

The issue of gender equality today is one of the most important and actual, because most people believe that men and women are the same, and make a huge mistake. This is impossible at least for the reason that a man has no same biological potential, for example, to bear, to give birth to a child, and only woman can do it. That is why this topic is relevant today, because there is no the same understanding what exactly "gender" and "gender equality" are.

This topic is relevant today because gender inequality plays a major role in women discrimination in the law enforcement field. Women in law enforcement are often inexplicitly represented by their male counterparts and many face harassment (Crooke). Many women do not try to strive for higher positions because they may fear abuse by male coworkers, while few women receive the guidance they need to overcome these obstacles that they face. Many women may feel that they need to prove themselves to be accepted because they feel they are expected to make a mistake otherwise.

Colombia has made significant changes over the last two decades regarding the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment, although there are still significant gaps to reduce. Colombia has ratified all current international treaties on human rights and women's rights, and has made significant progress towards drafting laws that promote gender equality and guarantee the human rights of women. A few examples are the Public Policy Guidelines for Women's Gender Equality and the Comprehensive Plan to assure women have a life free of violence, approved in 2012; in 2011 the Victims and Restitution of Land Law was approved with important provisions on gender equality; also Law 1257 "Whereby regulations are issued to raise awareness, prevent and punish forms of violence and discrimination against women" in 2008, and Law 1719 in 2014 by which measures are set in place to guarantee access to justice to victims of sexual violence, especially sexual violence during the armed conflict [1].

The integration of women into law enforcement positions can be considered a large social change. A century ago, there were few jobs open to women in law enforcement. A small number of women worked as correctional officers, and their assignments were usually limited to peripheral tasks. Women traditionally worked in juvenile facilities, handled crimes involving female offenders, or performed clerical tasks. In these early days, women were not considered as capable as men in law enforcement.