

**INTERSECTIONAL FEMINISM AS AN EXAMPLE
OF AN INCLUSIVE APPROACH TO EQUALITY ISSUES**

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Introduction. The relation between the guarantee of universal rights and the individualized approach to the individual is a pressing issue today. Intersectional feminism represents the idea of an individualized attitude to women's rights in the context of their integration, rather than separation from the community. This approach implements the principle of inclusivity, which literally means “inclusion”. The term "intersectionality" was introduced by a lawyer and community activist, Kimberly Williams Crenshaw, to denote a new feminist strategy.

The aim of the study. Investigate the basic principles of intersectional feminism as an ideology and strategy that proposes conflict resolution based on a comparison of the "oppression" and the "privileges" of groups coexisting in a single social and historical space. Our research is focused on understanding this approach, its constructive and negative aspects.

Materials and techniques. Phenomenological, socio-analytical, descriptive, method of structural – functional analysis.

Results. Intersectional Feminism believes that the key to achieving equality and resolving group conflicts is individualism combined with the idea of inclusivity. But if individualism requires rejection of the collective interests when they mean a violation of equal rights for all individuals, on the other hand, the principle of inclusiveness creates opportunities to protect the interests of groups as well as individuals.

Intersectionality is based on fair treatment of people, but with regard to their specific social experience and needs. It evaluates the validity of the behavior of the individual, regardless of its group affiliation. In our view, intersectional “glasses” of oppression and privilege often do not allow to objectively interpret conflicts of interest, and sometimes exclude equality which activists declare as their purpose.

Conclusion. The intersectional vision of society as a set of privileged and oppressed groups humanizes social relations, enriches the understanding of social reality, but devalues the value of general standards of social regulation.

THE GLOBAL WORLD: THE MOSAIC OR THE SYNTHESIS OF CULTURES

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Introduction. Globalization (fr. Global - global, worldwide, lat. Globus - ball) –is a category that reflects the process of exchange of goods, services, capital, information, labor that goes beyond state borders. Today at the beginning of the XXI century. more than ever, the question of the future fate of mankind has arisen. Global problems require people to foresee the consequences of their activities.

Aim. To explore the historical and cultural aspects of global problems of civilization and their impact on the further development of mankind.

Materials. Sheiko V.M Culture. Civilization. Globalization: monograph / V.M Sheiko. - X .: Basis, 2001 - 520 p .

Methods. Comparative-historical, cultural, civilization analysis and systematization.

Results and discussion. There are a large number of cultures that each need to develop on their own, based on their own roots and traditions. But in a global society, there are conflicts between cultures that are far more dangerous than armed conflicts.

Responsible for the positive development of world cultures is the responsible use of information and communication systems to resolve conflicting issues of coexistence.

In modern conditions, most Western and domestic culturologists agree with the inability to consistently carry out the idea of a single culture that is reflected in the theories of polycentrism. The development of culture is an organic component of ethnic history. Therefore, the determination of the movement of culture must be sought in the development of the basis of ethnicity, its spiritual, material, political culture, in the spheres of public life.

The historical roots of globalization are in the process of internationalization, which, from the standpoint of individual countries, is developing in two directions - internally and externally. Developing internally means that the process is proceeding by expanding the use of foreign goods, capital, services,