

that human security does not have any definite boundaries, therefore anything and everything could be considered a risk to security. This makes the task of policy formulation nearly impossible. Human security, when broadened to include issues like climate change and environmental degradation, complicates the international machinery for reaching decisions or taking action on the threats identified. Considerable differences in national ratings and standings have been noted between the HSI and indicators such as GDP per capita or the Human Development Index. Several small island countries and development oriented countries such as Bhutan and Botswana do considerably better in the HSI than they do in GDP per capita or HDI. Conversely, Greece and some Eurozone peers such as Ireland and Spain, several countries in the Gulf, Israel, Equatorial Guinea, the USA and Venezuela do worse in the HSI than in GDP per capita or HDI. Influential factors vary but include diversity and income equality, peacefulness, and governance [5].

References

1. Battersby P. *Globalization and Human Security* / P. Battersby, J. M. Siracusa. – Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2009. – 264 c.
2. Ghai D. *Economic globalization, institutional change and human security* [Электронный ресурс] / Dharam Ghai // UNRISD Discussion Papers. – 1997. – Режим доступа: [http://unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/C458AA6EE636796C80256B67005B6ED7/\\$file/dp91.pdf](http://unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/C458AA6EE636796C80256B67005B6ED7/$file/dp91.pdf).
3. Kamei K. *Human security and globalization* [Электронный ресурс] / Keiji KAMEI // Poole Gakuin University. – 2013. – Режим доступа: http://www.poole.ac.jp/library/kiyo/Tosyo_Kiyo2013_5405.pdf.
4. Oludimu O. *Globalization, human security and some intervening concerns* [Электронный ресурс] / Olufemi Oludimu // European Scientific Journal (ESJ). – 2014. – Режим доступа: <http://eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/download/4032/3843>.
5. *From human development to human security: A prototype human security index* [Электронный ресурс] // UNESCAP Working Paper. – 2009. – Режим доступа: <http://www.unescap.org/resources/unescap-working-paper-human-development-human-security-prototype-human-security-index>.

FAUSTINA ANANI
Supervisor: Roman Y. Zvarych,
PhD, Associate Professor

GLOBALIZATION POLITICS WITH WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The current wave of globalization has greatly improved the lives of women worldwide, particularly the lives of those women in the developing world. Nevertheless, women remain disadvantaged in many areas of life, including education, employment, health, and civil rights. According to the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank, 57 percent of the 72 million primary

school aged children who do not attend school are females. Additionally, girls are four percent less likely than boys to complete primary school. Earnings for both female and male full-time workers tend to increase with age, though earnings increase more slowly after age 45 and even decrease after age 55. The gender pay gap also grows with age, and differences among older workers are considerably larger than gaps among younger workers. Women typically earn about 90 percent of what men are paid until they hit 35. The most recent data providing this information was the ABS Employee Earnings and Hours survey, released January 2015. This is shown in table 1 below:

Table 1

Average weekly total cash earnings (full-time) and gender pay gap

Method of Setting Pay	Women, \$	Men, \$	Gender Pay Gap, (%)
Award Only	1,011.30	1,113.20	9.2
Collective Agreement	1,480.70	1,773.90	16.5
Individual arrangement	1,394.70	1,782.00	21.7
Overall	1,376.90	1,680.70	18.1

Source: [5].

The average weekly total cash earnings for those who had their pay set by individual agreement were substantially higher for men than women, resulting in a gender pay gap of 21.7% the average weekly total cash earnings for those who had their pay set by collective agreement were also higher for men than women the difference in full-time earnings was smaller for those whose pay was set by award only, where men earned slightly more than women (Table 1).

Globalization is empowering the women across the globe. It is helping the women to involve in different spheres like political, social, economic, sports and cultural. Women empowerment stands for expansion of assets and capabilities of women to participate in, influence control and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives. Globalization needs to manage the situation well and look globally instead of thinking just locally. Policies framed by the different countries helping the women to know about their rights and enhancing their skills at the competitive edge. The empowerment of women, understood as ensuring that women can fully enjoy the same rights as men and are not discriminated against, is normatively desirable. It is also instrumentally valuable because it promotes economic development if women can flourish and freely develop their full potential as talented and productive workers, mothers, care givers, and often more responsible managers of households than men in many countries [3].

Wichterich argued that the ‘globalized woman is burnt up as a natural fuel: she is the piece-rate worker in export industries, the voluntary worker who helps to absorb the shocks of social cutbacks and structural adjustment.’ According to this view, globalization may have a particularly pernicious effect on the economic, social, and political life of women as profit-hungry corporations break down communitarian values and interests and breed hardships for the weak, particularly women. Of course, there are other voices, equally critical of globalization, but providing a more nuanced view and more rigorous analysis, in which the critique is about how the gender

inequalities entrenched and promoted by the exploitative nature of the trans-national capitalist system and the asymmetric bargaining power between (foreign) corporations on the one hand and governments, workers and civil society groups on the other.

Contrarily, there are others who argue that globalization liberates women by providing opportunities through trade and investment, precisely because profit-hungry corporations hire the best workers without adhering to traditional social mores that typically privilege men. They argue that higher standards and better rights will spill over to laggard countries, not least because of increased opportunities for employment and sensitivity of markets to wishes of the consumers in developed countries. The level of globalization might also determine a country's vulnerability to international pressure for political change. Because of the recent proliferation of global agreements and advocacy networks, governments desiring 'legitimacy and financial capital will want to demonstrate their human rights and democratic credentials' [4].

This study will systematically address the question of whether trade and investment linkages can diffuse the empowerment of women from high-standard countries to laggards. We also study the effect of general openness to trade and foreign direct investment (FDI), understood as the extent of a country's integration into the global economy, even if this is not the central focus of our argument and analysis. Equally important is clarity about what we do not analyze, namely the effects of certain policies such as capital account liberalization, trade liberalization, investment incentives etc. often associated with globalization. In other words, we analyze the effect of factual globalization and not policies often associated with being open to global processes. Similarly, while trade and FDI are two central aspects of globalization, we acknowledge that globalization has many other features (such as migration and the illegal trafficking of people, for example) not addressed in our analysis.

Employer broadened measures of women's rights that include both economic and social rights, such as marriage and divorce rights, the right of movement, the right to property, the right to participate in social activities, the right to education, the right to inherit etc. Together, women's economic and social rights are a better gauge of female empowerment than simple measures of the wage-gap and employment ratios [5]. The examination composed whether it matters with whom one trades and receives FDI from, whereas existing studies have examined general openness to trade and FDI. For example, if a country mainly trades with and receives FDI from countries that violate rights, we would not expect domestic rights to flourish, an argument often made about African trade with China. Given the many arguments around the issue of globalization that focus on spill-over via transnational linkages, such effects should be explicitly modelled to test these arguments [6].

References

1. *The Simple Truth about the Gender Pay Gap* [Электронный ресурс] // Bureau of Labor Statistics. – 2017. – Режим доступа: http://www.aauw.org/aauw_check/pdf_download/show_pdf.php?file=The-Simple-Truth.
2. Corbett C. *Graduating to a pay gap: the earnings of women and men one year after college graduation* [Электронный ресурс] / C. Corbett, C. Hill // AAUW.

– 2013. – Режим доступу: <https://www.aauw.org/files/2013/02/graduating-to-a-pay-gap-the-earnings-of-women-and-men-one-year-after-college-graduation.pdf>.

3. *Working in crises and conflict* [Електронний ресурс] // USAID. – 2017. – Режим доступу: <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict>.

4. *Women's Empowerment Data & Statistics* [Електронний ресурс] // World Bank Group. – 2017. – Режим доступу: <http://www.womenable.com/56/-womens-empowerment-data-and-statistics>.

5. *Gender pay gap statistics* [Електронний ресурс] // Workplace Gender Equality Agency. – 2017. – Режим доступу: <https://www.wgea.gov.au/sites/default/files/gender-pay-gap-statistics.pdf>.

6. *Foreign direct investment* [Електронний ресурс] // The World Bank Group. – 2017. – Режим доступу: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.KLT.DINV.CD.WD>.

ОЛЬГА ВОЛЯНСЬКА

Науковий керівник:

д.е.н., проф. Куриляк В. Є.

ВИКЛИКИ МІГРАЦІЙНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ ЄС

Усвідомлення необхідності реформування української економіки детерміновано геополітичною та геоекономічною ситуацією, що склалася для нашої країни, яка нині опинилася на вершині тектонічних зсувів [1]. Останні відбулись у зв'язку з формуванням нового розподілу сил у світі в цілому, насамперед у Європі. Причиною цього стало намагання Росії точковими, одномоментними силовими методами вирішити свої глобальні, насамперед євразійські, інтереси. Як зазначала в лютому 2014 р. польська газета “Rzeczpospolita” “за кілька місяців наші уявлення про Європу розширились, а термін “схід Європи” розбився вщент і вже не є синонімом чогось екзотичного, що не підлягає реформуванню та асоціюєть ся з відсталістю і пострадянською корупцією” [2]. Отже в центрі злому тектонічних зсувів опинилася саме Україна, навколо якої розгорнулося протистояння між Росією і цивілізованим світом. В умовах, що склалися, для української держави не залишилось іншого шляху, як здійснити реформи, спроможні забезпечити захист суверенітету і територіальної цілісності на основі підвищення добробуту та якості життя її громадян [3].

Найсуттєвіші загрози безпеки Європи полягають не тільки виключно в звичайних військових загрозах з боку Росії або інших великих сусідніх держав, але, навпаки, в небезпеці внутрішньої фрагментації і дестабілізації Європи. Реальна загроза є, зокрема, наслідком проблеми міграційного тиску, яка до величезного розчарування великої частини населення Європи вирішувалася безвідповідально.

ЄС слід шукати рішення, при яких країни-члени незалежно від міграційного тиску самі визначали, скільки і яких мігрантів вони можуть і