

FEMINISM IMPACT ON GENDER POLICIES DEVELOPMENT, EXAMPLE OF EU COUNTRIES

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One of the necessary signs of a society's ability to renew, modernize and transition from a traditional to a modern way of life is the emergence of various forms of women's political activity. This is reflected in the emergence of public associations, whose cumulative expression is feminism. Liberty has an outstanding value and a fundamental essential characteristic of human beings. Nevertheless, women's rights are not fully realized in any state nowadays.

General feminism is the ideology of women's liberation, because it is the belief, which is essential in all feminist movements, that women suffer injustice in connection with their own article. Framed formulation within this broad of feminism are various approaches to elucidating the causes and factors of women's oppression [1, p. 8].

I guess, that problem of gender studies consisted of problems of identity and representation, the construction of masculinity and femininity on an international scale. Considerable works are devoted both to the problems of the women's movement and to the image of women in politics.

Accordingly, A. Kis determines the following types of images of women in the public sphere as: «Bereginya», «Barbie», «Businesswoman» and «Feminist». She notes that the image of the Mother Goddess is implanted and cultivated to women in every possible way, which is no longer correct in relation to modernity. Thus, the gender conflict is caused [4].

The Ukrainian researcher's views on the analysis of masculine and feminine states are also interesting; masculine countries are closer to the development of the rule of law, and femininity contributes to the establishment of a socially oriented economy. The complexity with gender studies is due to three main reasons: the dominance of patriarchal traditions, the novelty of topics in post-soviet academic science and the necessity of conceptual and practical self-definition of gender studies in modern conditions [2].

Therefore, gender and political issues are similar in many ways, as they concern such fundamental issues as equality of rights and opportunities,

redistribution of resources, power authority, etc. For example, the greatest difficulty was political disenfranchisement: the preponderance of today's EU member states excluded women from voting rights until the mid-20th century. It became increasingly difficult to elect statesmen that would listen them voiceless. A typical feature of feminism at that time was the manifestation of protest of a radical and extremist nature, when emancipation affected the sphere of political rights in Belgium, Germany, Poland, and the United States.

The peculiarities of gender studies in Ukrainian political science include the focus on the political and legal aspect of research (analysis of real rights of women and men), interest in gender images and stereotypes in politics, as well as attention to the gender dimension of political institutions of the Ukrainian women's movement.

I believe, that feminism has genuinely and publicly exposed the «activism of prejudice» that political theory has traditionally operated upon of male thinkers generations who were disinclined privilege and power thrived on maintaining women's roles outside of political careers.

Nevertheless, political scientists are still not paying attention to the gender dimension of international relations, the influence of feminist concepts on the current state of research on certain international processes and phenomena, as well as the projection of these concepts into the institutional practices of the countries of the world in the sphere of countering gender inequality and exploitation.

Conclusions. Throughout the bicentennial history of feminism, women have won four groups of rights for themselves: political, socio-economic, reproductive, and the right to social status. Examining feminism within the framework of the EU experience, we can boldly conclude that historically society is much closer to the ideas of equality than it might initially sound: women have actively advocated the right to education as well as the right to vote and have taken part in protests. Each form of feminism spreads the ideas of gender equality and calls for eliminating discrimination through its activities.

However, feminism is still a field of competitive representation, or even conflictual relations within the women's group, transferred to relations between the sexes. Women's communities need yet to comprehend and realize

their actual needs as the basis for the growth of individual and collective selfawareness.

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