2. Кормич Л. І. Гендерні відносини: сутність та значення в суспільно-політичному розвитку, Актуальні проблеми політики. 2013. Вип. 49. С. 16–22.

3. Устинович Е. С. Женщина и армия: вопросы комплектования, Военная мысль. 2003. № 12. С. 56.

Подакін Д., студент Національної Академії внутрішніх справ, Навчально-науковий інститут заочного та дистанційного навчання
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

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

victims of discrimination, but by state supervising bodies (mostly – in cases of responding to the facts of specifying employee gender in vacancy notices);

b) inability of legal profession representatives, including judges, to identify incidents, when violation of women's rights and legitimate interests become result of operation of discriminative provisions of legislation and gender-neutral regulations, which have discriminative consequences in practice.

Need for more attentive attitude of highest officials to the signals, which they provide to society concerning role of women and men in society should be added to the abovementioned.

Among the brightest examples of legislative provisions, which result in gender inequality, the following may be specified:

a) Night work of women is prohibited in Ukraine.

b) More than 500 types of works are prohibited for women [2].

List of heavy work and types of work under harmful and hazardous conditions, where labor of women is prohibited, is still in force in Ukraine.

As it was mentioned above, in 2020 the Law of Ukraine "On Local Elections" was supplemented with the provision, which sets out requirement of representation of persons of the same gender in electoral lists of candidates for people's deputies of local councils in multi-mandate electoral district of at least 30% of total number of candidates in electoral list.

According to the results of gender monitoring of local elections 2020, conducted by the Committee of Voters of Ukraine (CVU), the great majority of parties complied with the quota at drawing up lists of candidates for people's deputies of regional councils, Kyiv city councils and councils of regional centers. Threshold of 30% was overcome only in one city council and in none of regional councils. Such index is not proportional to the representation of women in electoral lists that testifies about unreadiness of political parties to actually support women in elections.

Active work was made for the purpose of preparing Ukraine to ratification of the Istanbul Convention (The Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence), which was signed by Ukraine on November 7, 2011. However, preparation to ratification of the Convention, planned for no later than second quarter of 2016, is still continuing [3].

Conducted analysis of court practice testifies about the following:

- 95% complaints, which are considered in respect of application of the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring of Rights and Freedoms of Internally Displaced Persons", are filed by women;
- failure to obtain certificate of registration as Internally Displaced Person or lack of awareness of other formal requirements quite often become an obstacle to receiving by woman protection of her rights in court, whereas courts leave certain complaints without action;

- main categories of cases with the participation of women are domestic (recovery of alimony, dissolution of marriage, establishing fact of childbirth), social (receiving targeted aid, appealing denial of pension payment at new place of residence), administrative and labor proceedings (termination of labor agreement) [4].

In terms of positive changes to legislation the notion "gender identity" may be noted as new notion for legal practice. This notion is introduced by the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Code of Labor Laws of Ukraine Concerning Harmonization of Legislation in the Sphere of Preventing and Combating Discrimination with Law of the European Union", dated November, 12, 2015, which prohibits discrimination in labor sphere, including violation of the principle of equality of rights and opportunities, direct or indirect limitation of employee's rights, depending on gender identity.

Receiving "Gender Balance Award" by Kyiv Patrol Police (which consists of 30% of women) for the efforts in overcoming gender gap in Ukraine may be noted as positive moment [5].

Gender inequality is an urgent problem of the whole world society and not only the modern one. It became widespread in the last decades of the twentieth century. The world has expressed support for the protection of women's rights and has set itself the goal of maximizing their position in society. However, in most countries, in everyday life, these rules and guidelines are still ignored and live by the principles that were formed many centuries ago. Highly developed countries and countries of Western Europe are considered to be the best in conducting gender policy. The main causes of gender inequality in Ukraine can be considered gender stereotypes, as well as the inability of women to fully realize themselves and their potential. To succeed in resolving this issue, it is necessary, firstly, to realize its importance, secondly, to make citizens of our state aware, and thirdly, to take thorough and purposeful measures to change the role of women in modern Ukrainian society.

Список використаних джерел:

1. World Economic Forum — http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2020/.
2. Gender Inequality Index/Human Development Reports. — United Nations Development Program. — http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-4-gender-inequality-index.
3. The Order of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine No. 256 dated December 29, 1993
4. Council of Europe/Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence in Ukraine — http://www.coe.int/en/web/stop-violence-against-women-ukraine/vaw-dv-project.

5. Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence in Ukraine towards the establishment of a multi-agency cooperation mechanism for an integrated response to violence against women and domestic violence, at regional and/or local level, in Ukraine.2016 — http://www.coe.int/uk/web/stop-violence-against-women ukraine/publications/project.

Полковніков Ю., курсант Національної академії
внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

COUNTERACTION TO CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN IN UKRAINE

Violence, abuse, and exploitation have devastating impact on children. threatening their lives and physical health, as well as emotional well-being and future prospects. Violence can pass from one generation to the next, with victims more likely to 'normalize it' and later become adult victims or perpetrators. In addition, lack of coordination between health, education, social, legal and other services' often affects prevention, early identification and response to those cases.

Moreover, Ukraine lacks adequate referral mechanisms for specialized services, especially for children subjected to violence, sexual exploitation or GBV. Furthermore, collection, analysis, dissemination and use of data on violence against children and GBV require improvement.

Kyiv, 4 June 2019 – The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), Government of Ukraine and partners organized the first nationalwide conference to unite the efforts to prevent and address violence against children in Ukraine at the End Violence Against Children conference in Kyiv.

"End Violence Against Children" is the first major national event that focuses on the problem of violence against children in Ukraine. The conference brings together government officials, UN agencies, donors, international and national experts and civil society, as well as academia to discuss the devastating effects of violence on children, touch upon different strategies to eliminate violence against girls and boys through prevention and response. The goal of the event is to mobilize efforts for developing efficient solutions, preventive mechanisms, and cross-sectorial cooperation to address the issue. The conference aims to raise awareness of various stakeholders on the issue to develop a Roadmap to end violence against children in Ukraine.