

journalists, law enforcement, and victim support services. The ultimate goal is to foster a media environment that informs the public without compromising the rights, dignity, and well-being of victims.

Key words: *secondary victimization, media, victims' rights, human rights law, ethical journalism*

Viktimološki aspekti rodne neravnopravnosti obaveznog vojnog roka

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Predmet teksta je moguća viktimizacija muškaraca diskriminacijom u situaciji obaveznosti vojnog roka za muškarce uz dobrovoljnost služenja vojske za žene. Srbija je ukinula obavezni vojni rok 2011. godine, a ženama od 19 do 30 godina je po zakonu omogućeno dobrovoljno služenje vojnog roka. Kako ta dobrovoljnost za žene ostaje i ako bi služenje vojnog roka bilo obavezno za muškarce, postavlja se pitanje da li takav različit tretman viktimizira muškarce polnom diskriminacijom. Obaveznosti vojnog roka za muškarce obrazlaže se potrebama nacionalne bezbednosti jer to omogućava brzo formiranje vojske u slučaju ratnih ili kriznih situacija. Ali to može važiti i za moguću obaveznost vojnog roka i za žene. Cilj rada je argumentovana odbrana stava da rodna ravnopravnost ne znači da svi moraju da rade isto (u konkretnom slučaju obaveznog vojnog roka, "ili svi ili niko"). Takođe je cilj predstavljanje suštine diskriminacije koja se ne meri u svim društvenim oblastima i situacijama samo bukvalnom, količinskom nejednakošću, već namerom i posledicama, koje podrazumevaju nepravedan i neopravdan tretman zasnovan na polu. Tematski, u tekstu se navode komparativnopravna iskustva drugih zemalja, Norveške, Švedske, Danske, kao i istorija žena u vojsci kod nas. Vojna služba takođe svuda znači nadprosečna primanja i privilegije, mogućnost ispunjenja profesionalnih ambicija i usavršavanja, što je sve bilo dugo nedostupno ženama. Ženama u Srbiji su tek 2007. godine (Vojna akademija) i 2012. godine (Vojna gimnazija) otvorena vrata da konkurišu za vojne škole pod istim uslovima kao muškarci. Posebno se izlažu i stavovi Evropskog suda za ljudska prava koji je u nekoliko slučajeva prihvatio kao opravdane razlike po polu u pogledu vojne obaveze. Naglašeno je da takve razlike moraju biti proporcionalne i opravdane legitimnim ciljevima, a ne proizvoljne. U praksi

ESLJP obavezni vojni rok za muškarce nije ocenjen kao diskriminacija, sve dok postoji razumno i proporcionalno obrazloženje, što je i zaključak ovog teksta.

Ključne reči: *obavezno služenje vojnog roka, muškarci, žene u vojsci, iskustva drugih država, odluke Evropskog suda za ljudska prava*

Victimological aspects of gender inequality of compulsory military service

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The subject of the text is the possible victimization of men by discrimination in the situation of mandatory military service for men and voluntary military service for women. Serbia abolished mandatory military service in 2011, while women between ages of 19 and 30 are legally allowed to serve in the military. As this voluntariness for women remains and if military service would be mandatory for men, the question arises whether such different treatment victimizes men through gender discrimination. Mandatory military service for men is justified by the needs of national security because it enables the rapid formation of the army in case of war or crisis situations. But this also might apply to the possible mandatory military service for women. The aim of the paper is a well-argued defense of the position that gender equality does not mean that everyone has to do the same (in the specific case of mandatory military service, "either everyone or nobody"). The goal is also to present the essence of discrimination, which is not measured in all social areas and situations only by literal, quantitative inequality, but rather by intention and consequences, which imply unfair and unjustified treatment based on gender. Thematically, the text mentions the comparative legal experiences of other countries, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, as well as the history of women in the army in our country. Military service also means above-average incomes and privileges everywhere, the possibility of fulfilling professional ambitions and training, all of which have long been unavailable to women. It was only in 2007 (Military Academy) and 2012 (Military High School) that women in Serbia were allowed to apply for military education under the same conditions as men. The positions of the European Court of Human Rights, which in

several cases accepted as justified gender differences in terms of military service, are also presented. It was emphasized that such differences must be proportionate and justified by legitimate goals, and not arbitrary. In the ECtHR's practice, mandatory military service for men is not judged as discrimination, as long as there is a reasonable and proportionate explanation, which is the conclusion of this text.

Keywords: *compulsory military service, men, women in the army, experiences of other countries, decisions of the European Court of Human Rights*