

Feminism as a Development Perspectives: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

The purpose of this systematic literature review is to conceptualize and address the role of feminism on development. In order to address the stated objective, the researcher used a review methodology that includes the development of search strategy by using publish or perish software, selection and eligibility strategy, and inclusion and exclusion criteria. By using the methodology developed, relevant articles were downloaded, analyzed based on their relevance and the finally selected articles were included in the systematic literature review analysis. The findings of the review indicated that feminism is conceptualized as an element of politics and its target is to achieve the stated political objectives. In addition, the result also indicated that the attitude and support from men towards feminism under the expectation of women is questionable. Based on the results observed, future recommendations for scholars were forwarded. One of the recommendations is that future researchers should to conduct studies on the role of feminism on development by disregarding the link that exists between feminism and politics.

Keywords: *Development, Feminism, Gender, Politics and Women.*

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Introduction

Gender is a system of symbolic meaning that creates social hierarchies based on perceived association with masculine and feminine characteristics (Lempert, 2015; Rodó-Zárate, 2020). According to Yrarar (2020), and Gámez Fuentes (2015), gender symbolism describes how the feminine is assigned to various dichotomies that organize western thoughts, where both men and women tend to place a higher value on the term which is associated with maleness. Gendered social hierarchy, then becomes at once a social construction and a structural feature of social and political life, which profoundly shapes our place in and view of the world. It is possible to say that all people, or even all women, experience gender in the same ways (Kim, 2019). While genders are lived by people throughout the world, each person lives gender in a different culture, body, language, and identity (Matos, 2017; Sapkota & Dahal, 2022). Still, as a structural feature of social and political life, gender is a set of discourses that represent construct, change, and enforce social meaning (Unal, 2015). Feminism, then, is neither just about women nor the addition of women to men stream constructions; it is about transforming ways of being and knowing as a gendered discourse is understood and transformed (Rodó-Zárate, 2020; Yrarar, 2020; Fairbairn, 2019). Therefore, there is not one gendered experience of global politics, but many. This implies that feminists can approach global issues including development from several different perspectives (Sapkota & Dahal, 2022).

Feminism drives its origin in multiple theoretical formulations and is based on historically and culturally concrete realities and levels of consciousness, perceptions, and actions. From the seventeenth to date, the definition has evolved to represent different articulations, conceptualizations, and the

changing times (Unal, 2015; Lempert, 2015; Gámez Fuentes, 2015; Kim, 2019). Therefore, the broad definition of feminism is an awareness of women's oppression and exploitation in society, at work, and within the family, and conscious action by men and women to change the situation. The social roles and the ways women negotiate the world also differ among women in diverse contexts and with diverse human/personal characteristics (Yarar, 2020; Gámez Fuentes, 2015; Fairbairn, 2019).

In the African context, transactional feminist educators, practitioners, researchers, and activists seek to understand, inform others and disrupt the oppressive forces that affect women across regions around the African continent (Rodó-Zárate, 2020; Unal, 2015; Sapkota & Dahal, 2022). Pan-African feminists refer to African-descended people who engage in this praxis with other similar people from around the world. African feminists can differ from their collaborators in several ways, including ethnicity, language, religion, and/or living conditions, for instance (Lempert, 2015). Yet, what they share in common is an African cultural heritage as well as the history of European totalitarianism and sustaining global operation that has spanned the generations (Thompson *et al.*, 2020).

The feminist trends have wide coverage and can be analyzed from angles such as history and psychology (Yarar, 2020; Gámez Fuentes, 2015; Kim, 2019). "Gender theory" and "citizenship theory" generated in the feminist trends in the 20th century have laid the theoretic foundation for feminist movements. On the one hand, it helps women realize self-transcendence and make people aware of the aim of feminist movements to conduct dialectical criticism on conventional perceptions, establish complete values and ideology, and make contributions to improve women's social status and equality towards women. On the other hand, it promotes the mainstream

culture of social gender (Gámez Fuentes, 2015; Sapkota & Dahal, 2022; Xu & Wang, 2018). The culture of social gender is relevant to both men and women. In the absence of either party, the issue of gender cannot be solved fundamentally (Thompson *et al.*, 2020). „Taking the perception of rights in three rounds of feminist trends as a penetration point, we analyze the changes in the holder of rights and awareness of rights, as well as the expansion of the space of rights. In feudal societies, the majority of women had less superior social status and rights than what man had (Kim, 2019). Based on this, the structure has been further improved. Women tend to be subject to the influence of external elements and change their value conception and understanding of rights. After WWII, out of social demands, more women received an education, and the overall competency of women has been much improved (Unal, 2015).

Gaps in the Existing Knowledge

In this neo-liberal era, feminism self-identification has become a controversial topography composed of innumerable complexities. Scholars put forward that young women in Western Europe increasingly tend to disarticulate the „feminist label“ claiming that gender equality is already achieved and feminism is passive and unnecessary in the contemporary social and political world (Unal, 2015). Moreover, it has been advised that the neo-liberal discourses of individualism and self-liberalism, which in turn result in denial of the feminist struggle for gender equality, are deeply embedded in political discourses and popular culture in different contexts (Thompson *et al.*, 2020; Kim, 2019). On the other hand, feminist activities in most African countries are generally described as politically objected/targeted activities (Lempert, 2015).

Furthermore, despite the importance of interdisciplinary scholarship to feminist works, academics that identify themselves with several disciplines often remain at the margin and/or are associated with lower-quality performance in different dimensions (Rodó-Zárate, 2020). However, the ubiquity of certain high-profile and influential thinkers (Gámez Fuentes, 2015) such as Noam Chosky, Bell books and Mikael Favcau (2021) suggests that, in the public sphere, the ability to engage interdisciplinary audiences is rewarded rather than marginalized. Feminist works seek to develop theory and foster praxis by drawing on individual experiences to make sense of and challenge existing ways of knowing (Yarar, 2020; Sapkota & Dahal, 2022). Feminists have a history of automatically challenging the authority and experience and expertise of social scientists, including feminist social scientists (Kim, 2019; Xu & Wang, 2018). In addition to lessons from feminist literature, the experiences in public sociology underscore the importance of unpacking the notion of expertise and the question of who is the expert in a particular setting like the dimension of feminism and development. All these problems are raised from different dimensions as a misunderstanding of the direct relationship between feminism and development (Matos, 2017).

Research conducted by Unal (2015) and Gámez Fuentes (2015) indicated that women's role in development is very limited. Especially in this highly dynamic working environment, women must be dynamically capable and use technologies for further development. The debate around how women use new technology for development and the exploitation of much of the labor force working with it has been grouped around a series of theoretical perspectives (Kim, 2019; Rodó-Zárate, 2020). This happened because sociologists' understanding of the concept and their perspective towards t h e

development is different (Kim, 2019; Xu & Wang, 2018). That is why this systematic literature review is intended to address the relationship that exists between feminism and development from theoretical and empirical findings by addressing different perspectives and conceptualizations on feminism and development. This is because most of the kinds of literature and empirical research conducted before scholars are from sociology, social work, and social feminism dimensions. However, the researcher in this systematic literature review is purely from the management discipline and can address the different perspectives of feminism and development outside of the sociologist's view.

Objective of the Systematic Literature review

The general objective of this literature review is to systematically review and analyze the current research on feminism and development. To address the stated general objective, the systematic literature review will find answers to the following review questions.

1. How is the relationship between feminism and development conceptualized?
2. Does feminism have a positive contribution to development?

Feminist Perspectives

A useful overview of the history of feminist thinking on approaches to the improvement of the position of women in development processes is very crucial for positively contributing to the success of the society in general. Different scholars, such as (Lempert, 2015; Yarar, 2020) comment on the "Women in development" approach, which targets the integration of women into the formal sectors as well as the socialist feminist approaches, followed

by the post-modern feminist perspective which emphasizes differences rather than common suffering (Gámez Fuentes, 2015; Sapkota & Dahal, 2022). These comments make it clear that the feminist movement is far from united when it comes to the question of how to tackle the supposedly universal perception of women in which the mere fact of being a woman means to be subordinate. The question which is hardly touched on is whether all women in the world define their position primarily in those terms (Kim, 2019; Rodó-Zárate, 2020; Nyambura, 2018).

According to Bakytzhanova (2021), feminist perspectives are distinguished in the following manner:

Liberal feminism is rooted in the tradition of 16th and 17th-century liberal philosophy, which focused on the ideals of equality and liberty. The liberal conception of equality was based on the belief that all men have the potential to be rational and that any inequalities had to be justified in rational terms. The liberal conception of liberty meant that people were governed only by their concept and only within their certain limits; it is generally defined in terms of the public and private spheres.

Classical Marxism argues that throughout history, people have found many different means of feeding, sheltering, clothing, and reproducing themselves, that is of producing their material life. In producing their material life, people work together and enter into social relations with one another. The means and social relations of production constitute the modes of production. The subordination of women came into existence with the mode of production that introduced private property.

Radical feminism emerged in the 1960s in the United States in response to the sexism experienced by women working within the civil rights and anti-war movements. Traditional Marxism stated that class was the prime factor

in the oppression of working people and that gender equality would follow up on the abolition of class society. Radical feminists argued that making gender equality secondary to class equality diminished the importance of, and differed actions on women's concerns. They also insisted that women's subordination does not depend on other forms of domination, such as class. Radical feminists contended that patriarchy, or the domination of women by men, was primary and existed in virtually every known society, even those without classes.

Socialist Feminism emerged in the second half of the 1970s. Socialist feminists argued that class and women's subordination was of equal importance and had to be challenged ceaselessly. Socialist feminists redefined the radical feminist conception of patriarchy so that it meant a set of hierarchical relations with a material base in men's control over women's sexuality, procreation, and labor power. They added a historical dimension to the concept of patriarchy, arguing that it takes different forms in different historical periods and different racial, cultural, political, economic, and religious contexts.

Ecofeminist perspectives are also delineated as women, environment, and development perspectives. It emphasizes that there is a natural link between women and the environment as both are involved in the creation of life. The mainstream of post-colonial development is characterized by capitalism and patriarchy which exploited both nature and women's labor. As a result of this linkage and dual exploitation, women have a greater interest in ending domination over nature and their own lives. Ecofeminists see the patriarchal domination of women by men as the prototype of all domination and exploitation. They also point out that the exploitation of nature, in particular, has gone hand in hand with that of women, and the ancient association of

women with it, and links women's history and the history of the environment and, thus is the source of natural kinship between feminism and ecology. Accordingly, ecofeminists see female experiential knowledge as a major source for an ecological vision of reality.

Gender, environment, and development perspectives draw from feminist environmentalism and look at the interlinkages between organizational relations, social structures, and planning processes and methods. In doing so, it outlines a strategy for more sustainable, participatory, justice, and gender-sensitive natural resources differently, and that gender is a key factor in the division of labor, rights, and responsibilities affecting the management of natural resources. Consequently, it calls for a need to challenge and transform not only notions about the relationship between people and nature but also the actual method of appropriation between people and nature by a few.

Method and Procedures of the Systematic Literature Review

Search Strategy

In order to conduct systematic literature review, the very important thing that the researcher did was developing search strategy to access journal articles, then try to access the different websites to evaluate and measure articles/journals based on the criteria developed. In the collection process, a total of around 200 articles were screened and 100 were downloaded by using a software called *'Publish or perish'*. From among the collected articles, the researcher selected 26 articles based on the selection criteria stated below and title proximity, addressed areas, and purposes of the articles. In other words, the analysis of this systematic literature review is made based on the purpose, central argument, and major findings of the selected articles/journals.

Selection and Eligibility Criteria

Scopus and Google Scholar were the dominant primary sources of reference data. To select primary studies, this work / research developed criteria as stated below. Several procedures were used to collect data: First, the researcher looked for scholarly works that were relevant to the ultimate objective of the systematic review. As a result, Google Scholar and Scopus were used as the primary database for accessing reputable journals in order to obtain a broad coverage of literature on the subject. There are many papers that contain the search term; some articles that have a very different meaning and are unrelated to the topic of study have been removed during the screening process.

Table1. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

No.	Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
1	Year of publication	Proceedings from 2015	Prior to 2015
2	Types of study design	Qualitative	Quantitative
3	Language	English	Other languages except English
4	Number of variables	Indicating feminism (IV) and development (DV)	Articles which do not include feminism (IV) and development (DV)
5	Types of the study design	Inferential and descriptive	Exploratory
6	Quality of the abstract	Abstracts which include the stated variables	Abstracts which do not include the stated variables

Table 2. Summary of the Systematic Review

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
1.	David Lempert (2015)	Feminism and Development Building the Discipline or Politicizing It?	<p>Purpose: Examines the link that exists between feminism and development through the concern of two contexts called feminism as a discipline, or as a politics.</p> <p>Central Argument: Dynamic capabilities and new product development performance are considered as a means by which the sustainable competitive advantage can be realized.</p> <p>Major Findings: Although initial contributions of Women’s Studies to the Field of Development Studies were to question the existing concepts and assumptions and to offer new models and inclusive approaches, it appears that contemporary scholarship has shifted entirely (and even unapologetically) into political advocacy with little advance in the way of social science or fresh critique and modelling.</p>
2.	Betül Yrarar (2020)	Neoliberal-neoconservative Feminism(s) in Turkey: Politics of Female Bodies/ Subjectivities and the Justice and Development Party’s Turn to Authoritarianism	<p>Purpose: to provide a new perspective for analyzing the party’s recent drift to authoritarianism from the perspective of its gender politics.</p> <p>Central Argument: Feminism in a neo-liberal world is a very complex concept that needs detailed investigation and analysis.</p> <p>Major Findings: The emergence of neoliberal feminism as a new subjective position, and, later, to the modification of this official politics on women’s issue and the emergence of neoconservative feminism along with the AKP’s drift to authoritarianism in response to certain contradictory effects of neoliberalism and its eventual crisis</p>
3.	Maria Rodo´-Za´rate (2019)	Gender, Nation, and Situated Intersectionality: The Case of Catalan Pro-independence Feminism	<p>Purpose: Relates feminism and nationalism through an intersectional framework in the context of the Catalan pro-independence movement.</p> <p>Central Argument: Feminist discussions on the intersection of oppressions generally avoid the national identity of stateless nations as a source of oppression.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
			<p>Major Findings: The article argues that women are key agents in national construction and that situated intersectional frameworks may provide new insights into relations among or sexes of inequalities beyond the Anglocentric perspective.</p>
4.	MARI'A <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Feminisms and the 15M Movement in Spain: Between Frames of Recognition and Contexts of Action	<p>Purpose: Addresses the Spanish 15M movement from a gender perspective, focusing, on the one hand, on the role played by feminist demands within it and, on the other, on how feminism may have contributed to the 15M, its internal debate and its further developments unfolding in the current Spanish political context.</p> <p>Central Argument: Feminist demands initially received in the camps and the reactions they raised among the media and citizenship.</p> <p>Major Findings: Focuses on how the 15M movement has transformed (or not) as a result of feminism, and the implications of this process towards rethinking the role of feminism within contemporary Spanish politics.</p>
5.	Suzy Kim (2019)	The Origins of Cold War Feminism During the Korean War	<p>Purpose: To understand how feminism has become popular and been challenged by wars.</p> <p>Central Argument: Vicissitudes of maternal feminism are as much a product of the Cold War as are the divisions between liberal and socialist feminisms.</p> <p>Major Findings: Convergence of Cold War ideologies in the form of the welfare state which preserved the ideal of domesticity and its gendered division of labor; most exemplified by maternal feminism itself, which had the unintended consequence of essentializing gender roles.</p> <p>Maternal feminism became the defining feature of Cold War feminism in order to bridge the ideological divide, and yet caused further schism between those who used it to justify war as opposed to peace.</p>
6.	Mahendra <i>et al.</i> (2022)	Gender and Politics: A Feminist Critique of the State	<p>Purpose: To analyze the relation between politics and gender is contentious, which is further implied in the feminist critique of the state.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
			<p>Central Argument: Politics eventually makes up the state - the supreme of power and hegemony against the women.</p> <p>Major Findings: The state is constructed with contradictions in terms of uneven allocation of resources, gendered institutions, androcentric leadership, and male-biased policies.</p>
7.	Catherine Nyambura (2018)	Depoliticizing Women's Rights in Development: Young African Feminisms at the Cutting Edge	<p>Purpose: To measure the challenges to women's rights from the perspective of young feminists connected to FEMNET.</p> <p>Central Argument: Development is possible through collaboration and feminist sisterhood with the ATHENA Initiative; feminist collective working on gender equality, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health and rights.</p> <p>Major Findings: The role of young African feminists in reclaiming the women's rights agenda from political actors who many of us consider to have hijacked the concept and language of "women's rights" and "gender equality", to further different goals. These concepts have been depoliticized and professionalized at a time when many of the rights of young women are increasingly under threat.</p>
8.	Jin Xu <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Multi-angle Aesthetic Education on Foreign Literatures Based on Multi-values Theory: Using Feminism Literatures as Examples	<p>Purpose: To conduct research into multi-angle aesthetic education of foreign literatures. It explains the multi-values theory contained in foreign literatures, discusses elements in the literature, and proposes diversified teaching strategy and methods on foreign literature aesthetics based on multi-values theory.</p> <p>Central Argument: Multi-values theory is considered an effective tool in constructing society with diversified cultures and respect for equality and human rights.</p> <p>Major Findings: The world has seen increasing exchanges and communications among civilizations and religions, and females must be dynamically competent enough with the existing dynamic working environment.</p>
9.	Jordan Fairbairn (2021)	The Public Sociologist as a University-Community Hybrid: Lessons from Feminism	<p>Purpose: To draw conclusions from feminist perspectives; to argue for reflexivity, praxis, and interdisciplinary work as key pillars for public sociology.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
			<p>Central Argument: Feminism is well versed in conversations about engaged scholarship and has provided important critical commentary on Michael Burawoy’s campaign for public sociology in recent years.</p> <p>Major Findings: The strength of public sociology is –that it acknowledges these blurred boundaries and allows for the development of collaborative forms of expertise to address social problems. However, there is additional theoretical work to be done, as well as practical supports developed, to enable feminist researchers in particular to successfully navigate in these roles.</p>
10.	Rachel <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Feminism and the Politics of Childhood Friends or Foes?	<p>Purpose: To stimulate and serve as a space of dialogue and debate about perceived commonalities and conflicts between women and children and, more broadly, intersections and antagonisms between various forms of feminism and the politics of childhood.</p> <p>Central Argument: Feminism is a reflection of the difficult and, at times, fiercely territorial relationship between feminists and those concerned with children’s struggles.</p> <p>Major Findings: The border lines lie between childhood studies and women’s studies, which through their synchronicities and, at times, fractious relations, we felt could together provide a fruitful space of encounter. Feminism has opened the „private” sphere, reproductive labor and intimate relations to extended consideration and critique.</p>
11.	Laura Sjoberg (2015)	Gender and International Security: A Feminist Perspectives	<p>Purpose: To study the international context of feminism and its security.</p> <p>Central Argument: Gender is not the equivalent of membership in biological sex classes.</p> <p>Major Findings: It has been argued that all scholars approach their particular subject matter with lenses that “foreground some things, and background others.” While genders are lived by people throughout the world, each person lives gender in a different culture, body, language, and identity.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
12.	Heather <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Sport Tourism and Feminism	<p>Purpose: To create relationship between sport tourism and the concept of feminism.</p> <p>Central Argument: Practicing sport tourism can contribute to the effective intensification of feminist practices and culture.</p> <p>Major Findings: Female academics have always played a major role as pioneers, and to educate feminism in different dimensions, it is advisable to use variety of opportunities like international sport festivals and events.</p>
13.	Veronica <i>et al.</i> (2021)	Approaching Informal Learning about Feminism on Twitter	<p>Purpose: In a socio-educational context impregnated by social networks, feminist organizations and individuals have turned to social media to disseminate their knowledge. This paper aims to approach how feminist tweets are produced to ignite meaningful informal learning (IL) processes.</p> <p>Central Argument: In a social media permeated society, people spend time reading, processing and sharing information while they interact with each other.</p> <p>Major Findings: From an educational perspective, the analyzed feminist hashtags have been organized in 13 different categories. The different propagation processes on Twitter – tweeting and retweeting – imply diverse learning processes. Moreover, tweets with complementary information such as images or links generate the most interaction are the preferred format for IL.</p>
14.	Milica <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Critical Review of the Current Debate about “Islamic Feminism” What is Islamic and What is Feminist in “Islamic Feminism”?	<p>Purpose: To explore ideas, principles, and demands of Islamic feminism.</p> <p>Central Argument: Islamic feminism includes interpretations of the Quran and the Hadith in women’s perspective as well as practices based on these interpretations that are dedicated to the struggle against widespread patriarchal values and norms, in public and in private sphere.</p> <p>Major Findings: The results indicated that feminism is devoted to the investigation of the relationship between Islamic feminism and other feminist approaches.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
15.	Ronit <i>et al.</i> (2016)	From a Politics of Dilemmas to a Politics of Paradoxes: Feminism, Pedagogy, and Women’s Leadership for Social Change.	<p>Purpose: To explore how moving from a framework of dilemmas, which require solutions and one-sided choices, to a framework of paradoxes that embraces tensions and contradictions can contribute to meaningful transformational learning in the context of women’s leadership development.</p> <p>Central Argument: Transformational learning is a process resulting in deep and significant change in habitual patterns of identity, thought, emotion, and action, enabling new approaches to role enactment.</p> <p>Major Findings: the result implies that there is a need to have a capability of integrating theoretical discussions, reflection, and practical engagement in social activism.</p>
16.	Tehmina Khan (2016)	Feminism, Environmental Economics, and Accountability	<p>Purpose: To investigate the relationship among feminism, environmental economics and accountability.</p> <p>Central Argument: Ecofeminism principles are based around nature as the central consideration for preservation and protection, requiring efficient use of natural resources, asking for the consideration of nurturing and community growth and development as important priorities and indicators of success.</p> <p>Major Findings: The basic principles of ecofeminism require the addressing of the key national and global economics concerns, including the ones created by the simplistic economics formula of inputs required for production being capital, land, and labor to produce outputs. By considering the role of different factors, there is a smooth relationship among the three variables: feminism, environmental economics and accountability.</p>
17.	Lu Xinyu (2018)	When Feminism Encounters New Documentary Movement: an uncompleted academic discussion	<p>Purpose: To make analysis of the similarities and differences between the independent documentary perspective and the feminist stance.</p> <p>Central Argument: „Living with the bottom rung“ is a kind of practical behavior that seeks truth by integrating itself with feminism.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
			<p>Major Findings: Historical perspective of the feminism development of China over one century, claims that gender and women’s issues have never existed in isolation, but have moved forward with various social and political movements. How to re-examine this historic heritage to face China’s problems and crises today is an uncompleted answer that China’s feminism must hand over.</p>
18.	Carolina Matos (2017)	New Brazilian Feminisms and Online Networks: Cyberfeminism, protest and the female „Arab Spring“	<p>Purpose: To critically summarize feminist theoretical perspectives on the potential of online communications for the advancement of women’s rights; further providing a brief case study of contemporary Brazilian feminism and the mobilization around women’s rights.</p> <p>Central Argument: Cyberfeminism has been closely associated with third wave feminism, and the ways in which young women and feminist groups have stressed diversity, and taken on board the criticisms from post- colonial feminist theorists regarding the limitations of second wave feminism, thus resorting, in different ways, to popular culture and online networks to advocate for women’s rights.</p> <p>Major Findings: Countries like Brazil are still home to gender discrimination and inequality, with high levels of domestic violence towards women, low levels of political representation, a culture of machismo and the predominance of stereotypical gender representations in the media.</p>
19.	Anke Bueter (2015)	Androcentrism, Feminism, and Pluralism in Medicine.	<p>Purpose: To learn about the new contribution of feminism on pluralism.</p> <p>Central Argument: Gender-medicine has been very successful in discovering gaps in medical knowledge, disclosing biases in earlier research, and generating new results.</p> <p>Major Findings: Research result shows that interpretation is based on an account of the origins of gender-medicine in the feminist women’s health movement, and an analysis of the debate on inclusion of women in clinical trials. Consequently, the history of gender-medicine provides support for a procedural account of objectivity that stresses the importance of diversity of perspectives.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
20.	Ari <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Development Critiques and Alternatives: A Feminist Perspective	<p>Purpose: To explore the role of feminism as an alternative and its critiques towards development concept.</p> <p>Central Argument: Feminism discerning nowadays must be emancipatory.</p> <p>Major Findings: The findings contribute to the literature of feminism in that women and feminist movements have debated „development“ from the widest variety of positions. The development system has incorporated some of their demands, mainly those of liberal feminists.</p>
21.	Asma Mansoor (2016)	“Marginalization” in Third World Feminism: its problematics and theoretical reconfiguration	<p>Purpose: to go beyond this closure to initiate debates regarding the operational praxis of a third world woman’s marginal placement as articulated in third world feminist discourses.</p> <p>Central Argument: Marginalization of Third World women by subjecting the theoretical approaches regarding female marginalization and agency.</p> <p>Major Findings: The margin becomes an agentive plane for a third world woman as she uses it to direct her gaze away from any discursive center. In this way, a third world woman undermines the West-centric centripetal force despite being englobed within what Kristeva calls “supranational sociocultural ensembles” and sees her “self” as independent of any fixed center so that she redefines herself as an autonomous thinking woman able to dismantle the notion of a congealed subalternity.</p>
22.	Stephanie <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Feminism and Feminist Approaches in Social Computing	<p>Purpose: To explore theoretical and methodological approaches to the topic and draw on literature and empirical studies to build a set of generative and creative dialogues around the topics of diversity, sexual orientation, cultural attitudes, sociopolitical affiliations, and other emergent themes.</p> <p>Central Argument: Conversations will be directed particularly toward the challenges of using a feminist approach.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
			<p>Major Findings: Promises to open new feminist dialogues about current issues in feminism from sexuality and identity on social media, labor and technology development, and gender inequality within Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math + Arts and Design (STEAM) to collaborative efforts, and other emergent areas of interest.</p>
23.	Chalmer <i>et al.</i> (2020)	On Pan-Africanism, Feminism, and Psychotherapy: The Perspectives of Three Black Scholar-Practitioners from the U.S., Uganda, and St. Kitts/ U.S	<p>Purpose: To discuss the relevance of Helms’ racial identity development theory to the cultivation of psychological health among African-descended women, proposing that this form of health is intimately tied to our association with other African-descended people.</p> <p>Central Argument: Integration of feminist theories and perspectives can make the feminist practice effective and play a significant role for development.</p> <p>Major Findings: The finding offers a conceptualization that knits together issues of personal vulnerability, the reproduction of structural violence, and racial identity development. It concludes by presenting our views on the process and outcome of the therapeutic case and the significance of the theory to addressing the violence that continues to disrupt the lives of Black men and women around the world.</p>
24.	Didem Unal (2015)	Vulnerable Identities: Pious Women Columnists' Narratives on Islamic Feminism and Feminist Self-identification in Contemporary Turkey.	<p>Purpose: The main aim of this study is to put forward the complexities of pious women columnists' positions in the public sphere and how this positionality affects their narratives about feminist self-identification in contemporary Turkey.</p> <p>Central Argument: Feminism is a result of several behaviors and characteristics.</p> <p>Major Findings: Negotiation of identity categories always takes place within the frame of reference, the contours of which is mapped out by one's position in the power configuration in society. Moreover, it brings into the open that the dialectical openings of Islamic feminism in pious women columnists' narratives can enhance the feminist coalitional politics in contemporary Turkey.</p>

No.	Author/s	Title	Description
25.	TICKNER and JACQUI TRUE (2018)	A Century of International Relations Feminism: From World War I Women's Peace Pragmatism to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda	<p>Purpose: To examine feminism in international relations from the emergence of women's peace pragmatism during WWI to the development of the United Nations (UN) Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda a century later.</p> <p>Central Argument: Feminism did not come late to international relations.</p> <p>Major Findings: The findings indicated that states may have rejected discussion of women's rights as an appropriate matter for international negotiations in 1915. But with the evolution of women's political rights during the twentieth century, it is now possible to advance a feminist perspective on international peace and security. By recovering neglected aspects of the last century of international relations" feminism, this article helps further an alternative, pragmatist perspective on ways of knowing and doing international relations.</p>
26.	Rostovskaya <i>et. al.</i> (2020)	Expansion of Women's Art Initiatives in Visual Arts Related to Feminism and Gender Studies	<p>Purpose: To present a historical and philosophical analysis of an important and interesting social phenomenon characterized as the expansion of women's artistic initiatives in the visual arts related to the process of feminization.</p> <p>Central Argument: The natural evolution of the world community, which is moving towards finding and approving gender equality and strengthening the role of women in the social development of society.</p> <p>Major Findings: The historical stages of development of women's artistic initiatives in the socio-historical perspective are considered and briefly presented. The factors and conditions that determine women's participation in the creation of cultural (artistic) samples that meet the spirit of their time are identified and generalized. Based on the conducted research, the authors present the results of their research.</p>

Result and Discussion: Summarized and Integrated Findings

Feminism is rooted in the diversity and potential of life and has a holistic perspective, (Sapkota & Dahal, 2022). Feminism is an ideology or belief that leads psychological, political, and economic equality for females (Matos, 2017). However, it is now more than just a belief; every decade it is growing and having more followers and it is considered to be a political practice that aims to change the world (Moghadam, 2018; Yarar, 2020). The promotion of feminism goals and its spread is very different across the continents and is showing high potential, beyond its political target. Feminism had movements to fight the domestic violence, provide workplace for women and give right to decide on reproductivity. In addition, feminism targets in the current African issues are directly aimed to contribute to the economic, social and political development of females (Rodó-Zárate, 2020). As a result, women could enter in to labor force as well as men in different spheres like deciding in workforce productivity, family management, and think about the overall growth of the feminist community (Bakytzhanova, 2021). In order to achieve development aspects of feminism, women are involved in the current labor force through production and social reproduction.

To achieve the development goals, identifying and analyzing the role of feminism needs to get attention by all concerned individuals and groups (Gámez Fuentes, 2015). Many women in the world, who do not feel well represented in the overall social, economic, political and other aspects of the community and who struggle to have a voice in the public sphere, have increasingly made the use of new technologies for self-expression (Kark *et al.*, 2016). This can lead to upgrade themselves from manual/traditional efforts to make themselves capable enough to all spheres of the world environment to the highly globalized and technically supported system (Moghadam, 2018; Yarar, 2020).

Feminism as a concept and practice can contribute to strengthen the gradual growth of work in the field of feminism studies (Rodó-Zárate, 2020; Fairbairn, 2019; Matos, 2017). Transnational feminism movements, which operate through networks that link local, national and international groups together, are adapting new forms of civic action and making use of internet for networking, mobilizing politically and creating awareness around themes such as gender violence (Bakytzhanova, 2021; Sapkota & Dahal, 2022; Fairbairn, 2019). It is observed that the role and contribution of women for further development of a community, in particular, and a country, in general, is very clear and well valued. However, there are several problems which limit their contribution in the global arena due to lack of initiative from the government bodies to engage them in different political positions (Moghadam, 2018), considering women as a mere agent of production instead of considering them as a sole contributor of success and development in the overall dimensions (Yarar, 2020). In addition to this, the positive impact of feminism on development, especially, economic development, is considered as minor by nature, including the presence of feminist scholarship in the field of economics (Kark *et al.*, 2016; Matos, 2017). There are several reasons for these factors, which include, less emphasis on female oriented researches, like environmental economics researches and severely biased depictions of females in households and societies in economics literature (Gámez Fuentes, 2015). However, it is possible to contend that by moving back and forth between theory and action, learning and doing, academia and practice, with awareness of the tensions, women can gain better insights in to developing a mature leadership identity that is informed by both spheres, forming novel ways of leading for growth and development (Yarar, 2020).

According to Bakytzhanova (2021), feminism and development are highly integrated. Development is affected by different factors and among these, feminism is becoming very popular and meaningful contributor. To make it successful and result oriented, females must focus on identifying their problems which hinder them from further development (Sapkota & Dahal, 2022). The case is not related to women only, rather men have to give serious attention for feminism by considering the positive effect of feminism on development. Solutions to the disadvantaged positions of women are varied, ranging from the passage of anti-discrimination laws to calls for greater integration of women in the development process (Moghadam, 2018; Rodó-Zárate, 2020).

Implication for Further Research

As can be understood from the result and discussion part, the positive effect of feminism on development is denied and literatures are not adequate. This is due to the concern that feminism, especially in Africa, is directly related to the dominant politics they exercise in their community and their political hemisphere. In order to avoid the negative and reductionist conception that attributes power to structure, the state, family, economy, or a group that supposedly holds absolute power and acts as the main determinant factor over all socio-historical dynamics, different scholars have to give serious attention to the role of feminism on the overall aspects of the society. The concern of feminism in Ethiopia is highly politicized, and the politics of gender is intrinsic. Therefore, researchers can investigate more on the characteristics of feminism beyond the concern of politics. Gender politics is considered as nonhomogeneous but complex articulations of different

narrative lines that have been adopted in response to unstable context of political straggles. As far as the knowledge of the researcher is concerned, gender politics is neither reduced to economic strategies nor perceived as uniformly bad for all women. Therefore, it is advisable to conduct research on the practices of having hegemonic strategies related to feminism and corresponding to linear and progressive developments.

Debates on nation, self-determination and nationalism tend to ignore the gender dimension, women experiences and feminism proposals on such issues. In turn, the feminist discussions on the intersections of operations should generally avoided the national identity of stateless nations as a source of operation. Feminism in general is problematic in relation to conflict between groups but also for those within the nation who share least in elite privilege and political representation. In this sense, control over access to the benefits of belonging to the nation is invariably gendered. Women's position within this framework is, therefore, problematic as it is also the relation between feminism and nationalism in connection with a broader debate in the social sciences regarding the nature of the individual as opposed to collective rights and identities within nation-state formations. Therefore, to make this confusion and debate clear, future researchers should have insight on it.

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Notes of Contributors

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The journal will cover agriculture, natural resources management and development areas and would publish peer-reviewed original research papers, case reports, systematic reviews and debates. Papers normally should not exceed 8000 words of text.

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