

INTERACTIONS OF GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WITH FEMINISTS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Feminism is a political movement and the issue that makes women importance to enter the policy is limited participation and their small role in policy-making and decision making. Feminist critique of the policy field as in other areas is that the theory and concepts of political science are masculine and have been set by men, about men and in favor of men. Feminists believe that Power cannot be defined as universal. Definition of power as domination and control, prefers the male standards and possibility ignores the collective power. This aspect of power usually does not take into consideration of women. Even indications reveals that the development would not neutral. In fact, development in many ways ignored women. Concern and the key question in this respect is that how are the interactions of governments and organizations considering Feminism? The main hypothesis is that politics is in the sense that the presence of women in politics and foreign territory be ignored. From the feminist view, four major problems exist in the mainstream of international relations, namely: lack of gender awareness, lack of attention to women's issues and gender issues in international theories, ignoring the consequences of international issues for women, and patriarchy in the field of international relations. Evidence shows that development is never neutral. In fact, development in many ways ignored women. From Perspective of Feminist considering the foreign policy decision-making character variable that is male dominated, division of International work is gained gendered mode. International companies seek cheap labor force is cheap and in most cases means working women. Although the function of international organizations due to political issues of the world, especially in the context of human rights notes, is not without criticism, but they must be recognized as an environmental factor that can have influence to political systems.

KEYWORDS: Feminism, International Division of Labor, Development, UN, Foreign Policy

INTRODUCTION

Feminism is a political movement and the issue that makes women importance to enter the policy is limited participation and their small role in policy-making and decision making. One of the most important things for women's rights activists is that a large part of their demands are concerned with governments. Therefore, politics is very important for women. (Mansour Nejad, 2003: 266 and 267)

Feminist critique of the policy field as in other areas is that the theory and concepts of political science are masculine and have been set by men, about men and in favor of men. Women in political theory from Plato and Aristotle to Kant and Hegel, is absent, and her role as a political and social activist is ignored. On the other hand, in all the theories, writing and research, women's issues ignored, and the attention of male-policy issues such as war, peace, governance, competition and strategy is concerned. Even the methods used in studies on political issues and the research done in this area, they are biased masculine side. (Mansour Nejad, 2003: 266 and 267) The first question of feminists is that why

women's participation in politics is limited and less than men? Hence the concern and the key question now is that how are the interactions of the governments and organizations according to the approach of feminism? The main hypothesis is that politics is defined in the sense that the presence of women in politics and foreign territory be ignored.

Limited Participation of Women in Politics

In the study of women's participation in policy areas it must also be noted that in most countries, especially developing countries, women compared with men in the political arena have smaller participation. In Sweden, that is known as a country of equality between men and women, the share of women in parliament is not still higher than 40% than men. The average share of women out of 176 countries is only 11.6 percent, among 21 countries 13/2 between 16 western countries is only 4.3%. Despite the fact that 33 percent of political forces in China are women, only 4/1 percent of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China is women and 3/85 Percent of China's National People's Congress are women. Unlike in South Korea that created astonishing economic development, women account for only one percent of all seats in parliament and from 1970 to 1990, the proportion of women in senior and managerial occupations has remained stable at around 4% and have not changed. Turkey also elected in 1995, women could only allocate 2.4 percent of their seats. In Japan, the House of Representatives and 500-member seats in the 252-member consultants only 9% of them are women. (Taghrangar, 2005: 213)

Therefore, due to the limited presence of women in politics, feminists raised the question that why the presence of women in politics is less than men. The global politics feminist criticism against the political realist thinkers is (such as Machiavelli, Morgenthau). Tickner's criticism raised against that of realism. (Moshirzade, 2005: 167-172) Feminists believe:

- The laws of human nature, has been developed based on the male perspective. Men's and women's human nature includes elements of social reproduction and development and political domination.
- Definition of power as domination and control preferred the male standards and possibility ignores the collective power. This aspect of power usually does not take women into consideration.
- Feminist view is anti-independence political sphere. Since independence with masculinity is in the West, efforts to develop a pluralist perspective based on the concept that human nature is, biased for masculine. Creating a border around the arena narrow political causes and concerns of women's participation in politics in the sense that ignores women. So by the feminist view, four major problems exist in the mainstream of international relations, namely: lack of gender awareness theories of international indifference to women's issues and gender issues, international issues are ignoring the consequences for women, and male domination in the field of international relations. (Bliss and Smith, 2005: 1/523) International relations often arise in four major levels:
 - Relationships that includes all relationships, from war to the diplomatic issues;
 - Institutions, rules, norms, principles and contracts under international law, international institutions, international organizations and others have been mentioned.
 - Issues related to the development of international political economy, environment and so on;
 - Transnational relations that in recent decades, converted to relations beyond governments have become

entitled to international relations, such as relations with international organizations, multinational corporations and international non-governmental organizations.

In none of these areas and levels, women's and gender issue does not arise and definition who provided the cross-border relationship is such that there is no gender awareness in that. Paying attention to the Women and Gender in International Relations gains great importance. Part of an effort of feminists is criticize the fact that international relations are claiming gender neutrality, essentially patriarchal and based on the perceptions and interests of men. Feminists have shown that this theory and international relations to the present, both serving as producing Gender-based power relations.

The Presence of Women in the Realm of Foreign Policy

With the growing importance of international communication and external importance of relations, activities, and Territory of Foreign policy is developed so that it is necessary to specify first Clear definition around it. Foreign policy is the reflection and policy objectives in scene of international relations and relationship with other Government, Communities and organizations International, movement, strangers and world events. (Mohammadi, 1999: 17 18) Foreign policy and international relations are Issues that considered by feminist. Mac Glen and Sarkis stressed that women are strongly influenced by External events they take and at Meanwhile, international relations and Foreign policy not in action and not in Theory do not care them. During the war many women in munitions factories, hospitals Field and Etc, supported their respective country (Mcglan Sarkees 1993: 2) The main claim of feminist is that in Foreign policy there is no Gender awareness. Women officially have been removed from these areas and now the Outlook group that have been left before, should be noticed. (Mcglan Sarkees 1993: 2) From Perspective of Feminist, the Foreign policy analysis of states Must Be sensitive to gender as a social construct. For example, Sandravyt by study Organization on the basis of sexual differentiation show how gender International institutions is reflected and both these institutions to some extent are involved in organizing. Current activities in International relations gives consistency to meaning of "man" and "woman". Relations between the government and the competition between them can not only be the field of study of International Relations. With Gender analysis in foreign policy it should be understood that how Gender relations are reflected international and be formed.

Foreign policy of states is the study area of Feminism. Neglect the discipline and Theorizing Of the women (or Feminists to express interest in Two Recent decades, the issue of gender), and Its implications for international issues and "male-oriented" theories, the main focus of criticism will be formed. From this definition of foreign policy and Operational area the variable Government and International organizations (UN), feminist in foreign policy be dealt with two indicators:

- feminism and the international division of labor
- feminism and the United Nations (international conferences):

Feminism and the International Division of Labor

The changing character of foreign policy decision-making is a decisive factor. (Rosenau 1975: 37), this variable is male-dominated at feminist perspective. The Forum And organizations Practically were directed in the direction of women's non-governmental, non-political and foreign policy; As a result, the ruling political structure and lack of organization Women's political causes to foreign policy-making process is worked entirely in the hands of the government. It is believed that the gender system is a general phenomenon in the sense that in all societies throughout history, are based

on the biological differences between men and women, roles and social functions, duties, responsibilities and rights of men and women differ and is distinct. In other words, a social division of labor have been based on their biological characteristics (Rubin 1975: 157) the important functional and women's work outside the home and in-house production, non-production and is considered unimportant. 1991 36) sayer)

The international division of labor also has a gender-based. Transnational companies seek cheap labor and often mean working women. Women work in jobs that include low wages and working from home part time jobs. Assumptions about female labor are mostly based on the fact that, even in what is considered unskilled labor such as sewing, that if men do it, considered skillfully. In this way certain conception of feminine enter the work and determines the wages. Women now constitute the majority of agents are low-wage factory assembly lines. (Bliss and Smith, 2005: C 2/1316)

Today, the World is Faced with a Shocking Statistics

- Women do 67 percent of the world's working hours, in most countries, women work more than men: Women working in Japan about 7% work more than men, in Austria 11% and in Italy 18% higher than men's. In India, women work 69 hours a week, while men work 59 hours.
- Women represent less than 2 percent of the world's wealth at their disposal (Joint work of the Presidential Office for Women's Affairs, 1998: 46)
- While women are 41% percent of executives across vendors all developed countries of the world, but, they receive on average, 30 to 40 percent less than men for the same job wages. (Alderman, 1997: 109)
- Two third of the world's illiterates are women. (Alderman, 1997: 109)

One it was believed migrant workers are men, but today only about half of those who are outside their country of origin, are women. Women's labor force reflects the relationship between wealth and power global commerce: Those Southeast Asian countries that export household servants per capita annual income of \$ 680 in 1992, while per capita income was \$ 10,376, equivalent to women's importing countries. (Bliss and Smith, 2005: C 2/1317)

Women's export trade is now widespread recruitment agencies, banks and airlines benefit from it. Exporting countries also benefit from the funds and transfers a year, for example, the annual Philippine government acquires \$ 3 billion in this way. So it is unlikely that governments in other countries when women are exposed to abuse, strongly supporting the rights of its citizens to action. (Bliss and Smith, 2005: C 2/1317) With the entry of women into the workforce and subordinate women around the world, saw the women and the development of organized political mobilization of women as workers (the union) and as a critic of neoliberalism transnational feminist networks:

In a number of developed industrial countries (the US, Australia and the Scandinavian countries), women constitute the majority of unionists. In Japan, women of Asian workers in research and promote the rights of women workers in East and Southeast Asia and Taiwan Center for the women's mass organizations of workers, which was founded in 1988, involved Different activities including the rights of women migrant workers.

In the Middle East and North Africa, women's participation in paid work has led to the politicization of women and gender issues. In Tunisia, the national commission for women was established in June 1991 within the International Federation of Workers of Tunisia. The Commission has 27 branches throughout Tunisia, and studies and research on women and the workplace. In Morocco, a roundtable about rights of the labor rights in 1995 was held by the Democratic

Union, and the subsequent committee was formed which consists of 12 organizations participating. (Ahmadi Khorasani, 2004. No. 2: 20- 21)

Transnational feminist groups and women's organizations have a significant impact. They exchange of information, mutual support, and a combination of lobbying, advocacy and direct action in order to achieve their goals, which is the power of equality and social justice and democratization of society for women. Two examples may illustrate this. First, the end of the 80 concerted action networks, feminist include DAWN And WIDE In opposition to structural adjustment policies and activities of international financial institutions in developing countries, the World Bank led to important compromises his sexuality and social issues. A second push of the (WAPHA) AND NOW and the Feminist Majority prevent the effective recognition of the Taliban regime by the United States. (Ahmadi Khorasani, 2003. No. 2: 22)

With such status to women in international level, how the "domination" of the male over the female or men over women find out? Why this "rule" was accepted by women? Feminists look domination, is an expression of power over politics and the men in their discretion to define and apply it. Feminist definition of gender power is Knowledge-driven and are calling for reform of the meaning and requirements. (Nasri, 85: 94-204)

Feminism and the United Nations

Multi-function organizations due to the world's international political issues, especially in the field of human rights and international conventions are not without criticism as tools do not generally look at and consider the applicability of global strategies are not real, but it is an environmental factor that can affect the functioning of political systems, we must recognize the UN as a universal international environment on women's issues, networks and their unions have an important effect and a large part of the activities of this organization related to discussions of gender and women's rights.

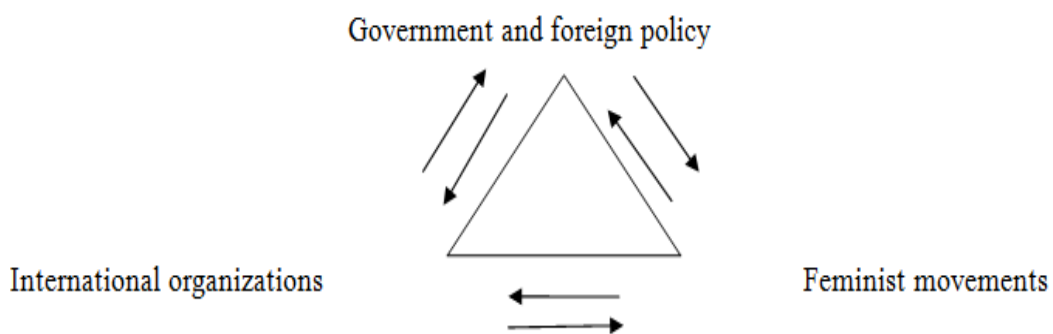


Figure 1

"Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" is a coherent set of standards for the rights of all women by the United Nations during the years 1945 to 1979 were gradually identified and determined. The first international agreement on gender equality as a fundamental human right, as was the United Nations Charter. Half a century after the United Nations as the world standard determines tried to strategies, standards, programs and goals of the world to determine the position of women is common.

The establishment of the CSW (1945) and the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) were the first basic steps in this direction. Universal Declaration of Human rights, civil, political, economic, social and

cultural rights of all human beings without distinction based on race, sex, language or religion... to announce and indeed all documents that later were adopted in the field of gender equality, all is written in this basis.

During 62-1945 was the greatest efforts to strengthen women's equal rights. The first document of the General Assembly on this issue, "Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952)» The first in 1948 on behalf of " Americas Women's Committee " And approved the plan. In fact, at this time, the problems of women in the United States and Europe went according to what was discussed and equality of rights, especially civil and political rights they had known the problem. (After 1379: 7-8.)

During the 1975-1963 activities of the CSW was entered into a new phase. In this period due to the increase of Independent States and studies about the situation inside the country and situation of women in each country and also due to the extensive development activities, need to improve education, health and employment was remarkable women of the Third World. In 1963 the General Assembly of the United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women, "requested to produce a draft" Declaration of Elimination of Discrimination against Women "is produced. This Declaration was approved by the General Assembly in 1967. (After 2001: 19)

United Nations General Assembly in 1972, in resolution called the year 1975 as "International Year of Women" (66). Also in 1974, "CSW" to determine that during 1975, an international conference was held to coincide with the International Women's Year. In December 1974, an international conference was held to coincide with the International Women's Year. In December 1974, the General Assembly approved the program of International Women's Conference also asked the secretary general to provide premises. At the same time, the General Assembly requested the development of a program of action, as well as short-term and long-term measures for the full participation of women alongside men in the development and the elimination of gender-based discrimination and greater participation of women in strengthening international peace and the abolition of racism and gender discrimination raised.

The conference was attended by 133 government delegation (of which 113 Board headed by women) was held in June 1975 with 73 percent of the 2,000 participants of the conference were women. Representatives of 15 organizations and UN specialized agencies, the United Nations Secretariat Office 9, 7 national movements, Commission on Human Rights and intergovernmental organizations, and 114 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also attended the meeting.

The outcome of this Conference, was the adoption of a global action plan contains a series of guidelines for the next ten years and the Mexico City Declaration on equality of women and their contribution in development and peace. Following the conference the General Assembly period 1976 to 1985 "United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace" announced. (Center for Women's Participation, 2003: 11- 12)

The most important events that occurred during this decade, holding two conferences in Copenhagen in 1980 and Nairobi in 1985 and ratified "Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women" in 1979 and ratified "Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women" in 1979 by the UN general Assembly. The development of women's NGOs was another feature of this period that increased representation of women in international meetings. Another development that took place during this decade, the prevailing view at that time, "developed to help women progress," the slogan of "Development is impossible without the full participation of women at all". In 1984 the General Assembly changed the name to "United Nations Voluntary Fund for the" United Nations

Development Fund for Women UNIFEM action "for as an independent, was permanent. By the end of the said period, the fund has provided more than 400 projects, costing more than \$ 24 million supported.

Copenhagen Conference in 1980, with two objective of "evaluate the progress made in implementing the goals of the Mexico City Conference" and" Day Came the Plan of Action of the World (1975) "was formed. Lack of sufficient commitment by men to enhance the role of women in society, to recognize the value of recognizing the contributions that women can have in society, lack of attention to the specific needs of women in planning, lack of women in positions of decision-making, lack of sufficient financial means and lack of knowledge women of the opportunities that are available to them, including concerns that some were mentioned at the conference.

One of the recommendations was that the Conference of the General Assembly to hold the Third World Conference in 1985. The conference was held in Nairobi in July 1985 and aimed at the achievement of the United Nations Decade for Women. The conference of 157 member countries and 163 non-governmental organizations participated. The result of the conference in a 372 document called "Nairobi prospective strategies for the advancement of women".

Five years after the Nairobi conference, the Secretary-General in a report to the Commission on the Status of Women, to evaluate the progress made. The result of another study in 1994 done (global study of the role of women in development), showed that policy makers, the issue of gender is not considered as a key variable in policy -making.

So that women in Third World and developing countries increasingly marginalized. (Center for Women's Participation, 2003 : 12-15)

The Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in September 1995 and re-confirm the validity of the stable two documents "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" and "prospective Nairobi strategies for the advancement of women by the year 2000" which provide the new document enumerating the obstacles gray two previous document, providing detailed guidelines for governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations, the successful implementation of the "Nairobi strategies" and "Convention" has developed in detail. (Referee, 2001 : 13)

Today, feminism has organizing national and gender issues in the process of globalization has been the political struggles of women worldwide statements approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations. Women's political campaign included a series of conferences that in pursuing justice and equality for women have special importance. Women urged governments to the principles and rules like the United Nations and various human rights conventions to consider their actions. Also from these meetings constitute government about their performance in the field of gender equality have used. One of these cases was the International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. (Bliss and Smith, 2005 : C 2/1328)

More than 3,000 women at a meeting of NGOs in Hwayrvv participated in the parallel quarter of the International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. In many countries and at regional meetings, there was a process of consultation leading to the development of "Action Plan". The Conference of the restructuring costs imposed on women (and more of the costs that men bear) to be recognized. The conference also saw the reaction against women's rights that showed that more efforts have been made to defend the initial gains. In between concepts such as equality, development and peace, was the first priority, however, that the meeting of non-governmental organizations to recognize their mutual relations. (Bliss and Smith, 2005 : A 2/1328)

CONCLUSIONS

One of the most important things for women's rights activists is that a large part of their demands and the demands of the state is concerned. Therefore, politics is very important for women. The first question of feminists is why women's participation in politics is limited and less than men? The feminist view, four major problems exist in the mainstream of international relations, namely: lack of gender awareness, lack of attention to women's issues and gender issues in international theories, ignoring the consequences of international issues for women, and patriarchy in the field of international relations. Foreign policy and international relations of issues of concern to feminists. Political thinkers insist that women are strongly influenced by external events and at the same time international relations and foreign policy, not in practice, not in theory they do not care about them. Due to the variable character of the feminist perspective on foreign policy decision that is man-centered, international, division of labour also found is gender-based mode. Transnational corporations seeking cheap labor and often means working women. Women's political campaign included a series of conferences that have special importance in the pursuit of justice and equality for women.

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