

The Activities of European Women in the Field of Management (Angela Merkel's Policy)

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Abstract: The article focuses on German politics, Angela Merkel's (July 17, 1954) activities in the field of governance, federal system reform, anti-bureaucracy, energy, budget, finance and family, labor market policy, and health care reform, illuminated in Figs.

Keywords—The Fall of the Berlin Wall, the Democratic Awakening Party, The Socially Oriented Market Economy, Nicolas Sarkozy, Angela Merkel.

1. INTRODUCTION

The need to create an institutional mechanism that guarantees equal opportunities for women and men in all spheres of society and state life in order to achieve effective economic growth in the country can be seen in the example of women's governance in European history.

One of the most powerful female leaders in European history is Angela Merkel, one of the most important and influential figures to have received many accolades throughout her political career.

The fall of the Berlin Wall in November 1989 was one of the most important moments of the 20th century, and this event had a profound effect on Germany's future chancellor. Although she was not well known on the night the wall collapsed, Merkel joined the newly formed Democratic Awakening Party in Germany a month after the incident.

This served as the beginning of his political career. He first voted in the 1990 elections to the Bundestag as a representative of the Stralsund-Nordvorpommern-Rügen constituency. Then-Chancellor Helmut Kohl saw great things in Merkel and promoted her to the post of Minister for Women and Youth Affairs in the federal cabinet.

Since the late 2000s, Angela Merkel has sought to introduce the concept of a "new social market, a market economy" based on the term "socially oriented market economy".

In the September 2005 elections, no party won an absolute majority. Angela Merkel (51) was elected Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany at a meeting of the Bundestag (Parliament) on November 22 of that year. She became the first woman chancellor, the youngest federal chancellor in German history.

Merkel announced a program to reform the federal system, fight bureaucracy, promote research, energy, budget,

finance and family, labor market policies, and health care reform.

She also won the 2009 election and formed a government with the Free Democratic Party. However, the crisis of 2008-2009, among others, caused great damage to the German economy. Only in 2014 Germany's economic growth reached pre-crisis levels.

Along with the French Press, Nicolas Sarkozy and Angela Merkel supported austerity as a way to recover for Europe's damaged economies. Angela Merkel's most notable achievement in this area was the entry into force of a financial agreement signed in January 2013 requiring governments to work within certain balanced budget indicators.

In the September 2013 elections, Angela Merkel reached an agreement with the SPD to form a large coalition government, and on December 17, 2013, she became Chancellor for the third time.

In Germany, a politician can be re-elected Chancellor, unlike in the United States and other countries, where there are no restrictions on this.

As a result, Angela Merkel was re-elected for a fourth term as prime minister.

Following the 2014 coup in Ukraine, the Federal Republic of Germany took a firm stand against Russia's annexation of Crimea and announced sanctions against Russia, along with other European countries. Merkel's relationship with Russian leaders remains complicated. Nevertheless, in May 2015, Merkel arrived in Moscow to commemorate those who liberated Europe from fascism.

By the end of 2015, his reputation had declined slightly. This is due to the problem of refugees from Syria and other countries where the war is ongoing. The process of adaptation of refugees to German society was very difficult. For many of them, it was a huge psychological crisis. For example, in 2016, 18-year-old Ali Sonboli, who is of Iranian descent, opened fire on people in a shopping mall in Munich,

shouting "I'm German!" Nine people were killed and dozens were injured. A. Sonboli shot himself. These processes have led to a decline in the reputation of Merkel and the HDI party she leads. This was evident in the local elections in the Federal Republic of Germany.

In the September 2017 parliamentary elections, the Merkel-led coalition won 33% of the vote. That was not enough to form a government. Negotiations with a number of parties to form a coalition ended in failure in November this year.

Nevertheless, the social and cultural achievements of modern Germany are far greater. All this has allowed us to create a new, higher quality of life that can meet the challenges of the 21st century.

In conclusion, Angela Merkel has become one of the most influential politicians on the European continent. Other heads of state listened to her opinion, due to factors such as the size of the German economy and the magnitude of Angela Merkel's political experience.

Angela Merkel's style of governing was characterized by pragmatism, with her most important decisions being the announcement in May 2011 that Germany would close all nuclear power plants by December 2022, and the decision in 2015 to admit nearly a million refugees.

2. References

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