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THE CURRENT STATE OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND BASIC METHODS OF THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Abstract: The analysis of the political participation of women in the political process. Codified classification methods and ways to increase your political representation of women have been used in different countries. It been proved that women can become more politically active agents not only through the active support of the state and society, but also through self-improvement and change of identity.

Key Words: *globalization, stereotypes, rationing, quotas*

In the context of globalization of processes and export of cultural property, large scale use of computer and electronic equipment, inspirational destruction of stereotypes seems not very difficult to find someone who would at least once heard these words and phrases as „gender,” „gender equality” „discrimination” and so on. However, despite the global interest in this problem, holding numerous conferences and scientific discourses, this question has no logical solution. More than half century of international organizations have developed numerous documents, strategies, conventions, signed by nearly all states, and they are ratified started work on implementation. Everything looks quite nice, and allegedly transparent. In practice, the situation is less encouraging. Almost in every state there are certain forms of discrimination against women, especially in the political sphere and decision making. For illustrative international standards are numerous tricks: create „decorative post”; party lists to make 30% of women, but they are not included in the number of entrance; national action plans and strategies ostensibly designed but implemented primarily in the sphere of development of new legislation and more.

If the state restricts access to the fair sex to power, it creates additional challenges for the social change. Also these barriers include: lack of awareness and understanding of gender issues greater part of society. To overcome these barriers and

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address gender discrimination must first begin work on the destruction of archaic stereotypes about traditional roles, because of the lack of women in power structures hindered the development of the society in a democratic direction. Power and woman must be related concepts and have prospects in a changing world, and the fair sex can not be excluded from the authorities and the process of making important decisions simply because the society is available disease that has drugs — patriarchal model of building social relations. Due to existing stereotypes and traditions most of society rejects women's intelligence, talent, skills and education, but the fair sex is easier to compromise is more proactive than men, and more sociable and flexible communication, namely, these traits contribute the successful and timely resolution of any problem.

Modern history is changeable and stormy. Rapidly developing technologies, innovation and, most importantly break down age-old stereotypes. Earlier, no one could imagine that a woman can become president, prime minister, leader of the political force, pilot or astronaut. But today, fortunately, the situation changes dramatically.

In 1974 the first woman in the history of mankind was democratically elected to the post of head of state, and by 2000 this position has occupied 17 of the fair sex. The first woman president in the world has become Isabel Martínez de Perón (Argentina). Vihlis Fynnbohadotip (Iceland) became in 1980 the first woman president, which has been elected in direct elections. The first woman Prime Minister — Sirimavo became the world Bandaranayke, who headed the government of Ceylon in 1960–1965, 1970–1977 and 1994–2000, respectively.

After the Second World War there were only 3 % of women who were members of the lower house of parliament. In 55 years this figure rose to 13.8 %, i. e. the deviation 2000 to 1945 was 10.8 %. The fair sex who are members of the upper chambers of the supreme legislative bodies in 1945 accounted for only 2.2 % and in 2000 — 13.9% (percentage deviation — 11.7 %). While this positive trend can be traced to the involvement of women in political activities but frightening rate of growth (too slow).

Picture 1. Representation of women in the parliaments of the world for the 1945–2000 biennium [1]

	1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	Deviation
numbers of parliaments worldwide	26	61	94	115	136	176	172	146
women members of the lower house, %	3,0	7,5	8,1	10,9	12,0	11,6	13,8	10,8
female members of the upper chambers,%	2,2	7,7	9,3	10,5	12,7	9,4	13,9	11,7

Known fact is that the appearance of women in the political structures of Western countries and developing countries, have contributed to the overall processes empower various social groups that previously did not participate in political life at certain aspects. That last fact was the kind of basis for a more stable social and

political system. Due to the fact that the electoral management process and added new aspects of social interests, all contributed to attracting new groups of political life, party competition for new segments of the electorate has changed and how the overall direction of government policy and party programs. Such electoral behavior and more confidence can be explained by the fact that since the 1970 s, Women who voted in the elections, have to give their vote because the candidates or parties in their programs declared protection of the interests of the fair sex, which concerned the issues of reproductive rights, social security, participation in decision-making, the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence in the family and much more. The behavior of these women and the tendency of their actions in the first half of the 90 s was subjected to a special study conducted by the United Nations. As being developed democratic societies, the advantage of the fair sex to a particular candidate, began to gain increasing value of the „political market” women have to play the role of the factor that decided the fate of parliamentary or presidential elections. This can be explained by several factors: demographic composition of the electorate in these countries and political differences electoral behavior of women compared to men electoral behavior.

Of course, increasing the number of women represented in the government held with the kind of change in the social and economic role of the state, and has become an important element of the institutionalization of gender equality policy [2].

Increasing the number of women who participate in solving important issues in the West, accompanied by qualitative changes in the content of various kinds of public policies, political participation that the fair sex in the government was more a mechanism of representation of social interests and rights of women.

But we can say that the process of increasing the number of women in government and related qualitative changes in government policies are purely social and economic direction. After the process of ensuring equal opportunity policies in the West took place under the influence and with the participation of the women's movement, and the relation of the state to the principle of equality between women and men has not been from the beginning (or always clear) positive.

Over the last fifteen years of the XX century, all political actors that have influence on the decision-making process in most States in which an increase in the rate of representation of women in legislative bodies have taken special measures and developed strategies that have direct focus on the fastest setting actual equality between both sexes in making important political, economic, social solutions and more. These strategies were developed and has been applied to achieve a certain percentage rate of the fair sex in the various subjects of political life, political parties, parliaments and /or public oversight councils and executive bodies. Unfortunately, to evaluate the effectiveness of these measures is very difficult, because different states they brought identical results and are still the subject of public debate.

Today, international experience suggests the presence of several fundamental approaches used by political parties, government and civil society on the issue of increasing the representation of women in government [3].

In the world there are many different forms, methods and approaches to forming party lists, including:

1) gender-neutral approach — which, unfortunately, used in Ukraine and is the promotion of the fair sex parties during the nomination of candidates for election as a single-member constituencies and on party lists. Its essence is to ensure that political power is underlined ignore the question of civil gender of candidates; in fact gender-neutral approach means promoting the election of candidates-men, women rarely put forward by parties and averaged only — 5.10% of the total number of members of the supreme legislative authority.

2) system supporting actions („affirmative actions”), which is the use of party policy that clearly expresses and confirms the intention to practical actions with respect to support and promote the fair sex. Supporting women in the application of this system manifested in various forms of interest to the ladies at the initiative of nominating their candidates for election to executive positions; to conduct special courses, seminars and conferences for women who wish to level of men to share power functions etc.

3) The policy of” positive discrimination „, which is the most radical form. Its main feature is the use of gender rationing mechanisms — i. e. quantitative rules of participation in power structures apply to both genders in different from 10 % to 50% proportions. The main purpose of its use includes reproduction rights and equalize the starting opportunities for women and men. This system is mainly used as forced temporary measure which should facilitate the process of accelerating the removal of „historical injustice” to the citizens of women. From the outset, in most cases, the use of gender normalization used at the recommendations and targets and taken note of by the parties. As of 2001, according to the UNIFEM, gender norms (which are sometimes called „quotas”) for the fair sex in Parliament or in party lists used in at least 30 states. The possibility and the adoption of measures of positive discrimination varies in different countries. Their use and how to depend on the political culture, the nature of party-political and state system, measures the development of the women’s movement and support of its requirements from the state. As part of the policy of „positive discrimination” can distinguish three different types of regulation, which differ in aims and principles of quotas:

— Party valuation (quotas) at institutions parties. When using this system in the party lists indicates the proportion of male and female names, sometimes it also provides a guarantee based on the list of names of proportionality placing both sexes on the candidate list when nominating candidates in single-mandate constituency. Use of this system was typical for most social democratic parties in Western Europe since the 70’s. Although it is worth noting also the fact that it still is the most popular in most of these countries. And in 80 years a large number of countries that have developed, also began to use party valuation method;

— Gender normalization (quotas) in electoral law at the creation of lists of candidates. This kind of policy of „positive discrimination” can also be divided into two subtypes: first — specifying only the composition of party lists on the basis of gender, ie identifying and fixing a minimum percentage of members of one sex or by using the instructions on the numerical value, such as „not vary more than one „; second — includes not only regulation and the numerical ratio of male and female names, but their sequence in the lists of political parties;

— Valuation (quota) seats. Today, this view is only five states where it is legislated and regulated;

4) political quota. One of the main features of this type of quotas was that she always used privately. Most countries used this form of the socialist bloc. It included the installation of 30% quota for women in elections at the national level and 40–50% of the voting rules at the local level. In some states of the former socialist camp, this system is used today. Political quota system is ostensibly consistent with the principle of affirmative action promotion of the fair sex in the government, but it has specific characteristics, including such as formal and symbolic representation of women to classify it as a historically unique and individual look.

Analyzing the situation of women in world politics must emphasize the strong tendency to grow. Primarily this is due to the destruction of the archaic stereotypes and traditional gender roles, growth kind of women as voters, the appearance of bright and prominent women leaders, public awareness of the fact that the problem better understand the fair sex, and can decide themselves.

In the past century and at the beginning it was more than 30 elected women presidents and more prime ministers, not only in Western countries but also African and Islamic, which indicates an increase in trust in the fair sex, acting leaders for its people.

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