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GENDER DIMENSION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Development of globalization, humanization, public and state life, gender transformations at the global and national levels have embraced modern Ukrainian society. The specific of women's psychology, behavior, features and methods of interaction - this is a significant resource that is now more actively used in law enforcement. O. Dashkovska notes: "The current state of social relations does not allow ignoring the knowledge, skills and creative abilities of women, but requires their immediate and full use. Equal participation of women in professional, political and public life must be combined with their equal responsibility in decision-making at the state and public levels". Today, women are actively realizing themselves in all, without exception, spheres of social activity, in particular, in the field of defense of our Motherland [1].

The trend of increasing the number of women serving in the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) and the National Police is no exception. Today, the Security Service of Ukraine has the highest percentage of women among military personnel who work, compared to the National Guard, the National Police, the Ministry of Defense, and the State Border Guard Service.

This is stated in the State Report on the implementation of the National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 "Women, Peace, Security" for the period up to 2020 in 2016-2017. Emphasis was also placed on the fact that 555 of the women working in the SSU took part in the anti-terrorist operation and 308 women hold senior positions in the SSU's structural units.

L. Kormych points out that "gender relations stimulate the cooperation of men and women in the social environment, form certain models and norms of behavior, in accordance with the specific cultural level of society. This creates a mechanism of social connections and interactions within the existing social system. The emphasis is

on a systemic approach that combines natural specificity, moral requirements, legal status, etc. to determine the place and role of women and men in social development, which is a prerequisite for the democratic process". From this we can conclude that today gender equality is recognized as one of the indicators of democracy of the state, its legal and social nature [2].

The peculiarities of gender relations include general specific features for all gender legal relations and are inherent exclusively in gender legal relations of the National Police of Ukraine. The common feature of gender relations is their derivative nature.

That is the lack of independence of gender relations in the emergence. Such legal relations arise in connection with the emergence of other legal relations (labor, family, office) when their subjects are of different sexes. Let denote them as basic, and gender legal relations, which arise under the condition of gender differences - as derivatives. The same relations between the subjects of the same sex will no longer have the features and peculiarities of gender relations.

Gender legal relations are regulated on the basis of norms of different branches of law, combining general and special normative-legal provision. Special rules define a number of specific rules concerning the difference of rights and opportunities in entering the service and in relation to other issues.

Thus, the conditions of entry into service, the procedure for promotion and termination of employment, the grounds for regulating working hours and rest time, wages, prosecution, legal status of male and female servicemen, SSU employees differ from the regulation of similar issues regarding representatives other law enforcement agencies, not to mention employees in other areas. There is a need to determine the peculiarities of gender relations in the SSU units.

The subjects of gender relations in the SSU and rules of special legislation on service are primarily military personnel. Such subjects are holders of a complex legal status, which covers the general legal status of a person and a citizen and a number of special statuses such as family, employee, etc. In the context of gender relations, the concept of the layering of statuses is of particular importance because it precedes the understanding of the layering of social roles that are not naturally defined, but are established by society.

The problems of gender equality concern not only women but also men in all law enforcement agencies. The reason for the issue of gender imbalances in military service is historically determined stereotypes of the distribution of roles of men and women in the field of security and defense of the state, norms on maternity protection, reproductive function of women.

I. Holtsov, researching the implementation of the principle of equality in gender relations, draws attention to the fact that "active protection of women's rights, which is

observed today, in some way, violates men's rights, namely the well-known gender principle - the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex» [3].

There is a need to study the objective factors that hinder the solution of the problem of gender balance in military service in Ukraine. In addition to the historically determined experience of men in matters of service in the SSU and gender nihilism (stereotypes in views on women's military service), M. Berlin singles out the following factors that cause gender imbalance in military service in Ukraine:

1) lack of full settlement of the issue of living conditions for women to perform military service - in general, the infrastructure is tailored to the needs of men and not adapted to the specific needs of women (problems of personal hygiene, conditions at landfills, etc.);

2) partial or complete restriction of women's social rights on maternity issues - the problem concerns the over-involvement of women with children aged 3 to 14 in leisure time, weekends, long-term business trips;

3) insignificant representation of women servicemen in the media discourse - most often the Ukrainian media covers male "heroism", the feat and contribution of male soldiers, male servicemen in the law enforcement sphere, and the role of female servicemen is often overlooked;

4) a ban on certain military professions for women servicemen.

The peculiarities of the content of gender relations of the SSU include differences in the performance of official duties between men and women who serve or work in the Security Service of Ukraine, and in practice become an obstacle to equal treatment of servicemen in both horizontal and vertical military relations. The introduction of the principle of gender equality in law enforcement agencies was facilitated by the active reform of Ukraine's security sector.

Issues of gender correlation in law enforcement relations should be aimed not only at developing and adopting new guarantees to ensure gender equality in the security sector but also at addressing existing problems of equality between men and women by eliminating gender imbalances in military service, which will allow optimizing official activity.

The further expansion of the scope of employment of women, whose service will address a number of issues of improving the efficiency and quality of duties related to the fight against crime, in negotiations during the release of hostages, other duties in the security and defense sector of Ukraine.

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THE MAIN VIOLATIONS OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN UKRAINE

Women in Ukraine have equal opportunities with men, however, according to statistics, Ukrainian women still face discrimination on the grounds of sex.

A difficult-to-measure indicator of gender equality (along with such indicators as the rule of law, democracy, etc.), however, can be assessed on the basis of which reputable international organizations periodically compile relevant rankings.

The Global Gender Gap Report 2020 published in 2020, specifies the Gender Gap Index. According to the World Economic Forum, this is a global research of countries in terms of gender equality. In the opinion of authors, measuring is conducted in four key spheres:

1. Economic involvement and career opportunities.
2. Education.
3. Health and survival.
4. Political rights and opportunities [1].

Despite the existence of specialized laws of Ukraine ("On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men", "On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine", "On preventing and combating domestic violence" etc.), their provisions are mainly declarative due to the following reasons:

a) lack of women' awareness (especially in rural localities) of international standards in sphere of protection against gender discrimination. Woman often does not understand that her rights have been violated, especially when it relates to discrimination. During almost 10 years of operation of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities of Women and Men" only 145 court decrees contain references to this law. Furthermore, cases are mainly initiated not only by