

конфліктів; 3) впровадження гендерної освіти та підвищення свідомості про гендерні питання для зміцнення ролі жінок в суспільстві.

1. Женевська конвенція про захист цивільного населення під час війни від 12 серпня 1949 р. URL : https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_154#Text.
2. Про забезпечення рівних прав та можливостей жінок і чоловіків : Закон України від 08.09.2005. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2866-15#Text>.
3. Лук'янова Г. Й. Гендерні проблеми в умовах правового режиму воєнного стану: аналіз ідеологічної складової державної політики та державного управління. *Юридичний науковий електронний журнал*. 2023. № 4. С. 384–387. URL : <https://doi.org/10.32782/2524-0374/2023-4/94>.
4. Джуган В. Порухення прав жінок під час воєнних дій в Україні. Права людини та гендерна рівність під час воєнних дій на території України : зб. тез доп. учасників наукового форуму (м. Львів 17 черв. 2022 р.). Львів : Львівський державний університет внутрішніх справ, 2022. С. 70–74.

УДК 347.156-055.2+355.2+305-055.2

DOI: 10.31733/15-03-2024/1/367-369

Alyona HOLOVKO

Student of Educational-and-Scientific
Institute of Law and Innovative Education

Iryna NIKITINA

Senior Lecturer of Department
of International Relations and Social
and Humanitarian Disciplines
of Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE

In many countries, women and men are not only perceived differently but also evaluated differently, often justified by gender differences and disparities in their abilities, as well as differences in the distribution of power between them. Gender roles and norms do not have a universal meaning and vary significantly across different countries. In this understanding, being a man or a woman does not necessarily imply possessing certain inherent qualities but rather fulfilling a certain role. Ensuring gender parity by the state in all spheres of its activities provides individuals (women and men) with equal opportunities to exercise their human rights, participate in national, political, economic, social, and cultural development, and receive equal rewards for their participation.

The peculiarities of a woman's career in a military organization have evolved over the years. In recent times, many positions in the Armed Forces of Ukraine have been filled by women. Previously, during the Soviet era, women served as military doctors, nurses, lawyers, clerks in headquarters, and in similar roles [1].

Now, women occupy almost all officer positions, including command roles. Previously, such cases were rare, but now women have taken on military management positions in large numbers. The phased transition to a contract-based recruitment system is an important component of reforming the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The new recruitment system involves voluntary enlistment for military service. The democratic society being built in Ukraine provides equal opportunities for men and women, including recruitment for military service.

Furthermore, the social demographic crisis in our society and the presence of a significant number of unemployed individuals, the majority of whom are women, have contributed to a substantial increase in the number of women in the army. Today, the transition of the army to a contract-based recruitment system cannot be imagined without the extensive involvement of women in military service. Therefore, the scientific analysis of women's issues in the military and the search for ways to address them become increasingly relevant and necessary for the effective reform of the military organism.

Gender issues were not discussed in the context of public policy until recently, let alone extensively studied and considered in the sphere of our state's security and defense. However, it is

the state that guarantees conditions and promotes activity for each gender, taking into account real situations and ensuring legal regulation of socio-gender relations [2].

Today, women are actively involved in all areas of public life, including the defense of our homeland. While previously the Armed Forces of Ukraine were traditionally one of the most conservative social institutions regarding the presence of women in military service, currently almost 10% of the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine are women. The largest category of women are contract service members, constituting about 40% of the total number of female service members.

The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, together with the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, has planned and implemented a series of measures aimed primarily at explanatory work among various categories of service members, studying and summarizing the necessary information, including: development of methodological recommendations for commanders (chiefs) on the implementation and ensuring of gender equality of service members, employees in the Armed Forces of Ukraine; organization and conduct of anonymous sociological research in the Armed Forces on compliance with gender equality and further gender analysis and development of the implementation mechanism; monitoring and providing assistance to the military management authorities, units, and institutions of the Armed Forces. However, it should be noted that not everything is successful in the Armed Forces regarding the protection of women's rights [3].

First of all, some commanders predominantly hold attitudes of gender nihilism, they are unwilling to address women's issues, provide opportunities for their professional development, education, intellectual growth, and advancement in service. While mechanisms and norms of gender transformation in the defense sector can be introduced, they are not always approved by both commanders and subordinates. Established stereotypes are difficult to break with new, and sometimes imposed, rules of conduct. Therefore, the improvement of both legislation and the activities of military management bodies, including the direct work of officials in this direction, should be gradual and balanced. Alongside this, informational and educational work on the implementation of gender equality principles in the military forces, requirements of Ukrainian legislation on these issues, has not yet gained the necessary effectiveness. This, in turn, leads to the loss of necessary military-professional motivation in the vast majority of women service members, the desire for self-realization within the framework of the military profession.

Unfortunately, there are issues regarding gender equality in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. As for female servicemembers, these include a lack of convenient and hygienic military uniforms, instances of rough treatment from commanders and male colleagues, limitations in professional and career growth, and barriers to educational advancement. There are also isolated cases of restricting women's social rights concerning compliance with current legislation on maternity and childhood, such as engaging women with children under three years old, from three to fourteen years old, or children with disabilities, in work on weekends, sending them on business trips without their consent, and refusing to hire pregnant women or those with children under three years old [4]. However, considering the trend of increasing the number of female officers in the ranks of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, comprehensive measures need to be taken to address issues related to women's military service, which will ultimately allow them to actively develop their military careers and more effectively utilize their potential. At the same time, we need to understand that the Armed Forces of Ukraine are part of Ukrainian society. The same problems and stereotypes exist here. Therefore, ensuring the proper role of women is a complex and societal issue. However, ensuring gender equality in the military is one of the key issues in the functioning of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the context of Ukraine's democratic development. Considering the requirements of current legislation, the significant number of female servicemembers in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and the conditions of transitioning to contract-based recruitment, implementing these measures will regulate and influence the terms of service for women in the Armed Forces without compromising the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and more effectively utilizing the potential of both genders. In recent years, Ukraine has adopted a series of legal acts regulating «new» policies for the state as a whole and for the Armed Forces of Ukraine, namely gender policy. The Law of Ukraine «On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men» which came into force on January 1, 2006, provides for the application of special temporary measures aimed at eliminating the imbalance between the opportunities for women and men in exercising the equal rights granted to them by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine [4]. Gender policy issues concern the social opportunities of each gender in education, professional activities, access to power, family roles, and reproductive behavior and are one of the basic dimensions of the social structure of society. The social component in the system of socio-political and economic priorities of Ukraine today is

becoming one of the dominant national interests, as the most important object of national security, undoubtedly, is the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Let's consider the main reasons that prompt women to choose military service. Research results show that the majority of women join the service for economic reasons – they are attracted by satisfactory financial support. The opportunity for self-realization in military conditions is also essential. Along with this, military service provides women with the opportunity to acquire a profession, education for further civilian life after leaving the army: feeling of social security; stable income; material; medical provision; guaranteed paid leave.

All this contributes to the involvement of women in the Armed Forces. An important role in women's desire to enlist in military service is also played by the opportunity to arrange personal life, find friends, and continue family traditions. A feature of today is that female servicemembers master combat specialties that are not traditionally associated with women at first glance: pilot, navigator, sailor, paratrooper, machine gunner, grenadier, shooter, operator, and others. They also realize themselves in service and in traditionally «female» military positions as lawyers, medics, communicators, political scientists, psychologists, culturologists, financiers, translators. In the modern world, the role of women in military service has undergone significant changes and gradually become a recognized and necessary component of military formation. The experience and professionalism of female servicemembers confirm their ability to perform various tasks on par with men. Stereotypes regarding the role of women in the military sphere are gradually changing, which contributes to their broader involvement in various military professions and positions, including high-ranking ones. It is important to further support this process both from military structures and from society as a whole to ensure equal opportunities and the development of the potential of each servicemember regardless of their gender.

-
1. Segal M. W. Women's military roles cross-nationally: Past, present, and future. *Gender & Society*. 1995. Vol. 9. Issue 6. P. 757–775. URL : <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/089124395009006008>.
 2. Алещенко В. Гендерний аспект або чи погана та жінка, яка не мріє стати... генералом? *Військо України*. 2006. № 3. С. 4–6.
 3. Уразов У.Ю. Методичний посібник з основних питань організації повсякденної діяльності військ (сил) / за ред. У. Ю. Уразова. Київ : Варта, 2007.
 4. Про забезпечення рівних прав та можливостей жінок і чоловіків : Закон України від 08.09.2005. URL : <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2866-15#Text>.

УДК 347.156-055.2+355.2+305-055.2
DOI: 10.31733/15-03-2024/1/369-371

Diana GREBENYUK
Student of Educational-and-Scientific
Institute of Law and Innovative Education

Iryna NIKITINA
Senior Lecturer of Department
of International Relations and Social
and Humanitarian Disciplines,
of Dnipropetrovsk State University
of Internal Affairs

WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE: WORLD EXPERIENCE

Throughout history, women have played diverse roles in military endeavors. In ancient societies, women often participated in defense and combat alongside men. Iconic figures such as Joan of Arc in France and Queen Boudica in ancient Britain exemplify women's leadership and valor in battle.

However, in many cultures, societal norms restricted women from formal military service until recent centuries. During World War I and World War II, women served predominantly in supportive roles such as nursing, administration, and communication. These conflicts marked pivotal moments in recognizing women's capabilities beyond traditional gender roles, leading to increased opportunities for involvement in military service [1].