



مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط

مجلة علمية مُدكَّمة
(مُعتمدة) شهرياً

العدد مائة وأربعة
(أكتوبر 2024)

السنة الخمسون
تأسست عام 1974

يصدرها
مركز بحوث
الشرق الأوسط

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مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط

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- تنشر الأعداد تبعاً على موقع دار المنظومة.



العدد مائة وأربعة أكتوبر 2024

تصدر شهرياً

السنة الخمسون - تأسست عام 1974



الأراء الواردة داخل المجلة تعبر عن وجهة نظر أصحابها وليست مسئولية مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية

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يصدرها مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط
والدراسات المستقبلية - جامعة عين شمس

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الرؤية

السعي لتحقيق الريادة في النشر العلمي المتميز في المحتوى والمضمون والتأثير والمرجعية في مجالات منطقة الشرق الأوسط وأقطاره .

الرسالة

نشر البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والرصينة والمبتكرة في مجالات الشرق الأوسط وأقطاره في مجالات اختصاص المجلة وفق المعايير والقواعد المهنية العالمية المعمول بها في المجالات المُحكَّمة دولياً.

الأهداف

- نشر البحوث العلمية الأصيلة والرصينة والمبتكرة .
- إتاحة المجال أمام العلماء والباحثين في مجالات اختصاص المجلة في التاريخ والجغرافيا والسياسة والاقتصاد والاجتماع والقانون وعلم النفس واللغة العربية وآدابها واللغة الانجليزية وآدابها ، على المستوى المحلى والإقليمي والعالمي لنشر بحوثهم وإنتاجهم العلمي .
- نشر أبحاث كبار الأساتذة وأبحاث الترقية للسادة الأساتذة المساعدين والسادة المدرسين بمختلف الجامعات المصرية والعربية والأجنبية .
- تشجيع ونشر مختلف البحوث المتعلقة بالدراسات المستقبلية والشرق الأوسط وأقطاره .
- الإسهام في تنمية مجتمع المعرفة في مجالات اختصاص المجلة من خلال نشر البحوث العلمية الرصينة والتميزة .



مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط

- رئيس التحرير د. حاتم العبد

- الهيئة الاستشارية المصرية وفقاً للترتيب الهجائي:

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شروط النشر بالمجلة

- تُعنى المجلة بنشر البحوث المهمة بمجالات العلوم الإنسانية والأدبية ؛
- يعتمد النشر على رأي اثنين من المحكمين المتخصصين ويتم التحكيم إلكترونياً ؛
- تقبل البحوث باللغة العربية أو بإحدى اللغات الأجنبية، وترسل إلى موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري ويرفق مع البحث ملف بيانات الباحث يحتوي على عنوان البحث باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية واسم الباحث والتايتل والانتماء المؤسسي باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية، ورقم واتساب، وإيميل الباحث الذي تم التسجيل به على موقع المجلة ؛
- يشار إلى أن الهوامش والمراجع في نهاية البحث وليست أسفل الصفحة ؛
- يكتب الباحث ملخص باللغة العربية واللغة الإنجليزية للبحث صفحة واحدة فقط لكل ملخص ؛
- بالنسبة للبحث باللغة العربية يكتب على برنامج "word" ونمط الخط باللغة العربية "Simplified Arabic" وحجم الخط 14 ولا يزيد عدد الأسطر في الصفحة الواحدة عن 25 سطر والهوامش والمراجع خط Simplified Arabic حجم الخط 12 ؛
- بالنسبة للبحث باللغة الإنجليزية يكتب على برنامج word ونمط الخط Times New Roman وحجم الخط 13 ولا يزيد عدد الأسطر عن 25 سطر في الصفحة الواحدة والهوامش والمراجع خط Times New Roman حجم الخط 11 ؛
- (Paper) مقياس الورق (B5) 17.6 × 25 سم، (Margins) الهوامش 2.3 سم يمينًا ويسارًا، 2 سم أعلى وأسفل الصفحة، ليصبح مقياس البحث فعلي (الكلام) 21×13 سم. (Layout) والنسق: (Header) الرأس 1.25 سم، (Footer) تذييل 2.5 سم ؛
- مواصفات الفقرة للبحث: بداية الفقرة First Line = 1.27 سم، قبل النص = 0.00، بعد النص = 0.00، تباعد قبل الفقرة = 6pt (تباعد بعد الفقرة = 0pt)، تباعد الفقرات (مفرد single) ؛
- مواصفات الفقرة للهوامش والمراجع: يوضع الرقم بين قوسين هلاكي مثل: (1)، بداية الفقرة Hanging = 0.6 سم، قبل النص = 0.00، بعد النص = 0.00، تباعد قبل الفقرة = 0.00، تباعد بعد الفقرة = 0.00، تباعد الفقرات (مفرد single) ؛
- الجداول والأشكال: يتم وضع الجداول والأشكال إما في صفحات منفصلة أو وسط النص وفقًا لرؤية الباحث، على أن يكون عرض الجدول أو الشكل لا يزيد عن 13.5 سم بأي حال من الأحوال ؛
- يتم التحقق من صحة الإملاء على مسئولية الباحث لتفادي الأخطاء في المصطلحات الفنية ؛
- مدة التحكيم 15 يوم على الأكثر، مدة تعديل البحث بعد التحكيم 15 يوم على الأكثر ؛
- يخضع تسلسل نشر البحوث في أعداد المجلة حسب ما تراه هيئة التحرير من ضرورات علمية وفنية ؛
- المجلة غير ملزمة بإعادة البحوث إلى أصحابها سواء نشرت أم لم تنشر ؛
- تعتبر البحوث عن آراء أصحابها وليس عن رأي رئيس التحرير وهيئة التحرير ؛
- رسوم التحكيم للمصريين 650 جنيه، ولغير المصريين 155 دولار ؛
- رسوم النشر للصفحة الواحدة للمصريين 25 جنيه، وغير المصريين 12 دولار ؛
- الباحث المصري يسدد الرسوم بالجنيه المصري (بالفيزا) بمقر المركز (المقيم بالقاهرة)، أو على حساب حكومي رقم : (9/450/80772/8) بنك مصر (المقيم خارج القاهرة) ؛
- الباحث غير المصري يسدد الرسوم بالدولار على حساب حكومي رقم : (EG71000100010000004082175917) (البنك العربي الأفريقي) ؛
- استلام إفادة قبول نشر البحث في خلال 15 يوم من تاريخ سداد رسوم النشر مع ضرورة رفع إيصالات السداد على موقع المجلة ؛
- المراسلات : توجه المراسلات الخاصة بالمجلة إلى: merc.director@asu.edu.eg
- السيد الدكتور/ مدير مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية، ورئيس تحرير المجلة
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للتواصل والاستفسار عن كل ما يخص الموقع : محمول / واتساب: 01555343797 (+2)
(وحدة النشر merc.pub@asu.edu.eg) (وحدة الدعم الفني technical.support@asu.edu.eg)
- ترسل الأبحاث من خلال موقع المجلة على بنك المعرفة المصري: www.mercj.journals.ekb.eg
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يسر مركز بحوث الشرق الأوسط والدراسات المستقبلية صدور العدد (104 - أكتوبر 2024) من مجلة المركز «مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط». هذه المجلة العربية التي مر على صدورها حوالي 50 عامًا في خدمة البحث العلمي، ويصدر هذا العدد وهو يحمل بين دافتيه عدة دراسات متخصصة: (دراسات قانونية، دراسات اللغة العربية، دراسات اجتماعية، دراسات جغرافية، دراسات المكتبات والمعلومات، دراسات سياسية، دراسات إعلامية، دراسات لغوية) ويعد البحث العلمي **Scientific Research** حجر الزاوية والركيزة الأساسية في الارتقاء بالمجتمعات لكي تكون في مصاف الدول المتقدمة.

ولذا تُعتبر الجامعات أن البحث العلمي من أهم أولوياتها لكي تقود مسيرة التطوير والتحديث عن طريق البحث العلمي في المجالات كافة.

ولذا تهدف مجلة بحوث الشرق الأوسط إلى نشر البحوث العلمية الرصينة والمبتكرة في مختلف مجالات الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية واللغات التي تخدم المعرفة الإنسانية. والمجلة تطبق معايير النشر العلمي المعتمدة من بنك المعرفة المصري وأكاديمية البحث العلمي، مما جعل الباحثين يتسابقون من كافة الجامعات المصرية ومن الجامعات العربية للنشر في المجلة.

وتحرص المجلة على انتقاء الأبحاث العلمية الجادة والرصينة والمبتكرة للنشر في المجلة كإضافة للمكتبة العلمية وتكون دائمًا في مقدمة المجالات العلمية المماثلة. ولذا نعد بالاستمرارية من أجل مزيد من الإبداع والتميز العلمي.

والله من وراء القصد

رئيس التحرير

د. حاتم العبد

**Political Contributions of Feminist
Movement in Western Thought**

**المساهمات السياسية للحركة النسوية في
الفكر الغربي**

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المخلص:

يُلخّص البحث إسهامات الحركة النسوية السياسية في الفكر الغربي، وكذلك في الحياة الاجتماعية، والثقافية، والاقتصادية، وذلك من خلال البحث في نسوية الدولة والمشاركة السياسية في المجتمعات الغربية، ورؤية المفكرين الغربيين لهذه المشاركة، وتأثيرها في صنع القرار السياسي، مع إبراز الحركة النسوية في الجوانب الثلاثة، مع طرح مناهج وتقييم واستشراف لمستقبل الحركة النسوية الغربية وتأثيرها في الحياة الغربية وعلاقتها بالديمقراطية.

أما بالنسبة للديمقراطية؛ فهي تشير إلى مشاركة المرأة في الحكم، وخاصة لتعزيز اتجاه وهوية المرأة. هناك عقبة حاسمة أخرى أمام زيادة مشاركة المرأة في الشؤون السياسية؛ وهي عدم المساواة في الحصول على حق الوصول إلى موارد الاحتفال وتوزيعها. تمنح الحركة النسوية للإناث الاهتمام والقدرات المعقولة للتواصل مع بعضهن البعض. وتوجد أعداد هائلة نسبيًا من الإناث في الحكومات المحلية في بعض البلدان.



Abstract:

The research summarizes the contributions of the political feminist movement to Western thought, as well as to social, cultural and economic life, through research into state feminism and political participation in Western societies, the vision of Western thinkers for this participation, and its impact on political decision-making, while highlighting the feminist movement in the three aspects, with a proposition Methods, evaluation, and Orientalism for the future of the Western feminist movement, its impact on Western life, and its relationship with democracy.

To democracy, it refers to the participation of women in governance, especially for advancing the direction and hobby of women. Another critical obstacle to growing women's participation in political affairs is unequal get right of entry to and distribution of celebration resources. Feminism affords females the attention and sensible capabilities to bond with every other. Relatively massive numbers of the female are found in local governments in some countries

Keywords: Feminism, Gender, State Feminism, political participation, political decision-making, Femocracy, Political power.



Introduction:

The general framework of the research revolves around explaining the intellectual transformations that the feminist movement has undergone from the theoretical context to practice and its foundation in political reality and the public sphere in Western options, from researching the various levels of the Western feminist movement in terms of women's presence in state frameworks and positions, political participation, political decision-making and influence. All of this depends on the political system and its repercussions.

The contributions of the feminist movement to Western thought came as a response to what women suffered under the patriarchal system, generating an intellectual, political, social, and economic movement that supports women and opposes patriarchy.

The result reached by the research The feminist movement in Western thought has achieved many important demands, desires, and gains in the political aspects through the intellectual propositions and political struggle of the movement, but we will see that participation and influence in political decision-making is still unequal with men in a varying and relative manner in Western societies.

research importance:

The study aims of the research is to explain the reality of the feminist movement in Western thought through successes, failures, and challenges, and to measure the extent of women's presence in the political aspect represented by governance, access to positions, then political participation, and finally political decision-making in contemporary Western societies.

Research problem: The problem starts from asking the following questions

1-Has the status of feminism increased in contemporary Western democratic societies?



2-Is women's participation in political decision-making in these societies equal to men's participation?

3-Is the presence of women in state positions sufficient to enhance women's status and achieve the demands of the feminist movement in contemporary Western thought?

Research hypothesis:

The research hypothesis stems from the rise of state feminism and the strengthening of the demands of the feminist movement in Western societies. It has achieved many gains, but it faces the challenges of masculine spirituality and the incomplete role of feminist movements in promoting women's participation in political decision-making and the feminization of political power.

Research methodology: We used the descriptive-analytical method to prove the research hypothesis, along with the historical method, the comparative method, and the functional method.

Research structure and topics: The research was divided into three basic axes, the first being state feminism, the second being Feminism and political participation in Western societies, and the last being about Feminism and participation in political decision-making with a conclusion, results, and a list of sources.

Limitations of the scope of the study:

-The research limited the scope of the study to the temporal boundaries in which it dealt with the stages of the emergence and development of feminist movements in the modern and contemporary era, and in the stage of the emergence of capitalism and the French Revolution, up to the present time, and by passing through the period of the emergence of international organizations, some of which focused on feminist demands and supporting their movements.

-As for the spatial scope, It is based on the Western environment, especially in Western Europe and the United States, as well as limited



metaphors for the purposes of comparison with the environments of Latin America or Eastern Europe.

Previous studies:

- Ann Taylor Allen, *Feminism and Motherhood in Western Europe 1890–1970*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, First published, 2005
- Jonathan Dean, *Rethinking Contemporary Feminist Politics*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, First published, 2010.

1- State Feminism

The term "state feminism" arose during the first period of Nordic history because feminist activism was rare in that era, and it took place in an environment where antisystem attitudes were less prevalent. sturdiness through political parties, vocational unions, or parliament" (Goertz, & Goertz, 2008, p.246). Because of the modern-day usage as a linking word regarding women's movements, women's policy corporations, and gender-specific conceptions, the perspective on "state feminism" is new and complex, to say the least (Goertz, & Goertz, 2008, p.11). These scholars developed a new feminist theory, administration feminism, by deducing an understanding of gender members of the family. The latter undergo transformations in their class life and experiences and then observing and recording the details (Kobayashi, 2004, p.16). Women used to have to fight very hard to get into power. One crucial innovation in their advancement was the concept of "state feminism." The idea refers to the idea that the women's movements serve to transcend established power structures and entities that have been assigned to further women's reputations or rights.

To determine whether or not there is a women's empowerment network within government structures, it is necessary to examine whether or not women have the opportunity to achieve change as a result of the network's existence. (Rankin et al., 20). Since the UN proposal in 1975, this organization should remain mounted among the state states she bears globally and become authorization actors within generate policy



(Kantola, & Squires, 2012, p.382). Although the compound term "government feminism" has a brief history, it has acquired various meanings through its transnational usage. Evolving alongside an early usage concerning "state feminists," referring to feminists employed as bureaucrats in positions of control and female politicians who promoted Scandinavian gender parity policies, "state feminism" has been interpreted in a variety of ways (Zheng,2005,p.519).

Although the term "gender" is no longer used in government feminism, it is still a gendered concept. When women's policy agencies are considered in terms of their ability to carry women's career ideas and actors into the realm of governance and policy development, and feminist dreams are obtained, then a social development of both men's and women's identity is considered in terms of affinity. A set of ideas about men's or women's identity is considered. When it comes to feminist dreams, it is essential to confront the origin of the sexist hierarchies that permeate many different areas of life. Investigating whether or not WPAs promote a feminist approach to framing policy questions by identifying the reasons for women's and men's equality first and then presenting appropriate policy solutions is an exercise in figuring out whether or not regime feminism in action is put into practice. As Dahlerup first pointed out in 1986, the very being of WPAs is to institutionalize gender conflict (Goertz,& Goertz,2008,p. 252). Feminist government theory has pointed out that the administration is a structure of convivial government concerning type members of the family and between the sphere of begetting family members (McNally,& Schwarzmantel,2009,p.104).

Among these is the advancement of state feminism due to the formation of governmental entities targeted explicitly at promoting women's rights (Revillard,2006,p. 135). State feminism has expanded women's role inside the state apparatus (Bussemaker,1999,p. 96). The term "gender mainstreaming" refers to the effort to incorporate sex into all aspects of administration. It indicates a dedication to broadening the problem of women's rights beyond issues generally considered in imitation of keeping women precise. According to the European Union



Treaty, for example, all governance activities must be conducted in accordance with the "aim in accordance with doing away with inequalities, yet in imitation of raise equality, of guys and women" (Wolbrecht et al., 2008,p.177). Considering the key qualities of state feminist theory, it acknowledges a great deal of diversity and has been deeply entrenched in society, despite accepting intense influences from generous feminist theory.

Women's engagement in public life is essential for administration feminism, but it's not enough to bring about a change in the way families are propagated in society. It is vital to institutionalize feminist interests in the community by creating a covered employer for women staffed by feminist activists who share feminist interests, employing feminist activists as many directors and bureaucrats in power positions while increasing the number of women elected to public office. Also, according to State Feminist Theory (SFP), the institutionalization of feminism inside an organization causes feminist interests to be pushed to the margins by corrupt managers and bureaucrats. As a result, feminist goals are reflected in insurance policies and legal rules, encouraging a metamorphosis of origin family members toward equality. (Kobayashi,2004,pp.17-18). They will pick policies that promote associatively or create equality, intersection, and sustainable development if they have access to political power. Nevertheless, quotas or other techniques to ensure that girls are overrepresented in our bodies will transform its institutions. Women's personalities will change due to the political lifestyle and mass power (Cornwall,& Whitehead,2007,p. 26). Historically, women have been persecuted and marginalized, which has led to their constitutional and legal protections and involvement in all government levels.

Political representation and sharing are vital, even if they are limited to a single country's population (Mama,1995,p.37). In recent years, the concept of state feminism' has gained a lot of traction to create policies that promote women's interests while also increasing their public profile. Today, the majority of Western European countries exhibit partial manifestations of government feminism, except the Nordic



countries, which are the most closely tied to this idea (Fritzell et al., 2001,p.56). As academics looked at regime feminism between individual countries, it became apparent that such work was no longer being done continuously between Scandinavian countries. Since then, they've refined the idea in imitation of the cowl in this particular example. Therefore, the idea travels better since it considers differences in how rulers mature according to a feminist perspective (Goertz & Goertz,2008,p.19). Women's political mobilization in Scandinavia, their involvement in political pick through political parties, or the institutionalization of creating level policies have prompted findings of administration feminism.

Scandinavian feminism benefited greatly from this technique. Women politicians were formerly seen as campaigners for effect equality and women-friendly social policies. In Scandinavia, the proportion of women in national parliaments has risen between 35 and 45 per cent in the late stages of their development. According to Nordic political scientists, the Second World War brought about fundamental changes in Nordic politics due to incorporating women's politics and their growing political representation (Borchorst & Siim,2008,p.216). Scandinavia has made significant progress in achieving gender equality, which is undeniable (Borchorst & Siim,2008,p.220). Women's rights activists in the Nordic countries tend to be optimistic, claiming that the feminist movement has improved women's living standards via mobilization, resistance and political influence (Fritzell et al., 2001,p.58). In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the feminization of politics has had specific consequences, according to feminist research. Denmark's state feminism model is the weakest of all the European Union member states. However, there was no clear link between the feminist mobilization backyard house and women politicians in Denmark. One of the reasons for the absence of links was a modest institutionalization of equality measures at the time (Borchorst & Siim,2008,p.218). Portugal's foundation for bracing in actors (the State, political parties, women's organizations, and the Commission) after developing balance insurance policies was built when State feminism first developed (Monteiro,& Ferreira,2016,p.470).



When considering "state feminism" and the "feminist question" within government, it's essential to consider the Dutch pattern of moderate hostility in its entirety (Gardiner,1997,p.106). Portuguese state feminism and parity insurance policies have produced other, more beneficial periods, like the modernization of law in the post-revolutionary period or the changes given by middle-left governments (Monteiro,& Ferreira,2016,p.475). Because of this challenge, the state of France's feminism was formed (Revillard,2006,p.143). Statist feminism dominated Eastern Europe after 1945 as the dominant form of women's emancipation in the Soviet Union (Lucarelli,& Manners,2006, pp. 98-99). Such a find is so fantastic to be effective, feminist politics must be both regimented and independent, and the world connection within which policies are supported must present both limits and opportunities (Bryson,2007,p.5). For these reasons and in light of the existing community's governance, feminist efforts are essential (Arnot & Weiler,1993,p.190). Women's actions are crucial in accordance with the prevalence of administration initiatives concerning development level, even though particular functions are so impassioned (Spehar,2007,p.11).

States are defined as feminist when they benefit "women namely a group" because of feminist policies. Females, on the other hand, are a very diverse group. The vast national differences that separate women in various countries are documented in scholarship regarding state feminism between the growing global and immediate democracies (Valiente,2007,p.532). As a result, they view both males and the state with distrust, claiming that the regimen is essentially patriarchal (Guenther,2010,p. 46). Rulers are viewed as classification rules by feminist political economists. For feminist political economists, capitalism, the state and patriarchal relationships are the main forces behind women's chain of survival (Armstrong,& Connelly,1999, pp. 2-3). Women's activism's institutionalization within organizational institutions, on the other hand, should be viewed as the primary precondition for a policy change. When discussing so-called state feminism, equilibrium insurance plans, for example, were essential (Spehar,2007,p.48). The feminists argue that men and women have



fundamentally different experiences and have access to them based on their gender or that these distinctions are socially produced and not innate (Raphael et al.,2006,p.45). Feminists need a social framework in which men are not privileged as a category, nor are they given superiority over women (Lorber,2000,p.86). In general, feminist philosophy criticizes power brokers (Jones,2006,p.50). Feminists have correctly maintained that prosperity states began in the late nineteenth century and continued into the twentieth century, focusing on the male breadwinner and the risks – unemployment, injury, and old age – that faced him and his family members throughout that time (Lewis,2006,p.174). They argue that the well-being ruler is broken up into uneven pair streams as toughening causes divisions and girl subjugation without providing women with more considerable low benefits than men (Steinmetz,1993,p.2).

The first United Nations Conference on Women, held in Mexico City in 1975, revealed that many countries needed to create national machinery to help advance women's rights. "femocrats" were women who worked in government bureaucracy (as regular employees) and advocated for women's equality. Specifically, government feminism is the analytical term used to describe this issue of state-based advocacy for women's rights (Ghodsee,2014,p.539). Femocrat refers to a particular set of positions inside the state, such as EEO coordinator (Payze,1991,p.8). Research on administrative feminism has focused on the extent to which government machinery improves women's status in society, either before or after it has been conducted. She argues that governmental reactions to women's movements do not reflect women's coverage machines (Spehar,2007,p.10). Democracy is the management of government with the assistance of females. But there is a correlation between the two, as Mama said because women's participation in government determines a country's level of democratization (Idowu,2018,p.1). Femocracy, on the other hand, refers to the sharing of girls between government, in particular, because of the advancement of women's routes and pastimes. It's the government that no longer appears for everyone, but it does for the ladies. It's a rule over women, via women, and finally because of women (Idowu,2018,p.3). The term



femocrat refers to a person (usually a woman) who signs official documents as a feminist (Goertz & Goertz,2008,p.8). Democracy has been condemned as a feminine autocracy that only advances the interests of a minor female elite, even though it was intended to benefit women (Idowu,2018,p. 2).

At the end of this axis, we see that the Scandinavian countries have achieved great gains in the development of state feminism and in improving the general situation of feminism's political influence. Despite the many gains, state feminism is unable to fulfill the basic demands of the feminist movement because participation in governance is limited to a limited group of women and has not been achieved. Public interests of women. State feminism was criticized and described as feminine tyranny for promoting the interests of this limited group.

2- Feminism and political participation:

Considering "participation", one must be aware that companies and individuals have the same rights to manage and govern their operations and embrace the other and view him in a humanitarian light, regardless of his gender, race or religion. Activities that try to influence political decision-makers, such as legislators and government officials, are included in the concept of political engagement (Dehaimi,2015,p.26). As a result of political participation, all reasonable adults in a society have the democratic constitutional right to participate in an organized manner in making political choices that affect their lives together (Zakaria,2011,p.15). This definition shows that the objective of the things to do is to select rulers and establish public policy. It implies that individuals are involved in the many work and political systems (Samia,2005,p.27). As a result of their participation in politics, women can eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination.

In the political, economic, social, cultural, and civic areas or in any other field in which women are equal to men, one of the results of



discrimination, or one of its aims, would be to weaken or frustrate women's concentration on human rights and essential freedoms, independent of their marital fame (Awad,2008,p.29). Other barriers to women's political participation include the dominance of men in the political sphere and on political events and the subculture of formal political systems (Abu Ghazaleh,2014,p.53). The unequal access and allocation of party resources is another significant hurdle to women's increased engagement in political affairs. On the one hand, there is a lack of money for female candidates, and on the other, there is the expensive cost of election campaigns. Males also enjoy a greater degree of access to financial contributors and business networks, which directly affects their professional prospects. These features come when the men give up their electoral advantage (Odihr,2014,p. 48). Women face numerous impediments that limit their political engagement. Some of the impediments include the claim that girls must travel to vote. The electoral system is primarily built on a veiled presumption about women's participation (Alex,& Waiganjo,2015,p.688). That help for women's political participation is a political but conventional option based on awareness of women's potential and the concept of creating parity (Al-Najjar,2014,p.15). Women's decisions related to their participation in political or economic life are also influenced by their attitudes toward political or economic participation (Vianello & Moore,2004,p.109).

Women's political empowerment is a goal of the international feminist movement, which tends to accept as accurate with expectations within the intellectual illustration of the patriarchal tribe, which is more or less its incarnation. It examines a current neighbourhood composition primarily based on its expertise with the proper administration balance concerning society or statecraft (Sabiha,2016,p.44). Girls' participation in legislative bodies at the municipal and national level and participation in parties, unions, and other untimely social establishments are among the most critical measures of political empowerment (Al-Khair,2019,p.437). In this regard, it is clear that empowerment takes several forms. Political empowerment is an accomplishment the capacity after edit selections acquire dreams in



terms of their political sharing among selection yet voting, yet their presence within political institutions.

- Legal empowerment, up to expectation is, legal legislation to that amount helps then enhances the function over ladies or combats violence.
- Economic empowerment, as is, providing them with action possibilities then elevating their value of living.
- Social empowerment includes getting clean off over the traditions to that amount, coagulating their activities, raising the educational degree, and enhancing their health popularity (Razzaq,2017, pp. 92-93).

During her remarks on Women Political Participation in Helsinki,Finland,UN Women Executive Director Michelle Bachelet cited essential statistics and the factors that prevent women from fully participating in politics, which she described as violence, poverty, a lack of access to excellent education and health. She also stated that these limits result in the loss of many proper female leaders, emphasizing the importance of aggressively promoting women's political participation. Bachelet also stated that women's political engagement is critical to democracy and attaining longterm progress and peace. According to Bachelet's address, women make up fewer than 10% of international leaders, with only 21 female heads of state or government among the 193 UN member states (Udo,2019, pp.28-29). Women's political engagement is routinely referred to as a necessity for democracy, economic development, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by United Nations organizations (Baksh, & Harcourt,2015,p.215).

United Nations frameworks for gender equality consistently associate more desired women's political engagement with financial and human growth, particularly with enchantment in women's material conditions (Baksh, & Harcourt,2015,p.217). The resolution emphasizes women's participation as a panacea for global peace and security (O'Rourke,2017,p.1023). During the late twentieth century, gender equality resurfaced as a critical issue on the global agenda. The United



Nations Decade for Women, which ended in 1985, kicked off the integration of women into development by sparking the foundation of a slew of women's organizations and connecting them worldwide (Inglehart, & Norris,2003,p.3). This 2018 Report on Gender Equality in the EU takes stock of the most important projects undertaken or completed in 2017 in the five strategic engagement thematic areas:

- equal economic independence of ladies and men.
- equal pay for work of equal value.
- equality in choice making.
- ending gender primarily based violence.
- merchandising gender equality beyond the EU (Europea,2018,p.7).

Women's political engagement increased, and the groundwork was established for the modern feminist movement's drive for full equality in economic, social, political, and family life (Halpern,2003,p.5). Feminism provides women with the awareness and realistic abilities to link with one another, engage with one another, and conflict creatively to significantly transform their lives (Schniedewind, & Maglin,1989,p.11). Political participation, according to feminists, means a lot to women, not only because of the political gain of successful protest, collective interest mobilization, advocacy, or engagement in policy processes. It provides women with a form of political apprenticeship that allows them to understand and articulate interests, construct altruism, and so on (Udo,2019,p.17). Feminism, then, has led European girls away from this natural childbearing function and towards participation in social and political life, a defeminization that bespeaks a frightening lack of expertise of the necessities of the way of life (Schotten,2009,p.107).

Then came the 1990s, which had a huge impact on those living in post-transitional countries. Women's political participation in the region's first elected legislatures fell substantially (Romania from 30% to 3.3 per cent, Hungary from 33% to 7%, and Bulgaria from 30% to 2.6 per cent) (Sullivan,2018,p.8). In Norway, one of the few countries with notably high participation of women in government structures, strong



alliances were formed in the 1960s and 1970s between feminist establishments that fought for equality within the device and those with the feminist movement who laboured in alternative establishments (Matland, & Montgomery,2003,p. 47).

Similarly, in Finland, the subculture of women with high levels of political activity ensured that there was once a pretty excessive amount of women in parliament (Kantola, & Lombardo,2019,p.1114). Canada attempts to abolish gender discrimination through promoting and defending human rights, establishing the rule of law, constructing more appropriate institutions, and encouraging more political involvement by women and females (Canada,2018,p.13). Women's political participation is seen as natural in Estonia. This is now reflected in equal powersharing, but constant and precise development has been developed throughout the years. Since 2017, Estonia has had a female president, a female leader of Estonia's most powerful political parties, the Reform Party (Kaja Kallas, elected in March 2018); and 50 per cent of European Parliament members elected from Estonia have been women (from 2006 onwards). We currently have 33 per cent of female government ministers (5 out of a total 15), 28 per cent of female legislators, and 54 per cent of female political party members (Sullivan,2018,p.20). Russia, which is in crisis, has made it more difficult for women to participate in politics than the previous Soviet Union for a variety of reasons:

The abolition of legal quotas for women reduced the number of women running for office and women elected to Parliament (Matland, & Montgomery,2003,p.86). When you consider that the stability has gone even more to male control of the spheres of official politics, it is now evident that democratization in Russia has no longer involved women acquiring a political voice (Miller, & Wilford,1998,p.86). In terms of female representation globally, and particularly in Europe, the Czech Republic falls behind. In other ways, the situation is paradoxical; for example, in 2010, the best possible range of female MPs was elected (22 per cent), but the cabinet was entirely composed of men. Prime Minister Petr Neas' government exemplifies this: In July 2010, an all-



male cabinet was appointed; three years later, however, over 19 per cent of government positions were held with the assistance of women. (Fleschenberg and colleagues, 2016, p.86) A disproportionately significant number of ladies have been spotted in the surrounding area. One year after the government entered office, the first girl (in a non-ministerial role) was solely appointed. Since the 2013 elections, 19.5 per cent of girls in the Chamber of Deputies (Lower House) and 17.3 per cent are in the Senate (Upper House). Due to the first-past-the-post voting method, fewer girls served in the Senate than in the Chamber of Deputies throughout the observed period. Furthermore, progress in both houses is no longer linear. Recently, the representation of women in government has shifted due to popular reshuffles in several countries, even though the women's movement can be weak at these levels, like in France (Sahu, & Yadav,2018,p.66). It has taken a long time, for example, in the Nordic countries, to achieve equal representation of girls in political establishments and parliaments (Ballington & Karam,2005,p.18).

Worldwide, women's political participation lags behind that of men. The global average for women in all national legislatures is 21.8 per cent, a figure that falls short of the "critical majority" of 30 per cent of female legislators (Ocran,2014,p.ii). Feminist activists, campaigners, and community development workers worldwide continue to conduct critical work raising awareness and building confidence for girls to examine and act on the politics of their daily lives (Emejulu,& Bronstein,2011,p.286). As previously noted, most countries have legal mechanisms to promote gender equality. However, there are still significant gender gaps in women's political involvement, a crucial sector in deciding the safeguards and opportunities for vulnerable populations (Albertson,2015,p.56). Women have had varying degrees of success with tactics to enhance their access to political engagement. Women politicians have frequently expressed dissatisfaction and annoyance with the hurdles that prevent them from even being considered for candidacy. Female legislators have not fared well in cabinet nominations (Geisler,2004,p.33). Finally, women are far less likely than males to be psychologically involved with politics: to be



politically interested, informed, or practical, a lack that significantly contributes to participation discrepancies (Burns et al.,2001,p.9).

It can be said that women's political participation requires political, social and cultural recognition and the elimination of violence, despite the presence of large gaps with men in political participation.

3- Feminism and political decision-making

Women's equal involvement and management in decision-making processes at all levels and in all zones is critical to eradicating gender-based poverty. It has been argued that women need to be seen politically as girls and be empowered to act in that capacity to challenge the unequal and eventually unsustainable monetary and social systems in which we live. To avoid the crucial resources they require for dignified and profitable lives (Hoare & Gell,2009,p.1). Female involvement and leadership are not just necessary for poverty alleviation and gender equality to be addressed; they are also basic human right. International agreements and conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, and the 0.33 Millennium Development Goal on gender equality, recognize that women have the right to participate alongside men at all levels and in all aspects of public life and decision-making, regardless of whether or not they are pregnant (Hoare, & Gell,2009,p.2).

On female strength and decision-making, Beijing's Declaration and Platform for Action represents a big step forward for women. Through the Declaration and Platform for Action, States commit to taking concrete steps to ensure women's equal access to and participation in power structures and decision-making, as well as to strengthen women's capacity for selection and leadership, in accordance with the Declaration's specific recommendations (Nations,2014,p.44). This goal is put forth in the Beijing Platform for Action. Many countries, however, are still far from achieving equality. The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) reports that, as of 2013, women make up a combined



21.4% of legislators in 187 nations. Women's equal entry to public and political spheres has yet to be transformed in practice as a result of the Beijing Conference, according to a survey by the IPU (Nations,2014,p.45). Girls' participation in public institutions such as parliaments, municipal councils, and authorities allows them to impact people's rights, behaviours and lives through decision-making and regulation-making (Geisler,2004,p.10).

Sitting down at the table and having your say no longer suffices. O'Neil, Domingo and O'Neil (2016) argue that women need political skills and judgment to significantly impact, whether they are working within or outside the state, to achieve their personal goals or those of others. The UN ladies also believe that increasing the number of women in decision-making positions will facilitate women's direct participation in public decision-making. This is a way to ensure better accountability for girls, as they believe that political accountability for girls begins with increasing the number of women in decision-making positions. When it comes to political concerns, women are no longer left out. However, the level of participation by both men and women determines the location of the problem. The reality is that women are still underrepresented in political activities compared to men (Udo,2019,p.27). Women's practical contribution to political decision-making in peace processes is affirmed in the UN language, but the organization wants to put its dreams into action (Porter,2003,p.255). Making governance more democratic was done in stages in the early 20th century. Principally, the 1909 suffrage change provided virtually all men with the right to vote in Second Chamber elections.

At the same time, a proportional election system was implemented, based on a party system that was still in its early days. It was not until ten years later that men and women were equally eligible to vote in local elections. Girls gained the right to vote in Riksdag elections by 1921 (Riksdag,2016,p.14). In many countries, contemporary legislative and judicial development in household-related problems has been influenced by feminist agitation, girls' participation in decision-making, and the global objective for gender equality (Afkhami et al.,2019,p.11).



As a political movement, second-wave feminism emerged in the 1960s and 1970s. One of its outcomes was adopting policies and legislation on equal opportunities for women at work and equal pay (Woodward & Winter,2007,p.32). Women's presence in decisionmaking bodies, notably parliaments, has long been a focus of feminist political science.

One conclusion that emerges from this research is that the number of women serving in parliament is essential when making decisions about problems that are of particular importance to women (Armingeon,& Bonoli,2006,p.19). Women make up the majority of campaigners and fundraisers in many countries. Yet, political parties worldwide are hostile to women's participation in decision-making, especially at the highest levels (Cornwall & Goetz,2005,p.788). For 2016-2019, the Commission's work on gender equality is guided by the Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019. Women's financial independence, gender salary and pension disparities, and women's poverty are among the five main themes of the campaign, promoting gender equality in choice-making (Europea,2018,p.5). Women and men must have equal access to their human rights, including the right to live free of violence in a supportive and safe home and community. Gender equality is a national brand in some European countries, including Sweden.

In all spheres of life, women and men should have the same opportunities, rights, and responsibilities. Everyone has the right to work and support themselves, to maintain a work-life balance, and to be free from fear of abuse or violent treatment. Accordant to the Global Gender Gap Report 2010, Sweden is a world leader in equal rights for women. (Stiftung,2015,p.29). Women have dominated political decision-making bodies in the Nordic countries, particularly since the 1980s. Iceland has 33% of its parliament composed of women, while Sweden's has 47% (Magnusson et al.,2008,p.50). Rather than quotas, *parité* refers to the equal representation of women and men in political decision-making, as stipulated by the law in France. It has also been subject to a heated discussion about the idea of parity and its link to quotas (Magnusson et al.,2008,p.68). As of 1989, Missiya, a Russian



women's organization, had its headquarters in Moscow (Bridger et al.,1996,p.100).

Due to patriarchal perceptions of Ukrainian women as mothers and beautiful things and the fact that they do not have access to decision-making processes, it is difficult for Ukrainian women to break out of traditional gender roles. (Stiftung,2015,p.81). Ukrainian women are alienated from the decision-making process at the highest levels of government, even though they are overrepresented in the Ukrainian population service. As of the beginning of 2010, women held the highest yet lowest positions in terms of people served, with 64,8 per cent and 79.5 per cent, respectively. At lowerlevel occupations, women make up most temporary servants, which requires fewer skills than full-time duty. Anybody with a higher employment level, on the other hand, indicates a decrease in the number of women represented. There are just 13.3% of women who hold the highest-ranking positions in community service, including those who work on a national scale (Fund,2011, pp.5-6). As of 2010, Ukraine's most recent attempt to increase women participating in statecraft and decision-making had been made.

Proposed a draught system along with amendments to the Law regarding Ensuring Equal Rights yet Opportunities on Women and Men, the Law concerning Elections on People's Deputies of Ukraine, and the Law concerning Elections on Deputies regarding the Verkhovna Rada over the Autonomous Republic over Crimea, yet regarding Elections regarding Local Radas, or Village, Settlement, and City Chairmen. (Fund,2011,p.10) This is why the European Parliament has requested that either the Council, the Commission, or the Member States implement insurance policies or strategies to balance participation in political selection. The European Commission was created to assist in civilizing higher female participation in the European Parliament election process (European,2013,p.9). In imitation of impact equality of political decision-building, the European Parliament and the European Commission have taken essential promises. The upcoming elections for the European Parliament provide an opportunity to redact and make progress on that subject shortly.



Female participation in political decision-making in the EU is still marked by significant inequities (European,2013, pp.16-17).

Female citizenship is the subject of feminist analysis, which focuses on the undervalued role of women in society or their colourful underrepresentation in modern democracies (Leicester et al.,2000,p.368). Achieve an equal yet significant representation of both men and women in the decision-making process for any initiative involving economic recovery, including large-scale infrastructure or substance industry undertakings (True et al.,2017,p. 44). A major obstacle to addressing this issue is the underrepresentation of girls in decision-making positions in both politics and industry. There are many lawmakers and choice leaders who blame fantastic measures for reducing the level of competitiveness. (Stiftung,2015,p. 89).

Therefore, it can be said that the role of women in political decision-making is a human right. To address inequality, the Western feminist movement focused on the issue of women's presence in political decision-making bodies and focused on participation and activating political behavior in elections. It achieved some goals, but it is still incomplete, with a large disparity with men. in this context .

**Conclusion:**

As a result of feminism, women may be appointed to positions in administration and governance to fulfil feminism's political goals or boost the feminist movement's demands. State feminism met just a portion of the demands for feminism and feminization of the state in terms of non-political elements. According to some, the feminist movement is unable to achieve its goals despite several victories. The politic feminists' spirituality is manly. Feminist political sharing aims to maintain independence from women's social, cultural, and political problems in all aspects of life. Because of this, feminist participation in political decision-making has been partial and imbalanced compared to men's participation. We recommend financial particularity up to expectations since government feminism, feminization of the state, political engagement, and women's participation in political decision-making are prerequisites.

research results:

In practical reality and practice, the Western feminist movement has achieved important gains in the development of state feminism and the effective participation of women politically and culturally, especially in Western Europe. However, this participation is still incomplete, And not equal to the man in the political decision-making process, with a decline in the status of women in Western societies. Contemporary democracy at the level of leadership and senior positions, and this is one of the most important pillars of the feminist movement that it is working on intellectually and practically to achieve in order to restore interest in women's status and reputation and recognition of their abilities. This development faces and will face male challenges and resistance, which gives impetus to the feminist movement and the developments of its future in the contemporary Western environment.



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