

prosecutors. We know that domestic abuse affects those from all walks of life. Victims can be young and old, male and female, and if as many people as possible come forward to give their views and share their experiences, we will put an end to this abhorrent crime for good.

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UDC 343.8

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PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE FAMILY

In recent years, the public of Ukraine is increasingly concerned about the problem of domestic violence as one of the most painful social phenomena. The state has launched a broad social information campaign to widespread information on the existing problem, the state structures, local authorities and public associations are constantly cooperating to prevent and combat domestic violence. However, a significant variety of forms and methods of bullying women in families is observed both in Ukraine and in various regions of the world.

Within the study of this problem, the scientists thoroughly consider the factors that cause domestic violence in general and violence against women in particular and distinguish the following:

- social (tension, conflicts, violence in society, propaganda of violence as a model of behavior in the media);
- economic (financial insufficiency, lack of decent living conditions along with the lack of conditions for employment, earning money, economic dependence, unemployment);
- psychological (behavior stereotypes);
- pedagogical (lack of behavior philosophy: legal, moral, civil, aesthetic, economic, labor behavior);
- social and pedagogical (lack of understanding of parenthood, lack of family values in society, lack of a positive model of family life based on gender equality, lack of family education based on the rights of the child);
- legal (the attitude to violence as an intra-family problem, not as a negative social phenomenon, the attitude towards family members as toward property due to the lack of legal consciousness);

It is necessary to promote the development of a system of advisory centers, support groups, legal aid services, to promote the expansion of a network of crisis centers and shelters for victims of domestic violence, as well

as to promote the creation of a system of assistance centers for coordinating information collection and provision of services to victims.

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UDC 343.9:343.226

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CHILD TRAFFICKING PREVENTION IN INDIA

Child trafficking is a serious problem that is prevalent especially in India. According to a report published by the U.S. Department of State, “India is a source, destination and transit country for men, women and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. The majority of India’s trafficking problem is internal, and those from the most disadvantaged social strata- lowest caste Dalits, members of tribal communities, religious minorities and women and girls from excluded groups – are most vulnerable

Every day, children experience violence – often at the hands of people they know at home, in school or in their communities. An estimated 1 billion children experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence in the past year alone. Nearly 1 in 5 girls is sexually abused during her lifetime, and more than 175,000 children go online for the first time every day, exposing them to potential sexual abuse and exploitation.

Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation induced by force, fraud or coercion. Victims of child trafficking are likely to suffer from depression and anxiety and to engage in risky behaviours. For some, it can lead to suicide.

Although the most commonly known form of child trafficking is sexual exploitation, human trafficking also takes the form of forced labor and forced marriage – often referred to as modern slavery. According to the International Labor Organization, one in four victims of modern slavery are children.

In India, there is a great need for convergence and implementation of comprehensive child protection mechanisms. The Indian children are exposed to multiple vulnerabilities. With thousands of children still working in brick kilns, construction sites, and agricultural land, trafficking for the sake of forced child labour is widely prevalent. Apart from this, horrific stories emerge daily of girls as young as 9 years old being forced into the sex trade. Apart from this children are also sold by their parents to work in factory and industries that are highly dangerous with toxic environments.

The severity of the problem demands that the efforts of the government be supplemented by public awareness. Child protection is one of the