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Margaret Thatcher, The Role of "Thatcherism" in Politics of the World

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A B S T R A C T

this article is about Margaret Thatcher, also considered one of the most successful leaders of England in the 20th century. The British economy recovered and the country's international reputation grew when she was the Prime Minister. She ended the Cold War between capitalism and socialism. Margaret Thatcher, nicknamed the "Iron Lady", is particularly interested in the methods and style of governance, the concept of the role of women in modern society in the context of globalization, innovations in government and the sharp struggle. Her philosophy and practice of neoconservatism was called "Thatcherism".

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England was considered one of the leaders of the world and contributed to the course and formation of world history for several hundred years. Although in many states women have come to the top of the state, but their influence in power has not been similar to that of political women in England.

In analyzing the activities of the great rulers of England, special attention should be paid to the policies of the three women rulers who ruled the country at different times and made a significant contribution to its destiny.

One of them was Queen Elizabeth I of England, and the country was facing severe tests when she seized power. Nevertheless, under her leadership, the British navy defeated the invincible Spanish Armada, ending bloody religious clashes between Protestants and Catholics, increasing the welfare of the people, in short, Elizabeth I managed to make crisis-ridden Britain the world's leading state. The famous confrontation with Queen Maria Stewart of Scotland was also resolved in favor of Elizabeth I.

During the reign of Victoria, another queen of England, the country gained great power, and in the second half of the 19th century, the reign of this queen, who balanced power with the world's leading powers, was even called the Victorian reign. Her style of governing, according to writes of historians, can be described as governing rulers.

Margaret Hilda Thatcher, still known as the "solid lady" was born into a family of food vendors. His father was one of seven children. She studied organic chemistry at Oxford University and after graduating she began working in chemical plants at the age of 22. She also studied the secrets of justice, takes a bar exam, and specializes in law. She was first elected to parliament at the age of 34, served as parliamentary secretary at the Ministry of Pensions and State Insurance, and was later appointed Minister of Education and Science. At the age of 50, she was the leader of the Conservative Party, at the age of 54 she was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and was re-elected to this position three times. At the age of 65, she was retired on the advice of her husband, Dennis Thatcher. Her philosophy and practice of neoconservatism was called 'Thatcherism'.

Margaret Thatcher is a strict and gentle mother. The prospect of these qualities was evident in the

prospect of brilliant youth. Margaret Thatcher amazed others with her deep mind and potential for negotiation. This woman is committed to her chosen path and belief, and in addition to political leadership with a bright individuality. She is an honorary professor at Samerville College, Oxford University, an honorary professor at the Royal Institute of Chemistry, a professor at the Royal Society and a worthy representative of the House of Lords.

Her three consecutive victories in parliamentary elections demonstrate his high potential as a political leader. I want to give an example of the "solid" of "Lady". It is known that Margaret Thatcher was retired with dignity, which was recognized even by her opponents: "When she finished her speech in the parliament on the occasion of her retirement, most of those present were standing. Applause had not been common in Westminster, but applause was common".

Margaret Thatcher is also considered one of the most successful leaders of England in the 20th century. The British economy recovered and the country's international reputation grew when she was the Prime Minister. She ended the Cold War between capitalism and socialism. Ms. Margaret's governing policy became known as "Thatcherism." Margaret Thatcher, nicknamed the "Iron Lady", is particularly interested in the methods and style of governance, the concept of the role of women in modern society in the context of globalization, innovations in government and the sharp struggle.

"Iron Lady" served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1979 to 1990. The term Thatcherism was firmly entrenched in British political life. The term refered to Margaret Thatcher's political, ideological, and spiritual-ethical views, which she sought to bring to life, while her distinctive leadership style.

The political philosophy of Thatcherism is interesting. It is based on several elements. It is free enterprise, personal initiative. Thatcher sees direct material gain, a desire to "live as well as possible for herself and her family," as the main stimulus for this. The question of the justification of human activity is the central idea of Thatcher's philosophy. Thatcher said: "There is nothing wrong with creating wealth".

It is enough to look at its origins to understand Thatcher's worldview on the subject. The origin of her family goes back to the petty bourgeoisie, not the big capitalists. Born in 1925 into a small food vendors family in England, Mrs. Thatcher had always maintained her benevolence towards the stratum from which she came. A key element of the concept of Thatcherism, proclaimed by her, is "return to Victorian spiritual and moral values" which glorifies the family and religion, law and order, discipline, thrift, diligence, and respect.

Thatcher was able to adequately express the will of the British public to have a person sit at the top of the country who could restore the popularity of history to Britain, building a disciplinary system. It is noteworthy that the strengthening of law and order, Ms. Thatcher significantly strengthened the role of the state in public morality. During her lead the government, several important new laws were passed to expand the powers of the judiciary and police, and to strengthen immigration legislation.

The economic policy put forward by Thatcher followed the monetary concept, that by controlling the money supply, it was possible to curb inflation and produce money supply based on product and interest rates. Credit-money management has become the main lever of influencing the economic situation. In addition, the Thatcher government consistently updated the tax system. According to her, the reduction of tax payments served to expand business and increase capital turnover. Thatcher resolutely "broke" the existing system of state corporations in the country. The privatization of this sector was one of the main directions of Thatcher's policy of economic restructuring. She repeatedly argued that state-owned enterprised act late in the face of ever-changing market demands. Because they were state-run, she didn't care much about living in difficult conditions.

In addition, Thatcher never tired of repeating that the main task of the government was to support and create conditions for private business that would bring significant benefits as a result of its efforts.

Another feature of the Thatcher option of privatization was also reflected in the extensive sale of shares to small property owners. Thatcher and her government's policies also faced challenges. For example, in the social sphere, in the introduction of market competition in health care, in the reform of education, the tradition of dividing people into "first" and "second" categories had become clear. It was on these issues

that Thatcher “broke” the border. However, it became clear that the British electorate was not ready to persuade the public on the principle of “everyone for themselves”. Eventually, this worked out, and subsequent processes worked to Thatcher's detriment, Ms. Iron had to retire from the party leadership and the post of prime minister in 1990.

Of course, it should not be forgotten that Thatcher pursued a tough policy on issues related to the European budget, which in turn put official London at risk of isolation in the European community. The drastic approach to the problem was ultimately seen as an authoritarian approach, a departure from the “classical art of British diplomacy”.

After all, duration of Thatcher was a turning point in Britain. She spent all his mind, energy, and potential for 11 years. After her third victory, Thatcher sought to use her strength and experience internationally, primarily in the direction of East-West relations. Thatcherism policy around the world tought women how to rise to the top, how to show themselves as leaders, how to work on themselves in spite of equal difficulties and problems with men, how to be strong and courageous in achieving goals. .

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