



# CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE

eISSN: 2660-6828 | Volume: 03 Issue: 09 Sep 2022  
<https://cajipc.centralasianstudies.org>

## Gender Justice and Extractivism: The Feminist Critique of Resource Extraction

*Akie Opuene Hart, PhD*  
*akiehart@yahoo.com*

*Received 19<sup>th</sup> Jul 2022, Accepted 15<sup>th</sup> Aug 2022, Online 23<sup>rd</sup> Sep 2022*

### ANNOTATION

Gender justice and extractivism: The feminist critique of natural resources extraction is a review of the feminist positions on Extractivism and a way forward for gender equitable resources allocation. It evaluated the status of gender equality for all in the extractive industry and the feminist critique of resource extraction. The main objective of the study is to take stock of the present status of gender justice in the extractive industry and proffer solutions where there are shortcomings. This is with a view to reduce and later eliminate all forms of inequalities. Secondary data was used as methodology and system approach was utilized as theoretical framework for this research. Findings are that negative impact on proximate communities is an established fact in the extractive industry which is not basically targeted at women alone but all humanity as the physical and human environment are negatively impacted by extractivism; differentiation is as a result of the proximity to the polluting sources, genetic, health status and the immunity of the individuals. Pollution of air, water, food, and land is against the entire humanity and not targeted at any gender, therefore host communities and their indigenes suffer adversely and it will be more beneficial to the society to pool all their resources and energy together to address the general primary challenges first and in the process of doing that, gender mainstreaming can be part of the delivery process or the next level programmed action along with other disadvantaged interest. The priority needs of developing countries are basic physiological needs and that of the developed countries are self-actualization needs. There is also a third tripod which is the need by resources-rich countries for optimum oil revenue to fund the provision of their basic needs. Fair natural resources extraction requires a holistic double dualism to the second level of differentials in the advocacy for fair oil and gas extractions and in the process of its implementation, to progressively mainstream gender equality in addition to racial, ethnic, vulnerable, and class equality in developing countries and to deepen gender equality which already exists in the developed countries. The second order dualism is the need for justice and fairness in exploration and production between developing and developed countries to ensure justice for both. A collective approach by all stakeholders to address all inequalities is highly recommended with the mainstreaming of gender among other challenges.

**KEYWORDS:** Inequality, justice, extractivism, gender mainstreaming, holistic approach, host communities and feminism.

**GENDER JUSTICE AND EXTRACTIVISM: THE FEMINIST****CRITIQUE OF RESOURCE EXTRACTION****INTRODUCTION**

The existence of fair play, equality, and the guaranteeing of the rights of all genders, where there are no discriminations, exclusions, or biases based on Gender is Gender Justice. Oxfam International (2020) in its paper – Gender Justice and women’s rights understands gender justice as the full equality and equity between women and men in all spheres of life, resulting in women jointly and on an equal basis with men, defining and shaping the policies, structures, and decisions that affect their lives and society as a whole. Oxfam went further to state that gender inequality is a key driver of poverty and a fundamental denial of women’s rights “Every day, in every country in the world, women are confronted by discrimination and inequality. They face violence, abuse, and unequal treatment at home, at work, and in their wider communities – and are denied opportunities to learn, to earn, and to lead” Oxfam also said “women form the majority of those living in poverty. They have fewer resources, lesser power, and fewer influences compared to the men and can experience further inequality because of their class, ethnicity, and age as well as religions and other fundamentals”.

The keyword in Oxfam's position that is significant here is the statement “Can experience further inequality because of their class? It is not only women that belong to social class, therefore, whatever they experience as inequality in any class they belong to, all members of the social class including males, children, and women will suffer alike and the second one is “inequality because of ethnicity”, it is not only the marginalized women in an ethnic group that will suffer, all members of the ethnic group will suffer together. The third one is age, all sexes in the age group will equally suffer any bad policy or discrimination directed at that age-grade irrespective of sex. The fourth angle is that all members of a religious group will suffer any negative policy directed at them. For example, being Christians in a Sharia country will impose challenges on all Christians alike irrespective of gender. The fifth factor called other fundamentals by Oxfam will affect all living beings, particularly humans that are living within the jurisdiction and influence of the fundamentals. It is obvious that if all humans suffer together the five factors as identified by Oxfam, the additional factor which is the sixth factor in gender balance which is a minority out of the identified six factors and the Gender inequality in numbers presented to back up their argument did not make any isolated case for gender above the other 5 or prioritized gender above others. It is as important as others and deserved to be addressed along with others and not to be isolated and treated specially as it cannot be guaranteed if the prevailing system is not supportive of all-inclusive justice. A corresponding table can be raised for the remaining five factors that affect both sexes, and not isolate women alone which is not the case on the ground as all facets are negatively impacted.

Office of Gender mainstreaming in the city of Vienna in 2010 listed the five principles of gender for all gender mainstreaming activities and implementation measures as follows:-

1. Gender-sensitive language–That all Texts, documents, posters, folders, Adverts directories, and texts on the intranet and the internet must make men and women equally visible.
2. Gender-specific data collection and analysis must be by gender, and social dimensions such as age, ethnicity, income, and level of education.

3. Equal access to and utilization of services and products must be assessed as to their different effects on women and men.
4. Women and men are equally involved in decision making which talked about binding targets for a balanced gender ratio at all levels of decision making.
5. Equal treatment is Integrated into the steering process which insists that steering instruments include quality management and gender budgeting.

All that has been written by Oxfam is that there should be equality between men and women in all spheres of life and this has been reinforced by the office of gender mainstreaming. This equality whether it is absolute, incremental, progressive, or graduated is what this paper will find out.

According to Iris Bohnet (2016:1-2) and narrated by Laurel Lefkowitz in their Audiobook with the title: *What Works: Gender Equality Design*, they said "Gender equality is a moral and business imperative. But unconscious bias holds us back, and de-biasing people's minds have proven to be difficult and expensive. Diversity training programs have had limited success, and individual effort alone often invites backlash." Having defined what gender justice is, which is equal treatment for all sexes, there is a need to ask why Gender Justice is. The mere mention of it means that there is gender injustice and the advocacy to change those inequalities is vital. According to the book by Mary Evans (2016) titled "The Persistence of Gender Inequality", she said in the description "Despite centuries of campaigning, women still earn less and have less power than men. Equality remains a goal not yet achieved. In this incisive account of why this is the case, Mary Evans argues that optimistic narratives of progress and emancipation have served to obscure long-term structural inequalities between women and men, structural inequalities which are not only about gender but also about general social inequality" Evans explained through topical and relevant contemporary debates and arguments about social inequality. Gender is most times ignored and consequently avoids vital aspects of relations between women and men.

The call for gender justice, gender equity, and gender mainstreaming is a result of the existence of inequality in gender relationships in their day-to-day activities.

The report by an ad-hoc working group of member states of the European Union on Gender equality and Gender mainstreaming of June 2006, stated that equality between men and women is a fundamental value to the community as the community in all its activities shall work towards eliminating inequalities and at the same time to promote equality between men and women through pro-active measures to address and combat discrimination and to promote gender equality in labor relations and labor market. However, they pointed out that article 13 provides for "pro-active measures to combat discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation. Finally, articles 137 and 141 refer to gender equality in the Labour market which stipulates equal opportunities and equal treatment at work and that each member state shall ensure that the principle of equal pay for male and female workers for equal work or work of equal value"

It summarized with what it called a "two-pronged approach" to advance gender equality in positive actions, activities, and action plans with gender mainstreaming of all policies and process of integration in design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

The positions of Oxfam, Office of Gender Mainstreaming, Iris Bohnet, Mary Evans, the European Union, and several organizations and scholars show that there is enough awareness and existing literature on Gender equality and the need to act through several intervention measures. There is unanimity that there is a need for gender equality, however, the approaches or modalities to address these identified issues differ as the understandings, perspectives and viewpoints differ from one person to the other and from one group to the other. The good news is that all agree that there is a need for gender justice in all facets of life including the extractive industry.

## EXTRACTIVISM

Extractivism is the process of extracting natural resources from the Earth for commercial purposes. It involves bringing out natural resources from the Earth with the sole purpose of selling them on the Global Market. According to Acosta, Alberto (2013:62)

*Extractivism is the process of extracting natural resources from the Earth to sell on the world market. It exists in an economy that depends primarily on the extraction or removal of natural resources that are considered valuable for exportation worldwide. Some examples of resources that are obtained through extraction include gold, diamonds, Lumber, and oil.*

According to Fabricant and Gustafson (2015:47), Extractivism is described thus. “This economic model has become popular in many Latin American countries but it is becoming increasingly prominent in other regions as well. Gilbert- Studnic (2016:41) said “Many factors are involved in the process of extraction. These include but are not limited to community members, transnational corporations (TNCS), and government. Trends have demonstrated that countries do not often extract their resources, extraction is often abroad”.

The two scholars above in their definitions show that extractivism is for export and it is commercially oriented and also that it is not solely an endogenous activity but a combination of endogenous and exogenous activity of the utilization of foreign capital, technology, and technical skills. To make it worrisome, the markets are provided abroad which means that the prices are controlled by the foreign buyers of raw materials and their local partners in the multinational corporations.

Fabricant and Gustafson (2015:40) went further to posit that “These interactions have contributed to extractive being rooted into the hegemonic order of global capitalism.” The Extractive sector comes along with all the demerits of capitalism which is profit motivated in the end, justifying the means in end products – profit justifying the means. The extractive industry transparency initiative of publish what you pay international has been campaigning against the ills of the extractive industry, and oil watch international has also been campaigning against it.

The Director African Desk of Both ends of Netherlands Mr. Martin Hoogland and the Executive Mangrove Action projects of the United States of America Mr. Alfredo Quarto (2014) in their forewords to the book - Sustainable conservation of the Niger Delta Mangrove ecosystem wrote that the oil and Gas exploration and production activities in an environmentally unfriendly manner are injurious to the physical and human environment of the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. These positions are supported by Burchardt, H, Dietz, K (2014:468-469) Thus “Extractivism is controversial because it exists at the intersection where economic growth and environmental protection meet. This intersection is known as Green Economy. Extractivism has evolved in the wake of neo-liberal economic transitions to become a potential avenue for development to

occur. This development occurs through stabilizing growth rates and increasing direct foreign investment”. This means that extractivism contains both good and bad depending on the state, stage and process utilized.

## THE CRITIQUE OF EXTRACTIVISM

According To Lopez, E, Vertiz, F (2015:156), “while these short-term economic benefits can be substantial, extractivism as a development model is often critiqued for failing to deliver the improved Living Conditions it promises and failing to work collaboratively with already existing programs, therefore inflicting environmental, social and political consequences. Ugolor (2008) wrote that oil and gas production in Nigeria is a curse and he described it thus “many countries that depend on the extractive sector (oil, gas, and mining) for the majority of its revenue often experience poverty, conflict, and corruption, commonly referred to as “resource curse”. He gave Cameroon, Nigeria, and other 20 countries making it 22 where extractive industries transparency initiatives are being implemented. Supporting the same line of arguments are several scholars like Cori, Andrea, Monni, and Salvatore (2015:594-607) who said “Extractivism also perpetuates the resource curse, a phenomenon that causes countries rich in natural resources to have slow economic growth, low development, and unequal distribution of wealth, since wealth produced with the resource is exported to other countries or oligopolistic companies which use a part of the wealth generated to bribe local governments to increase extractivism, creating a positive feedback for unequal wealth distribution”. Princewill (1999) said oil and gas exploration activities impacts negatively on the Niger Delta Ecosystem of Nigeria. It is not only in Nigeria that it impacts negatively, but all over the world where extractive activities take place. This can be seen from the position of Burchardt and Dietz(2014:468) in their work titled Neo-Extractivism when they said, “environmental concerns of extractive include; climate change, soil depletion, deforestation, loss of food sovereignty, declining biodiversity and contamination of freshwater”.

He further added more impacts thus “social and political implications include violation of human rights, unsafe labor conditions, unequal wealth distributions, and conflicts”. Supporting their arguments, Jacob Peterson (2012:1) in his work “The resource curse in Nigeria. A story of oil and corruption said “while being a large country with great oil reserves but such great poverty. Nigeria has the potential for success. Corruption, violence, waste, and government ineptitude have all led to its lack of success and growth. I have taken some time to establish that the extractive industry is impacting negatively on the people of host communities and it’s inflicting a lot of injustice to countries, governments, and rural host communities. This means that there is already injustice between the multinational oil corporations and countries with Natural resources on one hand and the second level is that of the oil companies/government on one hand and the host communities on the other hand and based on the topic and scope of this study, there is a third injustice:- that is based on Gender where women are marginalized by the existing cultural, social, political and economical activities.

## THE FEMINIST CRITIQUE OF RESOURCE EXTRACTION

Having established Injustice in extractivism, what will be further examined here is the gender aspects of the problem, particularly the feminist angle of it.

According to Sara L. Seck and Penelope Simons (2019:1) in their work titled “Resource Extraction and the Human Rights of women and Girls they wrote thus “The relationship between women and resource extraction

is complex and multifaceted. Women may work within the extractive industry or in jobs that support or service the industry. They may be part of a community affected by resource extraction and suffer differential impacts to those of men, which are either linked to, among other things, their gender roles within the community, their intersectional vulnerability to violence, or as activist and leaders resisting resource extraction. Their roles and identities in their communities may change due to resource extraction, and they may suffer inequalities in accessing the benefits of extractive projects". They used Katy Jenkins (2014:1) as one of their authorities on this and went further to say thus "Large scale mining and oil and gas development has historically been highly gendered and deeply masculine while there are an increasing number of women working within these industries, whether as executives, employees, lawyers or business partners. Globally, women remain under-represented".

The reference they gave on this is Adriana Eftimie, Katherine Heller & John, strongman (2012:1), it was further said thus by them.

"In large-scale resource extraction, women are more likely to find work in human resources, communication, accounting, and finance rather than as managers and, as a result, have trouble advancing to executive roles" they used Bectan Ozkan, supra note 2 at 6 as their reference for that position.

The clincher and vital issue (emphasis is mine) is in their statement thus.

"Even as it becomes more common for women to be directly engaged in industrial mining, there is a need to address structural issues to ensure gender equality and a safe discrimination-free workplace. This line of thought was also the position of Kay Jenkins (2014:332) note 1 which listed the aspect of extractivism that negatively impacts women and girls as follows: contamination of land and water, its effects on biodiversity, and the increased burdens on women and girls that may be responsible for food production or gathering and finding clean water for caring for family members sickened by such contamination, gender-specific health impacts of resource extraction, the displacement and loss of local subsistence livelihood leading to high-risk lifestyles or changes in gender roles in the community and increased risk of violence against women due to the influx of a large number of mainly male workers or the presence of military, police, private security forces purporting to protect the extractive project in question among other things. An added complexity in this time of climate crisis is whether it is even possible to reconcile the development of new oil and gas projects within any vision of a rights-respecting future, particularly one that is respectful of women and children who disproportionately experience climate harms"

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There are several feminist movements advocating for the rights of women by championing gender justice in all sectors of life including the extractive industry. Their energies and resources are focused on these advocacies and the expected results are not forthcoming as much as expected because the issue at stake cuts across all sexes. There is class injustice in the struggles between the ruling and capitalist class on one hand and the working class (poor masses) on the other hand. This injustice does not know sex but the ruling and ruled class which is translated to those that owns the means of production and those that work for them. There is exploitation of the ruled and those that don't own the means of production and to address these problems, there is a need for the joint efforts of all gender to address this all-embracing injustice through a holistic approach that can have a more all sectorial impact.

In the present situation where the females are fighting separately and the males are also fighting for all improved pertaining to environmental conditions, workers' rights, infrastructural provisions, it would have

made more impact to pool the resources together to fight for the class problems and then mainstream gender justice in the inclusiveness of women and other vulnerable groups.

The major problem is that the injustice on ground is more of a class issue than gender issue and the men suffer more than the women and a realistic approach of addressing the fundamental primary problems through joint efforts and in the process address the secondary one of gender justice is not done, so much resources are spent to fight or campaign for a secondary problem when the primary problem has not been solved and it is therefore not solving the fundamental problem but the secondary one that still keeps the women in their present deprived, denied and neglected state.

The feminist movements will become talk shops and jamborees that scratches the surface without addressing the core of the challenges on ground, requiring a new approach that will involve a collective approach which is lacking now that there are many feminist movements and more fanciful slogans are coming up every day with no appreciative impacts.

### Objectives

The primary aim of the study is to evaluate the impacts of the campaigns for gender justice, extractivism and the feminine critique and to find if it is achieving the purpose for the time, energy and resources used in prosecuting it and the specific objectives are:

- i. To examine the necessity for a separate and independent campaign for gender justice in the extractive industry in the midst of class injustice and environmental unfriendly actions that negatively affects all.
- ii. To explore the possibility of achieving more results through the pooling of resources to address class injustice that will impact positively on gender.
- iii. To analyze the challenges in the multiplications of gender movements and programs that address a secondary issue and to see how there can be a paradigm shift that will address gender issues in the process of addressing the core challenges of class injustice which is the primary challenge.
- iv. To come up with a holistic recommendation that will lead to optimum results on class equity and the mainstreaming of the equities of vulnerable groups that involves gender amongst many others.

### CONCEPTUAL CLEARIFICATIONS

#### THE FOLLOWING CONCEPT SHALL BE CLEARIFIED

#### THEORIES OF GENDER JUSTICE, EXTRACTIVISM, AND FEMININE CRITIQUE

#### GENDER JUSTICE

According to Iris Bohnet (2019:1-2) in *what works-Gender equality design*; "behavioral design offers a solution by de-biasing organizations instead of individuals, we can make smart changes that have big impacts". Presenting research-based solutions, Iris bonnet hands us the tools we need to move the needle in classrooms and boardrooms in hiring and promotions, benefiting businesses, governments, and the lives of millions. *What works* is built on new insights into human minds It draws on data collected by companies, universities, and governments in Australia, India, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States, Zambia, and other countries, often in randomized controlled trials. It points out dozens of evidence-based interventions that could be adopted and demonstrated how research is addressing gender bias and improving the lives and performance of the employees and organizations. *What works* shows what more can be done often at

shockingly low cost and surprisingly high speed. This work by Bonnet emphasized making a deliberate effort in all areas of life to address the challenges of geSUMMARY/Conclusion. discrimination as it is used in its research position. It stresses re-orientation, and attitudinal change which is not bad but the same deliberate efforts and attitudinal changes by the multinationals can lead to the use of best practices in oil and gas exploration and production activities to lessen the negative impacts on society which includes women and it can then proceed to address specific and special needs.

Penelope Simons and Melisa Handl (2019:113-150) in their advocacy for gender justice for women and their critique of the United Nations' guiding principles on Business and Human Rights said Thus "Resource extraction has both direct and indirect impacts on women, and research has shown that such impacts are differentiated from those on men. Violence against women appears to be a cross-cutting impact. Yet, States, Inter-governmental organizations, multi-stakeholders initiatives, and Industry groups have not considered this in the formulation of norms meant to address business-related human rights impacts. Drawing on Dorothy Smith's work on institutional ethnography and specifically, on feminist sexuality. They argue that the United Nations guiding principles are a technology that establishes the "relations of ruling "concerning state and that business behavior and women and that the text, structure, and the nature of this norm not only fail to acknowledge women's experiences or to protect women's right in the realm of resource extraction but also help to perpetuate the patriarchal and neo-liberal structures that oppress women".

## **FEMINISM**

### **FEMINIST PHILOSOPHY**

Feminist political philosophy according to the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (1970) is a branch of both feminist Philosophy and political philosophy. As a branch of feminist philosophy, it is a form of critique or hermeneutics of suspicion. That is, it looks at the political world as it is usually understood and uncovers how a woman and their current historical concerns are poorly depicted, represented, and addressed". It means that it is a platform for the development of new ideas, practices, action plans, and reasons for how agencies and practices are done and organized.

### **THE ORIGIN OF FEMINISM**

The term feminism was originally coined by French philosopher, Charles Fourier as he described feminism to mean "feminine characteristics and progressively, over time, that understanding was replaced with that of equal rights for women and that is the linkage to the suffragist movement.

According to the article "from suffrage to sisterhood; what is feminism and what does it mean? (2022) early feminism was heavily influenced by the enlightenment in Europe during the Late 1700s. The movement focused on reason and equalities for all, and ultimately inspired the American and French revolutions. Think of the declaration of independence; "we hold these truths to be self-evident. That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are life; liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It added thus, "of cause, that of the whole, all men are created equal thing didn't apply to women or people of color at the time. That was a problem and a great source of tension for early feminism".

As usual, which is consistent with all feminist positions, it also contradicted itself when it said thus; "No movement is without its internal struggles, however, the women's liberation movement represented numerous different group with different priorities, as a result, third-wave feminism has sectioned off somewhat to reflect

these differing priorities and politics. Although this line can blur, this inter-sectionality. (“The theory that the overlap of various social identities, as race, gender, sexuality and class, contributes to the specific type of systemic oppression and discrimination experienced by an individual) is becoming a prominent feature of today’s feminism. Ethen (2014) discussed the importance of gender for the study of international relations. She said gender is socially constructed rather than a biological attribute and described feminism as the discipline that is responsible for putting gender on the map and is most concerned with questions of gender in international relations. Feminists very much concern themselves with security studies and the marginalization of women, especially in conflict situations. “This emphasis on women begs the question –what about men? Men can equally be victimized in conflict situations, I argue that we need to recognize masculinity in security studies and move away from the stereotyped image of “man” as the aggressor and “woman” as the victim. Emphasis must remain on gender; gender must be defined exclusively so that it is not synonymous with women”.

She brought the arguments of feminist like Tickner, 1992, Hooper, 2001) Romaniuk, and Wasylciw (2010) that claimed that not understanding gender perpetuates gender hierarchies that value the masculine over the female.

It is good to understand gender and mainstream it along with other equally vital factors in a holistic manner than isolating it and putting energies, pressures and time on it when the problems cuts across and a joint all stakeholders approach can address the root causes of the problems at the foundation in addressing the class inequality along with it.

The major argument here is that gender equity must not be associated with only women but for all sexes.

#### **FOUR TYPES OF FEMINISM**

There are four major types of feminism namely Radical, Marxist, Liberal, and Difference. We also have cultural feminism.

##### **Radical:**

This feminism according to Jelena Vukoiac (2017) in the abstract to her work: The theory of Radical Feminism defines it thus “Radical feminism represents one of the types of the feminist theory, founded on the attitude that society is based on the patriarchal grounds, because of which women are marginalized and discriminated against. The theory can be defined as conflict theory because it is based on the assumption that a society consists of opposed factions (sexes) whose relations are based on the domination of men over women, as well as the one that society and differentiations within it can be best described by observing these relations and these attitudes of sexes towards them”.

The key to radical feminism is that they belong to the Marxist school of thought and my critique of them is that the Marxist school of thought advances and utilizes the conflict theory of Thesis, synthesis, and antithesis in conflict boiling and leading to resolutions and new agreements that are challenged overtime in a continuing process which leads to new resolutions that are challenged by new agitations/conflicts and contemporary issues, and being radical on feminist issues that can change with time may not be the best. If the society going by Marxist conflict theory is based on opposition groups/factions, arguments, contradictions, and hostilities based on the power at the disposal of each group to change the status quo and ensure resistance that may or may not alter the status quo. However, where changes and reforms are not made in system maintenance through compromises, concession, reconciliation, and deliberate efforts to bend, to accommodate, the violent

changes, mass action, and revolution is a strong possibility, hence the need to address dissents and recurrent complaints in the system.

According to Tong 1998 P. 71-73, we have two main types of radical feminism namely Radical-libertarian feminism and Radical-cultural feminism and they both hold contrary positions on almost every issue which reinforces the conflict theory used as a theoretical framework and the power theory also used. Arguments and violence are won by the balance, of the powers and influences. They want male superiority to be eliminated.

### **Liberal:**

Liberal feminists focus on equality not between people but between sexes generally in ,a broad way. According to Eyayu and Getaneh (2018:59-64). “As of the feminist theories varieties, liberal feminism is a type of gender reform feminism that emanates from the liberal thought”. The major objective is to strategize and implement a program to reduce women's oppression, attain gender equality, and reduce women's subordination.”

### **Marxist feminism:**

They linked the exploitation of the working class to that of women by men. These are the Anti-colonial movements that focused on imperialism and social mobilization of feudal relations of gender marginalization to grab people, their land, and their economic activities. It is a movement for uprising or revolution to overthrow the ruling class of males and the masses of females. Marxism and feminism have one thing in common which is focusing on inequalities and marginalization in modern societies between the ruling class and masses and between the men and the marginalized/discriminated women. It works to promote equality between the sexes.

### **CULTURAL FEMINISM**

This is a counter-cultural group that works to oppose and reverse the cultural valuation of males and the devaluation of females. It is working to reverse the importance granted to men and the less importance allowed to women. It also works to promote equality between gender.

### **DIFFERENCE FEMINIST**

They believe that women can be masculine and use power. These realist schools of thought believed that women are to use power to fight the powers on the ground and they encourage women to join the armed forces and become fighter pilots. They say that what the man can do, they can do it and even better.

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

The Theoretical framework is the maxis political Economy. According to Ogali (2017: 5) Political Economy is derived from three Greek words –polis, meaning the city state, oikos, meaning home, and nomos, which refers to management or providing order. He went further to state “political economy became a field of study in the 18<sup>th</sup> century generally referred to as classical political economy concerned with studying production, distribution, national income and its distribution or generally the study of the economics of states or the wealth of nations by Adam Smith, David Richardo, John Stuart Mill, Alfred Marshall, etc. before max they established that labour is the measure of all value. The value of commodity is determined by the human labour embodied in it.

However, to them it is individual ownership and investment of capital which engages labour to produce, that creates the wealth that sustains the entire society.

He went further to quote Dobb, (1979:38) thus, “The underlying preoccupation of the early economist of the age of Adam Smith was the notion of individual self-interest as the economic driving force. From this was fashioned the general conception of an economic system propelled by a momentum of its own”.

This self-interest in the interest of the capitalist class that owns the means of production with the self-interest to maximize profit and they are not interested in gender discrimination as both sexes are seen as commodities that are to be exploited equally to get surplus value.

According to Engels (1994 (1976: 248).

The whole development of human society beyond the stage of brute savagery from the day when the labour of the family created more products than were necessary for its subsistence, from the day when a portion of labour could be devoted to the production, no longer of the entire means of subsistence, but of the means of production. A surplus of the product of labour over and above the costs of subsistence of the labour, and the formation and expansion of a social production and reserve fund out of this surplus, these were and these are the basis of all social, political and intellectual progress. Historically up to now, this fund has been the possession of a privileged class. The privileged class is not based on sexes but based on the ownership of the means of production.

This privileged class exploits and discriminates against those that don't have the means of production but only have labour power with which they are employed, paid a fraction and they work under harsh conditions and this is a fundamental problem that needs all stakeholders approach to address frontally hence several revolutions have taken place to change the narratives without success as the new ruling class will later turn out to be the new elite and capitalist that will continue the process of exploitation from where it ended before the revolution.

The argument on the wide gap between those that owns the means of production and those that have labour power alone by several Scholars who said that this gap widens instead of closing can be seen below. According to Okowa (1991:24) “The urban sector in order to develop under develops the rural sectors more specifically, Lipton (1977) reforms Marx's class analysis in redefining classes in relation to the product rather than the means of production and summons this new setup to explain “why poor people stay poor” in his view therefore, producers of industrial commodities and modern services who control the state apparatus utilize the latter to keep the rural people poor”.

He went further to say “These are other models that can be summoned to explain the possibility of a relative decline in peasant income overtime. Richardian – Type declining marginal productivity in agriculture, non-economic behavior patterns of peasants; Malthusian – type theories in which population growth chokes off any increase in peasant income; Marxian –type theories of capitalist exploitation; and Prebisch (1950) –singer (1950) declining terms of trade hypothesis, in which a relative lower income elasticity of demand for agricultural commodities in combination with other factors result in the lowering over time of the relative income of agricultural producers.

The key factor is that there are no issues of gender in all these fundamental primary challenges that leads to exploitation.

## **Data Analysis**

### **Extrativism**

The means or process of extracting the natural resources from the ground for commercial purposes is extractivism according to Diana Vela Almeida (2020) "one of most expansionist global enterprises squashing any other ways of living with the land. One could simply define extractivism as a productive process where natural resources are removed from the land or the underground and then put up for sale as commodities on the global market".

They went further to say "But defining extractivism is not really easy, extractivism is related to existing geopolitical, economic and social relations produced throughout history. It is an economic model of development that transnational companies and states practice worldwide and that can be traced back more than 500 years, all the way to the European colonial expansion. You can't tell the history of the colonies without talking about the looting of minerals, metals, and other high valued resources in Latin America, Africa and Asia-looting that first nourished demand for development from the European colonies and later from the United States, and more recently also from China. Extractivism from his work in this area is interesting as he said as follows "Today this model of accumulation of wealth remains a key part of the structure of a global dominant capitalist system- a system where power is in the hands of those who control the extractive frontiers to the detriment of other forms of land and resource uses. Such exploitation has also appropriated human bodies in the form of slaves or, more recently, as labour-intensive precarious workers. Extractivism is entirely tied up with exploitation of people. Today's extractive industries such as gas, oil, and mining have an egregious reputation of violating human and environmental and supporting highly controversial political and economic reforms in poor countries"

There is nowhere that the issue of gender in the comprehensive and hostile negative impacts in the extractive industries involves the women alone but the whole people which means that it is not gender based but people based.

### **Gender Justice**

Gender Justice is the same as gender equality. It can be called sexual equality. It is a situation, practice and occurrence of equal access to all available resources by all sexes. It is a situation where there is no discrimination based on gender in decision making and economic activities.

This definition extends to the value system as the weight and interpretation attached to all behaviors, perspectives, needs, ambitions and interpretation must not be based on gender. The end of inequalities between sexes in all its ramifications is gender justice. According to the United Nations (2010) "the millennium declaration and the eight millennium development goals (MDGs)" collectively herald a vision for a more, just and equal world, social, political and economic equality for women is integral to the achievement of all millennium development goals. Hence, gender justice entails ending the inequalities between women and men that are produced and reproduced in the family, the community, the market and the state. It also requires that mainstream institutions: - From justice to economic policy making – are accountable for tackling the injustice and discrimination that keep too many women poor and excluded".

In the same way, the global fund for women (2022) said "our feminism is rooted in intersectionality. We recognize that women are not a monolith and express multiple, overlapping sources of oppression. The struggle for women's right is deeply impacted by and connected to the struggles for racial justice, queer justice, and so many more".

They went further to define it thus "for us, the term gender justice best signifies our intersectional approach that centres the diverse needs, experiences, and leadership of people most impacted by discrimination and

oppression. This approach helps achieve both equity. (Equal distribution of resources, access and opportunities) and equality (equal outcomes for all).

They concluded by on the importance of Gender Justice thus “utilizing a gender justice framework also means allowing for movements to define their own priorities and indicators of success. By embracing grassroots movements’ leadership and participatory grant making, we aim to mitigate the harm of discriminatory, racist, and toxic practices by traditional Global North Philanthropists, Institutions, and structures”.

There is a need to ponder on the following, will there not be cultural and value based differences between the status of gender in Developing and Developed Countries and even have a third which is the underdeveloped countries? Will there be a one uniform policy for developing and developed countries or a dualism of policies to suit the different peculiarities. This is asking if there will be local adaptations?

Another fact to preoccupying our minds, is the cultural practices in the developing countries that tend to protect women from violence. When the women are in front the military hardly attack with full force unlike when the men are in front. There is also a need to also look at the fact that there may be automatic sympathy for the woman immediately there is also a conflict with a man. It is also necessary to look unto the universality of reserving the hard tasks for the men hence they are more fighter pilots than are women, more men are in the underground rigs and diving professions. More men are engaged in offshore duties where they will stay very long away from their families under harsh conditions.

According to Tickner (1992 pp 1. & 27) “representation of the word, like the world itself, is the work of men; they describe it from their own point of view, which they confuse with absolute truth “she went further to say” Too often the great decisions are originated and given form in bodies made up wholly of men, or so completely dominated by them that whatever of special value women have to offer is shunted aside without expression”.

Tickner is of the view that “The man’s duty, as a member of a commonwealth, is to assist in the maintenance, in the advance, in the defense of the state. The woman’s duty, as a member of the commonwealth, is to assist in the ordering, in the comforting, and in the beautiful adornment of the state” (p. 27).

The above arguments like several existing literature advanced the position of inequality and also ended up shooting itself on the foot by also discriminating against women when she also discriminated against women by excluding them from defense of the state and restricted the women to comfort, beautiful adornment of the state which is clearly gender imbalance and inequality. Gender balance and gender justice should not have any exclusive or restricted or designated area for any sex but it should be on the basis of merit, competitiveness. There should be no reservation.

Feminism believes that women and men should have equal rights and opportunities and when there is a programmed and structured activity on behalf of women’s specific rights and their interests, that is what we call feminism. It is the conviction and advocacy of social, economical, and political equality for women. It started as a movement in the western world and has gone global and a lot of affirmative actions for women’s rights are now ongoing in the developed world, some of these rights have been granted, for example, the right to vote and be voted for called suffragettes. It is now in existence in the developed world and is gaining momentum in developing countries where cultural inhabitants are slowing it down. United Nations is to make more laws to deepen human rights, democracy, and equal business rights for all humanity with a special clause for women inclusiveness, a deliberate action and effort should be made to capture the inclusion of women as whatever blanket provisions made for humanity is not covering them enough as deliberate efforts

are made to deny them, so a consequential deliberate effort and action should be made to include them with the provisions of sanctions. There should be a reward for compliance and punishments for non-compliance and these sanctions must be enforceable.

## TRANSITION IN FEMINIST MOVEMENTS

According to Eva M. Rathgebear (1989) “Women in Development or W.I.D is understood to mean the integration of women into the global process of economic, political and social growth and change, there often is confusion about the meaning of two more recent acronyms, WAD and GAD” She went on to write that “the term” women in development came into use in the early 1970s, after the publication of Esther Boserup’s women’s role in Economic Development (1970:1-7). Boserup was the first to systematically delineate on a global level the sexual division of labor that existed in agrarian economics. She analyzed the changes that occurred in traditional agricultural practice as societies become modernized and examined the differential impact of these changes on the work done by men and women. She concluded that in sparsely populated regions where shifting agriculture is practiced, women tend to do the majority of agricultural work”.

She made us understand that in densely populated areas where simple technologies were used, men do more and in areas of intensive, irrigation-based cultivation, both men and women share in Agricultural tasks. She concluded that if focused on traditional modernization. An international that are donor agency started talking about the transfer of technology and appropriate technology as their intervention program to address inequality. It is about integration into the existing ongoing development programs. It is not confrontational but an Advocacy for the rights of women that will lead to equal treatment for them all.

She went further to cite other scholars like Mbiling; (1984a and 1984b) and several theories of development like marxism and dependency which were not taken into consideration. The WIN program concentrated on only the production and not the reproductive function of women.

The next movement: Women and development came into existence in the second half of the 1970s. The proponents of WAD think that women have been part of the development and that integrating them fully into the existing program will strengthen the existing dependency on the old system that needs replacement. Achola Okello Palo (1977:6-9) belongs to this school of thought which believes that when the world system improves, women’s lot will also improve. It sees both groups as disadvantaged within the existing world system. Women’s marginalization is seen in the context of class and International Inequalities. Both WID and WAD believe in the implementation of intervention programs at Local, National, and International levels. Continuing the advocacy, in the 1980s, another movement called Gender and Development which is about Gender mainstreaming of all documents, projects, and programs and has roots in socialism came into existence.

Kate Young (1987:12) wrote that “the totality of social organization, economic and political life to understand the shaping of particular aspects of the society.”GAD looked at the holistic view of society in specifying distinct responsibilities, roles, and expectations for both men and women, unlike the earlier movements that focused on only women. Women are seen as active agents of change and not as passive actors and privileges that are curtailed but that of the larger society in which they are an integral part and it will be almost impossible to talk about women and girls' rights under extractive without talking about the rights of the human and physical environments that also cover them if it is protected and well secured. I will call my position a partial critique of the feminist critique of resource extraction as I agree with them that women suffer some

disadvantages, biases, and inequalities in the extractive industries but my point of departure with them is that the extractive industry impacts negatively on the society as a whole and if we don't address the primary problems that affect all, it will be difficult to address the sub-challenges like women and girls. The big picture and challenge are to look at the issues of Climate Change, Biodiversity Protection, access to clean waters, employment opportunities; multinational corporations, and military actions on society and that is why I took some time to bring up the issues of the impacts of Extractivism on the society first before talking about it in the context of a specific sector in terms of gender justice.

Prof. T.J.T. Princewill (2019:22-29), at the sustainable conservation of Niger Delta Mangrove Ecosystem in Nigeria, said the following to support the argument that it is the general society that is impacted. "Various activities of the oil and gas industry impinge on the environment of the mangrove ecosystem. Companies involved in the industry must therefore provide a means of abating the various impacts associated with the activities of oil and gas exploration. Impact remediation or mitigation must therefore form part of their general work plan and policy."

Ekeke (2006:159-160) said thus: "Today it is estimated that every second more than 200 tonnes of carbon dioxide is released, mainly by burning, and 750 tonnes of topsoil are lost by soil erosion." Every day, 47 hectares of forest are destroyed for other land uses, more than 16,000 hectares of land are turned into the desert; 100 species become extinct, and 40,000 children die of disease and malnutrition traceable to environmental degradation. These go on with more than 1 billion people in developing countries living below the poverty line, i.e., the average per capita income is below \$62.20 (US) dollars per year. He went further to say, "The Niger Delta as a coastal area has its own ecological and environmental peculiarities. The entire ecological zone is highly anthropomorphized for various economic land uses (Ekeke,2006:159-160). These have imposed the following environmental and socio-economic challenges on the area, as classified by the World Bank (1995:36-47) based on the type of resources affected as follows: land resource degradation, renewable resource degradation, environmental pollution, and poverty.

The earlier scholars, like Princewill and Ekeke, presented a global cross-gender picture, which is the impact on general society. Any impact on society also impacts the women and girls that are part of it. The pollution of air quality through gas flaring, underground and surface water by spillages is not only a matter for gender sensitivity advocacy but that of holistic human rights as it impacts all humanity equally, requiring the collective need and corresponding action by all humanity to focus attention on it. These impacts are from extractive industries and the holistic involvement of all stakeholders in solving the problems of these challenges will also go a long way in solving the problems of women and girls, instead of spending time sorting out the ones that are women separately when there is also a need to address that of men. A concerted effort by all stakeholders to address the challenges of extractivism is more likely to have a greater impact than fragmented action that produces isolated piecemeal results and impacts.

## RADICAL FEMINISM VERSUS LIBERAL FEMINISM

### RADICAL FEMINISM

Radical feminism is a strand of feminism that identifies patriarchy as the root of all gender issues and advocates a complete reordering of the society in order to eliminate male supremacy

Gender inequality and other gender-related issues can only be eliminated through a radical restructuring of society, removing male supremacy from all spheres of the society

Advocates a complete restructuring of society

Identifies male supremacy or patriarchy as the root cause of gender inequality

A more militant form of feminism than liberal feminism

### LIBERAL FEMINISM

Liberal feminism is a strand of feminism that advocates eliminating gender inequality through having equal rights for men and women in legal, political, social and other spheres within the existing system

Gender inequality can be eliminated when women get the same rights as men through legal, political, social and other means within the existing system

Doesn't advocate a complete restructure

Does not focus on the root cause of gender issues

Not radical or militant like radical feminism

Visit [www.PEDIAA.com](http://www.PEDIAA.com)

The above diagram was sourced from Pediaa.com.

Image Courtesy: “4242636” (CCo) via pixabay, “Gender equality” By Lestatdelc at English Wikipedia (CC BY-SA 3.0) via Commonwealth Wikimedia

### **THE MAIN DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RADICAL AND LIBERAL FEMINISM**

According to Hasa (2019:1) in her work difference between Radical and Liberal feminism, She said thus “The main difference between radical and liberal feminism is that radical feminism advocates a radical restructuring of the existing system whereas liberal feminism does not advocate a complete change of existing system. Radical feminism is a strand of feminism that identifies patriarchy as the root of all gender issues and advocates a complete reordering of society to eliminate male supremacy. The liberal feminist, on the other hand, is a strand of feminism that advocates eliminating gender inequality through women having the same rights as men within the existing system”.

I must add that the major difference between them is in the total overall change in the status quo with force if peaceful means is not achieving the objective irrespective of the cost of it and its disruptive impacts on the society by the Radical feminism movement. On the other hand, the liberal believes in peaceful, gradual changes through the advocacy of equal rights for all sexes using the constitutional process of rule of law and constituted powers to achieve the incremental changes of equality, and to achieve that, they are willing to dialogue, make compromises and discuss further until there is the result.

### **THE TRIPOD INJUSTICE OF EXTRACTIVISM IN THE WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM, HOST COMMUNITIES, AND GENDER**

Based on the findings of experts that are backed up by empirical evidence, there are exploitation, imbalance, and injustice between the developed countries and multinational corporations with Foreign capital, technology, and skilled personnel that come to the countries that are developing to extract their natural resources and thereafter takes it abroad where it is refined. This creates employment, insurance, transportation, and other logistics benefits abroad and it is returned as finished products at high cost – these Natural Resources are extracted at low cost and brought back to the owners at a higher cost. To compound the problem, the extraction is done at a high cost to the environment as it is Labor intensive and not with the best environmental and technical practices like is done in their home countries thereby resulting in the countries with natural resources being cheated which is the first leg of injustice. The second leg involves the injustice against the local communities called host communities that have their Land, air, and rivers polluted by oil spillages, gas flaring, blasting with dynamites, abandoned environmental unfriendly mines, and socioeconomic dislocations. This is the second leg and finally, the third leg which is inequality within inequality and that is Gender Disparity. The Host communities are marginalized and within this marginalized group, there is further marginalization. Gender Extractivism in this third leg is evaluated from the perspective of gender inequality in the extractive industry where women are also marginalized either because they are women or because the work is masculine.

Based on the arguments of the feminist movements in existing literature, there is gender injustice and to right it, there is need for gender equality and they are mixing up their arguments most times by interchanging gender justice with feminism which is the common line of their positions. The gender justice campaigners are substituting gender balance to women campaigns, gender balance, gender equality and gender justice is for both the men and women’s rights’ issue that needs only one movement to put all available resources to fight

for the interest of all and not for the interests of only one sex, the female. When women and men's right are jointly addressed, the society is addressed as they are the two pillars of society.

Gender equality is not the same as feminist movement although they are related as feminism is a component of gender justice, it is one critical leg and the second is men's movement.

A fusion of men's and women's movement gave birth to gender justice and working on the wrong assumption is absolutely wrong.

The data analysis shows that extractivism impacts on the environment and the men and women in the environment are affected and it is their health status in relation to immunity levels that determine who will be affected as a healthy woman would be affected less than a sick male. It also shows that the arguments that they are making are contradictory as they claimed discrimination, exclusion and marginalization and always ended up with recommending deliberate efforts in treating matters that concerns the women which is discrimination in favour of women.

## FINDINGS

1. Natural rich countries depends almost and solely on their national resources and the agricultural sector is always neglected which exposes them to adverse impacts when there are sharp fluctuations and disruptions in the national resources sector.
2. The differentiation in the level of development between the developed and developing countries calls for different approaches in the strategies for gender advocacy through progressive introduction of reforms in the advocacy delivery in developing countries.
3. The grassroots indigenes of the host communities are discriminated against by the multinational oil companies and the major ethnic groups and these impacts are on both males and females and not only the women that requires specially making deliberate efforts for them alone for a matter that concerns every one that needs a holistic approach and mainstreaming of special needs in the generalized action plan.
4. The right skilled, efficient and strong institution are rarely available in developing countries. In addition, best practices are not used. There exist weak institutions with strong corrupt leaders that may administer with impunity that is not in the best interest of all concerned. The standard in the developing countries are not the same in developed countries.
5. There is easy inflow and outflow of legitimate and illicit finance that has enabled unregulated and sometimes illegal activities to take place that are detrimental to the environment and these negative impacts affects all sexes.
6. There is little or no institutional regional co-operation which has allowed the smuggling of National resources across the borders which has reduced the fund for development and this affects the men and women equally requiring all to join hands to fight this bigger evil.
7. There is no empirical evidence that oil and gas extraction affects the women more than men and there is conclusive evidence that it impacts negatively on the physical and human environments of all which means it is not gender selective.

8. The oil and gas sector in the developing countries are done under environmental unfriendly process and even in developed countries some risks and hazards of lesser magnitude occurs and if the men are more favoured in engagement policy, it means that they will suffer more harms/hazards and will require deliberate policy to address this challenge.
9. The summary of findings, it is obvious that extractive industry affects all humanity and the primary target are all humanity and the secondary target are special groups like men, women, children, sick, physically challenged etc.
10. There are some exclusive areas where gender justice are not necessary to be practiced because of its hazardous nature like submarine, fighter jets, underwater diving, mines, rigs and underground operations.
11. There is slow down of the process of addressing the inequalities and injustices in the extractive industries, because of multiplicities of approaches.
12. The world system promotes inequality among raw materials producing (primary products) and finished products (secondary products producing nations by giving comparative advantage to the developed countries at the expense of the developing countries.

### Summary:

There is conclusive evidence that the extraction of Natural Resources Impacts negatively on the physical and human environment as can be seen from the reports on Ogoni by the United Nations Environmental Programme Study. Furthermore, Prof. T.J.T. Princewill (1990), Dr. Benjamin Ekeke (1990) Chief Harold Dappa Biriye (1990), Dr. Benjamin Ekeke (1990), and Mr. Elijah Leeh (1990). During the 1990 Mangrove Ecosystem Workshop at Hotel Presidential Port Harcourt said that the Niger Delta, the base of natural resource – Crude oil & gas extractives activities is environmentally degraded by the activities of oil and gas exploration and production.

### CONCLUDING REMARKS AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Sara, Seck, and Simons (2019:1) who were earlier cited, identified an area that needs further work. Thus, "another gap is the critical nexus of environmental and gender justice in the context of extractive industries, an area that has not yet been adequately untangled." This gap was mentioned by Seck (2007 & 2019), Seck and Simons (2019), who pointed out that "an added complexity in this time of climate crisis is whether it is even possible to reconcile the development of new oil and gas projects with any vision of a rights-respecting future, particularly one that is respectful of the rights of vulnerable women and children who disproportionately experience climate harm (p.iii)."

They have filled the gap they identified; I don't see any gap in any critical nexus of environmental and gender justice in the context of extractive industries. This is so as this area has been adequately discussed, analyzed and cross-fertilized ideas have taken place on it. And like other societal challenges, there is an ongoing process to address them going by the theoretical framework of conflict and power theories. The sovereign governments of oil-producing nations and multinational corporations are having conflicts on nationalization, production, sharing agreements on budgets and profits, etc., and whenever these conflicts are resolved, based on the balance of power and comparative advantages, new agitations and conflict come up to create a new crisis. The key issue that has been unanimously resolved is that extractivism impacts negatively on the human

and physical environment. There is a nexus between extractive industry and the environment. It is equally a fact that the human environment includes males, females, and children, and all of them are equally affected by the negative impacts of extractivism. The starting point of addressing further or additional secondary inequalities of gender will start with addressing the primary concern of the human and physical environment, which has been established and linked by conclusive work in existing literature, and it should be the building blocks for additional advocacy for gender and child rights.

The work of several scholars earlier mentioned explains the relationship between the negative impacts of extractivism on the environment and environmental degradation through oil spillages, pollution of surface and underground waters, gas flaring, and destruction of farmland and marine organisms, which has been established to affect both males and females. These negative impacts do not discriminate between males or females as they affect all human beings and the only difference in their impacts is not based on sexes but the immune level of the individuals, as women who have higher immune systems than some men are affected less.

Several developing countries require natural resource revenue so badly that they rely entirely on it to fund socio-economic projects. Hospitals and other vital infrastructures are funded by oil revenue, and ceasing investments in oil and gas or mining activities due to these added complexities in this time of climate crisis will result in greater human rights violations for the women, children, and men not mentioned.

The non-extraction of natural resources because of its proven environmental challenges will lead to more negative impacts on several countries that depend wholly on natural resource extraction for their sustenance and the initiation of vital infrastructural provisions and maintenance.

In addition, the right of the women to the speedy evacuation of their farm products, particularly the perishable ones, and quick evacuation to the hospital, will be adversely affected by the non-provision of oil revenue-aided roads, among several others.

According to Banji Oyelaram-Oyeyinka (2022), "ordinarily, finding a "treasure" tends to bring joy to the one who finds it. Oil discovery has become Nigeria's developmental Achilles' heel: in popular parlance, a resource curse. Six decades after independence, Nigeria remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Because of a pathological dependence on oil export earnings, it has evolved into one of the least economically diversified countries in the world."

Any unplanned and not carefully implemented reduction or stoppage of oil and gas exploration, production, and export by oil-producing countries because of human rights violations of women and children will impact negatively on the human rights of all in terms of economic and social violations for Nigerian women and men.

He went further to say, "Let me advance the first three pathologies that characterize oil-dependent countries." Nigeria shipped \$33.5 billion worth of goods in 2020. The biggest export of its total exported goods by value was Japan. With a population of 206 million people, the total export value translates to roughly \$160 per person. Compared to a country like Malaysia, In 1990, Malaysia's exports were \$22.8 billion. Nigeria is at what Malaysia's export capability was years ago. That country, with a population of 33 million, exported goods worth \$234 billion in 2020, which translated to roughly \$7,100 for every resident. In other words, Malaysia progressed. It did so through a strong vertical diversification from its modest agricultural base (rubber and oil palm) by investing in the high-tech sector's capabilities, especially electronics. It did not neglect its agriculture but, rather, through horizontal diversification, industrialized its agricultural sector.

The case study of Nigeria is the same as with almost all the oil-producing countries in the developing countries.

Supporting the above argument, Nafi, Chinery, and Tengi George-Ikoli (2022) said, "Nigeria's federal and state governments remain heavily dependent on oil revenues, relying on it to deliver public goods and the use of oil dollars to service debt and bluster the national currency." The oil sector, however, has not significantly improved the well-being of Nigerians. Non-oil sectors provide far more job opportunities than the oil sector, and their economic activities will account for approximately 93 percent of GDP in 2020.

He strongly recommended ending the dependence gradually and preparing for a future beyond oil. This means that human rights for women and children should not be overly focused on extractivism, which contributes less to the GDP and which is prone to shocks in the global markets but should focus on all economic activities. I will add all economic activities, particularly agriculture and manufacturing. The key is best to practice industrialization of all productive sectors of the economy to impact positively on the physical and human environment as a starting point and to be followed by mainstreaming gender and the vulnerable.

This statement is true for all oil-producing and developing economies. In developing countries, its focus is on Maslow's (1943, 1954) pyramid of physiological needs like air, water, food, shelter, sleep, clothing, and reproduction, and its human rights needs will be in that direction for men, women, and children.

According to Saul McLeod (2007), who wrote in that direction, "The Maslow hierarchy of needs is a motivational theory in psychology comprising a five-tier model of human needs, often depicted as hierarchical levels within a pyramid from the bottom of the hierarchy upwards. The needs are physiological (food and clothing), safety (job security), love and belongings needs (friendship), esteem, and self-actualization." Needs lower down in the hierarchy must be satisfied before individuals can attend to needs higher up.

Thus, Maslow's work on deficiency needs versus growth needs is explained by him thus. "This five-stage model can be divided into deficiency needs and growth needs. The first four levels are often referred to as deficiency needs (D-needs), and the top level is known as growth or being needs (B-needs). Deficiency needs arise due to deprivation and are said to motivate people when they are unmet."

He argues that it is when the lower needs are met before the next level need would be desired, and that is a growing need. He also clarified that it is not all or none, that is, 100% may not be before on, but a domain and part of it must be met as it is a product of deprivation. The next level is the growth needed, which is not a product of a lack of something but of growth and development as a person, and it is when it is reasonably met, not fully, as there can be no 100 percent before we can say that self-actualization has been met. In addition, the expansion to accommodate cognitive and aesthetic needs of knowledge, understanding, curiosity, exploration, appreciation, beauty, balance, and forms, comes in taking into consideration these positions. It is wrong to have the same standard of gender mainstreaming for developing and developed countries because of cultural differences and environmental peculiarities. *There should be a two-way model of two-in-one approach.*

***Can the human rights of women and children be isolated without first addressing the human rights of the whole society? The answer is a big no.***

***The physical and human environment of the globe is affected adversely by the extractive industry in their exploration and production activities. The polluted air, water, farmlands, rivers, vegetation, etc. negatively***

*impacts and affects all humanity without exception, and if there is any differentiation, immune level, and other intervening variables outside gender.*

According to Otiye Igbuzor (2008:978-), the country director, of Action Aid Nigeria "The oil-rich Niger Delta region contributes more than seventy per cent (70%) to the gross domestic income of Nigeria and over 80% of federally generated revenue, yet it remains one of the poorest and least developed parts of the country. This contradiction, compounded by degraded environments, destroyed livelihoods, and competitive rivalry over access to benefits from the petroleum industry, has led to conflicts in the area. The last two decades in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria have witnessed widespread destruction, killings, hostage taking, monumental human and environmental degradation, and unabated generalised violence that continue to widen the scope of people's vulnerability. Efforts made at various levels to check this trend and dynamos have yielded little or no fruit.

All facets of Nigeria's society are affected, including women, and he went further to cite Emem Okon (2003), who explained the impact of the Niger Delta conflict on women, "In the Niger Delta, women maintain a very close relationship with the environment as producers and processors of food, as major purveyors of water and fuel wood, health care and sanitation facilities, as child bearers and rearers, among many other duties." The Niger Delta women are, therefore, adversely affected by the environmental problems orchestrated by the multinational oil companies operating in the region. Considering the fact that most rural women of the Niger Delta are farmers, it then means that the resultant de-naturalization of the environment, such as deforestation, oil spills, soil erosion, and gas flares, deprives them of the means of survival".

The statement made above is true, but beyond that, can we say that the denaturalization did not affect the men who are equally farmers and the fishing folks that go to polluted rivers for fishing, that have no farms again, that breathe air from gas flared sites. Are the men's means of livelihood not affected? The oil spills on rivers, underground waters and surface waters, are they affecting women alone? The answer is a capital no. It then means that an approach to address it efficiently should be a holistic one.

Nigeria is only a representation of other developed countries as Libya, Egypt, Algeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, South Africa, Mozambique, and Angola are also producers of oil and gas and they suffer the same challenges. According to the World Bank's long-standing research program on worldwide governance indicators (WGI) 2021, "Natural resources export earnings actually sever important links between the people and their governments—links that are related to popular interests and control mechanisms. Governance indicators such as government effectiveness, voice and accountability, political instability and violence, the rule of law, regulatory quality, and control of corruption are correspondingly markedly weaker in oil-rich African countries. Despite the challenges and issues involved, an oil and gas resource boom can, under the right circumstances, be an important catalyst for growth and development. The often referred to as "natural resources curse" can be avoided with the right institutions and policies.

ADB (2009) recommends the regional economic blocks to promote regional cooperation and integration and to further build regional infrastructures such as oil and gas pipelines for sustainable exploitation of oil and gas for the benefit of society, women included.

The report said, "Africa has considerable oil and gas resources that can help accelerate growth on the continent if used strategically." Although new resources are discovered progressively, they are not equally distributed. Indeed, 38 African countries are currently net oil importers. High and volatile oil prices are thus a

challenge for all of Africa. They represent an opportunity to be pursued for exporting countries and an obstacle to be tackled for importing countries. "

This shows that there are impacts on both developing and developed countries, and all mankind is affected, in addition to women.

There are inequalities in global income, oil consumption, and population (%) share, according to the ADB report.

Inequalities in Global Income, oil consumption, and population (% share)

Religion	Population	Gross Natural Income	Oil consumption per capital
Sub-saharan Africa (SA)	11.5	1.2	3.4
Latin America	8.6	4.5	5.8
Middle East North Africa	4.7	10.6	7.1
North America	6.7	32.8	29.5
High Income	15.7	78.9	59.2

OECD's Oil consumption share data source world Development Report 2007, income Data (WB, 2007), and BP (2006)

The above table in the ADB report shows that there is inequality at the global level and there is a need to make deliberate efforts to increase the income of countries with high populations and increase their oil consumption through industrialization to enable them to take care of their human and physical environments.

## SUMMARY

Gender balance needs to be mainstreamed in all human activities to give all sexes a sense of belonging. Gender balance in the extractive industry is also necessary to be vigorously pursued. However, this should be done with deliberate efforts to critically see how comparative advantage can be achieved. Mmuen Kpagane (2013) cited the United Nations environmental programme study in Ogoniland, Rivers State of Nigeria of August 2011 and quoted thus: "UNEPS field observations and scientific investigations found that oil contamination in Ogoni is widespread and severely impacting many components of the environment." Even though the oil industry is no longer active in Ogoniland, oil spills continue to occur with alarming regularity. "The Ogoni people live with this pollution every day".

This means that the pollution is not targeting anyone specifically, but all the indigenes of oil and gas host communities. This verified and generalised inequality should be the foundation to build additional advocacy for women and children's inequalities, which is a fact in addition to the fact that men face exploitation in low wages and harsh working conditions. As argued by Claude Ake, Walter Rodney, and the dependency school of thought scholars, oil-producing countries without direct foreign capital and skills are made to be raw materials producing nations alone, while the home countries of multinationals are the source of the finished product that creates employment opportunities abroad while creating unemployment and poverty in developing countries and host communities.

All the critiques of gender balance in the extractive industry are factual in their arguments. However, they are downplaying the inequality at the global level, the inequalities suffered by countries producing oil and gas and those suffered by males. Considering the fact that everyone is impacted, all-inclusive advocacy with female and child mainstreaming should be pursued in general advocacy as the primary goal, and the attainment of

these goals will also help in achieving the mainstreaming of the specialised ones. This means that the non-achievement of the holistic goal will lead to the non-achievement of the specific components within the big picture, which is the holistic goal.

There is a danger of men's movements and vulnerable groups springing up in the future if the generalised approach is not used and time, energy, and resources that should have been used to collectively fight and advocate and get more results will be dissipated, frittered away in individual instead of collective efforts.

There will be stable and inclusive economic development when there is fair extraction of natural resources which will encompass justice for gender, racial, ethnic, class and vulnerable. Sharing the efforts into sub areas will deny the society economies of large scale as the negative impacts of extraction affects human and physical environment equally and the only differentiation is due to proximity and the health condition of individuals as regards their immune levels. It is a fact that there are several irregularities in oil and gas extraction and a collective approach where all stakeholders will join hands to ensure zero tolerance for injustice and inequality in extractivism and in the delivery of the reforms, special areas of inequalities can be incorporated.

Considering the fact that the society is made up of a system consisting several sub units that relates with one another to achieve stability in the system, it is recommended that a holistic approach of fighting for inequalities of all components of the system will achieve a greater result and that is why the system approach as a theoretical framework was used to stress that all genders are equal and important and the starting point of the eradication of inequalities in the society will be a combine effort.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Natural resources-rich countries that are involved in the extraction of natural resources should not neglect their agricultural base and it should also diversify its economic base to avoid a mono-economy that is prone to shock and disruptions from the volatile world economic system i.e. during depressions and famine.
2. Considering the fact that all humans are affected by the negative impacts of extractivism and the physical environment is also affected, therefore there should be prioritization in a first level of primary and holistic advocacy of human rights for humans and nature and the second level of secondary mainstreaming of gender equality as a corresponding component of the struggle. The reason is that whatever affects men in the community also affects women and children as the women are also supported, helped, empowered and given upkeep allowances, feeding, movement allowances etc. by the males in most of the cultural settings in the developing countries where the man must provide for his family and extended family as the head of the home, unlike the developed countries where it is shared. This leads to another dualism of the need to recommend separate standard for developing and developed countries where the standards in developing countries will be progressive to accommodate progressive changes in culture through modernization. The advocacy in developed countries should be on deepening gender equality that is already part of their modern culture.
3. The careful and optimally manned diversification can reduce their dependence and also reduce environmental degradations like in gas gathering projects that help to work towards zero gas flare which is environmentally friendly. These projects also create employment.

4. There should be more focus on all economic activities, particularly the ones that contribute more to the GDP which is where the employment opportunities are.
5. There should be two models of mainstreaming of the human rights of women, children, men and the vulnerable in the developing and developed countries with the focus being psychological basic needs (lower order needs) in the developing countries and advocacy for higher order needs for love, friendship, and self-actualization for the developed countries.
6. The right and skilled institutions in Quality Regulatory, Revenue Monitoring, Strengthening of Transparency and Anti-Corruption Agencies, Optimum Tracking of Oil Revenue, the use of best practices should be achieved through the creation of the right durable institutions and the right sustainable policies to ensure that the same standard of oil and gas extractions in the developed countries are the same in developing countries. There should be no lowering of standard or cutting of corners in the developing countries as it is being practiced because of profit maximization and weak regulatory institutions.
7. There should be more stringent monitoring of inflow and outflow through the international banking sectors to ensure that there are adequate checks of illegal inflow and outflow of projects funding that impacts negatively on society including women and children. Any new extractive project that must be granted an international credit facility must have an environmental impact assessment as part of the documentation for the approval of the loan and the transfer of funds.
8. There should be regional economic cooperation to advance cross-country exploration, production, and marketing thereby increasing the market share and reducing the logistics of shipping abroad. To implement the recommendation of ADB that regional cooperation should achieve the following regional integration of oil and gas exploitation operations and building of regional infrastructure (such as oil and gas pipeline) for sustainable exploitation of oil and gas.
9. Since there is no conclusive empirical evidence that oil and gas extraction affects women more than men while there is conclusive empirical evidence that it impacts negatively on the physical and human environment and impacts on all genders based on the immune status. It is recommended that across-the-board institutional building and policy making to address all the identified challenges as much as possible should be vigorously pursued and as all challenges cannot be addressed immediately, after the generalized attainment of the holistic reliefs, the specific ones can be pursued and in doing that, women mainstreaming should be done to ensure that they are not discriminated again. It should form part of the bigger picture, not isolated actions.
10. The claims that the men are given more employment opportunities in the oil and gas sector with proven cases of hazards, which then means that it is mainly the men that are exposed to dangers and occupational hazards and for gender balance, there is a need to mainstream special protection for the males from occupational hazards that they are more exposed in the extractive and other sectors. An audit of current personal protective equipment, specialist medical facilities and other safeguards are needed to see how they can be provided and where existing but inadequate, there is a need for it to be strengthened.
11. There should be dualism in human rights advocacy of equality as the nature of primitive extraction requires masculine hard labour in developing countries which will put women at a disadvantage if there should be equality in the nooks and crannies of the developing countries in the extraction of natural resources. Women will now go to rigs, and mines and do hazardous trades/activities that may impact

negatively on their reproductive and mental health. This is so as extractivism in developing countries are capital intensive.

12. In pursuing global human rights advocacy for gender equality, there should be primary and secondary advocacy of a generalized platform for all humanity as primary and also to include a secondary recommendation for the inclusion of deliberate effort to mainstream women's activities inclusion.
13. There should be the dualism of equality advocacy for gender equity in the developed world and a bias in favour of women in the developing world and this means in making deliberate efforts to protect women and to introduce incremental progress in reforms through the introduction of progressive equality that starts from inequality in favour of women to equality over time for all gender. It is at this stage when the human rights and value system in the whole world is relative. When the present state of economic development in the developing countries is stable and there is relative full employment, plural democracy, rule of law and human rights that we can talk about a unified platform for gender justice. It is worthy to note that the economic, political and cultural rights of the African and other developing countries' men are not protected as they are in the developed western countries. There is need to do so.
14. There should be some exclusive areas where gender justice should not be extended like in hazardous professions like in submarine, fighter jets, underwater diving, mines, rigs and underground operations based on the fact that between two healthy male and female, the male is stronger and is not passing through menstrual pains and the reproductive process that weakens women.
15. Since there are inequalities in the extractive sector and there is currently advocacy by countries, host Communities and indigenous companies for equality, separate women advocacy will be advocacy for equality within Inequalities and it can slow down the advocacies, all efforts are therefore needed to tackle the bigger problems of the negative impacts of extractivism and the corresponding one can come in with the recommended prioritization as follows:

### **FIRST ORDER**

- a. Holistic advocacy for the protection of the physical and human environment.

### **SECOND ORDER**

- b. Gender advocacy for mainstreaming women's participation in all economic, political and social activities.
- c. Children advocacy for child rights.

### **THIRD ORDER**

- d. Gender equality in extractive industries.
16. There should be Global changes in the world economic order and international trades to mandatorily require multi-national corporations to build the capacities of their host countries in building their capacities to add value to the natural resources that is found within their territories. The shipment of raw materials of the developing countries for the refining and processing of finished products that creates employments and other positive multipliers effects in host communities are highly recommended.

### **REFERENCE:**

1. Abimbola Akosile cited in David Ugolor (2010) Niger Delta: valiant efforts to reverse a resource curse, This Day Newspaper of June 30, 2010.

2. Acosta, Alberto (2013) Extractivism and Neo-Extractivism: two sides of the same curse “Beyond Development; Alternative Visions from Latin America: 62
3. Adriana Eftimie, Katherine Heller and John Strongman: Gender Dimensions of the Extraction Industries: Mining for Equality in Extraction Industries for Development. Series H8 (Washington: World Bank, 2009) at 9, Clare Beckon & Umut Riza Oskan, “The Pathway Forward, Creating Gender Inclusive Leadership in mining and Resources (2012) Centre for Women in Politics and Public Leadership at 18. This is not the case with artisanal and small scale mining. see Eftimie, Heller & strongman, supra note 2 at 23
4. African Development Bank and African Union (2009) Oil and Gas in Africa, 978-0-19-956578-8 00-ADB-z-main-drv ADBc I o 233, July 29, 2009, Oxford University Press.
5. Akie O. Hart Pepple I. H & Ekeke B. A. (2014) Sustainable Conservation of Niger Delta Mangrove Ecosystem in Nigeria P.P. 36-56, 10-35, Pearl Publishers International, Port Harcourt, 2014
6. Akie O. Hart, I. H. Pepple & B. A. Ekeke (2014) Sustainable Conservation of the Niger Delta Mangrove Ecosystem in Nigeria. Pearl Publishers. ISBN 978-978-483-096. 2
7. Akie O. Hart. (2019) Regulatory Agencies and Environmental Degradation in the Niger Delta (1982-2018) 124, Pearl Publishers International ltd, p. 123-124 ISBN 978-978-5 7111- 5-5
8. Banji Oyelaran- Oyeyinka (2022) How oil- dependence truncated Nigeria’s development. the Guardian of Nigeria, 17 January 2022
9. Burchardt, H, Dietz, K (2014) Neo-Extractivism- A New Challenge for Development Theory from Latin America. Third World Quarterly. 24(3) p468. doi: 10. 1080101436597. 2014. 8934881 52CID 153475041
10. Cori, Andrea, Monna,Salvatore (2015) Neo-Activism and Resource Curse Hypothesis: Evidence from Ecuador Development. 58 (4) 594- 607 doi: 10.1057/541301-016-0053\* ISSN 1461-7072 52CID 90808149
11. David Ugolor (2008). Briefing Paper on the Extractive Industries Transparency initiative (EIT) 10 April, 2008.
12. Emem Okon: Environmental Degradation in Nigeria: Impact on Women: Paper Presented during the working visit to International League for Human Rights, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women meeting. New York, March 2003
13. Eva M. Rathgeber (1989) WIN, WAD, GAD, TRENDS IN RESEARCH AND PRACTICE, International Development Research Centre Ottawa, presented at the meeting of the Canadian institute for advancement of women held in Quebec City, Nov. 1988
14. Eyayu Enyew Bimer, Getaneh Mihrete Alemeneh (2018) Liberal Feminism: Assessing its Compatibility and applicability in Ethiopia context, International Journal of Sociology and anthropology 10(6), 59-64, 2018.
15. Fabricant, N, Gustafson, B (2013): Moving Beyond the Extractivism Debate, Imaging New Social Economies NACLA Report on the Americas 47 (2) 42. doi: 10. 1080110714839. 2014. 1172185552CID 155769679

16. Gizbert-studnicki, D (2016) Canadian Mining in Latin America, Canadian Journal of Latin America and Caribbean studies. 41:95-113. doi:10. 1080108263663. 2015. 1134498L52CID 155769679
17. Hasa (2019) Difference between Radical and Liberal feminism, Pediaa com. P.1 2019. <https://pediaa.com>public>
18. Iris BOHNET (2016) what work: Gender Equality by Design 14 April, 2016, Harvard University Press. P.P 1-2
19. Iris Bohnet (2019). What Works: Gender Equality by Design, Dreamscape Media, LLC, 2019, ISBN 9781666575736. P.P 1-2
20. Jakob Peterson (2012) The resource curse in Nigeria: A story of oil and corruption, April, 2012, Metropolitan State University of Denver. P 1
21. Jelena Vukojicic (2017) Radical Feminism as a discourse in the theory of conflict, Nov. 2017, Connonowka ANCKYPC 3(5) Dui: 10. 7251/SOCEN1305033V
22. J. Ann Tickner (1992) Engendered insecurities feminist perspective in the book Gender in International Relations: Feminist perspectives on Achieving Global Security. New directions in World Policies, ISSN 2380-7970, illustrated, reprint, revised Columbia university press, 1992, political science International Relations/General.
23. Katy Jenkins, Women, Mining and Development, an Emerging Research Agenda (2014) 1:2 Extractive Industries and Society 329 -330
24. Lopez, E, Vertis, F (2015) Extractivism – Transnational Capital and Subaltern Struggles in Latin L America Latin America Perspective. 42(5): 156 DOI: 10.117710094582\* 14549538 L 52CID 154338050 Via Scholars Portal
25. Mary Evans (2016) the persistence of Gender Inequality. Polity press, 20 Dec 2016, 0745689957, 9780745689951 Social Science > Sociology > General
26. Maslow, A. H. (1943) A Theory of human Motivation. Psychological Preview, 50(4) 370-396
27. Maslow, A. H. (1963) Toward a Psychology of Being. Princeton: D. Van No Strand Company
28. Mbllinyi 1984b “Women in Development Ideology. The Promotion of Competition and exploitation in the African Review 11, NO. 1
29. Mbllinyi, Marjorie 1984a: Research Priorities in Women’s studies in Eastern Africa. In Women’s studies International Forum 7, 4, 289-300 22
30. Mcleod, S. A. (2022, April 04) Maslows hierarchy of needs. Simply Psychology [www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html](http://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html)
31. Matthew Dayi Ogali (2017) Peasants and Social Transformation. An Essentialist Approach, S.P. Shapea Publishers, Port Harcourt. ISBN: 978-978-346-11-7-8
32. Nafi Chancery, Tengi George Ikoli (2022) Ending Nigeria’s oil Dependency: Not If But When And How:- Energy Transition, Economic Diversification, Natural Resources Governance Institute, 9 March 2022

33. Office of Gender Mainstreaming in the city of Vienna (2010) the five principles of gender mainstreaming: Most Creative Excuses and Folders on the Principles of Gender Mainstreaming wien.gov.at, stadtwien, Rathaus, A-1010-wien.
34. Oil and Gas in Africa. Supplement to the African Development Bank Report 978-0-19-956578-8 06-ADB-2-Main-drv, African Development bank z, 1 of 233, July 29, 2009 15.25 Oxford University press.
35. Otiye Igbuzor (2008) ABLAZ for OIL: Issues and Intervention in the Niger Delta Conflict, Action Aid – DFID (2008) ISBN 978-978-48543-1-3
36. Oxfam International (2022) Gender Justice and Women's Right Essential Reading for Feminist Activities Around the World. *Gender and Development Journal*.
37. Pala, Achola. O. (1977) "Definition of Women and Development. an African Perspective" in Wellesley Editorial Committee, eds. Women and National Development. The Complexities of change, Chicago, University of Chicago Press
38. Penelope Simons & Melisa Hardl. Relations of Puling: A Feminist Critique of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and Violence against Women in the Context of Resource Extraction, Volume 31 issue 1, 2019 p.p. 113-150, Canadian Journal of Women and the Law, <https://doi.org/10.3138/cjw.31.1.06>, April 03, 2019
39. Sara Seek & Penelope C. Simons (2019) Resource Extraction and the rights of women, and Girls, Canadian Journal of Women and the Law, Published by University of Toronto press P.1 ISSN-1911-0235 doi: 10.3138/cjw1. 31.1.019
40. The report of Adhoc Working Group of Member States of European Union on Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming (2006) European Union, Brussels.
41. World Bank (2021) Worldwide Government Indicators Research Report (WGI).
42. Young, Kate, (1987). Gender and Development Notes for training course on Gender and Development. Sponsored by the Aga Khan Foundation, Toronto.
43. Feminist Perspective, communication studies, social science division, York university, Toronto. Sosc 3990A P.1
44. Tong, Rosemaria Putnam, Feminist thought. A more comprehensive introduction, westview Press. Boulder, Colorado 1998 P. 71-73
45. THESAURUS.Com (2022) From Suffrage to sisterhood: What is feminism and what does it mean? Published Feb 28, 2022 by feminism and women dictionary.com <https://www.dictionary.com>
46. Therese Etten (2014) Questions of Gender and international relations, international relations, June 5, 2014 Thesaurus.com.
47. WID, WAD, GAD. Trends in research and Practice <https://idi-idrc.dspacedirect.org>
48. W. J. Okowa (1991) Urban Bias in Nigerian Development – A study of the Matthew effects in National Development.