

В епосі Науково технічної революції (НТР) започаткувався агробізнес, що знаменує подальше посилення монополістичного контролю над сільським господарством. НТР призвела до посилення спеціалізації ферм. Майже 90% продукції дають спеціалізовані ферми, які отримують понад половини доходу від продажу будь-якого одного продукту.

Вивчаючи розвиток США можна сказати, що країна активно і правильно, з підбором певного підходу використовувала і розвивала сільське господарство, яке досягнуло високих результатів. Тому на сьогоднішній день США – це одна з провідних і успішних країн, яка має безліч сусідів партнерів, з якими проводить товарну політику, тим самим збагачує економіку держави.

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CONSEQUENCES OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN MODERN ECONOMIC SOCIETY

Through all human history there always was discrimination in all spheres of life, especially in economy. Discrimination is the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex. Gender divisions occur between household tasks, between unpaid and paid work, and within paid work.

Let's talk about sexual division of labor now. There were historical and evolutionary premises such as 'man the hunter' and 'women the gatherer', provisioning household, patriarchy etc. That is the reason for existence of male and female work. Of course, there are some rational reasons for that. For example, men are stronger than women so they could do physically harder job, and in the same time, women are getting socialized better so they are good at dealing with people. The thing is in letting people decide what they want to do, not write down in statements that women cannot work in mines – they should decide by their own to go there or not.

For a very long period of time, women were not allowed to work at prestigious positions, getting diploma etc. The only role that was admissible was to be a housewife or to do some womanish work, such as to be a maid or a cook. That is why in the 19th century women became involved in organizations dedicated to social reforms that let them vote right, diplomas, privileged jobs etc. But still, we could see a tremendous discrimination in labor market. As it was mentioned, it's, firstly, blame for doing not your gender work. Secondly, it's dramatic difference between salary sizes. Even in European countries, there still is that abyss.

Nevertheless, to be totally honest, we should mention that we have already started overcoming the crisis. For instance, the female unemployment rate is lower than male, women participation in labor market is increasing just as college graduations etc. Today women make up the majority of professional workers in many countries. In addition to that, they are provided with statutory paid leave for mothers, sick leave, allowed unpaid and even paid absence for serious family illness.

But again we should mention not that clear and obvious fact of discrimination such as production vs discrimination. Nowadays women still need to decide whether they want to work or to be mothers and they'll be fixing both variants because just the traditional 'female jobs' are mixing well with motherhood. When we are talking about gender being discriminated from the economy point of view, we should mention the pink tax. Man should work more to be able just to donate money for the child which causes also the advantage/job being given to a man as a family – bread-hunter, not to a women, because she's a mother.

To sum up, we should clearly understand which are tendencies that are going to change in modern world. The gender discrimination should and, I sincerely believe, will become just a memory, especially on the labor market. Fortunately, we could see now companies rethinking employees careers and salaries, sick payments etc. Governments are changing sizes of unemployment pays, maternity pays, pensions, provide men with possibility to become more a father that it was before.

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