



Does the feminine quota of equality of opportunities



guarantee at the decisive on making ?

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During the political democratization, Latin America recovered the right to choose its representatives and to postulate itself to carry out elective positions.

The quotas constitute compensatory measures to correct inequality situations and the systematic inclusion in the processes of decision making.

In our country the Argentine Republic, after a long period of facto governments, from 1976 to 1983 time in which we entered a democracy that has been reaffirmed in these 25 years, the Argentine woman obtained enactment of the law number 24012- 1991 quota of its prescribed decree in 1993 that allows access to the public positions in a 30%, - ARGENTINE WAS TRANSFORMED INTO FIRST COUNTRY THAT ADOPTED A MINIMUM QUOTA (30%).

We must emphasize that Argentina an extensive country of almost 3 million Km.2 with near 40 million habitants respects this law in all the territory.

Referring concretely to our country and according to the mentioned law impediment does not exist to occupy the high public and political positions as it demonstrates in present picture of situation,

There are 4 ministries in charge of women (Defence, Health, Social Development and thru Production), on the other hand the president of the nation is woman chosen by popular vote.

A 40% of women are in the Senate and the governor of Tierra del Fuego is also a woman, even the At first ,due to the legislative inexperience woman occupied the last positions in the legislative and governmental lists consequently although the spirit of the law kept its objective, actually it was insufficient therefore this situation was changed by decree 379 of the March 8 of 1993(The International woman day) thus in Argentina in 1993 a remarkable increase in the amount of national female legislators took place, the participation representatives ascended from 5.4% to 33.5% of the total in period 2003-05 and 35.2%, Since 2005 our country occupied THE NINTH POSITION OF THE RANKING THAT REGISTERS THE PRESENCE OF WOMEN IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS OF THE WORLD

The systems can introduce the implementation of quotas, positive discrimination (the fact be able to introduce a quota) but it would be only an instrument because it can become a

corporativism of the sectors in order to demand a space, that is why it would stop being the representative system in our case.

Although, in our country actually women have archived legislative positions such as Presidencies, Governments Ministries or Directions of national organisms, these positions in their majority are covered in order to fulfil the rule and also it can exceed the ceiling but in its majority they grant few representing positions to women they far from the real intentions of the pioneers, for example: few are those that use the last name of their I birth certificate and prefer to identify themselves with the last name acquired by marriage and they keep its usually because it is traditional or famous. In addition the clever ones are in silence not to argue with incompetents, therefore these take advantage to show off to gain fame and to increase the possibility of being chosen in the elections.

All of which corroborate that the representation of own identity is very little, many are reluctant to speak and in addition they lose their space through nepotism which only gives representation by number.

The proposal in order to avoid these risks would be the arbitration of necessary means in order to have an independent qualifier body for the suitability, intellectual and psychological ethics of the petitioners in charge of political government without sort discrimination to guarantee equality of opportunities at the main positions making.

Our position, the one that maintains University women of Argentina is shared with a network of more than 15 associations of women from our country and Iberoamerica, whose brochure we make available with the commitment that our country we will achieve what we promise .

As predicted by ex president Argentine Domingo Faustino Sarmiento at the end of century XIX in an act of the National Academy of Sciences in which there were no women, he said:" In the next century there will be in the universities more women than men" something that already happens in Argentine for more than one decade, and in those places they have many directive positions and of decision where no quota exists.

They are academic spaces which have been freely given, and at present are due to famine skills. Thus it is not the quota that assures the equality required.

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