

SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

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| Course: | M.A. (IRAS) |
| Course No: | IA-526 |
| Course Title: | Gender and Human Security Concepts and Implications |
| Course Type: | Optional Courses |
| Semester: | Fourth Semester (Winter) |
| Course Teacher & Contact Details: | Dr. Renu Sain |
| Room No.: | |
| Email: | drrenujnu@gmail.com |
| Credits: | 4 |
| Contact Hours | 4 hours/week |

Course Statement

Security is a wide concept and it is a prime priority of every human being. Basically, security is a stage of protection from any type of threat. Human security is a core concept in Security discourse. It's also a broad concept that covers every human being's life. Developed and developing countries are facing serious challenges for gender and human security from the growing non-traditional security threats such as environmental crisis, growth of radicalism, ethnic conflict, civil war, the flow of refugees, migration, and so on. Threats are for everyone, but the social security of a man or woman, which is called "Gender Security," is very important. Cultural and social attitudes towards women or men decide the gender status of any society. Due to social and cultural disparity, men and women are not at equal status in society. So, a focused study on gender security is important for mainstreaming them in the course of sustainable development. More or less every society is facing threats of gender and human Security.

Globalization has made threats common and provided solutions for them, but social and cultural threats are specific to a community, which is why gender security varies from society to society. Gender Study basically focuses on the socially exploited sections (Men or Women) of society; in general, women are there. There are many theories and historical developments to understand Gender and Human Security from different perspectives. Challenges for Gender and Human Security are interrelated; for example, one threat environmental degradation creates many threats, such as Low production of agriculture, Poverty, Unemployment, Migration, Ethnic Conflict, Refugees, and so on. Non-traditional threats don't respect borders; that's why, through Cooperation among Civil Societies, Government and Non-Governmental Organizations, States, and Regional and International Organizations, Gender and Human Security can be achieved. There are four units in this course that will help develop a better understanding among the students about gender and human security.

Course Objectives

1. Understanding Gender Dynamics: Examine how gender roles and relations impact human security on various levels, including community and global contexts.
2. Exploring Theoretical Frameworks: Analyse different theoretical perspectives on gender and human security, including feminist theories and human security frameworks.
3. Identifying Security Challenges: Investigate Specific human Security Challenges influenced by Gender, such as violence, economic inequality, and access to resources.
4. Assessing Policy and Practice: Evaluate existing policies and practices related to gender and human security, and explore strategies for promoting gender-sensitive approaches in security policies.

Learning Outcomes

Toward the end of the Course, the student will be able:

1. To understand the inter-sectionality between Gender and Human Security issues.
2. To understand the dynamics of Gender and Human Security in the larger security discourse.
3. To analyze the effects of Non-traditional security threats and their implications on Gender and Human Security.
4. To assess the role of Civil Society, Regional and International organizations for Gender and Human security.

Evaluation Methods

Mid-semester evaluation (50%)

o Term Paper – 30%

o Examination – 20%

• End-semester evaluation (50%)

End Semester Examination – 50 %

• The SIS Research Manual should be used as a guide for written assignments. Available at https://www.jnu.ac.in/sites/default/files/SIS_Research_Manual_0.pdf Students must maintain a high degree of academic integrity, which includes abstaining from copying and plagiarism. For details on plagiarism and research ethics, refer to SIS Research Manual

Course Outline

Module 1: Gender and Human Security: Conceptual Understanding:

- a) Understanding of Gender and Human Security,
- b) Feminist Theory: Liberal, Marxist, and Feminism in IR,
- c) Postcolonial Theory and Postcolonial Feminism (Feminism vs. Womanism),
- d) Social Constructivist Theory.

Module 2: Gender and Human Security: An Overview:

- a) Evolution of Gender Studies,
- b) Human Security: UNDP Report 1994,
- c) Human Security: Canada Report, Japan Report,
- d) Human Rights.

Module 3: Challenges for Gender and Human Security:

- a) Poverty and Unemployment,
- b) Environmental Degradation and Health Issues,
- c) Refugees and Migration,
- d) Role of women in War and Peace.

Module 4: Gender and Human Security: Regional and International Structures and INGOs:

- a) Role of Regional Organization for Human Security (African Union, European Union, Caribbean Community, ASEAN, OIC, OAS, CELAC, SAARC),
- b) Role of International Organizations for Gender and Human Security (Human Rights Watch, United Nations Human Security Unit and United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, UN Women),
- c) Role of International Civil Society and INGOs for Gender and Human Security (Red Cross, Amnesty International, Working Group on Women, Peace and Security).

Readings**Module 1: Gender and Human Security: Conceptual Understanding:****Essential Readings:**

- Anyon, Jean (1994), "The retreat of Marxism and Socialist Feminism: Postmodern and Post-structural theories in Education," *Curriculum Inquiry*, Vol. 24 (2): 115-133.
- Bajpai, Kanti (2000), "The Idea of Human Security", *International Studies*, Vol. 40(3):195-228.
- Butler, Judith (1999), *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*, New York: Routledge.
- Chenoy, Anuradha M. (2009), "The Gender and Human Security Debate", *IDS Bulletin*, Vol. 40 (2): 44-49.
- Enslin, Penny and Mary Tjiattas (2004), "Liberal Feminism, Cultural Diversity and Comparative Education" *Comparative Education*, Vol. 40 (4): 503-516.
- Gerard, Alison and Pickering, Sharon (2014), "Gender, Securitization, and Transit: Refugee Women and the Journey to the EU," *Journal of Refugee Studies*, Vol. 27 (3):338-359.
- Haloi, Nipan (2016), "Gender Socialization and Gender Exclusion: An Analysis," *International Research Journal of Interdisciplinary & Multidisciplinary Studies*, Vol.2(1):

39-45.

- Kearns, Matthew (2017), “Gender, Visuality, and Violence: Visual Securitization and the 2001 War in Afghanistan”, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, Vol. 19 (4):41-505.
- Lahiry, Sujit (2020), “Changing Narrative of Security Discourse: From State Security to Human Security in South Asia?”, *World Affairs*, Vol. 183 (2):183-205.
- Liu, Charlotte Hua and Robert Matthews (2005), “Vygotsky’s philosophy: Constructivism and its criticisms examined,” *International Education Journal*, Vol. 6(3), 386-399.
- Tickner J. Ann (1997), “You Just don’t Understand: Troubled Engagements Between Feminists and IR Theorists,” *International Studies Quarterly*, Vol. 41(4):611-632.

Module 2: Gender and Human Security: An Overview:

Essential Readings:

- Beitz, Charles (2003), “What Human Rights Mean,” *Daedalus*, Vol. 132 (1):36-46.
- Brunnee, Jutta and Stephen J. Toope, (2004), “Canada and the Use of Force-Reclaiming Human Security,” *International Journal*, Vol. 59(2):247-260.
- Heinbecker, P. (2000), “The Concept of Human Security: A Canadian View,” *Rusi Journal*, Vol. 145(6): 27-31.
- Ho, Satomi (2008), “Japan’s Human Security Policy: A Critical Review of its Limits and Failures,” *Japanese Studies*, Vol. 28(1):101-112.
- King, Gary, et al. (2002), “Rethinking Human Security,” *Political Science Quarterly* (Academy of Political Science), Vol. 116 (4): 585-610.
- Mitra, Indrani and Mitra, Madhu (1991), “The Discourse of Liberal Feminism and the Third World Women’s Texts,” *College Literature*, Vol. 18 (3):55-64.
- Oberleitner, Gerd (2005), “Human Security: A Challenge to International Law?” *Global Governance*, Vol. 11(2):185-203.
- Standish, R. A. (2007), “The Second Wave and Beyond: Primary Sources of the Women’s Movement, 1960 to Present,” *Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries*, Vol. 44 (12): 2166-2167.

Module 3: Challenges for Gender and Human Security:

Essential Readings:

•Adelman, Howard (2001), “From Refugees to Forced Migration: The UNHCR and Human Security,” *International Migration Review*, Vol. 35(1): 7-32.

•Green, Caroline, et al. (2013), “Gender-based Violence and the Arms Trade Treaty: Reflections from a Campaigning and Legal Perspective,” *Gender and Development* Vol.21(3):551-562.

•Reiter, A. G. (2015), “The Securitization of Rape: Women, War and Sexual Violence,” *Choice: Current Reviews for Academic Libraries*, Vol. 53 (3):496-496.

•Barry, John (2007), *Environment and Social Theory*, New York: Routledge.

•Bittner, Egon (1963), “Radicalism and the Organization of Radical Movements,” *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 28(6): 928-940.

•Busumtwi Sam, James (2002), “Development and Human Security, Whose Security and from What,” *International Journal*, Vol. 57(2):253-272.

•Castles, S. and M. J. Miller (2009), *The age of migration, International Population Movements in the Modern World*, New York: The Guilford Press.

•Chinkin, Christine & Hilary Charles Worth (2006), “Building Women into Peace: The International Legal Framework,” *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 27(5):937–957.

•Chowdhry, Prem (2010), “Women in the Army,” *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 45(31):18-20.

•Hasso, Frances S. (2009), “Situating women and gender in militarization, war, and partition,” *Journal of Women's History (winter)*, Vol. 20(4):171-176.

•Maristed, Kai (2019), “The Age of Migration,” *Ploughshares*, Vol. 45(4):91-105.

•Shepherd, Laura (2016), “Making war safe for women? National Action Plans and the Militarisation of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda,” *International Political Science Review*, Vol. 37(3):324-335.

•Thomas, Huw (2007), “From Radicalism to Reformism,” *Planning Theory*, Vol. 6 (3):332-335.

•Winarno, Budi (2018), “Environment Crisis: A Global Threat of Human Security,” *Journal Hubungan Internasional*, Vol. 6(1): 81-98.

Module 4: Gender and Human Security: Regional and International Structures and INGOs:

Essential Readings:

•Amon, Joseph J. (2020), “A Virtual Roundtable in Covid -19 and Human Rights with

Human Rights Watch Researchers,” *Health and Human Rights*, Vol. 22(1): 399-414.

•Bahar, Saba (1996), “Human Rights Are Women's Rights: Amnesty International and the Family,” *Hypatia: A Journal of Feminist Philosophy*, Vol.11(1):105-134.

•Bell, Sam R. et al. (2012), “Neighborhood Watch: Spatial Effects of Human Rights INGOs,” *The Journal of Politics*, Vol. 74(2): 354-368.

•Farlane, S. Neil Mac and Thomas G. Weiss (1994), “The United Nations Regional Organizations and Human Security: Building Theory in Central American,” *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 15(2): 277-295.

•Forsythe, David P. (2018), “The International Red Cross: Decentralization and Its Effects,” *Human Rights Quarterly*, Vol. 40(1): 61-90.

•Gallagher, Nancy (2005), “Amnesty International and The Idea of Muslim Women’s Human Rights,” *Journal of Middle East Women's Studies*, Vol. 1(3): 96-107.

•Kangethe, Ngigi S. (2014), “The Gender Socialization Question in Education: Influence on Boys’ and Girls’ Academic Achievement,” *European Scientific Journal*, Vol.10 (19): 279-294.

•Luck, Edward C. (2007), “Human Security and the UN: A Critical History,” *Journal of Cold War Studies*, Vol. 9(2):146-148.

•Malik, Senator Rehman (2019), “Future of SAARC,” *South Asia*, Vol. 23 (1):30-30.

•Singh, Ram Kumar (2022), “Indicator-based assessment of food security in SAARC nations under the influence of climate change scenarios,” *Future Foods*, Vol. 5(1):100-122.

•Tang, Kwong-Leung, et al. (2020), “Guaranteeing Women's Rights: The UN Women's Convention,” *International Social Work*, Vol. 43(1):7-20.

•Thomas, Carolin (2001), “Global governance, development and human security: exploring the links,” *Third World Quarterly*, 22(2): 159-175.

Suggested Readings:

•Ajie, Setiawan Fajar and Fitriana Putri Hapsari (2018), “Security E-Waste, Framing Environment Issue as a Threat to Human Security,” *Journal Hubungan Internasional*, Vol. 6(2): 210-220.

•Axworthy, Lloyd (1997), “Canada and Human Security: The Need for Leadership,” *International Journal*, Vol. 52(2): 183-196.

•Baker, John (2020), “Migrations of Manuscripts 2019,” *Journal of Legal History*, Vol. 41 (1): 82-107.

- Coomaraswamy, Radhika (2005), "Human Security and Gender Violence," *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 40(44/45):4729-4736.

- Crutcher, Sarah (2004), "Stoning Single Nigerian Mothers for Adultery: Applying Feminist Theory to an Analysis of Gender Discrimination in International Law," *Hastings Women's Law Journal*, Vol. 15(2): 239-262.

- Dainius, Puras (2020), "Challenges in Promoting the Interdependence of all Human Rights," *Health and Human Rights*, Vol. 22(1): 351-354.

- Detraz, Nicole and Michele M. Betsill (2009), "Climate Change and Environment Security for Whom the Discourse Shifts," *International Studies Perspectives*, Vol. 10(3):303-320.

- Emma, Broberg, and PerssonAgneta (2020), "A Human Rights Based Approach to Psychiatry: Is It Possible?" *Health and Human Rights*, Vol. 22(1):121-132.

- Ghosal, SarbaniGuha (2010), "Human Rights: Concept and Contestation," *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 71(4): 1103-1125.

- Gleditsch, Nils Petter (2013), "Human Security Report 2012, Sexual Violence, Education, and War: Beyond the Mainstream Narrative Andrew Mack," *Journal of Peace Research*, Vol. 50(2): 261-261.

- Knapp, Nancy Flanagan (2019), "The Shape Activity: Social Constructive in the Psychology Classroom," *Teaching of Psychology*, Vol. 46 (1): 87-91.

- Li, Li (2012), "Non-Traditional Security and Cooperation between China and SAARC," *Policy Perspectives*, Vol. 9(1):26-34.

- Mack, Andrew (2005), "Human Security Report 2005: War and Peace in the 21st Century," *Die Friedens Warte*, Vol. 80(1/2):177-191.

- Martin, Lipset Seymour (1983), "Radicalism or Reformism: The Sources of Working-Class Politics," *The American Political Science Review*, Vol. 77(1): 1-18.

- Noorduyn, Ruth E. and Wouter T. De Groot (1999), "Environment and Security: Improving the Interaction of two Science Fields," *The Journal of Environment & Development*, Vol. 8(1):24-48.

- Pablo, Bohoslavsky Juan (2020), "Covid -19 Economy vs. Human Rights: A Misleading Dichotomy," *Health and Human Rights*, Vol. 22(1): 383-386.

- Paris, Roland (2001), "Human Security: Paradigm Shift or Hot Air?" *International Security*, Vol. 26(2): 87-102.

- Penger, Lam (2006), "Japan's Human Security Role in Southeast Asia," *Contemporary Southeast Asia*, Vol. 28(1):141-159.

•Reinelt, Janelle (2017), "Feminist Theory and the Problem of Performance," *Modern Drama*, Vol. 32(1): 48-57.

•Stachowitsch, Saskia (2019), "Beyond Market and State Feminism: Gender Knowledge at the Intersections of Marketization and Securitization," *Politics & Gender*, Vol. 15(1): 151-173.

•United States Sentencing Commission (2015), "Quick Facts, Drug Trafficking," *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, Vol. 28(1): 16-17.

•Venesson, Pascal (2012), "The Transnational Politics of Warfare Accountability: Human Rights Watch Versus the Israel Défense Forces," *International Relations*, Vol. 26 (4):409-429.

•Khagram, Sanjeev, et al. (2003), "From the Environment and Human Security to Sustainable Security and Development," *Journal of Human Development*, Vol. 4(2): 1-2

•Summerfield, Gale (2007), "Transnational Migration, Gender, and Human Security," *Development*, Vol. 50(4): 13-18.

•Vanda, Felbab Brown (2018), "Wildlife and Drug Trafficking, Terrorism, and Human Security: Realities, Myths, and Complexities Beyond Africa," *PRISM*, Vol. 7(4): 124-137.

•Willis, Ellen (1984), *Radical Feminism and Feminist Radicalism*, UK: Wesleyan University Press.

Note: As per the requirements, the reading materials shall be further updated regularly.