

TO THE PROBLEM OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL SPHERE IN RUSSIA AND KOREA

Labor standards between men and women are divided not really just. Men are usually swamped with work more than women. Furthermore, we see men on hazardous work more often than women, so men take a risk and sacrifice their health.

Men are forced to carry out five years longer pension contributions than women; men retire at the age of 60 when women retire at 55.

(2 chart) Russia has a huge difference in economic development between different regions. There are some differences in the relative level of women wages. According to statistics, in Ingushetia Republic salaries of men women are small but almost equal. In Moscow women get three-quarters of men's salaries.

Until 1950 there was no such a thing as a "working woman". Woman was a wife, a keeper of the hearth, mother of children. Her main activity was upbringing and housekeeping. Husband was a breadwinner. But things have changed, woman began to generate the income in family. However, women career in 1950-80 didn't last long – until the marriage. After the wedding woman was immediately fired and transformed into a housewife.

According to statistics, in 1970 the head got 92 % of income, while other members of family got only 8 %.

Until 1970, production and social activities were considered areas where women have no place. In 2002 more than a half (or rather 51,6%) of all married women began to work for hire.

Today, about 64% of Koreans at the age of 15 to 64 have paid job, among men -75 %, women – 53 %. This gives us ground to conclude, that it is difficult for women to combine work and family life. However, to be an engineer, a professor, a manager for woman is not astonishing now.

In 1994, a South Korean man received in average about one thousand mln.wons per month, which was almost two times more than woman received for the same work (about 632 thousand. Wons, or 57% of the "male" salary). According to statistics, in 1992 female