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**REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS THROUGH THE PRISM OF GENDER DISCOURSE (IN THE ASPECT OF HETEROSEXUALITY)**

So in gender studies, reproductive rights (in the aspect of heterosexuality) are considered as the fundamental problem of women’s equality. In the eleventh century sphere of reproduction of the human race has undergone the most revolutionary change in history. The latest technology has become the face of massive transition strategies for women for birth control, planning, population, and thanks to the development of medicine and medical industry, women and men were able to access quality services in the field of reproductive health.

However, the social dimensions of these changes go far beyond the immediate concerns of biological reproduction. They are increasingly seen in the context of the problems of politics, law, culture, morality, social psychology, etc. Contraception, abortion, infant feeding, etc. – all these areas for the development of civilization evolved and transformed because of the conscious human influence on the material conditions of reproduction of species. Pregnancy, childbirth, reproductive health, etc. included in the network of social relations and the woman, her sexual partner (s), children, relatives, neighbors, doctors, family planning providers, manufacturers, employers, church and state. In the context of gender inequality, all these relationships are caused by people on the basis of differentiation sex, or gender hierarchy. Relationship gender hierarchy form a system of patriarchal gender control over reproductive tabulation and reproduction.

Gender control of reproductive behavior includes: economic, social, institutional, socio-cultural and sexual relations. In the patriarchal society of gender control of reproduction, this leads to a kind of gender discrimination not only in the reproductive behavior of women and men, but also along the entire chain: the family, the labor market, social, economic sphere, politics and law. Gender discrimination against women in the reproductive sphere is directly reflected in their social status and realization of human rights. Methods and forms of effects on reproductive behavior are political tools of gender policy, and the nature and form of reproductive control define the historic character of the gender regime, that is, the institutional forms of gender-based control.

The concept of reproductive rights, one can fix the individual and social freedom of men and women from gender institutions control over reproductive behavior and reproduction of the species.

When we discuss this issue we also understand that it is closely related to the understanding of sexuality and reproductive freedom. Over the centuries patriarchal control over reproduction was closely associated with restrictions of sexual freedom of women. In most societies, for women to have sexual relations, not sanctioned by the institution of marriage or similar to them was very limited, precisely because of patriarchal regulation of relations of reproduction kind. And while in the private sphere of women and men in various ways tried to separate sex from reproduction, at the institutional level sexuality and reproduction were considered in unity. Only in the twentieth century, with the advent of mass fertility regulation technologies (especially female), and also due to the empowerment of women sexuality and reproduction have gained relative independence.

The modern system of family planning produces the traditional gender division of responsibilities in the field of reproductive kind. In most cases, men as sexual partners, indifferent or even hostile to regulate their fertility, don’t want to take responsibility for birth control. Under these conditions, women tend to prefer a method which depends on the lowest degree of cooperation with men. Researchers note that the decision to produce tablets, the use of which is not directly related with sexual intercourse, and is distributed over the entire period of the reproductive cycle, implementation was conscious attitude on the development of oral contraceptive-oriented woman. Together with other similar methods (spiral abortion) they promote violent introduction, by means of technology and clinical practice, patriarchal ideology and set of values sole responsibility of women for reproduction.

We supposed to suggest such reproduction rights for in the aspect of heterosexuality:

* the right to reproductive choice
* the right to reproductive health
* the right to information of the reproductive rights
* the right to privacy of reproductive rights
* the right to protection of reproductive rights