

1. The Rise and Fall of Organized Crime in the United States. <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu>
2. Mafia in the United States. <https://www.history.com>
3. Organized crime in North America and the world: a bibliography. <https://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca>

Караманов Р.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Козубенко І.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AS A MAJOR PROBLEM IN OUR SOCIETY

The matter of domestic violence has always been one of the main in public relations. It is primarily due to the problem of the relationship between man and woman in particular husband and wife.

It should be noted, that domestic violence include physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive and sexual abuse [4]. One aspect is that domestic violence is not discriminatory. Any person of any race, age, sexual orientation, religion or gender can become a victim or perpetrator of domestic violence. This can happen to people who are married, living together, or dating. These affects people of all socioeconomic strata and levels of education.

It is known, domestic violence includes behavior that causes physical harm, causes fear, prevents the partner from doing what he wants, or makes him behave the way he does not want to [5].

In general, domestic violence is a real enough problem, so the goal of this work is to develop recommendations for its identification and prevention.

As said before, domestic violence can take the form of physical, sexual, psychological influence.

It is also important to mention that psychological abuse is:

- ignoring the feelings of a woman
- humiliation of beliefs that are of value to her
- humiliation of a woman
- pet bullying in the eyes of a woman in order to hurt her
- punishment of children by a man, when insulting a woman
- restrictions on freedom of action and movement
- threats to cause physical or economic harm

Signs of financial abuse can also be highlighted:

- prohibiting the victim from working or attending school.
- sabotage job opportunities by causing visible injuries to the victim before an important meeting.
- danger of employment by stalking or stalking a victim in the workplace.
- denial of access to the vehicle or damage to the vehicle so that the victim cannot get to work.
- sabotage educational opportunities by destroying classroom activities.
- retention of money or provision of benefits.
- denied access to bank accounts.
- concealment of family assets.
- debt in the name of the victim [6].

It may take some time before victims of domestic violence realize their situation as they are. Abuse often leaves physical traces, from bruises and bone fractures to shortness of breath and involuntary trembling. Seeming more prone to «accidents» than the average person, it can be a warning sign that someone is being abused. Victims of violence can also suffer short-term and long-term emotional and psychological consequences, including feelings of confusion or hopelessness, depression, anxiety, panic attacks, and post-traumatic stress disorder [1].

Unfortunately, in Ukraine there is also domestic violence and despite the fact that physical and psychological violence in families has always occurred, by 2019 in Ukraine it was considered an administrative offense by law. That is, the beatings, humiliation and insults of the offenders were often punished in the form of fines or community service.

The law on countering domestic violence, which provides for criminal liability, was adopted in Ukraine in 2017, but it only came into force in January 2019. The first sentence in the history of Ukraine for domestic violence was handed down in Mykolaiv region in April 2019 [3].

Realizing the danger of domestic violence by Ukrainian law enforcement agencies, a Polina project was created. These response groups are designed to respond to cases of domestic violence [2].

As a conclusion, domestic violence is a major problem in our society, which is expressed by physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious, reproductive and sexual abuse. It is not discrimination and anyone can suffer from it. Domestic violence against children is a particularly

serious problem. Most victims of domestic violence are women. Men also suffer from it, but are more likely to emerge from a situation of violence.

Список використаних джерел:

1. Domestic Violence. URL: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/intl/basics/domestic-violence>
2. За домашнє насильство – за грати: як в Україні та світі борються зі знущанням у родині. URL: https://zik.ua/news/2019/11/22za_domashnie_nasylstvo_za_hraty_yak_v_ukraini_ta_sviti_boriatsia_zi_znushchanniam_u_rodyni_946146
3. З насильством у родинях борються «Поліна». URL: <http://n-slovo.com.ua/2019/11/28/>
4. The Protection of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005 No. 43 Of 2005. URL: http://chdsla.gov.in/right_menu/act/pdf/domviolence.pdf (дата звернення: 13.09.2005)
5. What is Domestic Violence? – Center for family justice. URL: <https://centerforfamilyjustice.org/faq/domestic-violence/>
6. What Is Domestic Violence? URL: <https://www.thehotline.org/is-this-abuse/abuse-defined/>

Керницька А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Зубенко В.

ORGANIZED CRIME IN UK

A striking feature of modern British criminology policy, according to researchers, this is significantly influenced by theory and practice crime prevention in the United States. The United Kingdom can be confidently called a "pioneer state" in the formation of criminal law statistics. This is due to the following: 1) the availability of several sources of information about crime, including non-police officers; 2) extensive experience in conducting criminological research on the state of crime; 3) stable and solid funding for obtaining additional statistical information on crime from the state; 4) active public participation in activities related to conducting crime and victimization surveys.

In the UK, the authorities are trying to organize relatively objective ways of accounting for crime and its victims. In order to better study crime, for example, in England and Wales (it is home to about 88% of all Britons, who commit almost 90% of all crimes) since 1982 the victimization of the