

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ  
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

**МАТЕРІАЛИ XI ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ  
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ  
СТУДЕНТІВ АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ  
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО  
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

**“TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER”**

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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
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CONFERENCE OF LANGUAGE CENTRE OF THE  
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## THE GLOBAL POLITICS OF MOTHERHOOD AND FATHERHOOD

Y.Horbatko – Sumy State University, group U -31  
S.V. Podolkova – EL Supervisor

The global politics of motherhood and fatherhood due to the fact that throughout the twentieth century there was an important economic, social and cultural shifts that defined the changes of institutions, models and practices of fatherhood in contemporary society. Transformation in the sphere of marriage, types of the family affects both the sphere of marital/partner and international relations, and the sphere of relationships of mothers, fathers and children. In particular, fatherhood becomes a rationally planned, reflective, separate from marriage, poses the problem of biological and social fatherhood unity. Motherhood as a special sphere of activities and relationships related to the care and custody of children is included in the broader contexts of family, fatherhood, childhood and gender inequalities, it is a component of social, cultural and demographic processes.

The world is changing fast; our country faces new challenges, what really remains unchanged is the foundation of any society – the family. Family is one of the oldest social institutions, changing their shape, function in all known civilizations and cultures. The functioning of the family is closely linked to social, economic, political, and cultural reality of the country. The family, like a mirror, reflects all the pros and cons of the policy of a particular state.

Gender equity implies the fair treatment of women and men. Security equity requires the access to activities that compensate for historical and social difficulties, which deprive men and women of the possibility to act on the master level. Justice leads to equality. Gender equality involves equal status for men and women. Gender equality means that men and women have equal conditions for

realizing their human rights and the same capacity for the implementation of contribution to national, political, economic, social, cultural development and equal right to enjoy the benefits of this development. Therefore, gender equality means equal evaluation by society of the similarities and differences between men and women, the shift of the roles they play, the recognition of the equality of their powers.

It is evident, that at present time it is very important that the state should not only ratify the necessary international documents on gender equality, but also conduct a gender analysis of national legislation on this issue. First of all, it is necessary to create such social and economic environment, where respect and implementation of women's rights as human rights, became a reality. Such changes will gradually change the old and form a new system of social relations, which is not sexual, with social and legal components. Now this system of social relations is called "gender". Both international and Ukrainian law provides gender equality, but need to install some monitoring and then, in our opinion, gender inequality will gradually disappear.

Men who commit domestic violence often tends to emphasize the superiority of the male, the special responsibility of men for the welfare of the family, the breadwinner role, only because the family exists. This gives them a reason to require from others special respect, fulfillment of all whims.

International law on the protection of human rights interprets domestic violence as a violation of human rights and imposes on all states the obligation to find effective legal means of combating violence. Therefore, the issue of combating violence in the family is the subject of numerous international instruments ratified by many countries in the world.

Another component of functional family is reproductive health. According to the recommendations of the Program of action at the International conference on population and development (Cairo, 1994), reproductive health implies the absence of diseases of reproductive system, disorders of its functions and/or processes, or a state of complete physical and social well-being. This is automatic ability, satisfied and safe sexual life, ability to reproduce (have children) and independent solution of family planning questions. The purpose of social support is the providing of quality and comprehensive social assistance to families, children and youth who are in difficult life circumstances, creating conditions for local people positive life choices and overcoming crisis, a comprehensive and harmonious development of the younger generation, discovering their abilities and creative potential, the adoption of a healthy lifestyle.

Social support for families, women, children and youth as a kind of social work is carried out by the network of social services for family, children and youth. There is a number of various institutions aimed at reviving of shattered social and economic, political, environmental, legal, psychic, pedagogical and other conditions, and providing modern level of juvenile development and survival.

So, today women constitute more than half of the population of Ukraine, and our state should do everything possible to improve their position in the society.