

Ukraine is taking place at a rather rapid pace. Today the legal base on gender equality is gradually being reduced to international standards. Taking into consideration all of the foregoing, we can conclude that gender equality contributes to the formation of a new, contemporary ideology of equality and includes the following components: gender equality is seen as an integral part of all policies, programs and projects; the achievement of gender equality requires recognizing that the specific interests of women and men must be taken into account when formulating policies, implementing programs and projects; achieving gender equality means that equal rights and opportunities must be ensured regardless of gender; women's access to decision-making at all levels is central to achieving gender equality.

To achieve gender equality is important to ensure equal participation of men and women as equal entities in economic, social and cultural processes. Gender equality can be achieved through partnerships between women and men based on the principles of parity democracy.

List of used sources

1. Гаман, Т.В., Курига, Т.В. 2011. "Гендерна паритетність в місцевих органах виконавчої влади", Університетські наукові записки 2 (38). С. 417-424.

2. Крочук, М.І. 2011. "Гендерна рівність як складова загального принципу права", Науковий вісник Львівського державного університету внутрішніх справ. Серія юридична 4. С. 466-471.

3. Кобилянська, Л. 2005. 50/50: сучасне гендерне мислення: словник. Київ.: Видавець К.І.С.

4. План дій ЄС з гендерних питань на 2016 – 2020 роки. URL: <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/public-gender/minisite-gender-action-plan-2016-2020>

Карпенко

Роман Валерійович,

доцент кафедри цивільно-правових дисциплін

Дніпропетровського державного

університету внутрішніх справ

кандидат юридичних наук

GENDER POLICY IN THE FIELD OF ACADEMIC SCIENCE

First of all, to reveal the essence of oneself concepts of gender and gender inequality, in particular, we consider it expedient to refer to an encyclopedic dictionary. The term "gender" is interpreted as a concept that "unites and characterizes socially formed psychological traits, signs, properties of the subject's social behavior determined by his gender" [1, p.12]. Hence gender Inequality can be considered a violation of rights equal access to social and economic benefits depending on gender. Next, we present the results in more detail analysis of the gender situation in educational institutions.

Looking at the statistical data, it is possible to observe the dominance of women is about 80% of the total the number of teachers and lecturers, while in the field women make up 52.4% of institutions of higher education. Taking into account the research of the Center for the Study of Society, we observe that the index gender parity, that is, the ratio of women and men among university students of III-IV levels accreditation – 1.1, in universities I-II – 1.21 [2].

Such thus, for the 2013-2014 academic year in Ukraine women made up 52.3% of all students of universities I-IV accreditation levels. Such uneven distribution among women and men, depending on the specialty, is typical not only for students, but also for the teaching staff, that is, we observe the presence of horizontal segregation, in particular, among the teachers of universities of III-IV level of accreditation in the fields of humanities, 73% are women, in the field of "economy and finance" - 67%, social sciences - 75%, pedagogy - 67%, among teachers women in natural sciences only - 45%, among IT - 43%, and among teachers of technical sciences, who after humanitarians are the largest group, women only 13%.

Thus, higher education is characterized by gender inequality, the presence of clearly expressed "male" and "female" specialties, as well as imbalance during career advancement levels, and, moreover, in "women's" specialties, men earn and occupy more there are more management positions, and "male" positions are held by women more difficult to advance or just work.

The cause of such inequality can be consider, firstly, a double load, which have almost all women, except for the hired one labor, they are engaged in housework and maternal, which limits opportunities to professional development and growth; second, gender education, which assumes that the little one children are guided into certain frameworks set by them an article.

As a result, such gender inequality does not work enable a woman to fully use her capabilities, satisfy her ambitions and, as a result, to raise the level of material condition.

Thus, without restructuring psychological landmarks that women can be for a long time successful outside the home, outside the family, as well to compete with men on equal terms, simple it is impossible to carry out the gender process education of society.

List of used sources

1. Young K. Women, Science, and Gender Bias. The Boston Globe. October 20, 2007.
2. Female Academic Performance Lies in the Gender Bias. URL: <http://www.brightsurf.com/printfriendly/printage.php>

Назар Погребняк,
Управління міграційної поліції
ГУНП в Дніпропетровській області