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LINGUISTIC AND LAW ANALYSIS OF THE WORLD’S LEGISLATION AS TO GENDER INEQUALITIES

Despite the fact that 20 years ago, in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women, 189 countries signed up to the Platform for Action, which was supposed to promote gender equality and the abolition of any discriminative laws, this goal has still not been reached. Some progress has been made – more than half of the countries called out their anti-women laws, but there is a lot of work in future to achieve equal freedom for men and women. The overall **objective** of the article is to explore the world’s worst anti-woman laws. So, what countries to visit and live you should avoid?

1. Where women can be raped? In India for example "any sexual relationship between a man and his wife, if his wife is over 15 years old, is not a rape." Thus, in the country, marital rape was legalized. The same situation is in Singapore if the girl is over 13 years old and in Bahamas, if the girl is at least 14 years old. In Lebanon, crimes as rape and abduction cease to be considered as such at the time of marriage.

2. Where women can't have a job, what she wants? In China, women can't work in mines or "other work that women should avoid". Similar laws exist around the world. In Madagascar, women can't work at night, except the case of family business. Even in Russia the work of women "in severe, dangerous, unhealthy conditions ... is prohibited". Also, avoid countries where men choose a job for women. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, "the wife must follow husband wherever he goes." She is also forbidden to appear in a civil court, "to engage in trade or assume financial obligations" without the permission of her husband. If the husband first agrees, but then changes his mind, then from that moment the wife can no longer engage in trade, or take on any financial obligations. As a result, it becomes impossible for women to open their own business or to independently enter into transactions related to finance. In Guinea, women who want to work separately from their husbands can't do this if husband is against it. In Yemen, there is a law according to which the wife "must obey her husband and not show disobedience, and also do all the housework in the house of the couple". She is also forbidden to leave the house without a clear permission [1].

3. Where women can't get a driver's license? In the era of technology it's strange to disallow women get a driver's license, but in Saudi Arabia, there is a fatwa, which says that "women are forbidden to drive a car," because this is "a source of immorality," because in the car a man and a woman can meet face to face, and women take off their scarves. And despite the fact that this is not officially recorded in the legislation, women still do not get a driver's license.

4. Where women's inheritance rights are limited? In Tunisia, women's inheritance rights are limited: sons inherit twice as much as daughters. In the UAE, the law is almost the same, and for the birth of a boy, government gives 50 thousand dollars to the family.

In conclusion we can say that in some way women aren't in safety in all countries of the world. In Ukraine you can feel this discrimination too, it's not in our legislation but it is in real life. How we can fight with this? As you noticed most of countries is not developed in comparison with UK, Sweden, Canada etc., and this is

the main problem. With the increasing level of education, life, culture, etiquette in all countries there will be a progress in the women freedom situation. The process has already begun and it won't stop. Madeleine Albright once stated that it had taken her quite a long time to develop a voice, and having it, it would be impossible to be silent.

Literature:

1. The official website of the United Nations. Human rights of women. [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/beijingat10/I.%20Human%20rights%20of%20women%20\(Sep%2009\).pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/beijingat10/I.%20Human%20rights%20of%20women%20(Sep%2009).pdf)

Gluboka, N. Linguistic and law analysis of the world's legislation as to gender inequalities [Текст] / N. Gluboka; sciences supervisor A. Kozlovska // Актуальні питання сучасної науки і права: збірник матеріалів ІХ Всеукраїнської науково-практичної конференції студентів (20 квітня 2018 р., м. Суми). – Суми: ВД «Ельдорадо», 2018. – С. 187-189.