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VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN INSIGHTS IN CHILDREN`S RIGHTS

Violence involving children – violence directed at children and violence by children – is causing increasing concern in many if not all countries of the world. The intense media spotlight, often on particularly horrific individual cases of violence involving children, suggests – not necessarily accurately – greater prevalence. In the varied arenas of armed conflict around the world, children are particularly vulnerable to the increased targeting of civilian populations, often with lethal modern weapons.

Over the past year, up to 1 billion children have experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence, according to a recent study published in “Pediatrics”. Homicide is among the top 5 causes of death for adolescents. 1 in 4 children suffer physical abuse, and nearly 1 in 5 girls are sexually abused at least once in their lives

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989 and ratified as of August 1997 by all but two of the world’s countries, provides clear principles and standards for the protection of children from violence, and for the treatment of child perpetrators of violence.

Protecting children from violence The preamble of the Convention asserts that the child, by reason of his or her physical and mental immaturity, “needs special safeguards and care”. Article 19 obliges ratifying States to: take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

Malawi has made important strides in developing a comprehensive national child protection system.⁷⁰ In 2010, the country passed the Child Care Protection and Justice Act to provide a strong legal and policy foundation for the protection of children. Malawi successfully established a multisectoral approach to child protection that includes legal, police, health, social welfare and education actors. The Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare has facilitated this work, leveraging its extensive reach at the community level with a network of 1,000 community child protection workers (700 volunteer and 300 salaried).

While there is work to be done to strengthen the capacity of child protection actors to provide high-quality, well-coordinated services, the foundation of an extensive child protection system is in place, anchored by a network of 300 community victim support units, 101 police victim support

units, four one-stop centres, 14 child justice courts, two reformatory centres, a social rehabilitation centre, 10,200 community-based child care centres and a social cash transfer programme that reaches 319,000 households. The Ministry recently established a Child Protection Information Management System and is piloting innovative mobile reporting projects to improve data collection and analysis from the community at district and national levels.

In 2013, the first national study on the prevalence of violence presented an historic opportunity to implement violence prevention and response programmes based on robust data. In 2013, more than 25,000 cases of violence were brought to established service points (One Stop Centres, Police or Community Victim Support Units).

Список використаних джерел

1. Children And Violence. URL: <https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/digest2e.pdf>.

2. Ending violence againsts children. URL: https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Ending_Violence_Against_Childr_en_Six_strategies_for_action_EN_9_Oct_2014.pdf.

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Керівник з мови: Зубенко В.

COMMUNITY POLICING AS A CONCEPT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN CITIZENS AND THE POLICE

The highest social value in Ukraine, according to Article 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine, is a person, his life and health, honor and dignity, inviolability and security. The security of citizens in each country is ensured by the police, namely public order. However, the police need to interact directly with citizens. That is why there is a «community policing» around the world as a principle in policing, built on constant communication, when the police and the community are aware of their shared responsibility for security. This trend is widespread around the world, and therefore, taking the experience of the United States, we will understand why it is also needed for Ukraine.

The concept of community policing has been around for a long time and in the US it can be traced as far back as the 19th century. The primary purpose for its inception was to have police engaging with communities to build strong relationships between its members and law enforcement. One of the earliest and major tactics of community policing involved officers going on foot patrols through the neighborhoods they serve. In today's modern era, this has evolved to departments incorporating social media and/or community engagement systems to share relevant local information with residents. It has been an integral strategy for cities that have looked to combat violence, drugs and other criminal activities [1].