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WOMAN IN CULTURAL AND CIVILIZATION REALITY

***Summary:** Knowledge about gender equality, about roles played in many cultural and civilization realities is enveloped in the sphere of myths and stereotypes. Cultural and civilizational activity of women is determined by the institutional level cultivated by entities of public life (Church, school, state authority, party, social organizations, uniformed services). The intention of this publication is to show the cultural and civilizational activity of women determined by the institutional level cultivated by various subjects of political life and their image in uniformed services. Normalization of existing theories and definitions, as well as gathering and systematizing knowledge about the need for global solutions to individual problems and international legal solutions.*

***Key words:** woman, gender, culture, modern world, society, uniformed services.*

Introduction

The present world, in addition to providing a range of opportunities, contributes to the occurrence of negative phenomena and events in society. The momentum of life has contributed to the increase of disorganization and excessive stress in every area of our lives.

Bad behavior is not only noticeable among adults but also manifested are made by children and young people. It is worth noting that these behaviors are not noticeable within one environment in which a man or a woman or man resides. "Undesirable" behaviors are not only achieved in units of uniformed services in which such people reside, but in many other environments such as: school, home or housing estate.

These are places that a person can visit and function in everyday, both in life and on duty. It is important to help people who commit inappropriate acts. This assistance should be obtained in centers and directly at psychologists and educators as well as commanders who, on a daily basis, cooperate with soldiers.

Everyone can meet a person who is a soldier, especially if it is a woman, she is required to prove her worth as a soldier, but should we allow such situations. Our society should learn healthy tolerance, where it will not be a bag to which we put everything in, but it will be a concept that will give us a real picture of our male-female coexistence both at work, on duty and at home. That is why it is so important to introduce a number of impacts on social behavior, both preventive and those that eliminate stereotypes. These activities must be well thought out and consistent, and their implementation must be analyzed on many levels. The degree of social deviation and the so-called "Culture", and how a person reacts to help and whether he wants to receive it at all. It is important to cooperate and find an agreement between a soldier and a commander.

A female soldier and a male soldier staying in mixed military units have specific needs, behaving differently in loneliness and differently in a group. The task of each commander is to get rid of negative behavior for both, eradicating bad habits and managing the upbringing process in military service in such a way as to achieve the minimum goal, i.e. order and respect at the

individual level and maximum goal, i.e. good cooperation and a positive image outside in terms of preserving national peace.

1. Socio-cultural life of women

A man living in the world has his own possibilities of creating something new and needs thanks to which he satisfies the basic living conditions for himself and his family or, more broadly, for his community. As one can easily notice, as an individual he cannot live alone, just as he is not able to face all the challenges posed to him by the reality or culture that he creates.

Living in various cultures and religious rites, everyone is involved into different dependency systems, into different legal systems, and into different models of social behavior. For many years and through the willingness of numerous societies, forms of social life appeared that more or less affected social life, the views of citizens and the observation of potential threats on a global scale.

The specific influences of ideologies such as conservatism and liberalism give us a picture of the daily struggle to preserve social order. On the one hand, religion, as a guardian of morality and spiritual life, and on the other, the state, as the whole administrative structure, try to interfere in the life of the individual in such a way as to control the relationships between people at all possible extent.

The broadly understood culture is always created by people who live in a given environment and who inevitably create a social addiction network, but it is worth noting here that this is a step further, and to touch the topic one should go back to the division based on gender, i.e. man. Woman, as the weaker sex, has always been conceived in history, as the one that does not play a greater social role in addition to the one we call today as procreative and educational, she has always been identified with the home and the care of the offspring. In the twentieth century and this century in Poland, but also in the world began to change, which can be seen in the naked eye. The first field to bow over is the role of family and marriage in our time.

Generally speaking, marriage can be called a group consisting of a woman and a man who coexist in everyday life as closely and intimately as human beings can. By interacting with each other, they are sexually oriented towards procreation and strengthening society, they get permission to do so in a way that is custom or law [1, s. 5-10]³⁵.

Marriage in the world aspect should be viewed as starting a family, marriage as such is a family and including newborn offspring we see there is more abundance in it. One theory can be drawn that the focus of attention on the "holiday", which is the moment of marriage, can overshadow the perspective that this moment is the beginning of the creation of a new family. At this point, two people must grow up to understand the family status of the marriage certificate [2, s. 53]³⁶.

Natural law, which deals with the right to life, to have a family, etc. very deeply fits into the concept of marriage and its subject matter. This creates a broad field for us, from which marriages arise with both public and church administration.

These two institutions, like the state and the church, have effectively engraved and "help" society in achieving the "proper in their own way" model of social life, these two institutions for centuries coined the definition of marriage where for the state marriage is: "A permanent and legal relationship between a man and a woman, arose from their will in order to live together, realize the good of the spouses, the good of the established family and its social goals [3, s. 18]³⁷. And for the church, marriage appears as a marriage covenant through which a man and a woman form a community of their whole life, directed by their nature for the good of the spouses and for the birth and education of offspring, raised by Christ to the dignity of a sacrament, the marriage must be concluded between the baptized" [4]³⁸.

³⁵ Znamierowski C., *O małżeństwie*, Warszawa 1958, s.5-10.

³⁶ Dudek D., *Prawo do zawarcia małżeństwa w wybranych konstytucjach państw Unii Europejskiej* [w:] Góralski W., *Ius connubii ochrona i ograniczenia w prawie międzynarodowym polskim i kanonicznym*, s. 53, Płock 2016.

³⁷ Smyczyński T., *Prawo rodzinne i opiekuńcze*, Warszawa 1997, s. 18.

³⁸ Kodeks Prawa Kanonicznego., kan. 1055, § 1.

As well as the state and the church give the functions of the family, which include parenting, reproductive, caring and social tasks. In the whole world culture, regardless of the place where people are married and the family are raised to the rank of an irreplaceable social cell. Regardless of the civilization we're in, people connect and form a social system. Marriages at some stage of their development take the form of an institution, because they are usually characterized by a specific legal approach, i.e. using the formal name "juridization". Apart from it, at some stage of development, religious or religious or even moral concepts have played an important role in their evolution.

In the modern world, we can still meet the following relations between women and men: marriage governed by the state is about the statisation of marriage; religious marriage sanctioned by the state with effects specific to the marriage as an institution; only denominational marriage; various other relationships according to original rituals; concubinage; free and occasional relationships; natural compounds [5, s. 10-12]³⁹.

It should be noted that the role of women in the culture of the last centuries has increased significantly, its importance is emphasized as a component of the social cell, as a family member and the like, but one should ask what about a woman in everyday culture, what about her image in the minds of millions of Poles, as it is understood today by the meanders of social life.

In the era of parities, feminist groups and liberation movements, it can be written that women are warriors for truth and freedom who do not know the moment of respite in the fight for your rights and abilities, but it is more important to respect one another. The most important thing is to show the image of a woman XX and XXI, to break free from the ideology where once were "working women" or also "on tractors" or the current one where we "force" each woman and put a stop sign".

The cultural image of the woman of the time is one in which she makes sovereign choices, where she has access to all areas of social life, where values are not blurred and her marriage, family and own life are not taken away. Women have long left the "drawers" in which they were hidden for centuries, but they did not get too excited about the freedom they received, they continue to serve society, which will be a matter developed later in this work towards serving the general public and not just the local community.

It should be emphasized that these last centuries force us, as a society, to even show good respect for all, for women and men, because we, as people, create, fight together and create our one image that is not destructive, which overcomes ideologies and gives a wide spectrum of activity.

Women today give birth to children, create families, relationships like these for centuries, but they are also able to defend their homeland, develop it and make the last centuries stand out from others. The increase in education, equality and the willingness of women themselves makes Poland like and people themselves can be proud of achievements on a global scale in many areas, such as science, sport and many others, it gives us a picture of women as those who develop us and at the same time give us an increase in social sensitivity and a stimulus for further action.

2. The rights and obligations of women in society in relation to uniformed services

Tasks and legal requirements that are set for many services, but also and specific individuals are also a phenomenon that aims to build social trust, in general it can be said that the concept of trust is associated with the expectation of other people's actions, is associated with the belief that the effects of these actions will be positive for others. It also results from universally recognized norms and rules and most importantly refers to the future and allows faster adaptation to emerging changes in the world. The existing law was always supposed to defend its citizens in its assumptions, which is why numerous services are tools for this assumption, but also they should be trusted by assumption and help.

In Poland as a sovereign country, attention must also be paid to Art. 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, where it is written: a woman and a man in the Republic of Poland have equal rights in family, political, social and economic life; woman and men in particular have the

³⁹ Piasecki K., *Prawo małżeńskie*, Warszawa 2011, s.10-12.

equal right to education, employment and promotion, to receive equal pay for work of equal value, to social security and to hold positions, perform functions and obtain public dignity and decorations [6]⁴⁰.

Despite the above, there is a trend that not everyone trusts the police, the army or the municipal guard, but it can be assumed that the level of trust depends to a large extent on the frequency of contacts, their own example, as well as on knowledge about its functioning, which is why in Poland, as a region of high contrasts, it was stated that "Maintenance of public security and order" is not only in the interest of the authorities and state institutions or social organizations, but also the citizens themselves. Their support for the institutional activities of the army or police, commitment and active cooperation is a prerequisite for implementing the concept of improving public security in the program.

Coordination of actions taken by entities implementing tasks under the program should lead to positive effects in the form of an increase in the level of safety of the inhabitants of our country, reduce crime, reduce traffic accidents, and reduce social pathologies.

Program to prevent crime and protect the security of citizens and public order will achieve its objectives if all entities and poviats residents involved in its implementation create a climate of universal disapproval for all manifestations of breaking the law and take a joint fight in eliminating the manifestations of brutality, evil and wickedness.

Program to prevent crime and protect the security of citizens and public order is assumed to be an open and dynamic program. May be at all times evaluated and supplemented and detailed by the participating bodies, institutions and organizations. The main coordinator of the program is the "Committee on Security and Order" [7]⁴¹.

At this stage, we showed how the relationship between the state works and the citizen, how it should be based on cooperation and mutual kindness and at the same time focusing on the same goal, i.e. sense of security. It is also worth focusing here on the so-called the other side of the coin, which is what or who creates the nation and the answer is simple are men and women who have their rights and obligations in private, but and socially.

The woman, as the title character of this paragraph, also has her rights and obligations arising mainly from natural law, but also that of the authorities. Women have the right to education, to work, to personal freedom, to make their own sovereign decisions, it results from the European Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ratified by many countries. The last mentioned motive gives us a wide field to show that women can choose professions and jobs that were once conceived as only assigned to men, an example would be policewomen appearing on our streets more often or ladies working in public transport, as bus drivers. Women have the main and undeniable right to choose who they want to be by profession and in what space of social life they want to realize themselves, focusing mainly on uniformed services, it is necessary to point out the classic three division into ladies in the army, police and state security services, where, as you can safely say, more and more officers work from year to year.

A world in which women have almost no rights, all we have to do is move to Middle Eastern countries like Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco or Palestine to find out that everything that is written about women in Europe is not applied there. The treatment of women in that area is medieval times, and we owe it to "perfect" Islam, but the religious conditions will be later changed, and women's rights there turn out to be a joke, it even comes to the fact that a woman does not decide what to wear, but about education, unfortunately, he can only dream about it. It will take centuries before Islam grows up respectful of anyone, so don't waste time and get back to European affairs.

In 2013, the function of proxy was established and at the same time introduced in matters of equality and anti-discrimination policy in uniformed services, its action is aimed at efficient

⁴⁰ Konstytucja Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z 2 kwietnia 1997,(Dz.U.1997.78.483).

⁴¹ Program zapobiegania przestępczości oraz ochrony bezpieczeństwa obywateli i porządku publicznego dla powiatu plockiego na lata 2005-2009 [w:] załącznik do Uchwały nr 149/XVIII/2004 z 26.10.2004, Płock 2004.

implementation and enforcement of procedures that provide wider opportunities for mutual cooperation between women and men in the field of service to the nation or society [8, s. 253]⁴².

Gender and cultural awareness not only affects the tactical and operational level, but also has an impact at the strategic level, so you can understand the case of women in the military, as on one hand a strongly motivating factor on the other, and on the other some would see this as a kind of problem, that's why introducing a broader understanding of women's rights and obligations in uniformed services, it was decided to implement a mechanism called "taking into account gender differences in all areas of" Gender mainstreaming.

This term refers to the method of the process of assessing the effects that planned activities, including legal acts, policies or programs, have for women and men, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for developing, implementing and monitoring the evaluation of policies and various programs in all political, social and economic programs in such a way that women and men benefit equally and that inequalities do not persist. The important thing here is the view that the term is not just about women, although in many circumstances it is the only way to achieve balance [9, s. 45]⁴³.

In relation to the military, trainings are organized to ensure a unified understanding of the role of the sexes in carrying out various operations, for example NATO, in which courses and trainings include the principles of equality between women and men, additionally give the opportunity to learn about the cultural thread, which translates into raising awareness and as a result, a positive or negative result in the mission planned in the host country.

To sum up the topic of rights and obligations for women who are already inside the services and for those applying for inclusion in the uniformed services, it is worth emphasizing that the cultural motive is of great importance, we can only further arrange the willingness and commitment of a particular man, without even looking at sex, because everyone from the machine we should have equal rights and obligations, but the religious and cultural burdens imposed on social individuals have created the image of a woman as the one who is to "serve", but in this pejorative sense, only the last centuries have become the window that shuns us dramas and sometimes shows a heroic fight for dreams.

Legal systems, numerous organizations dealing with security, not only the conventional, but also cultural ones, recognized the potential of a woman as the one who in many combat missions, although not only becomes a full-fledged soldier, policeman, nurse and ordinary hero of everyday life. All this makes the topic of rights and the duties of women towards uniformed services in many countries is a development topic, we also have a picture of a safe tomorrow thanks to them, women who wanted to be the first in the most important mission, i.e. finding their own gender identity and showing their tremendous value.

3. The role of women in shaping the welfare society and breaking stereotypes

Among many communities, one important question always arises whether work in uniformed services, even broadly understood, should be treated as a service or only and only as a normal occupation? Under normal circumstances such a concept as work and security are two extremely important concepts dealt with by numerous institutions or even national governments. The guidelines that should be met in this regard during work are specified in the Directive of the European Economic Community 89/391 / EEC on the introduction of measures to increase safety and improve the health of employees in the performance of their duties towards the employer [10]⁴⁴. We have another document, which is specified in the Directive of the Council of the European

⁴² Rudnicka M., *Specyfika rozwoju zawodowego kobiet w policji – rola płci w strukturach dyspozycyjnych*, Siedlce 2017, s. 253.

⁴³ Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej., *Kobiety-Pokój-Bezpieczeństwo –dokumenty i materiały*, Warszawa 2011, s. 45.

⁴⁴Dyrektywa Rady z 12 czerwca 1989 r. o wprowadzeniu środków w celu zwiększenia i poprawy zdrowia pracowników podczas pracy – 89/391/EWG [w:] Dyrektywy Europejskiej Wspólnoty Gospodarczej dotyczące ochrony zdrowia, Warszawa 1992.

Community of June 14, 1989 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States concerning machinery (Directive 89/392 / EEC) [11]⁴⁵.

According to this document, the employer is obliged to take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and protection of employees, including including prevention of occupational risk, information and organization of training, and should provide the necessary resources and proper organization of work.

At this point, it is worth providing a definition of this concept, which is occupational risk, so by this term we determine the probability of adverse events related to the work causing loss, in particular the occurrence of employed employees have adverse health effects as a result of occupational hazards in the work environment or the manner in which it is performed [12]⁴⁶.

As a result, the employer should adhere to the general principles of prevention and thus achieve the goal by: avoiding risks; use of risk assessment that cannot be avoided; leveling risk at the source; adjusting the work environment to an individual; using modern technological solutions; creating and conducting a coherent preventive policy, which includes technique and organization of work; giving priority to collective protection measures over individual protection measures (ability to evaluate) [12]⁴⁷.

Women in the army, police and healthcare become heroines without banners, their struggle breaks stereotypes such as "weak sex" or "about certain professions that only men do". Risking their lives, they fight the enemy, such as man or the element. The concept of stereotypes and women's perception consists of many factors and historical conditions, but the psychological and social ones are often the most important.

A different aspect in this topic is the personal example, most often it is so almost in the vast majority of social groups that we have to "earn" the so-called, respect in the group, it gives us a kind of recognition of forces and creates an internal hierarchy from the automaton. The man, as the one for heavy tasks and the woman, as the "mediator" with a mild disposition in the present reality become two inseparable elements. Man, as a victim of the "Multi Culture" of the world and "Global Village" is exposed to ever newer threats, even looking at the "coronavirus" epidemic, the medics become heroes, nurses are mythical heroes and the remaining "uniformed" objects of universal respect and trust.

A woman becomes a guarantor of the correctness of her work, she adheres to procedures and those imposed and those she has developed herself gives the image of a stable employee, the image of a stable uniformed man, having civil and gender principles and equality.

Estimating it should be pointed out that risk taking in uniformed services becomes a kind of professional risk, the chance that a woman in such services has to prove her combat value is enormous, and thus her example shows the sense of women's presence in the army and police not only behind the proverbial "desk", but also as someone who in the moment of danger will become an excellent strategist and plan executor in one full-fledged person.

4. Socio-legal situation for women in Poland and in European Union countries

A large number of societies in this world have a desire to develop and create new views, but as always in such cases, there is a certain brake, which is cultural and religious determinants. A great example is the presence of women in many armies of the world, but at this point it is worth starting with the fact that during various conflicts, women are the most common victims immediately after their children, the whole drama of the war conflagration is played on them, physical and moral suffering falls on them and all in the name of humiliating and humiliating the country or society conquered in the fight as much as possible.

⁴⁵ Dyrektywa Rady z 14 czerwca 1989 r. w sprawie ujednoczenia przepisów prawnych państw członkowskich dotyczących maszyn – 89/392/EWG [w:] Dyrektywy Europejskiej Wspólnoty Gospodarczej dotyczące ochrony zdrowia, Warszawa 1992.

⁴⁶ Romanowska – Słomka I., Słomka A., *Ocena ryzyka zawodowego*, Kraków-Tarnobrzeg 2010, s. 13-15.

⁴⁷ Ibidem, s. 13.

Around the world, a new line of understanding of women has emerged relatively recently, bypassing all movements or subcultures striving for their own goals, it has been realized that women must not be underestimated as those who have the innate ability to mediate and prevent conflict generation. Contemporary peacekeeping missions have a very diverse character, they are entitled to the greatest role which is the promotion and implementation of peace in "sensitive" areas, hence the increase in awareness in the direction that a woman taking part in missions can confidently perform the same roles as a man, it can even be said that he has a greater predisposition, due to greater psychological and social sensitivity, an example may be that women can help more in conversation with victims of sexual violence or show more in emergency help for orphaned children.

The working conclusion is quite simple, because women as opponents of violence who have special skills to conduct a dialogue are even an indispensable protective group for world peace, after all, it is known "better to heal than to kill".

These documents combine gender equality with global security and, most importantly, recognize the voices of women in the very important matter of building lasting peace around the world. Each of these documents emphasizes the importance of full and equal participation of women in conflict resolution and negotiation and conducting humanitarian aid. We can also see in them the postulate for proposing women to take up military, police and civil functions as well as proposing their candidates for leadership positions and there is also a noticeable aspect emphasizing their safety and commitment in every respect [9, s. 7-8]⁴⁸.

These are the main fields in which actions are taken, given that in the Polish ranks of the army these are only "fledgling" topics, it is worth mentioning that this council mainly deals with: shaping legal provisions regarding women's military service, related to motherhood and the protection of women in accordance with the Labor Code; participation in the work of the commission on changes in fitness standards for soldiers of the Polish army; works that are designed to modify and improve women's uniforms in army; conducting trainings and meetings in the native and external soldiers' environment; conducting activities to promote the service of women in the army.

The main, and the result of both the activities of women in the Polish army is mentioned as the first national action plan, it is nothing but an extension of NATO and UN resolutions - with the fact that it highlights the four pillars of the activities of women's agencies, which are : preventing further participation and protection as well as support and reconstruction during peace and military operations in our country and numerous peacekeeping missions [13, s. 11]⁴⁹.

As you can easily see the documents and legal requirements in many countries not only exist in Europe, but approaches them differently because of the cultural and religious reasons described earlier or prevailing stereotypes, which were described in the previous part of this work, which, as it turns out, have high causative power.

European countries largely apply the law and requirements adopted by NATO and the UN is different in Muslim countries or North or South America, raising this topic and at the same time summarizing "what a country is a custom" and in fact everything depends on respect and how it can be seen in the world with it is different when it comes to gender distribution [15, s. 18]⁵⁰.

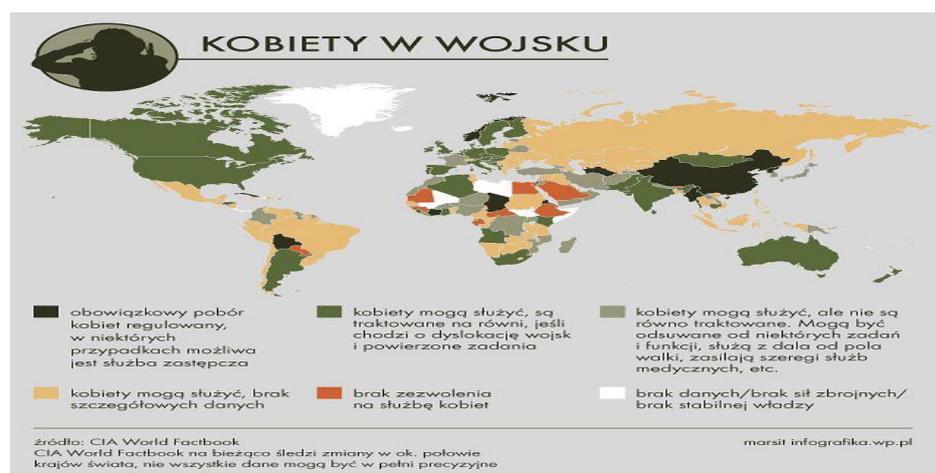
5. Gender as one of the main determinants affecting military specifications

In Poland, as a country that relatively recently began to discover sorrows and the joy of being open to the world, we can see many related paradoxes understanding what sex is for many people.

⁴⁸ Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej., *Kobiety-Pokój-Bezpieczeństwo –dokumenty i materiały*, Warszawa 2011, s. 7-8.

⁴⁹ Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej., *Krajowy Plan Działania na rzecz realizacji agendy ONZ dotyczącej kobiet, pokoju i bezpieczeństwa na lata 2018-2021*, Warszawa 2018, s. 11.

⁵⁰ Waśko-Owsiejczuk E., *Kobiety w Polskich Służbach Mundurowych – role, zadania i wyzwania*, Warszawa 2018, s. 17-31.

Table 1. A woman in the army:

Source: [14]⁵¹

Observing the previous years from the previous system today it can be safely said for some that the years of the "People's Republic of Poland" were a kind of blessing, because the ubiquitous censorship did not allow Poland any bizarre ideology for those times, did not allow the spread of the idea of homosexuality or in general understood leftist lifestyle. The only enemy at that time was the Roman Catholic Church, which, having its conservative views, was on the one hand on the one hand for the communist authorities in this relationship a certain unaware correlation was created, because none of these camps allowed another enemy, the fight was on the line faith and God and atheism, not some sick "ism" from the Western world.

In the era of such an important and good insight as to what it is necessary to know the specification of a given issue in a good way and so is our topic described because in the army it was decided to develop the concept of "gender". It is admittedly a multidimensional creation, but effective in peace and stabilization operations. Emphasizing a gender perspective can help identify the various weaknesses, needs and interests of women and men, can help integrate gender issues into planning and decision making processes, and such knowledge and concepts can have an impact on regional stability.

There are currently 6732 women in the Polish army as soldiers, which can be said to represent 7 percent of all professional military service soldiers. The Ministry of National Defense also emphasizes that the number of women in the Polish army is steadily increasing and there are currently more of them by 632 compared to previous years.

The question then arises as to how sex is a guarantee of good military specifications. The answer is multidimensional, because women and men must complement each other, as in marriage, they must exchange experiences and work together to develop strategies. An educated soldier both intellectually and morality, will not lead to the phenomenon of "wave" acquired image of a woman as a full-fledged partner in all circumstances will give him a sense of security even in the army or other uniformed service, and this is what respect he received for women and men from the family home will only strengthen his own position.

Gender as a guarantor of good specifications, i.e. ideal traits for a soldier, is timeless, as in creation, it is still valid today because it breeds peace in the world and has an impact on its behavior, while also connecting with other determinants such as character traits and intellectual level is free from all ideologisms and is a constant source of security. We all have influence on the fate of the world, so a consistent understanding of sex gives us ample opportunities for tomorrow.

Summary

⁵¹ <https://wiadomosci.wp.pl/kobiety-w-swiatowych-armiach-jaka-jest-sytuacja-zolnierek-w-poszczegolnych-krajach-6036579193484417a> www.wp.pl, [data dostępu: 16.06.2020].

The role of sex in dispositional structures "claims that a characteristic feature is the occurrence of a person maladjusted in uniformed services, feelings of alienation, rejection, lack of belonging, frustration, a person feels a constant need for bonds and emotional dependence, which contributes to the occurrence of negative events and symptoms of aggression in relation to other people and hostile attitude towards society.

The scientific discussion in this scientific publication clearly shows that this problem still requires further development, but at the same time we are on the right path to systematizing relations at the level of women and men as soldiers. The fact remains that book divagations must have their place, and everyday life shows how relationships are formed and how important the attitude of ourselves and our families is. A healthy society is a guarantee of correct relationships in every area of our lives.

The highly diverse cultural and civilizational identity in the relationship of the uniformed services of many cultures in the process of its integration, creation of syncretic order plays an important role scientific and technical progress, international legal solutions and education aimed at raising awareness of the directions of development of modern civilization.

It is important to work on changing the model of comprehending a woman in society it brought beneficial results, it is necessary to implement several methods at once. In addition, the main factor determining the success of women's work in the army is the personal desire to change the stereotypes of a person who comes into contact with a mixed unit. It is important to support the commanders and a healthy relationship between soldiers and commanders. All these factors contribute to achieving the intended goals, help in serving and overcoming their own weaknesses.

To sum up, to eliminate emerging research problems, the following improvement actions should be introduced: apply an individual approach to each soldier without making a gender breakdown; introduce group work elements and modern methods of tactical work and combine strength with its intelligent use; in soldiers it is necessary to shape attitudes that will allow them to get rid of negative behaviors; a healthy relationship between the commander and the soldier must be maintained, but also with soldiers among themselves and their families; it is important to respond to pathological phenomena occurring today in the topic of the presence of women in the armies of the world; barriers such as: intrinsically low self-esteem, i.e. lack of self-confidence, lower hit rate resulting from the beaten socialization pattern of girls for the role of polite and disciplined students should be eliminated; it is necessary to get rid of the general misunderstanding of external misunderstandings and stereotypes about the place of women in society and in the labor market; attention should be paid to the lack of systemic support for working mothers, the need to choose work or career.

Human rights are the most significant force in this respect. The processes of globalization and at the same time the diversification of cultural life are of great importance to changes in the sphere of gender inequality. On the one hand, this involves the empowerment of the individual and the shaping of his participation; on the other hand, international legal solutions, syncretism, the need for global solving of individual and human problems.

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