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SOCIAL AND LEGAL GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN UKRAINE. DISCRIMINATION OF LGBT+ PEOPLE

Introduction. Aspect of gender equality is very important for our state and affects our society in different ways. It is essential to build a healthy and tolerant society in order to make our country better. Unfortunately, in our opinion, there are a lot of social problems, for example, gender discrimination, discrimination of LGBT+ people, age prejudices, religious issues and many others. All that difficult dilemmas divide Ukrainian people, make them weaker and cause internal controversy and conflicts. But questions of gender and sexual orientation inequality are ruining our internal social relations the most, so it is necessary to discuss that important topics and to find a reasonable way to solve them.

In the research, our goal is to develop a theme of gender and LGBT+ people discriminations. We will focus on the following **research questions**:

- to analyze women rights that are violated in Ukraine, to lighten up social prejudices based on gender stereotypes and their effects;
- to discuss the discrimination of LGBT+ people in legal and social aspects and the effect of homophobic attitude;
- to prove or to refute the need of supporting the discriminated social groups.

State of research. Journalists and scholars all around the world are interested in the socially loaded topics. For example, Kim Parker (oversees research on emerging social and demographic trends), Cary Funk (sex discrimination at workplace), Ukrainians O. Rudnieva, H. Khrystova, I. Kushnirenko, K. Levchenko and many others.

Results. It is well known that the Constitution of Ukraine claims and guarantees equal rights and obligations for men and women and prohibits any type of discrimination. But gender discrimination in Ukraine is still a problematic process that takes place in different social spheres such as politics, labor force, business etc. Women have not been supported practically by laws for many years, although their rights were guaranteed by group of laws (“On

Ensuring Equal Rights and Opportunities for Women and Men”, anti-discriminative laws passed in 2012, 2014). We can also look through statistics: 44% of woman are economically passive, only 32 % of working females are employers, less than 20 % of women are involved in energy, transport, IT and building industries and we can continue that list for a long time. Though anti-discriminative laws, in Ukraine females can rarely sue someone who broke their rights for equality. What is more, in our society women stereotypically “should” sit at home, it is not appropriate for them to talk about rapes, mostly we can see only men in media. But there’re some positive changes: in 2016 more than 450 prohibited job positions were allowed for females, in 2017 - The Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner’s for Human Rights has launched its Alternative report on implementation of the UN CEDAW.

LGBT+ society also has a lot of problems in Ukraine (It is important to say that about 10 % of Ukrainians are gay people) . Though, we’re integrating into the EU, most of their rights are not legalized (right to get marry and so to adopt a child with a partner or to inherit something from a partner, full base of anti-discriminative laws). What is worse it’s hard for them to find a job position, they’re hated and insulted by a majority in a society, their constitutional rights for life, dignity, freedom of thoughts are usually broken what can’t be accepted by civilized world.

Discussion. We stated that a lot of people in Ukraine are discriminated and are not able to actualize all their rights and obligations, what is not good for state development. In order to create a great and powerful country our government have to provide all the rights for all the social groups, in order to raise them as successful people, who can help to make our Ukraine a better place to live.

References:

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