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COMPLEX APPROACH TO GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE ACTIVITY OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION PROTECTION

Abstract. Gender equality is an inseparable aspect of human rights and the values of a democratic state. A democratic society should provide both men and women with equal opportunities participation in all spheres of life. Successful regulation of gender relations in society involves the affirmation of value gender equality, non-discrimination based on gender, ensuring equal participation of women and men in making socially important decisions, ensuring equal opportunities for women and men to combine professional and family responsibilities

When analyzing gender and gender equality in relation to security, it is useful to clearly understand the key notions. Awareness of security needs in terms of the gender dimension serves to improve the relationship between security providers and the communities they serve. Interaction with previously neglected groups, or those with whom the relationship used to be hostile, can improve the legitimacy and wider acceptance of an institution and its work. Moreover, working with a number of civil society organizations, including women’s organizations, allows security providers to have a more holistic understanding of any security situation, but also to better understand the various security needs and the methods by which they can be satisfied.

Keywords: *security and defense sector, public order, gender equality, non-discrimination, public policy, gender analysis.*

Introduction. Gender equality is an international legal obligation that supports development. All countries have ratified international treaties and instruments containing commitments on gender equality, including in the field of security. Undoubtedly, gender mainstreaming is relevant for police services in all countries, regardless of their level of development, but at the same time, gender equality is still a global challenge and in some cases especially for police services.

Police actions face a crisis of legitimacy in many contexts in low, middle and high income countries. Given the dual challenge of gender equality and the

quality of policing, identifying context-appropriate methods to promote global policing and gender mainstreaming and gaining experience from various practices in this area is essential.

Analysis of recent research and publications. We mention some relevant international tools for the promotion of gender equality in police activity:

1. By virtue of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), every human being can claim all his rights and freedoms “without any distinction such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, of national or social origin, wealth, birth or any other circumstances” (art. 2). According to Article 7: “All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal law protection” (Declarația universală a Drepturilor Omului, adoptată de ONU la 10. Decembrie 1948).

2. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) stipulates that “All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. In this regard, the law must prohibit any discrimination and guarantee equal and effective protection for all persons against discrimination, in particular as regards to race, color, sex, language, religion, political opinion or any other opinion, of national or social origin, wealth, birth or based on any other circumstance” (art. 26) (Pactul internațional cu privire la drepturile civile și politice, adoptat de ONU 16. Decembrie, 1966).

3. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) stipulates that all persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law (Convenția privind eliminarea tuturor formelor de discriminare față de femei, adoptată la 18. Decembrie, 1979).

4. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995): An ambitious agenda for gender equality with a focus on 12 areas of change, including the elimination of violence against women and girls (Declarația de la Beijing și Platforma de acțiune, adoptată sub auspiciile ONU în 1995).

5. The Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Authorities in UN General Assembly Resolution 34/169 (1979) and the United Nations Guide to the Effective Implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Authorities: Everyone has the right to liberty, personal security and freedom of expression (Codul de conduită pentru autoritățile de aplicare a legii, în Rezoluția 34/169 an Adunării Generale a ONU din 1979). Law enforcement agencies must represent the whole community, take into account the needs and be accountable to all. They must comply with international human rights standards and their actions must be subject to public scrutiny.

6. According to the UN Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985): All victims of crime must be treated with compassion and respect and to be protected from retaliation or other forms of violence (Declarația ONU privind principiile de bază ale justiției pentru victimele infracțiunilor și abuzului de putere, adoptată de Adunarea Generală a ONU la 29. Noiembrie, 1985). Investigations must be carried out in such a way as not to cause additional harm to those who have already experienced violence, and women must receive specialized assistance, including information on support services.

7. Gender perspective interpretation in police activity is crucial for

countries so that they can make progress on the given commitments. In addition, the Agenda for Women, Peace and Security, which contains nine UN Security Council resolutions, reaffirms the importance of the role of women in peace and security and emphasizes the importance of expanding their role to ensure full participation and full involvement in efforts to maintain security and consolidate peace (Rezoluția 1325 privind Femeia, Pacea și Securitatea, aprobată de Consiliul de Securitate al ONU la 31. Octombrie, 2001).

A number of UN Security Council resolutions on peacekeeping and the deployment of police forces at the international level also call for gender mainstreaming, call for the deployment of more women police officers and for recognition of the need to address gender-based security needs with a special focus on sexual violence in a conflict context.

The purpose of the article is to elucidate the theoretical and practical aspects, as well as the legal regulations of gender equality and to overcome gender discrimination, both in the security and public order sector and in the wider society.

Methods applied and materials used. In order to achieve the purpose and the set objectives we were guided by a complex of theoretical and empirical methods, which allowed the research of gender issues in a multifaceted way, in particular: the systematic method, the comparative method, the historical method, the sociological method, the logical method. In the process of investigation, analysis and synthesis, abstraction and rationalization, induction and deduction were used. The research results are based on normative acts, including the constitutional regulations in force, international acts, the provisions of the law on ensuring equality.

Formulation of the main material. Over the last decade, there has been a significant increase in awareness and focus on gender issues and the role of women in the security and public order sector.

Globally, the gender balance of many institutions in the security sector has improved, especially in non-Nordic countries. Women have taken on higher positions, and external and internal oversight mechanisms have been strengthened to combat gender discrimination, harassment, exploitation and abuse. As a result of these measures, security institutions have become more inclusive and representative, as well as better able to fulfill their assigned task of promoting gender equality (DCAF, OSCE/ODIHR, UN Women, 2019).

The global adoption and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals also highlights the need for good governance of the security sector and the central role of security and law enforcement actors in promoting gender equality.

Two of these objectives relate in particular to the gender dimension and police activity (Bodrug-Lungu, Drăgulean & Țarălungă, 2021):

1. Objective 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, which aims to:

– Elimination of all forms of discrimination against all women and girls from everywhere;

– Elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual exploitation and other forms of exploitation;

– Ensuring the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities in leadership positions at all levels of decision-making in political,

economic and public life;

– The adoption and strengthening of sound policies and of applicable legislation to promote gender equality and empower all women and girls at all levels.

2. Objective 16: To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for a sustainable development, access to justice for all and the creation of efficient, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:

– Significant reduction of all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere;

– Stopping child abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture;

– Promoting the rule of law at national and international level and ensuring equal access to justice for all;

– Developing the efficiency, accountability and transparency of institutions at all levels;

– Ensuring a receptive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making process at all levels;

– Ensuring public access to information and protecting fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national law and international agreements;

– Promoting and consolidating non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Thus, the promotion of gender equality is necessary to support national development processes within the Sustainable Development Goals and to ensure the integration of gender issues in the activity of protection of the civilian population, in which an important role is the integration of the gender equality dimension in public policy cycle.

Gender mainstreaming in the public policy cycle stems from the fact that gender equality is a fundamental value related to the human rights dimension and is recognized nationally and internationally. In the international context, the treaties that have been adopted and proposed to the states for signature and ratification, the guidelines, the recommendations in the field of reference, creating in this sense a complex arsenal of tools that promote gender equality and women's rights.

At the national level, with the ratification in 1994 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Republic of Moldova has committed itself to promoting a policy of elimination of discrimination against women. Respectively, all these commitments will be achievable as a result of the inclusion of the gender dimension in all public policies and programs, and throughout the cycle of their elaboration, implementation and monitoring to have an analysis of the needs and impact on women and men, so that the Government, through these policies, can act on the needs and aspirations of both women and men.

Securing the civilian population from the perspective of gender mainstreaming is based on initial and ongoing gender equality training for the whole body of civil servants (including those with special status) in central and local institutions. Subsequently, the rules for drafting public policy documents should be revised and standardized, with the mandatory inclusion of a gender equality target per sector and gender-sensitive indicators, which would make it possible to measure the impact of that public policy.

Last but not least, matters the political will to promote a supportive agenda

for gender equality, ensuring a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the normative framework and policies in the field, including through the elaboration of gender-sensitive public budgets.

Conclusions. Achieving full gender equality remains a major challenge in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, even though legal protection measures in the region are generally sound and women are relatively well represented in secondary education and the workforce. Violence against women and girls remains persistent, and measures to combat it are inadequate. At the same time, there has been strong gender equality leadership over the past decade, including the appointment of gender equality champions in the security sector and other measures for political and institutional leaders to support gender equality and inclusion both internally and publicly. In order to integrate gender issues to secure the civilian population, we consider it appropriate:

- supporting States to expedite their CEDAW obligations and other international mechanisms; cooperation with national human rights institutions in this regard;

- ensuring the approach to gender-based violence in situations of humanitarian crisis;

- combating the persistence of gender stereotypes through gender-based transformational approaches;

- promoting comprehensive multisector responses to gender-based violence, including through an integrated approach to health services, in particular sexual and reproductive health services;

- intensifying efforts to eliminate harmful traditional practices, such as early marriages and the selection of the child's gender based on a preference for a particular gender;

- supporting states to revolutionize their data, with a particular focus on improving access to the use of gender-disaggregated data.

Conflict of Interest and other Ethics Statements

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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Ліляна КРЯНГЕ
**КОМПЛЕКСНИЙ ПІДХІД ДО ГЕНДЕРНОЇ ІНФОРМАЦІЇ
У ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ЗАХИСТУ ЦИВІЛЬНОГО НАСЕЛЕННЯ**

Анотація. Гендерна рівність є невід’ємним аспектом прав людини та цінностей демократичної держави. Демократичне суспільство повинно надавати чоловікам і жінкам рівні можливості участі в усіх сферах життя.

Успішне регулювання гендерних відносин у суспільстві передбачає утвердження цінності гендерної рівності, недискримінації за ознакою статі, забезпечення рівної участі жінок і чоловіків у прийнятті суспільно важливих рішень, забезпечення рівних можливостей для жінок і чоловіків поєднувати професійні та сімейні обов’язки.

Аналізуючи гендер і гендерну рівність у зв’язку з безпекою, корисно чітко розуміти ключові поняття. Усвідомлення потреб безпеки з точки зору гендерного виміру сприяє покращенню відносин між постачальниками послуг безпеки та громадами, які вони обслуговують. Взаємодія з групами, якими раніше нехтували, або з тими, з ким раніше стосунки були ворожими, може покращити легітимність і ширше сприйняття установи та її роботи. Крім того, співпраця з низкою організацій громадянського суспільства, включно з жіночими організаціями, дозволяє постачальникам послуг безпеки мати більш цілісне розуміння будь-якої ситуації безпеки, а також краще розуміти різні потреби безпеки та методи, за допомогою яких вони можуть бути задоволені.

Ключові слова: сектор безпеки і оборони, громадський порядок, гендерна рівність, недискримінація, публічна політика, гендерний аналіз.

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INSTITUTION
OF THE FAMILY IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION
AND PREVENTION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILD**

Abstract. In the article, the author’s vision of the role and significance of the Institute of Family in the formation of acceptable socialization and prevention of deviant behavior of the child is presented. The study of the role of the Institute of Family in the formation of acceptable socialization and prevention of deviant behavior of the child remains relevant and requires a systematic approach to understanding the specified problems. The purpose of this article is theoretical characteristics of the problems of the socialization and prevention of behavioral

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