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AN ANALYSIS OF FEMINISM APPROACHES AND WOMEN POWER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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An Analysis of Feminism Approaches and Women Power in International Relations

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Abstract – Women are progressively moving into political leadership. Around the globe today, women are accepting appointments to official cabinets, driving political parties, serving on the seats of high courts, and directing security powers. Be that as it may, existing cross-national research on women's political power overwhelmingly centers around women's portrayal in national legislatures and official ministries. This paper inspects international relations feminism from the rise of women's power. We contend that as opposed to feminism being an ongoing development in the field of international relations, it is international relations that has come late to feminism.

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INTRODUCTION

The feminists in IR clarify the avoidance of women from foreign policy basic leadership by indicating the degree to which international governmental issues is a completely masculinized circle of movement that women are viewed as inauthentic. Ann J. Tickner an early feminist's investigate of the pragmatist convention saw that the IR security thinks about with its military center had turned into a 'dysfunctional' reaction to the difficulties of human and environmental security. Regardless of whether there is really is a distinction among men and women with reference to leadership and political thoughts behind the regular decision to choose men stanzas incidental decision to choose women such a high and critical post suggest confounding conversation starters. Feminist researchers treat authenticity as the domineering hypothesis of IR.

E.H.Carr and Hans J. Morgenthau contend that any investigation of IR ought to be founded on the presumption that relations between states lay on the acknowledgment of the substances of power. Authenticity advocates international legislative issues must be seen overwhelmingly as a domain of communication between sovereign experts which is separated by residential governmental issues. As indicated by the feminist researchers, the pragmatist argument expect that the subordination of women is an inescapable outcome of unequal power battle and is likewise normal and essential, however Morgenthau and others don't mention about women.

Feminist works dissect the manner by which thoughts regarding sexual orientation is developed and used to real and sustain imbalances. Since women have customarily been barred from political request,

particularly in issues of international legislative issues, the recorded development of the subject and the dialect that it utilizes remain some portion of the pragmatist worldview. Feminist scholars guarantee that the presentation of women can change the manner in which people are accepted to carry on in the state issues. Feminist thoughts are related with participation, harmony and association which can the international legislative issues. Women regularly in position that are unremunerated or underestimated, stay imperative to make and keep up trust among men in an unfriendly world. Independence which is related with manliness thoroughly refutes by the feminists, they guarantee for relationship.

Both the pragmatists and the feminists are unbending in their very own fields, yet the genuine comprehension may leave somewhere close to the two extraordinary points of view. We have to consider the instances of surely understood women pioneers from different countries of the world. We will need to see, as power holders, the amount they have kept up the thoughts of feminism, how they have dealt with those circumstances might be to see if they have acted either as indicated by pragmatist word usages or to feminist standards. In South Asia, particularly in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, women heads of government, as Prime Minister or President, have assumed essential jobs in forming the predetermination of their individual countries, through harmony and war. The South Asian districts along these lines give an appropriate zone to scholastic investigation and important contextual analyses.

Feminist approaches, which are inconsistent with restrictive focal point of standard International Relations (IR) hypothesis on men, state and war, have multiplied in the Post-Cold War period.

Feminism presented sexual orientation as a proper classification and hypothetical instrument for breaking down worldwide power relations and develop elective world requests. Up to this point, IR concentrated on the beginnings of war and strife, the development of discretion and international law and overall extension of exchange and business and ignored individuals. Feminism, together with different perspectives, including Post-

Innovation, Constructivism and Critical Theory, went for making IR to concentrate on individuals. In addition Feminists strive for supplanting the tight focal point of International Relations with an extensive and populist structure.

Feminism, together with the new approaches mentioned above, challenged the power of the standard. Feminism tested the ontological and epistemological establishments of IR and endeavored to uncover the sexual orientation inclinations in the focal terms, for example, power, independence, objectivity, security and state. In this paper, I will manage feminist test to standard's primary suspicions and approaches. Other than I will likewise inspect how feminist IR researchers challenge standard's comprehension of basic ideas I mentioned previously. So as to a far reaching examination of feminists-standard engagements, will likewise look at the standard reactions to the difficulties presented by some feminist IR researchers, for example, Ann Tickner. Be that as it may, before doing these, I will attempt to answer the inquiry are the feminists truly doing IR or how the feminists are identified with IR?

Women have made tremendous advances into legislative issues throughout the most recent thirty years. Increases have been especially striking in the administrative segment, where sexual orientation amounts have multiplied (Franceschet, Krook, and Piscopo 2012). Be that as it may, there is proof of advances towards sex equity in expansive scope of political positions. Today, women are driving countries, states and urban areas; national and nearby organizations; political parties and boards of trustees; courts; and even security powers. In spite of women's more prominent political triumphs as of late, men remain overrepresented in political leadership in all parts of the world (Gerring et al. 2014).

Counting women in political basic leadership positions matters. Higher levels of women's portrayal in national and nearby legislatures is connected to expanded authoritative spotlight on wellbeing and family policy and to more prominent spending on social administrations. Female government officials are almost certain than their male partners to put a high need on conventional women's issues, for example, sexual orientation balance, hostile to segregation policy, women's regenerative wellbeing, and violence against women. Women's quality likewise has essential representative impacts, expanding women's political engagement, raising women's political

yearnings, upgrading their confidence, and changing the manner in which men consider women's capacities.

As ongoing examination has appeared, women in governmental issues don't work in a vacuum. At the point when women gain section to legislatures, their quality alone does not ensure that any more extensive changes will follow. Women's capacity to make an interpretation of their inclinations into policy can be constrained by level of vote based system, constituent framework, nearness and sort of sex portions, political gathering quality and belief system, and the more extensive setup of power relations in the public eye, among different elements (Paxton and Hughes 2013). Indeed, even in Argentina, which has filled in as a model for how to build women's political nearness through sexual orientation amounts, the institutional and regulating environment can make an unequal playing field for women (Franceschet and Piscopo 2014).

One limitation on women's political impact might be their uneven levels of consolidation inside a government part. Political establishments are progressive structures, and women might be vertically isolated. That is, women might be amassed in lower-level positions with less specialist, consistently knocking up against "unfair limitations". For instance, women might be generally very much spoken to in an administrative body, however men might be the ones to lead parties and head boards, making it progressively troublesome for women to make an interpretation of their policy inclinations into law. In the event that women can't progress to the highest levels of leadership, their political impact might be seriously shortened.

Women's impact may likewise be obliged by flat isolation – uneven levels of women's portrayal crosswise over government sectors. That is, women may knock up against "glass dividers," keeping them restricted to specific parts of the government. Be that as it may, the creation, implementation, and security of strategies includes all parts of government, working in coordinated effort and counterbalancing each other. On the off chance that women are gathered in only a couple of government sectors, their capacity to impact change might be constrained. For instance, if women lawmakers effectively shepherd a bill on lewd behavior into law, insufficient implementation and enforcement by official offices, police, and courts could undermine the law's viability.

Generally, we think minimal about the vertical and level isolation of women in legislative issues crosswise over countries. Contextual analyses in some cases profile the condition of women's political accomplishment crosswise over more than one government area – frequently taking a gander at both the authoritative and official field. Be that as it may, existing similar research overwhelmingly centers

around women's portrayal in specific positions in seclusion from their achievement in different fields.

What we think about women's vertical and even isolation in governmental issues is likewise restricted by an absence of sufficient cross-national information. International organizations gather and make accessible information on a lot of seats in parliament, complemented all the more as of late by information on women's portrayal in official cabinets and established courts. Yet, predictable and tantamount cross-national markers of women's political empowerment over different levels and sectors of administration are basically not accessible.

Women are frequently seen as casualties of contention. Be that as it may, this view veils the imperative jobs women play as pioneers, particularly in helping end struggle, creating postconflict reintegration endeavors and economic life, and even in driving the organization of camps for inside dislodged people. Members at the meeting on The Role of Women in Global Security recognized recommendations for approaches to give help, devices, and inspiration to urge women to end up such pioneers in their networks.

In struggle zones, women are dynamic members in the contentions that influence their countries. They may progress toward becoming soldiers. They may turn into the sole suppliers for their families, progressively dynamic in the casual or formal sectors of the economy, or increasingly dynamic in peacemaking bunches because of contention. They additionally experience the ill effects of sexual violence and displacement. However amid war and in its result, women over and over again are barred from exercises went for settling the brutal clashes that so profoundly influence them. Those contentions can't be conveyed to an enduring end without making women's lives increasingly secure, and it is women who are best situated to decide how that security is accomplished. This story centers around three key territories in which women could encourage security: harmony basic leadership and peacekeeping; compromise, reintegration, and rule of law; and economic development. Perceiving that manageable security is preposterous without the involvement of women, the United Nations in October 2000 passed Security Council Resolution 1325. The goals calls for expanded portrayal of women settled transactions and at all levels of basic leadership with respect to security; incorporation of women in postconflict remaking endeavors and in disarmament, grounding, and reintegration endeavors; expanded assurance from sexual violence; and a conclusion to exemption for violations influencing women.

Women are commonly prohibited from formal harmony forms. They will in general be missing at the harmony table, underrepresented in parliaments that are creating policy in countries rising up out of contention,

and underrepresented in peacekeeping powers. Melanne Verveer, who heads the State Department's Office for Global Women's Issues, noticed that thirty-one of the world's thirty-nine dynamic clashes speak to repeats of contention after harmony settlements were closed. In every one of the thirty-one cases, women were prohibited from the harmony procedure.

FEMINISM AND WOMEN POWER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The development of feminist speculations of IR has been a test to predominant IR hypotheses, regardless of whether pragmatist or not. They have unequivocally assaulted pragmatist works for leaving out women and for their normally manliness sees, particularly those focused on war.

Makes feminists approach so difficult that their epistemology, techniques and topics are so not quite the same as anything that has been regularly done in IR. An arrangement of power relations, overseeing the association of guys and females, for the most part benefits the previous over the later. Sexual orientation investigation has fundamentally reprimanded the nonattendance of or under portrayal of women both from political basic leadership and from conventional accounts in the investigation of IR. Sex examination in IR is an augmentation of the more extensive feminist investigates and worldwide dissident's venture that has come to fruition since the mid-1960s. What ties together various feminist approaches to IR is an emphasis on women as political and chronicled performing artists. One can't pinpoint a primary content in feminist IR, yet there is maybe a basic inquiry: Where are the women? Feminist understandings have had and will liable to keep on having significant effect on worldwide scale concerning human rights to rise to treatment and empowerment of women, allowing them similar open doors that customarily and verifiably have been saved in many societies to man. A few feminists take note of that empowering women will likewise give them the way to constrain family measure willfully along these lines decreasing populace development rate to economically reasonable levels. Women are likewise observed by numerous feminists as progressively inclined to useful, serene approaches to numerous conflictual issues on the worldwide plan.

A feminist perspective in IR hypothesis, as being progressively inclined to see people, meeting up productively and team up in different organizational structures. Human relations are matter as opposed to embrace a virus unique investigation of the collaboration of states and non-state performing artists as auxiliary or neo-pragmatists regularly do. The feminist methodology underscores the constructivist's capability of individuals. Multilateral as opposed to one-sided authoritative models upgrade this human potential for building quiet relationship

and positive reliant linkages crosswise over national fringes. To survey about the situation of the women in international relations, feminists have given distinctive sorts of sentiments. Liberal feminists expect that female subordination emerges from standard and lawful requirements which hamper human cooperation in the general population world; Marxists feminists see free enterprise and private property as the reason for women's persecution. Then again, radical feminists trust that the man centric framework is the reason for women abuse.

They give careful consideration to natural contrasts than the liberal and Marxists feminists. Feminist psychoanalysts trust that the foundations of women's persecution are installed in the mind, while socialist feminists are diverse, joining a few strands of hypothesis together trying to build up a particular feminist angle. Post-innovator feminists criticize amalgamation and trust that a brought together portrayal of all women is an outlandish undertaking.

The more extensive proof for the relationship of women with harmony is uncertain. Jean Elestain, Cynthia Enloe and others have documented the two women's job in different harmony movements and their help for and cooperation in war. McGlen and Sarkees have guaranteed that the relationship of women with harmony is an obligation since it has been utilized to keep women out of legislative issues. While harmony movements may have had some achievement, they don't do anything to change existing sexual orientation relations. This allows men to stay in charge and to keep on overwhelming the plan of world legislative issues, while women's voices are regularly observed as inauthentic and 'idealistic' in issues of defense and foreign policy making. A case of negative results of partner women with harmony is Francis Fukuyama's exchange of the natural foundations of human animosity and its relationship with war that showed up in Foreign Affairs in 1998. Fukuyama¹⁶ asserted that women are more serene than men, a reality that, he accepts generally is naturally decided. In this way, a world kept running by women would be progressively quiet world. Nonetheless, Fukuyama asserted that women in west are the acknowledgment of what he calls a 'feminized' world. Since he trusts that regions outside the west will keep on being controlled by youthful forceful men. Along these lines, western men who can confront dangers presented by risks from outside must stay in control, especially in the field of international governmental issues.

Despite the fact that there are various reactions in regards to the job of the women in leadership, and the supposed change that they can't play out their job contrasted with their male partners, gigantic models are there in the field of fruitful women pioneers. Feminists compare leadership with empowerment. They saw leadership as a type of power. Many, women pioneers are effective and equivalent to their male partners.

There are different instances of women heads whose jobs were significantly more unmistakable in the field of international governmental issues and can similarly be contrasted and their male partner like Golda Meir²⁹. She was a standout amongst the most dearest of Israel's pioneers however sadly left office after what turned into a national calamity the Yom Kippur war.

She was highly respected, even by her previous adversaries. Meir was commonly viewed as an intense and regularly difficult legislator, clutching seats that had an establishment somewhere down in the Zionist belief system, which was impacted by recollections of outrages against the Jews in Eastern Europe amid her youth and the Holocaust of World War II. This quality was valuable for Israel as a troubled people yet ended up tricky once put activities showed up for Meir frequently accepted. Such activities were dishonest. Meir made certain issues in the harmony procedure that proceeded past her residency as Prime minister. She neglected to build up a particular position about the involved domains the West Bank and Gaza Strip. She demanded coordinate arrangement with the adversary and restricts any type of intervention by pariahs. She rejected any between time withdrawal before a harmony bargain was agreed upon. However she was an example of harmony and held a steady view.

It tends to be appropriately contended then that in the field of international legislative issues, guys are not by any means the only player of governmental issues, women are additionally assumed critical jobs and attempted to level their situation with their male partners. Pioneers like Golda Meir, Margaret Thatcher, Mary Robinson and Tansu Ciller, have a place with various sorts of social orders however every one of them were fruitful contrasted with their male partners. They had confronted war like circumstances amid their period in office and thoughtfully defeated them moreover.

In numerous countries of South Asia, women have assumed an essential job amid the law based movement, yet their interest in different circles of open life has kept on staying insignificant in contrast with their male partners. In numerous countries of South Asia exceptional arrangements have been made to expand women's political support, yet the level of women in the higher levels of political power structure has not risen. There are different elements that have debilitated women from taking a functioning part in governmental issues. The principle reasons being uncontrolled of violence, debasement and controls, which are available in discretionary governmental issues. Numerous women who have astounding leadership characteristics are eager to partake in legislative issues in light of these elements. It is in this way fundamental to make governmental issues spotless and green so the flow of women into political field is augmented.

In India, just 8% of parliamentarians are women. Eleven years after the Beijing Conference, women are still politically seriously underrepresented. Basic change is required, in the form reservation of seats for women to guarantee that women are allowed the chance to take an interest in basic leadership and to conquer the flow regulated imbalance. The significant system taken by the women aggregate for political empowerment is leading different limit building preparing establishment of system assemble at various level, hall and backing at various level to expand women's political investment, sort out display for mass mindfulness, manikin shows to make women mindful that women are skilled to run the government as men do, neediness easing program, self-improvement gatherings, plot for independent work, political preparing at both grassroots and national level, and accentuation of the significance of instruction for women.

In India, 73rd and 74th amendment passed in 1992 has been instrumental in picking up a tremendous portrayal of women in neighborhood government organization, 33% portrayal of women in nearby government just as, 33% seat people to be women, yet there are no reservation seats for women in State Legislature Assembly nor in Parliament at national level.

The interest for the reservation in the Parliament by women assemble has raised numerous eyebrows and extreme reactions. Ordinarily the bill was taken in the Parliament yet fizzled. Women's past involvement in Parliament have persuaded them regarding the purposelessness of getting into parliament without reservation. In the ongoing past, the arrangement for political portrayal has risen as the absolute most noteworthy interest made by the women's movement all over India. The real motivation in the different classes and workshops is the 33% reservation in the parliament and State legislature.

FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Feminist approaches to International Relations have presented sexual orientation as a fundamental apparatus for investigating the cooperations between states in the international system. Be that as it may, disregarding these endeavors to build a superior International Relations Theory, feminist examination has had little effect on international governmental issues; policy-creators and leaders appear to be positive about expelling feminist thoughts. Moreover, women's jobs in making and supporting international governmental issues have been treated as though they were regular and not deserving of examination.

Feminist experts contend that maybe this absence of feminist thoughts in international governmental issues has been on the grounds that for a long time it has

been imagined that the international legislative issues first class is only for men. In this manner, just men and not women are equipped for managing the issues of international legislative issues, under those conditions, foreign policy performing artists and leaders are male.

In the feeling of this discussion, we have Professor Ann Tickner, who speaks to a standout amongst the most extreme feminist creators who shield the joining of the issue of women as an examination in international relations. Its significance lies in the way that it takes up one of the established creators of the pragmatist perspective of international relations, Morgenthau, and muddles it so that it demonstrates that the international framework is organized and comprehended by a male, halfway, and deficient vision subsequently proposes to include a female perspective which help to conceptualize a world unique in relation to the current view and produce a feminist epistemology of international relations which proposes to construct an elective feminist allowing to make it increasingly available to the field of international relations to women, which would then allow beat this fractional perspective of the discussion on international relations, fabricating a progressively intricate vision yet exhaustive while on the planet.

In deconstructing international relations hypothesis, feminist experts contend that the hypothetical establishments of International Relations are male-characterized, and are built around malefemale divisions, which characterize female as "other" and allot sexual orientation explicit jobs that avoid women from people in general circle.

Utilizing a "sex focal point", these journalists have separated the order into its to a great extent social science segments, and have then remade them with a feminist comprehension of the control of International Relations.

Feminist commitments to international relations are not just about adding women to the investigation of international governmental issues, they are more profound. Amid the late 1980's in the third discussion "feminist researchers challenged the exclusionary state-driven and positivist nature of the order basically at the metatheoretical level". A large number of those feminist commitments looked to deconstruct and subvert authenticity, one of the prevailing power legislative issues clarification for post-war international relations. These new hypothetical and epistemological difficulties to international relations opened the space for basic grant, in where "they made one wonder of what a feminist perspective of world legislative issues would look like substantively and how unique would be".

FEMINIST LEADERSHIP FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Singular images of social justice leadership and power are getting to be less and more remote between. Violence against women, religious and economic fundamentalism, and ordinary rejection and violence dependent on ethnicity, race, class, sexual personality, and age are a reality for an excessive number of women, especially those of sexual or other minority status. Patterns in institutional changes, for example, marketization, regionalization, and decentralization, and established changes have molded in any event part of the setting inside which these substances have occurred, especially in the previous 30 years.⁵ These are mind boggling issues with unpredictable causes and appearances. The answers for those issues presently can't seem to be found on a wide scale. Creating and continuing the sorts of leadership required to produce the motivation, vitality, thoughts, and techniques expected to move power irregular characteristics at the foundation of sexual orientation disparity is a noteworthy test within recent memory.

Rather, looking to social movements and movement-supporting organizations is a coherent place to begin. We realize that women's movements, characterized as a sorted out arrangement of constituents seeking after a typical political motivation of progress through aggregate action,⁷ have truly been fundamental to the achievement of women's rights. One noteworthy investigation of social movements and violence against women (VAW) arrangements in 70 countries more than four decades found that feminist activation in common society, as opposed to other on-screen characters' consideration of women in government, is the integral factor in policy development. A similar report demonstrates that self-ruling women's movements have likewise been in charge of organizing feminist thoughts in international standards by catalyzing government activity, including activity by women legislators.⁸ Women's movements have additionally brought issues in the past observed as private, (for example, VAW) into the public domain, and have changed attitudes, beliefs, and social norms as a result.

As Srilatha Batliwala and others contend, women's movements are known to furnish women with genuine leadership and basic leadership power. In the meantime, a few women's movements have lost the momentum, intelligibility, and effect they had up until the 1990s, and others are building aggregate power in new ways. In her sweep for the Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID), Batliwala finds that we are in "a period of building our very own organizations instead of movements, of implementing ventures as opposed to procedures of increasingly fundamental change in sexual orientation and social power relations."⁹ In an atmosphere in which financing for movement building is considered by movement-bolster organizations, for example, AWID, to be deficient and under danger, organizations still give

esteemed types of help. This reality recommends that the leadership and organizational substances of those organizations matter.

WOMEN'S POWER TO DECIDE

Around the globe, women currently have more basic leadership power and impact, over more parts of social, political and economic life, than any time in recent memory. The principal decision of women to neighborhood government in Saudi Arabia in December 2015 demonstrates that advancement is being made even in the most moderate social orders. In any case, advance is uneven both crosswise over and inside districts and countries, and opposition and kickback are normal.

Having more women in power isn't really connected with economic development and development. For instance, there are more women in national legislatures in some low-pay than high-salary countries – Rwanda is the international head with 63.8%, while it is anticipated that the British parliament won't achieve sexual orientation equality before 2055.

Expanding the quantity of women in political and open positions is vital, however this does not mean they have genuine expert or self-rule. Partially this is about how political frameworks function and who encapsulates power: there might be a greater number of women MPs in Rwanda than in most European countries, yet parliament likewise has substantially less power over the official in Rwanda. The hole between women's formal and genuine power is additionally about bias and sexism, regularly oblivious. Indeed, even in countries with liberal multi-party legislative issues and dynamic constitutions, normal convictions and assumptions regarding what women and men can and ought to do hinder women's political power and advancement.

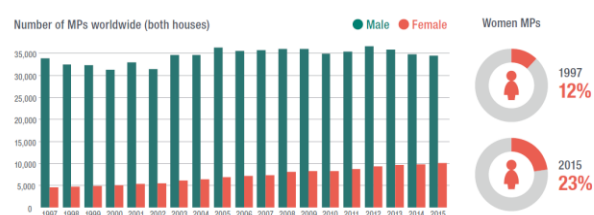


Figure 1: The number of women parliamentarians is rising but men still dominate.

Separation is likewise clear in the unfavorable examples of sexual orientation portrayal among sectors and levels of rank. Indeed, even in countries in which sexual orientation equality is enhancing in the legislature, there are frequently still couple of women ministers. Furthermore, when they are available in cabinets, women will in general be given social area portfolios while men rule the most powerful sectors and positions, for example, finance and defense (Krook and O'Brien, 2012).

Given the hole between women's power on paper and by and by, there is a should be practical about the degree of changes that compelling women can accomplish alone. A great deal is frequently expected of women out in the open life. Women in governmental issues are regularly subject to undue investigation and need to fit in with far reaching perspectives of how women ought to carry on to be acknowledged by voters and companions. These women are additionally from various classes, religions, ethnicity, areas and ideological influences. They may share more for all intents and purpose with men 'like them' than with women from an alternate class or social gathering, and don't really facilitate other women's interests.

CONCLUSION

Feminist test to standard IR can't be considered fruitful in remaking IR in spite of the fact that its principle point is to do as such. The Realist did not endeavor to rethink their cases in the light of feminist reactions however they presented counter-reactions to feminists trying to safeguard themselves. Keohane's exertion merits regard as his reactions were truly to the point. Be that as it may, his frame of mind has been very uncommon. Feminists' speculations can offer some new experiences on the conduct of the states and the necessities of people, especially those on the peripheries of the international framework. A feminist perspective dependent on the encounters of women can add new dimensions to comprehend the world governmental issues framework.

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