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ПИТАННЯ СХОДОЗНАВСТВА В УКРАЇНІ

*Тези доповідей
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外的农活劳作。从此她们就获得了政治平等，并逐渐在乎所有生活方面实现了这一目标，特别是在城市中。中国妇女的地位可以说是世界各国女人中地位最高的，让很多很多国家的女人异常羡慕并且不敢相信，不止是阿拉伯国家的女人不能比，就是欧美发达国家的女人也比不上在中国男女平等。我觉得这是一个很大的进步！

第二，中国妇女在家庭里的地位。

妇女只有社会地位提高了，在家庭里的地位才能提高。她们在外边有自己的工作和经济收入，在家里就有平等的地位。可是过去，家里的大事常常由丈夫决定。还有家务总是由妻子一个人来做，比如说，她们得照顾孩子和丈夫，给他们做菜，打扫房间洗衣服，等。但是现在不同了。现在所有的事丈夫要跟妻子商量。还有，很多家庭的家务都要分工：常常是丈夫买菜，妻子做饭；丈夫打扫房间，妻子洗衣服；丈夫管孩子的学习，妻子管孩子的吃穿。很多外国人看到中国男人会做菜，觉得很奇怪。要是你生活在中国人的家里，就会发现丈夫每天也要进厨房做饭。当然，总的来说家务事儿妇女要比男人干得多，但是我认为，这是因为照顾孩子和做家务不只是妇女的事儿，也是男人的事儿。

第三，职业妇女的很难。

职业妇女在外边担负一定的工作，在家里又担负很重的家务。她们既做一个好的工作人员，又要做一个好妻子，好母亲，所以生活很不容易，比男人辛苦得多。她们除了吃饭睡觉以外，几乎没有一分钟是她自己的！她们没有时间学习，没有休闲活动。

最后我要谈的问题是，现在男女已经平等了吗？

我认为现在中国女性往往拥有的权利比男性更多。如果你看中国的电视剧，你会很容易地看到，母亲通常是家庭中最强大的人物。丈夫，无论他在一家公司有多么大的地位，回到家之后就不得不经常向妻子表示尊重，也不对妻子的任何要求表示反对。许多中国农村的妇女仍然面临充分平等权利的挑战，特别是在偏远农村地区，事情可能会非常艰难。

中国女性享有世界上最好的，即使不是最好的，目前也有平等的权利地位之一。自从 20 世纪 60 年代以来，她们的地位一直得到提升。总的来说，为了完全实现男女平等，我们还有很长的路要走！

THE REFLECTION OF ANTIEN CHINESE TRADITIONS IN MODERN CULTURE OF CONSUMPTION

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Modern Chinese culture is a sophisticated mix of ancient traditions and the latest innovations of the world.

Nowadays China is growing into an enormous market for global products and services and Chinese consumers are destined to take center stage in the global market. China's middle class has started showing its hunger for consumer goods and products, and both Chinese and international companies are betting on the rise of middle-class consumers in China [1]. And to see it possible not only in economical surveys, but also in the way modern Chinese people conducts traditional rituals. All this diversity was captured by British photographer of Chinese origin, Kurt Tong, in his series of photos entitled "In case it rains in Heaven."

Traditionally, many Chinese believe that when a person dies, he leaves with no earthly possessions and it's up to their descendants to provide for them in their afterlife until their reincarnation [2].

Joss paper, made from coarse bamboo paper, is burnt as offerings for the dead. Depending on the region, joss paper is decorated with seals, stamps, silver or gold paint. These are often folded into the shape of gold or silver ingots. Plain joss paper is offered to newly deceased spirits and spirits of the unknown. Silver is given to ancestral spirits as well as spirits of local deities. Gold spirit money is given to higher gods such as the Jade Emperor. Some believe that the money will enable their ancestors to live lavishly in the afterlife. Others believe that the money is used to bribe the guards and the Black judge of the afterlife in order to escape early. More contemporary/westernized varieties of joss paper include Hell Bank Notes and paper credit cards [3].

In the last fifty years, more and more elaborate items are made out of paper as offerings for the dead. Cars, servants, and houses were common sights at funerals. As consumer culture takes over China, joss products have become more and more outrageous. While this practice is officially banned in China, it has always been tolerated.

And it is not just a weird tradition; it is the reflection of the values of the living in modern Asian society.

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