

доступу : <http://libguides.library.arizona.edu/law-library/mexicanlaw>

3. Guillermo Floris Margadant S. An introduction to the history of Mexican law[Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу : <https://www.nla.gov.au>

4. Конституция Мексики [Електронний ресурс] – Режим доступу : <https://worldconstitutions.ru/?p=51&attempt=1>

5. Саміло Г.О. Змішані правові системи: проблеми класифікації [Текст] / Г.О. Саміло //Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету. Серія «Право». – 2015. – № 33. – С. 46–49.

Sedykh Julia Oleksandrivna,

student of Dnipropetrovsk State

University of Internal Affairs,

Vukolova Kateryna Volodymyrivna,

PhD, associated professor,

Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs

LEGAL MECHANISMS FOR PROVIDING GENDER EQUALITY IN UKRAINE

After the proclamation of the European Strategy for Development, Ukraine has taken a course for enforcement of human and civil rights and freedoms and endorsed the standards of equal rights and opportunities for men and women. Daily practice shows that gender parity proclaimed by the Constitution of Ukraine in real life is often violated, as a rule, in the concealed way. In this regard, the comprehensive scientific analysis of the general mechanisms for ensuring gender equality, development and guaranteeing the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of men and women, taking into account international gender standards in various spheres of civil, democratic society.

It should be noted that the problems of discrimination play a huge role, both in Ukrainian and foreign countries' legislation. All over the world, in various legal acts more and more attention is paid to issues aimed at combating inequalities in the workplace which are especially relevant at the present stage of society development. In Ukrainian legislation, this principle is enshrined in the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men" [1].

Equality of rights for women and men is guaranteed by the following:

- ensuring equal opportunities for women and men in socio-political and cultural activities, education and professional training, work and remuneration for it;

- adoption of legislative acts on labour protection, health care, maternity, establishment of pension benefits;

- provision of financial and moral support for maternity and childhood, including the provision of paid leave and other benefits.

Adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine has provided new legal guarantees

for the formation of the civil society. During analyzing the relevant legislation in the field of gender equality, it is necessary to emphasize the examination of normative legal acts, which also includes the provisions of the Fundamental Law of Ukraine. In general, gender parity is reflected in official documents: “Code on Marriage and Family”, “Code of Labor”, “Code of Criminal Procedure”, “Civil Code of Ukraine”, “Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses”, as well as in a number of laws.

The state policy is increasingly aimed at creating equal opportunities for women and men. It is conducted in accordance with the international documents ratified by our state. These include, in particular, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and others [3, p. 48]. The confirmation is the appointment of the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Children and Youth as the main body in the system of central executive authorities to ensure the implementation of the state policy on equality of rights and opportunities for women and men.

Although the same conditions for access to labour and services for women and men in Ukraine are vital and these requirements are an integral part of the implementation of the Agreement, experts record a number of obvious gender inequalities that are inherent in our state. In particular, Ukraine has insufficient opportunities to combine work and family life, complicating the combination of professional and career growth with the family life of women and families with children.

The introduction of the modern effective gender equality policy implies the existence of the legal framework to ensure the actual equality of women and men, as well as a mechanism to protect women and men against discrimination. The creation of a national mechanism for the provision of equal rights and opportunities for women and men, as a set of means for the realization of their rights and opportunities, first of all, should take place through development of the gender legislation [4]. Consequently, as of 2018, a whole system of state bodies involved into the gender policy in Ukraine (Figure 1) has been created.

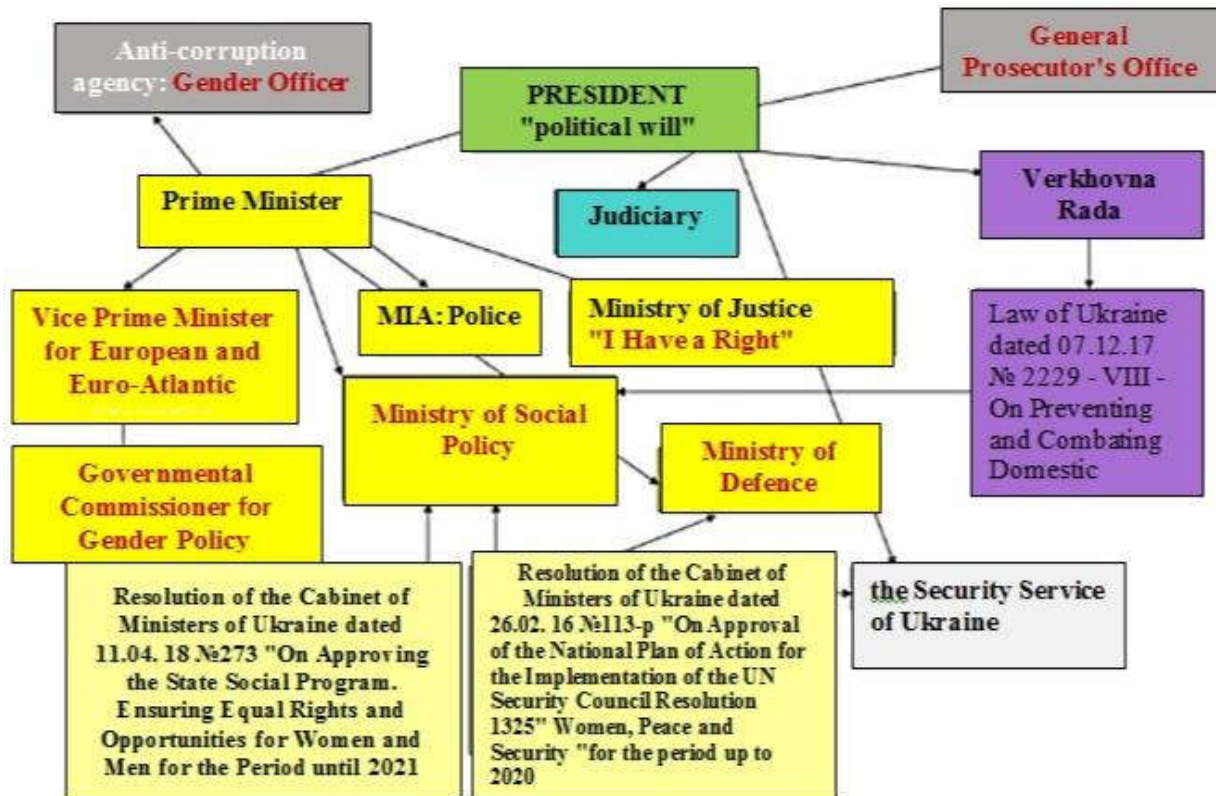


Fig. 1. The system of public authorities responsible for implementing gender equality

The contemporary Ukrainian society, in view of the policy of ensuring gender equality, requires a new paradigm of state power that should ensure the optimal usage of human resources, in particular its female component, ie gender equality in public administration, which is defined as the principle of equal representation of women and men in all authorities and local self-government bodies. But de facto women continue to be discriminated against in the political sphere. Thus, the Ukrainian parliament has 12% of women, although, according to the legislation, the minimum mandatory quota for political parties should be 30%. Vertical gender segregation is also observed at the local level: the average representation of women in city councils is about 18%.

The Fourth World Conference in Beijing is of great importance for the implementation of gender parity in Ukraine. As a result of this conference, the Declaration and Platform for Action were adopted, with the aim of expanding the activities and effective implementation of gender equality at the national, regional and international levels. Of great importance is establishing retirement benefits, as, retirement age, which is not considered discriminatory [2, p. 127]. The ratification of the Istanbul Convention on the Adapted Translation of the Gender Equality Concept to "Gender Equality" and "Equality" by Ukraine will allow men to be more actively involved in child-care leave.

Conclusion. Consequently, the achievement of the gender parity in Ukraine

is impossible without the corresponding consolidation of provisions in the norms of the current legislation.

Democratization of Ukraine, formation of the law-governed state, development of civil society and prospects for European integration determine the need in formation of modern legal mechanisms for ensuring gender equality and effective policy of equal rights and opportunities for women and men.

Bibliography:

1. Law of Ukraine “On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men”. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/2866-15>. (application date 09.03.2019).
2. Gender equality and development: a view in the context of the European strategy of Ukraine. Ed. A. Chernova. - K.: “The Testament”, 2016. - 245 p.
3. Miller T.M. Creation of a society of gender equality: international experience. Laws of foreign countries on gender equality / T. M. Melnyk. – K.: Stilos, 2010. – 440 p.
4. Mudra V. New policy of equality of Ukraine 2030. URL: https://genderindetail.org.ua/netcat_files/48/56/NovaPol_tikaR_vnost_Ukra_ni2030_koro_iloverdf_c

Сєдих Юлія Олександрівна,
студентка Дніпропетровського державного
університету внутрішніх справ

СІМЕЙНІ КОНФЛІКТИ: ПРИЧИНИ ВИНИКНЕННЯ ТА НАСЛІДКИ

Тема конфліктів надзвичайно актуальна у всьому світі, Україна не є виключенням. Сімейні конфлікти багатомірні. Конфлікти в сім'ї виникають з приводу, психологічних суперечностей, різних поглядів на цілі і завдання кожного з членів родини. Конфлікт сприймається і переживається як розбіжність, зіткнення їхніх інтересів, цілей і потреб.

Конфлікт – явище соціальне, що породжується самою природою суспільного життя. Це явище широко поширене, у сучасному суспільстві. Конфлікт – це різке загострення протиріч і зіткнення двох або більше учасників у процесі вирішення проблеми, що має ділову чи особисту значущість для кожної зі сторін [1].

Нами було проведено дослідження, яке мало на меті виявити, наскільки добре респонденти розуміють один одного і, отже, чи є відсутність взаєморозуміння однією з головних рушійних сил виникнення конфлікту. У нижченаведеному матеріалі буде презентована статистика з анкетування, яке було проведено між 100 респондентами з метою виявлення факту наявності конфліктів в їх родині .

Анкетування проводилося у березні 2019 року. В бланку анкетування було зазначено 20 запитань. Частина з них була спрямована на виявлення психологічних ознак конфлікту, а частина питань на наявність самого явища