

**INTERNATIONAL STRATEGIES OF PROMOTING THE EQUALITY OF MEN AND WOMEN  
AS A FACTOR OF GENDER POLICY DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION  
IN POST-SOVIET COUNTRIES**

The article gives an overview of documents aimed at solving the problem of equality of men and women worldwide – the CEDAW Convention, the UN Declaration on Social Progress, the Platform for Action, the Millennium Declaration.

It is shown that the international strategies of promoting the equality of men and women are aimed at creating the norm-setting legal basis for regulating this issue on the level of all countries (with no exceptions) that are indicated in different documents (acts, declarations, conventions, agreements, etc.) which are ratified by the former Soviet Union countries' governments. They become the leading factors in ensuring the national gender policies in post-Soviet countries, including the field of education.

The author asserts that, being under the influence of international structures and fulfilling its international obligations in conducting a consistent state policy of ensuring gender equality, every post-Soviet country directs its efforts at developing national institutional mechanisms of this policy's promotion and at elaborating national legislation in that field. As a result, it meant the recognition of gender policy as one of the most important strategies in post-Soviet countries which, in its turn, contributed to the spread of gender ideology, in particular, in the field of education, among their citizens.

It is asserted that the ratification of the documents listed above by the former Soviet Union countries' governments proves their impact on implementing national gender policies in those societies, in general, and in the field of education in particular.