

RESEARCH

Politics and gender: rocking political science and creating new horizons

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Introduction

We are immensely proud to launch the *European Journal of Politics and Gender* (EJPG). The EJPG is the flagship journal of the European Conference on Politics and Gender (ECPG). We founded this journal in the belief that gender is central to understanding politics: EJPG explores the multiple and interconnected dimensions that shape structures of power within politics. We are committed to publishing agenda-setting research on politics and gender that reflects the theoretical, methodological and epistemological diversity of the discipline. EJPG provides a space for dialogue across the broad spectrum of politics and gender research. It is the result of numerous conversations in which we, the founding editors, and others, identified the need for such an international journal. We are indebted to the pioneering work of political scientists in Europe and elsewhere, whose rigorous research and collective organising made sure that the study of politics and gender is no longer a sideshow. It has – in all its variety – become part of the discipline.

The EJPG is the natural next step of the activities of the growing political and gender community in Europe. The first milestone was the inception of a Standing Group

1 on Women and Politics in the mid-1980s – later changed to Gender and Politics –
2 of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR). Under the leadership
3 of Joni Lovenduski and Joyce Outshoorn, this group challenged the exclusion of
4 women in the discipline and advocated the inclusion of gender as an analytical tool
5 (Lovenduski, 2015). The second landmark was the organisation of the first ECPG at
6 Queen’s University, Belfast, in 2009 by Karen Celis and Johanna Kantola. Some of
7 the other founding editors – Isabelle Engeli, Liza Mügge and Elizabeth Evans – later
8 joined teams that organised subsequent ECPGs. The recent and highly successful
9 development of the ECPG reflects the rapid expansion of the community and also
10 marks the gradual shift from ‘women and politics’ to ‘politics and gender’.

11 Over the past nine years, the ECPG has travelled across Europe to meet and
12 engage with the politics and gender community. It has convened at the Central
13 European University (2011), Pompeu Fabra University (2013), Uppsala University
14 (2015) and the University of Lausanne (2017). The next ECPG will take place at
15 the University of Amsterdam (4–6 July 2019). With its expansion, the ECPG has
16 rapidly internationalised. Attendees are affiliated to institutions around the globe:
17 ECPG 2017 counted participants working in more than 40 different countries across
18 five continents. While the focus of the research community has always encompassed
19 a broad-ranging definition of gender, over time, the ECPG has sought to be more
20 inclusive, and explicitly so, by introducing sections on LGBTQI **{please spell out**
21 **the abbreviation in full at first mention}** and intersectionality. Together, ECPG
22 scholarship is situated in a global debate on politics and gender. The EJPG pursues this
23 international ambition further, and commits to publishing the best work on politics
24 and gender irrespective of its geographical focus or the location of the author(s).

25 Notwithstanding the success of politics and gender research over the last few
26 decades, bias against women and gender research very much remains in political
27 science. Taking stock of the field, Isabelle Engeli, Elizabeth Evans and Liza Mügge
28 convened a roundtable, ‘Gender in Political Science Research: Achievement and
29 Outlook’, at the 2016 ECPR general conference. In this discussion, six renowned
30 professors, men and women, gender and non-gender scholars, argued that collective
31 efforts are needed to ensure that the wider discipline acknowledges and incorporates
32 gender, as well as the insights of gender scholars. Visibility in publications is central
33 to achieve this change. Yet, two problems arise. First, outlets to publish cutting-edge
34 gender research in political science are scarce. Second, gender (and female) scholars
35 are relatively invisible as ‘mainstream’ journals rarely publish beyond the traditional
36 ‘mainstream’. An ECPG special issue in *European Political Science* points to similar
37 patterns in political science curriculums across Europe (Mügge et al, 2016). These
38 findings fit the general, and growing, evidence of how political science is resistant to
39 gendered change (Vickers, 2015). Women are published at lower rates than men in
40 political science journals (Teele and Thelen, 2017), and ‘manels’ (all male panels) at
41 political science events are still recurrent. The EJPG aims to support the community
42 to address such issues of participation, dissemination and publication.

43 The EJPG provides a critical space in which politics and gender scholars can engage
44 with key questions that underpin our study of political science. At the same time,
45 the EJPG aims to disseminate politics and gender insights and analysis to the wider
46 discipline, and beyond. The EJPG publishes research articles that are academically
47 rigorous and innovative, make significant contributions to scholarly debates, and
48 advance theoretical, empirical and methodological political analysis. In addition to

1 research articles, the EJPG welcomes ‘State of the Art’ pieces, which provide timely
2 analyses of theoretical, conceptual, methodological or empirical developments in the
3 many sub-fields of politics and gender, and/or address the contributions of a diversity
4 of politics and gender perspectives on a specific topic. These contributions focus
5 on salient and contemporary issues and themes, exploring new research puzzles and
6 dilemmas. Furthermore, we will provide a dedicated space to investigating specific
7 questions in more depth and breadth by publishing an annual *Special Issue* selected
8 through a competitive process.

9 At Bristol University Press the EJPG has found a publishing home, working in a
10 human-scale environment that puts the promotion of academic work before profits.
11 Publishing and copy-editing services **[[It might be better to phrase this as
12 Publishing is managed in-house as we use a UK freelancer who doesn’t
13 work for BUP but on behalf of?]]** are done in-house with personalised services
14 for the EJPG. We are thrilled to be going full speed into this new adventure for our
15 community in partnership with Bristol University Press. Last but not least, we will
16 promote our scholarship through the annual *EJPG Best Paper Award*. The prize will
17 be awarded to the best article published in the EJPG in the previous year; it will be
18 formally presented to the winner(s) at the following ECPG.

20 **What’s in a name? Our vision for ‘politics’ and ‘gender’ as a** 21 **field of research**

22 Our rationale for launching the EJPG is a conviction that a leading journal is needed
23 to provide space for the extensive and varied innovative research that is conducted
24 by scholars working in the politics and gender field. However, what do we mean by
25 ‘politics’ and ‘gender’? Interrogating these terms is vital, and our aim is to encourage
26 articles that prompt new ways of thinking about and investigating both. Of course,
27 neither term is politically neutral; they take on different meanings geographically
28 and temporally. Exploring why we have selected these specific terms is therefore
29 an important part of explaining our vision for the journal, as we highlight in our
30 mission statement:
31

32
33 *EJPG* is firmly embedded in global politics and gender scholarship, its
34 scope is not limited to Europe.... *EJPG* understands gender as a political
35 phenomenon that shapes power relations. Gender is contextual and is
36 influenced by the intersection of multiple social categories and identities.
37 These processes produce patterns of political inclusion and exclusion that are
38 sometimes immediately visible, but often also hidden. *EJPG* therefore studies
39 formal and informal components of politics in local, national, transnational
40 and global realms.
41

42 We would like to take the opportunity here to unpack why we think the terms ‘politics’
43 and ‘gender’ are useful for theoretical and empirical analysis as part of a global debate.
44 Moreover, we consider how intersectionality frames our approach, emphasise our
45 commitment to sexuality research and reflect upon our positionality and privilege.
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47
48

Politics

Politics is about power, and power is gendered. We therefore adopt a wide-ranging definition of politics, one that encompasses both formal and informal processes and sites of contestation. ‘The personal is political’ is a powerful legacy from second-wave feminisms that makes explicit the connections between personal experience and political structures and power relations. The purpose of such a connection is to provide a framework to analyse the multiple ways in which gendered power dynamics are inextricably linked; this is a central part of politics and gender research. If politics is about power and about personal experiences, then politics is everywhere. We reject the depoliticising tendencies of some within political science to reduce politics to a neat set of formal institutions, and recognise the ways in which cultures, discourse and patterns of behaviour influence how, when, where and why women, men and those who identify as non-binary and gender-queer engage with and participate in political life broadly defined.

Gender

There is (still) much confusion surrounding the terms ‘sex’ and ‘gender’, and the two are often used interchangeably. While ‘sex’ typically refers to biological differences between males and females, gender is frequently taken to refer to a set of social constructions, which differ between societies, and that underpin a set of norms, cultures and behaviours that create and recreate asymmetric power dynamics between men and women, and between the ‘masculine’ and the ‘feminine’ – often to the detriment of the latter. This distinction has been much contested within feminism by those wary of viewing sex as somehow outside of the realm of the social. While acknowledging that definitions of gender differ, we believe that it shapes the life chances of everyone around the world. The use of gender as an analytical tool and framework can be understood as a normative approach, one that stresses the importance of differences between sex, race, culture, age and other identity markers. We readily acknowledge the critiques from post-colonial feminists regarding the dangers of ethnocentric approaches to categories often deployed within research on gender, such as ‘woman’ (Mohanty, 1992 **{citation not referenced, but see 1988. Please add/correct}**), and we are committed to engage with pluralistic and intersectional approaches to understanding gender. Although much of the research that emerges within the politics and gender field has women as its focus, we are keen to explore its effects upon men and those who identify as non-binary, gender-queer or intersex.

Intersectionality

We are committed to intersectionality as a political objective. Our approach to intersectionality is one that acknowledges and celebrates its roots within black feminism (Crenshaw, 1989 **{citation not referenced, but see 1991. Please add/correct}**) as a means by which to explore the ‘matrix of oppression’ (Hill Collins, 1990) that can be found at the intersections of race and gender. In recent years, the term ‘intersectionality’ has been taken up by many gender scholars and activists to explore additional points of intersection, including, but not limited to, sexuality,

1 class, religion and disability. We welcome work that centres race at the core of
2 the intersectional perspective. As a framework, intersectionality makes visible the
3 problematic homogenising terms ‘women’ (or likewise ‘men’), ‘gender’ and ‘(in)
4 equality’, insisting on the need to explore the realities facing those who often remain
5 at the margins of political discourse. Intersectionality, however, also allows studying
6 the privileged: those in power and those that maintain structures of oppression.

7 8 *Sexuality* 9

10 The expansion of the ECPG to include research on sexuality has been an important
11 development for the community in recent years. LGBTQI issues have reached global
12 attention and political science has for too long been a laggard in the social sciences
13 in acknowledging that sexual relations are a locus of power relations. Despite the
14 increased attention to LGBTQI and sexuality, we recognise that research on gender
15 and research on sexuality can still seem to talk past, rather than to, each other. At
16 the same time, the EJPG hopes to contribute to the interrogation of sexuality in
17 the discipline. Only then can we engage in cutting-edge analysis of power. It is our
18 aim that scholars working on the politics of sexuality will find a welcoming home
19 in the pages of the EJPG.

20 21 *Positionality and privilege* 22

23 Reflecting on our privilege is imperative. As politics and gender scholars, we are all too
24 aware of the politics of exclusion that appear in both formal and informal institutions.
25 Accordingly, we seek to avoid replicating parallel patterns of marginalisation in the
26 EJPG. We are white European female scholars based at relatively wealthy institutions
27 in leading higher education systems. The majority of ECPG attendants are similarly
28 based at institutions that can financially support – at least partially – international
29 mobility, such as attending conferences. Journal readership across disciplines can often
30 be constrained by institutional capacity (and sometimes willingness) to subscribe
31 to academic journals. Launching this journal affords us privilege and power in the
32 knowledge-production process. In a career where publishing is vital, we, as journal
33 editors, have a responsibility to ensure that we publish the very best research and
34 do not engage in exclusionary publication practices. We will proactively seek out
35 scholars from under-represented groups and encourage them to submit their work
36 to our journal. We launch this journal in the spirit of an international community
37 and hope that with the commitment of all, the EJPG will be of benefit to all.

38 39 **Politics and gender: creating new horizons** 40

41 As we outline in the EJPG Mission Statement, we aim to publish original research
42 that spans the politics and gender field. This follows a commitment established by the
43 ECPG to ensure that scholars working across a number of sub-fields are included. This
44 reflects our desire to avoid recreating hegemonic patterns of inclusion and exclusion.
45 We are keen to receive work that explores, but is not limited to, the following areas
46 (in alphabetical order): advanced methods and techniques; citizenship; conflict
47 and peace; development; elections; governance; international relations; LGBTQI
48 politics; multilevel politics and the European Union; political economy; political

1 representation; political theory; public policy; representation; security; and sexuality.
 2 These broad areas are often expected to ‘speak for themselves’. We are keen for our
 3 authors to interrogate them in the coming years in order to develop new and cross-
 4 cutting ways of analysing politics from a gendered perspective.

5 To launch the EJPG, we are publishing a double issue, giving prominence to a range
 6 of critical themes and questions that are foundational to our vision for the journal.
 7 The first issue showcases the diversity of politics and gender research across sub-fields
 8 that address wider concerns, and raise fundamental questions for politics and gender
 9 scholars, including knowledge production, normative epistemologies and power
 10 in the profession. The second issue addresses transversal opportunities, challenges,
 11 dilemmas and imperatives that cut across the various sub-fields and speak back to
 12 common research agendas within political science. Following a strict double-blind
 13 review process, we solicited articles from scholars working across the discipline and
 14 from different epistemological and methodological traditions. The authors reflect
 15 upon important contemporary research paradigms, highlight new areas of inquiry
 16 and engage with urgent and interrelated problems.

17 All of the articles included in our inaugural double issue set out future research
 18 agendas that we hope will be taken up in subsequent issues – creating multiple
 19 dialogues and wider conversations. Politics and gender is a rapidly increasing field of
 20 study, a field in which its scholars provide thorough and innovative analysis across all
 21 sub-disciplines of political science. The articles in this inaugural double issue mark,
 22 then, core aspects of where research started and where it should go in the future.
 23 As the inaugural issue went into production, and as a collective editorial team, we
 24 reflected on what we felt that this collection of articles tells us about the contemporary
 25 state of politics and gender ‘out there’. Common themes prompt new thoughts on
 26 the development of our discipline, whether in terms of pivotal foci, enhancing the
 27 quality of our research and/or maximising the societal impact of our work. Before
 28 offering a brief introduction to the individual articles of the inaugural issue, let us
 29 first briefly sketch out two main themes that we feel are central in pushing further
 30 the horizon of politics and gender research at this moment.

32 *‘Good’ politics and gender research*

34 Most of the articles address, explicitly or implicitly, issues of intersectional inclusion
 35 and exclusion, the privileging and marginalising of fields of knowledge, and the
 36 relative status of particular research methodologies and data. In these pieces, there is
 37 an underlying critique of the generalist discipline of political science for its ongoing
 38 and unjust marginalisation and exclusion of knowledge produced by scholars in
 39 the fields of gender, sexuality and intersectionality. Too often, scholars are simply
 40 and straightforwardly excluded (for any number of reasons and by any number of
 41 means); other times, the process takes the subtler process of invisibilisation. Work and
 42 contributions are pushed aside, invalidated in some way or co-opted. Future articles
 43 in EJPG are encouraged to map, measure and theorise the actors and processes of
 44 exclusion and marginalisation, and to further develop the means by which rightful
 45 inclusion can be established. Scholars of colour, scholars based in the Global South
 46 and other minoritised groups have, for some time, critiqued the exclusionary practices
 47 within the research community, and they are right. In response, we – as a research
 48 community – should recognise privileges and act against any form of marginalisation

1 and exclusion that we might reproduce. Only then will we produce ‘good’ gender
 2 and political science and ‘good’ gender and political scientists. The urgency is real
 3 both in and outside academia. Politics in 2018 is, across the globe, rife with overt
 4 and seemingly powerful resistance to principles of gender equality, to feminism, to
 5 LGBTQI rights and to anti-racism – in short, to the principles of equality, fairness
 6 and justice. In an era where the very notion of expert knowledge is under attack,
 7 the necessity to respond as a community of researchers has to be part of a wider
 8 counter-resistance to an insecure, unequal world.

9 10 *Transformative politics and gender research*

11
12 A great deal of attention across this inaugural issue focuses on global and international
 13 crises that generate and strengthen political projects of opposition and resistance to
 14 equality, seeking to protect the privileges of the powerful and the status quo. These
 15 crises set the context within which we, as a gender and politics community, undertake
 16 our research. They are also often the object of our research. For many politics and
 17 gender scholars, threats presented by conservatism, populism and authoritarianism, to
 18 name a few, constitute the research questions that drive us. Traditionally, of course,
 19 politics and gender research has long since been ‘problem-driven’. Authors call
 20 attention to the question of change and transformation, and the role of academics in
 21 this process. While we refrain from speaking on the behalf of our authors, it is striking
 22 that many politics and gender scholars do not just criticise; rather, they offer ideas on
 23 how to transform gender relations and gendered power dynamics. This reminds us
 24 that politics and gender research is frequently a political act beyond, as well as within,
 25 the university. It is about engaging with equality, on the one hand, and resistance and
 26 opposition, on the other. Research can be for itself, but at other times, there may
 27 very well be an urgency for it to be more than this as well. To this end, the inaugural
 28 articles all point at the need for promoting diversity in research topics, analytical
 29 perspectives and methodologies. Our inaugural issue emphasises, then, the need for
 30 robust discussion of the conceptualisation and operationalisation of central concepts
 31 in politics and gender research – such as gender, equality or feminism. Successful
 32 discussion of this sort can only be promoted through methodological diversity, where
 33 quantitative research and more inductive research speak to each other, and through
 34 supporting the promotion of work located in or about the Global South and Central
 35 and Eastern Europe.

36 37 **Article overview**

38 39 *Issue one: broadening the horizon of the politics and gender research agenda*

40
41 As highlighted earlier, the EJPG is committed to intersectional research. However,
 42 what are the politics of knowledge production that underpin intersectional analysis?
 43 In ‘Intersectionality and the politics of knowledge production’, Liza Mügge, Celeste
 44 Montoya, Akwugo Emejulu and Laurel Weldon (2018) adopt a multi-methods
 45 approach to explore the various ways in which political scientists use intersectional
 46 frameworks. They trace the phenomenal development of the concept in political
 47 science, noting its ‘increased popularity’ among scholars since it first appeared in the
 48 1980s. The authors highlight the importance of gender journals in publishing work

1 on intersectionality, observing that it makes ‘scant’ appearances in mainstream political
2 science journals. In order to analyse the use of intersectionality in political science
3 research, the authors draw on an original, comprehensive database of political science
4 articles on intersectionality, an analysis of the citation patterns and focus of these
5 articles, and an online survey asking authors about their identity and approach to the
6 study of intersectionality. The results show that the majority of respondents viewed
7 intersectionality as a research paradigm and as a political project, thus reinforcing
8 the normative assumptions at work in intersectionality research. Interrogating the
9 definition of intersectionality, the authors note the importance of the scholar’s social
10 location and which intersections are prioritised. A citation analysis of published work
11 on intersectionality revealed the virtual absence of non-US women of colour from
12 reference lists, raising important questions of knowledge production and privilege.

13 In ‘Power, knowledge and the politics of gender in the Global South’, Peace Medie
14 and Alice Kang (2018) explore the extent to which the study of women, gender and
15 politics takes account of global power dynamics. The authors point to a ‘truncated
16 approach’ that limits the majority of analyses to one where the global order is generally
17 discussed as advantageous while ‘the antithesis has remained understudied’. Moreover,
18 not enough attention is paid to the interaction between colonialism, imperialism,
19 capitalism, neoliberalism and globalisation, and their effects on gendered inequalities
20 in the Global South. Medie and Kang recommend thinking more explicitly about
21 the ways in which the global order affects the phenomenon under study, thereby
22 highlighting the importance of context for addressing common research agendas.
23 In the second part of their analysis, the authors analysed six journals, four from the
24 Global North and two African journals, to find out the extent to which South-based
25 scholars are represented. They find that Africa-based journals are more inclusive
26 than their Northern counterparts and that scholars based in the Global South are
27 severely under-represented in journals published in the Global North. Medie and
28 Kang argue that informal networks privilege scholars in the Global North and there
29 is a strong need to encourage scholars based in the Global South to submit their
30 work for publication.

31 In ‘Coming out of the political science closet: the study of LGBT politics in Europe’,
32 David Paternotte (2018) continues the exploration of marginalisation and exclusion,
33 this time with a focus on the study of LGBT politics in Europe. Joining Medie and
34 Kang in their critique of ethnocentric and whiteness bias in the discipline, Paternotte
35 calls attention to one other bias of the field: the heterocentric bias. He argues that
36 the growing political attention to LGBT issues has helped to break through the quite
37 conservative door of political science and make sexual politics a legitimate object of
38 study. Providing an account of epistemological and ontological hierarchies within
39 the discipline, the author lays bare the ‘implicit heteronormativity, transphobia and
40 homophobia in political science’. Paternotte outlines the development of the sub-
41 field, noting the juxtaposition between its increasing popularity and the precarious
42 nature of research networks and the careers of those academics who choose to focus
43 on this area. The author argues that accepted categories and analytical tools should
44 not prevent scholars from interrogating the extent to which they reinforce patterns
45 of exclusion, highlighting in particular the dearth of research exploring intersex and
46 bisexuality. Paternotte raises fundamental questions regarding the subject matter of
47 research and the danger of relying on traditional categories that may further entrench
48 patterns of marginalisation.

1 Questioning hegemonic discourse and analytical categories is an issue that Elisabeth
2 Prügl and J. Ann Tickner (2018) grapple with in their exploration of feminist
3 International Relations (IR). In 'Feminist International Relations: some research
4 agendas for a world in transition', they note the links between feminist IR and the
5 feminist movement, but caution that alongside recognition of feminism's liberating
6 and emancipatory potential, we must also recognise its potential dark side. They argue
7 that feminist IR must challenge 'seemingly unproblematic concepts and framing
8 works' while continuing to ask feminist questions. The authors revisit feminist security
9 studies and the global political economy as sub-fields of feminist IR to highlight
10 current research agendas. Although Prügl and Tickner acknowledge the dominance
11 of post-positivism within the field, they also observe increasing methodological
12 diversity. They call for more micro-level empirical research, for instance, to explore
13 the gendered politics that motivate violence and war. Furthermore, the authors herald
14 the potential for queer analysis to recast research puzzles at the heart of mainstream
15 security studies and gendered political economy.

16 Critiquing mainstream research and developing alternative analytical frameworks
17 has also been a key priority for feminist political economists and welfare state scholars.
18 In 'Gendering welfare state analysis: tensions between care and paid work', Rossella
19 Ciccía and Diane Sainsbury (2018) review the decades of gendering comparative
20 welfare state analysis through the lens of the division between paid work and care.
21 They show that care is still too often viewed as subordinate to paid employment
22 in mainstream analyses despite the enormous influence of feminist theorising on
23 conceptions of the welfare state, while feminist research still struggles to provide
24 a balanced account of both paid and care work. Ciccía and Sainsbury argue that
25 overcoming the tension between paid and care work is of vital importance to fully
26 incorporating gender in welfare state analysis, together with the need to adopt new
27 analytical approaches that address intersectionality, immigration and long-term
28 perspectives of welfare state change.

29 How we evaluate the impact of policy implementation on gender transformation
30 is the issue taken up in 'Taking implementation seriously in assessing success: the
31 politics of gender equality policy'. Isabelle Engeli and Amy G. Mazur (2018) propose
32 a new approach to assess how governments can achieve gender equality in practice.
33 The authors call for the systematic examination of the politics of the implementation
34 process, as well as the need for impact evaluations as a means by which to better
35 understand the myriad challenges to realising gender and sexual equality. Engeli and
36 Mazur note the increased number of global indicators for gender equality but argue
37 that the objective of those seeking to understand gender-equality policies should not
38 simply be to rank countries, but to understand why some countries are more or less
39 successful in implementing the policies than others. The authors call for scholars
40 to go beyond 'static' quantitative approaches in order to better focus on contextual
41 post-adoption stages. This, they argue, would necessarily involve the investigation of
42 the policy instruments and the empowerment process to assess the resulting policy
43 outcomes. In adopting a new Gender Equality in Practice Approach, the authors'
44 aim is not only to improve our understanding of what works and why, but also to
45 help scholars provide a more nuanced and contextual analysis of policy outcomes to
46 be conceived as shades of grey towards the ultimate goal of gender transformation
47 that would break apart gender and sexual hierarchies of power.
48

1 In understanding the persistence of gender inequality, Suzanne Dovi's (2018)
 2 'Misogyny and transformation' explores the connection between misogyny and
 3 transformation, and, in particular, the ways in which the (limited) choices that
 4 women make are structured in such a way that their subordinate status is continually
 5 reconfirmed. The author calls for a re-conceptualisation of the connection between
 6 transformation and misogyny through a focus on a 'double bind', one that allows us
 7 to evaluate the extent to which women in politics can advance but only at a price, for
 8 instance, by aligning themselves with 'the powerful and privileged'. Dovi identifies
 9 four faces of misogyny (silencing, objectification, stereotyping and devaluation), each
 10 of which, she argues, is used as a mechanism to reinforce women's marginalisation.
 11 While the choices that women in politics can make are undeniably limited, Dovi
 12 calls for political science to pay greater attention to the distribution of 'rewards and
 13 punishments for different women'; such an intersectional analysis necessarily exposes
 14 the ways in which women can be hurt by misogyny, either through perpetuation
 15 or resistance.

16 Resistance to gender equality is further explored by Karen Celis and Joni Lovenduski
 17 (2018) in 'Power struggles: gender equality in political representation'. They argue that
 18 gendered and intersectional inequality in political representation should not only be
 19 understood through contextual factors or as a result of lacking feminist strategies, but
 20 also as a set of power struggles between feminist critical actors and their opponents.
 21 The authors argue that in order to understand such power struggles, scholars need
 22 to engage more explicitly with conceptions of power and resistance as enacted
 23 by different actors throughout the representation process. Drawing upon extant
 24 scholarship, Celis and Lovenduski delineate between active and positional power as
 25 the aims and means of the feminist strategies for improving gender equality in political
 26 representation; this, the authors note, could lead to a 'retheorisation of the resistance
 27 that is triggered by feminist power strategies'. Understanding more about resistance,
 28 in particular, how and why male over-representation is so successfully sustained, is a
 29 critical step in enabling scholars to analyse the power struggle itself and how we can
 30 better improve the success of feminist strategies for change.

32 *Issue two: pushing the boundaries in politics and gender: transversal approaches*

34 Interdisciplinarity is one of the hallmarks of politics and gender research, with
 35 scholars adopting and adapting theories, concepts and methods from beyond the
 36 discipline of political science. Many new research questions cannot be categorised
 37 in the traditional sub-fields, partly due to the diversity of academic backgrounds of
 38 those who do politics and gender research. This diversity helps push the boundaries
 39 of the field and we want the second issue of the EJPG to serve as an opportunity for
 40 learning from each other and for offering new ideas and new ways of approaching
 41 old and new research questions.

42 Georgina Waylen's (2018) 'Nudges for gender equality? What can behaviour change
 43 offer gender and politics?' makes the case for politics and gender to critically engage
 44 with behavioural change, more commonly known as nudge economics, an approach
 45 most closely associated with economics and psychology. Noting the tradition of
 46 pluralism and heterodoxy within politics and gender research, the author calls for a
 47 critical engagement with an approach that has, to date, been gender-blind in order
 48 to better help us understand policymaking. Behavioural change typically relies upon

1 experimental methods, in particular, randomised control tests, an approach that
2 Waylen notes can be viewed as inappropriate by politics and gender researchers.
3 However, the author suggests that making use of such methods in conjunction with
4 traditional methodological approaches, such as observational data and qualitative
5 research, can enable politics and gender scholars to more confidently make claims
6 regarding the efficacy of specific interventions in challenging and changing gender
7 norms.

8 The impact that feminist scholars can have upon behavioural and institutional
9 change is a subject taken up by Sarah Childs and Drude Dahlerup (2018). 'Increasing
10 women's descriptive representation in national parliaments: the involvement and
11 impact of gender and politics scholars' reflects upon the challenges and opportunities
12 for enhancing descriptive representation. While the descriptive representation of
13 women is central to politics and gender research, the role of scholars in the process
14 of influencing change has attracted little attention. The authors argue that there is a
15 need to conceptualise the activities undertaken by academic actors, such as shaping
16 public debate or advising political parties and political institutions, in order to better
17 understand the 'opportunities and resistance' that scholars, as 'academic change actors',
18 might need to negotiate. Drawing upon their own experience, Childs and Dahlerup
19 highlight how politics and gender scholars who seek to impact the debate surrounding
20 women in politics face a series of challenges, such as a lack of resources, forging
21 alliances, the risk of co-optation, expectations and resistances. Despite these obstacles,
22 the authors argue that politics and gender scholars have both directly and indirectly
23 contributed towards the increased descriptive representation of women in politics.

24 How politics and gender researchers conceptualise gender equality is the central
25 question posed by Johanna Kantola and Mieke Verloo (2018) in 'Revisiting gender
26 equality at times of recession: a discussion of gender and politics scholarship's strategies
27 of dealing with equality'. Kantola and Verloo argue that in the current context of
28 neoliberalism and the ongoing legacy of the 2008 financial crisis, greater critical
29 reflection on the concept is required. The authors highlight four predominant
30 strategies that politics and gender scholars typically employ when discussing gender
31 equality – escaping equality, fixing equality, deconstructing equality and delegating
32 equality to political theory – arguing that scholars should more explicitly reflect
33 upon their particular approach. Such critical engagement would, Kantola and Verloo
34 argue, help us move beyond proving 'over and over again what we already know, and
35 what is already substantially proven: that the world is gendered and that there is still
36 gender inequality'. More precision is needed in the use of the concept of equality to
37 enable a stronger cumulative debate on gender equality that links feminist normative
38 theory and empirical research.

39 Centring neoliberalism, Catherine Eschle and Bice Maiguashca (2018), in
40 'Theorising feminist organising in and against neoliberalism: beyond co-optation
41 and resistance?', explore the co-optation and resistance dichotomy within academic
42 debates about feminist activism in neoliberal contexts. They identify three narratives:
43 a high-profile 'strong' co-optation thesis; a more nuanced co-optation discourse;
44 and an emergent counter-narrative of resistance. In this, the authors criticise the
45 'monolithic' and 'totalising' accounts of feminism that position it as a project wholly
46 co-opted by neoliberalism, as well as the too-readily-ceded feminist label in favour of
47 'market feminism' or 'transnational business feminism'. In particular, they examine the
48 ways in which we might think differently about the 'who' and 'where' of feminism

1 within neoliberal contexts. Here, they are critical of depictions of the ‘good girls’
2 and ‘bad girls’ of feminism, and of a juxtaposition between institutional politics and
3 grassroots activism. In better understanding feminist mobilisation and activism, Eschle
4 and Maiguashca contend that feminism should be re-conceptualised as a collective,
5 leftist struggle that is, hence, incompatible with neoliberalism and its eschewal of
6 equality and egalitarianism.

7 Of course, it is not only agency and resistance that is political; the methods and
8 methodologies that we adopt as researchers are inherently political, and therefore
9 gendered. Aili Mari Tripp and Melanie Hughes’s (2018) ‘Methods, methodologies and
10 epistemologies in the study of gender and politics’ charts the development of methods
11 within the field, as well as the ongoing debates concerning the appropriateness of
12 specific techniques for analysing gender, with a focus on developments in the US
13 literature. The authors observe the traditional dominance of quantitative methods in
14 political science, an approach typically associated with men, with women more likely
15 than men to publish work that draws upon qualitative methods. This is problematic
16 because the bias among generalist political science journals in favour of publishing
17 quantitative research persists. While they note the ‘quantitative turn’ in empirical
18 research on politics and gender research, Tripp and Hughes shed light on the growing
19 sophistication of qualitative research in politics and gender and the need to overcome
20 the difficulty in obtaining intersectional data, an issue that requires urgent attention in
21 order to address important political questions. The development of mixed-methods
22 research that draws on the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative approaches
23 has allowed for innovative research in politics and gender.

24 Underpinning the choices that we make about methods are, at times, normative
25 positions and ideological commitments. Jacqui True and Brooke Ackerly (2018), in
26 ‘With or without feminism? Researching politics and gender in the 21st century’,
27 argue for the importance of feminist methodology to researchers analysing politics and
28 gender. The authors call for a commitment to feminism, one that requires researchers
29 to be self-consciously normatively committed to gender and other inequalities in
30 order to ‘reveal and take on the power inequalities in academic research and in
31 society that render gender inequality invisible’. True and Ackerly distinguish between
32 feminist and non-feminist research, noting that feminist research aims to transform
33 gender relations, while non-feminist approaches may have no discernible interest
34 in influencing the political agenda. They observe the links between theoretical and
35 empirical accounts of gender: where theory can help us understand what it means
36 to treat women as people and why that idea is so radical, empirical analysis considers
37 what people have done and can do to transform gender dynamics such that women
38 are treated as people too. The link between theory and empirics is therefore critical
39 to feminist research in order to change gender relations.

40 The final article addresses the marginalisation of women in political science. Amy L.
41 Atchison (2018) provides a sobering read in ‘Towards the good profession: improving
42 the status of women in political science’: women political scientists are more likely
43 to hold precarious positions and are less likely to be found among the senior ranks;
44 women are less likely to be published, especially in the top-ranked journals; women
45 are less likely to be cited than men; and women are excluded from male networks.
46 The author observes that intersectional analysis would likely reveal further patterns
47 of marginalisation, especially for women of colour, but such data are not available to
48 study. The author argues that we must understand the full extent of marginalisation,

1 including the links between gender and race, in order to fully develop strategies
2 for improving the status of women and tackling the 'structural inequalities' within
3 political science.

4 We would like to close with expressing our appreciation to three groups of people
5 without whom this launch issue would never have been brought to life. First, the
6 Editorial Board for their hard work and support in helping us develop and launch
7 this journal. Made up of distinguished scholars from around the world, our board
8 represents the various sub-fields of political science in all its diversity, as well as the
9 full range of methodological approaches and epistemological positions. Second, we
10 express our immense gratitude to our reviewers, who worked under the tightest of
11 deadlines and yet offered hugely insightful reviews to ensure that this launch issue is
12 of the highest standard. We acknowledge their good grace. Third, our thanks must
13 go to our authors and readers – past, present and future. We hope you will enjoy this
14 new journey for the politics and gender community as much as we do. Let's rock
15 the political science show.

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25 **Page ranges will be added once the articles are re-paginated**
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