

The issue of activities of non-governmental organizations to prevent and counter discrimination in Ukraine is the most relevant issue today. It is this question that allows any organization to consciously and wisely approach issues not only of discrimination against a man or woman, but also discrimination against your skills, capabilities, appearance and vision.

Список використаних джерел

1. The State Tourism Development Agency (DART) is the central body of the executive power that implements state policy in the field of tourism and resorts of Ukraine. State Agency for Tourism Development of Ukraine (SATD) <https://www.tourism.gov.ua/>

2. Document 5067-VI, valid, current edition – Edition dated 09/16/2022, basis – 2471-IX. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5067-17#Text>.

Резнік А.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Могилевська В.**

**COMBATING GENDER-BASED DISCRIMINATION,
PREVENTING AND RESPONDING TO GENDER-BASED
VIOLENCE IN A ZONE OF MILITARY CONFLICT**

Wars and conflicts, such as violent clashes between two groups, shall be studied through a gendered lens. We understand gender in a hierarchical and relational way, imbricated in a normative binary relation: male/female, masculine/feminine. The United Nations (UN) Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery attributes gender to socially constructed variables for each sex in a particular society and culture, identifying differences in roles, responsibilities, opportunities, needs and constraints. When looking at conflicts and wars through a gendered lens, gender appears as a power relation: men are exposed to brutality and violence whereas women are seen as victims [1]. Sexualised violence against women and girls during wars has always been a part of human history. It occurs every day, all over the world. The predominantly male perpetrators include soldiers, paramilitaries and police officers, but also civilians.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a latecomer to the concerns of international organizations. The UN focused particularly on this issue in the 1990s, in a desire to give priority to human rights and particularly to women and girls' rights. First, in 1993, the UN adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which is the first international framework that explicitly defines the forms of violence against women. However, the real progress is illustrated by the establishment of a legal and political framework. In 2000, the UN Security Council thus issued Resolution 1325, as part of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda. This agenda stresses the importance of women's voices and participation in peacekeeping as well as their specific vulnerability in armed conflict.

The Ukrainian government has recently taken a reform which allows for the military to be prosecuted for domestic violence on a general basis rather than on the basis of the disciplinary statute as it was before. This is especially important in light of the findings of increased risk of domestic violence in families of veteran. During war, as in peacetime, women are exposed to different forms of violence, and to a different extent, as compared to men. In other words, there are gender-specific aspects of conflict-related violence, both in immediate conflict areas and in the places where affected populations might seek refuge.

One form of violence against women in conflict areas is sexual violence and rapes perpetrated by combatants. Scholars and policy analysts tend to portray this violence as a weapon of war, meaning that it is a way of humiliating and demoralizing the enemy as individuals and as communities. Differently put, the narrative that portrays sexual violence as, for instance, the consequence of unmet sexual needs among soldiers is increasingly less accepted. Sexual violence against women perpetrated by armed forces in conflict areas is tragically prevalent. While proper quantification of the phenomenon is hard, because many of those affected do not speak out because of shame or fear of stigmatisation and exclusion, or the renewed pain of remembering traumatic experiences; others died from the consequences of their rape, were murdered, or took their own life years later. The sexual conduct and touch occur without the other person's approval or consent, or their ability to grant consent.

Violence entails many consequences for women's lives. Physical consequences of violence include infertility, incontinence and psychosomatic disorders such as chronic abdominal pains. For many women and girls, consequences are also an unwanted pregnancy or infection with HIV. Psychological disorders such as extreme anxiety or depression are frequent. Research suggests that 50 to 60 per cent of those affected develop a post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) [2].

Sexualised violence disrupts family cohesion. For example, people affected by rape often find it difficult to permit emotional intimacy with people close to them. More than one half of the participants in a study on the long-term consequences of sexualised wartime violence carried out by Medica Mondiale and Medica Zenica reported that their experiences of rape have an absolute or partial influence on the relationships to their children. Some told of the great difficulties they experience in being an emotionally stable parent. Symptoms of trauma, if left unprocessed, can be transmitted within a family and on to the next generations, in the form of excessive irritability or separation anxiety, for example. In post-war societies, the crimes are suppressed and swept under the carpet. Many of those affected keep silent out of shame or fear of stigmatisation and ostracism.

What can society do to support those affected? In order for survivors to deal with the violence they experienced, it is essential for them to receive acknowledgement that they suffered an injustice, to have material and physical security, and to be accepted (back) into a community showing them

solidarity. Their trauma is not only theirs as individuals but also a trauma of their society. An awareness of this fact can make a decisive contribution to removing the taboos and stigma surrounding the issue of wartime rape. In order to overcome the culture of silence, we need statements of position from authorities and public figures, an active culture of remembrance, and the inclusion of the issue in schoolbooks and history books.

In a series of resolutions and accords, the international community has pledged to protect women from violence and strengthen their rights. However, the political will is still lacking to actually fulfil these promises and implement the agreements. Unless we manage to eradicate the misogynist structures underlying sexualised violence and create gender justice in their place, women and girls will not be able to live in dignity and free of violence.

Список використаних джерел

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2. Sexualised wartime violence by Dr. Bayan Kader Rasul, co-founder of EMMA. URL: <https://medicamondiale.org/en/violence-against-women/sexualised-wartime-violence>.

Рибалко К.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Донецького державного університету
внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: Мамонова О.

THE SPECIFICS OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF FRANCE AND THE NATIONAL GENDARMERIE OF FRANCE

The National Police is one of two national police forces of France, the other being the National Gendarmerie. The National Police is the country's main civil law enforcement agency, with primary jurisdiction in cities and large towns. By contrast, the National Gendarmerie has primary jurisdiction in smaller towns, as well as in rural and border areas. The National Police comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior and has about 145,200 employees (as of 2015). Young French citizens can fulfill their mandatory service in the police force.

The National Police operates mostly in cities and large towns. In that context, it conducts security operations such as patrols, traffic control and identity checks. Under the orders and supervision of investigating magistrates of the judiciary, it conducts criminal inquiries and serves search warrants. It also maintains specific services ('judicial police') for these inquiries.

The role of the National Police is generally to ensure that the laws are observed and enforced. Efforts are also directed at the prevention of delinquency. In that context, the National Police conducts security operations (e.g. patrols, traffic control, identity checks); and under the