

does not allow citizens to qualitatively and promptly defend their rights in the judiciary; 6) lack of effective socio-economic reforms.

A developed civil society is a critical component for establishing a stable democracy in a country. And one of the most difficult tasks is the formation of civil thinking. An important condition for the effective development of civil society is the democratization of the individual - a person's awareness of freedoms, rights and responsibilities. Education and political competence will allow citizens to fully enjoy their democratic freedoms and not be manipulated. At this stage of the formation of a civil society there is a problem of cooperation between the state and citizens, resulting in a low level of socially important activity. The participation of a citizen of Ukraine in public life begins with an activity in the local community. And participation in the political life of their region, in turn, ensures the transparent formation of local budgets and strengthens public control over government activities. An active civil position opens wide prospects for participation in government decision-making and political reforms aimed at the introduction of democracy, democracy in society and the country as a whole. After all, a citizen is a characteristic that requires a certain level of participation in the political and social life of the state. The course of democratic transformations in Ukraine should be considered taking into account peculiarities of the values and ideals of democracy, because the success of democratization of any country is determined by social and cultural factors. Equally important is the consideration of the subjective factor, i.e. the role and influence of the national political elite on the processes and results of the systemic transformation of society. Thus, the democratization of the political system in Ukraine requires the solution of a wide range of problematic issues. There is a need to improve the electoral process, the political elite and the population to be aware of the benefits of democratic procedures and practices, to eliminate conflicts between certain provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, to improve the judiciary and to implement effective socio-economic reforms.

RESTRICTIONS ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ISLAM

ALINA OGIEVICH, student

KADIR ÇESITLI, ESL Instructor (*Turkey*)

KSENIA NESTERENKO, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

Yaroslav Mudryi National Law University

Having passed a great historical way most countries of the world established that women and men are equal in their political, economic, social and other rights. But the topic of women's rights in Muslim countries is still relevant today. A Muslim woman has limited rights compared to a man, which is primarily due to religious canons.

Gender inequality is a characteristic feature of many Muslim countries, stemming from ancient traditions. On the one hand, the Qur'an, as one of the main sources of Muslim law, proclaims a woman's right to property, to the choice of a man, to the opportunity to receive education. However, on the other hand, the Qur'an determines the inequality of women and men. But the Qur'an gives a clear statement that a woman is completely equal to a man before God in duties and rights.

Therefore, discrimination against a woman begins from her childhood, as gender priority at the time of childbirth is often reflected in her further upbringing and attitude towards her family.

A Muslim woman (with the consent of the responsible husband or relative before Allah for the preservation of her honor and morals) can do her own business or participate in the social and political life of society, work in areas acceptable to her, such as medicine, education, cooking. A Muslim woman has the right to work only for conditions, if the work does not prevent her from taking care of the house, husband and children. Under Islamic law, a married woman should not avoid doing the necessary housework, helping her husband, and making him happy at the same time.

Recently, Islamic countries have been undergoing reforms aimed at increasing women's participation in all spheres of socio-economic and political life. However, women are not perceived as political leaders at all, because it is believed that a woman cannot engage in men's affairs. In recent years, the number of women candidates has increased, but women are "decorative" and do not play a significant role in decision-making.

The question of the age at which girls get married is quite acute. The average age is 12-15 years. Compared to European standards, it is very early. That's why a feminist movement called "Girls are not wives" began in Tunisia a few years ago. The number of such feminist movements has been increasing in recent times. The main goal is to show the absurdity of girls' marriages with mature men.

Polygamy has become a favourite topic for criticism in Muslim countries, but Muslims believe that polygamy solves a number of social problems. Islam states that polygamy is a permissible thing, but not a duty.

Another important feature of Muslim women is covering their bodies. As a result of the development of Muslim countries - a woman can choose how to dress, and the forced coercion to wear any clothes is considered as patriarchal pressure from the state and society.

Now the problem of wearing Muslim clothes in Europe has become relevant. Many countries impose certain prohibitions on this. In 2018, the Danish Parliament banned people from appearing in public in traditional hats. France is the first country to ban the niqab and burqa. Also, these bans are supported by the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Belgium.

Today about 1 million Muslims live in Ukraine. About half of Muslims of Ukraine are Crimean Tatars. Ukrainian society is very open and tolerant, there have never been such problems with attitudes towards Muslims.

Compared to European countries, Ukraine has an average number of Muslims - 3.4% of followers of Islam in Europe. The same number, for example, in Spain, Bulgaria and the Netherlands. This is far from the records of Germany (16.4%), France (16%) and the United Kingdom (10%), but much more than, for example, in neighboring Belarus and Moldova (0.1% each).

Despite the general improvement in the situation of women in Muslim countries, this problem remains very relevant. Women are actively fighting against the arbitrariness of the patriarchal government, for their rights. Women in Iran, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and elsewhere risk their lives to overcome violence from the state and men. The main goal of the struggle of women is to establish equality between women and men, to establish a just society in which there will be no features of gender discrimination.

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PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

MARGARITA SAVINA, student

KHRYSTYNA KALASHNIKOVA, Associate Professor, Scientific Adviser

YULIIA LIAKH, PhD in Public Management and Administration, Scientific Adviser

IGOR M. SHULIAKOV, Senior Teacher, Language Adviser

O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv

The development of Ukraine as a democratic state governed by the rule of law is determined to a small extent by how rational and effective the organization of power in the state is, not only and not so much central, but above