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Guide d'utilisation Adobe Digital Edition

Rédigé par
Aide à la recherche
Direction des services aux usagers
15 novembre 2017

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1. Description

ProQuest Ebook Central permet la lecture de document directement en ligne ou vous pouvez aussi télécharger le contenu. Vous pouvez télécharger le livre complet, un chapitre, une page, ou une plage de pages en PDF.

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2. Consultation en ligne seulement

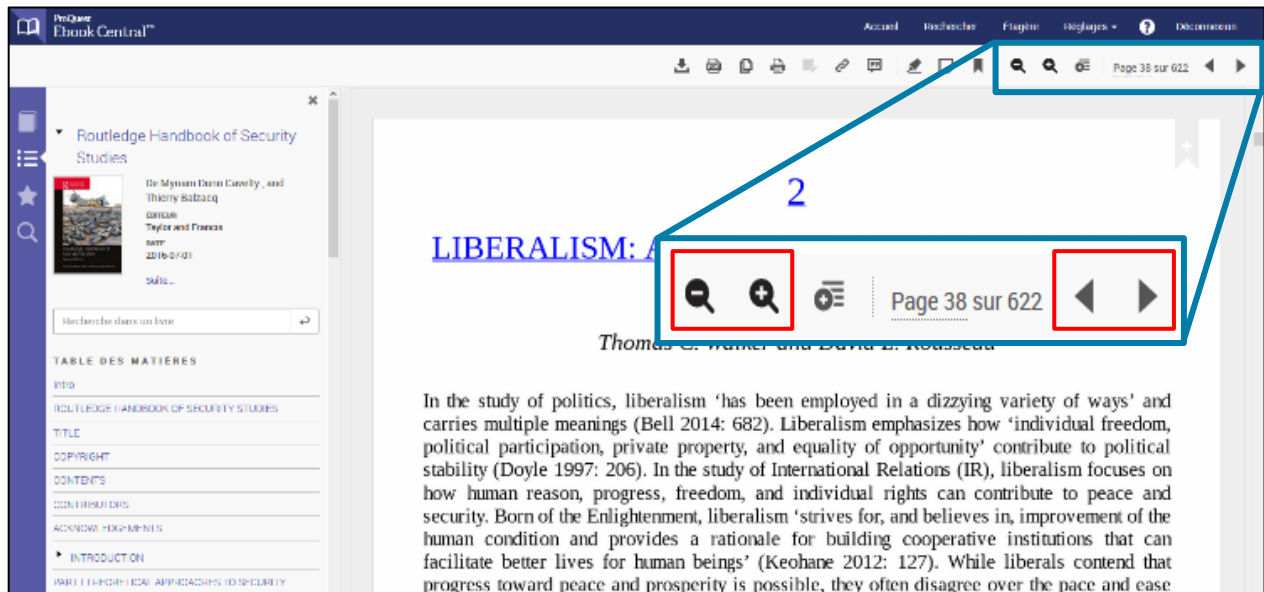
2.1. Explorer le document

Lorsque vous accédez au livre par l'entremise du catalogue de la Bibliothèque, la page couverture apparaît à gauche de l'écran. On vous présente, à la droite, la **table des matières** du document. Pour accéder à un chapitre en particulier, cliquez sur le **titre du chapitre** tel qu'illustré ci-dessous. Pour le télécharger, cliquez sur **télécharger le PDF**.


The screenshot displays the ProQuest Ebook Central interface for the 'Routledge Handbook of Security Studies' by Myriam Dunn Cavelty and Thierry Balzacq. The interface is divided into several sections:

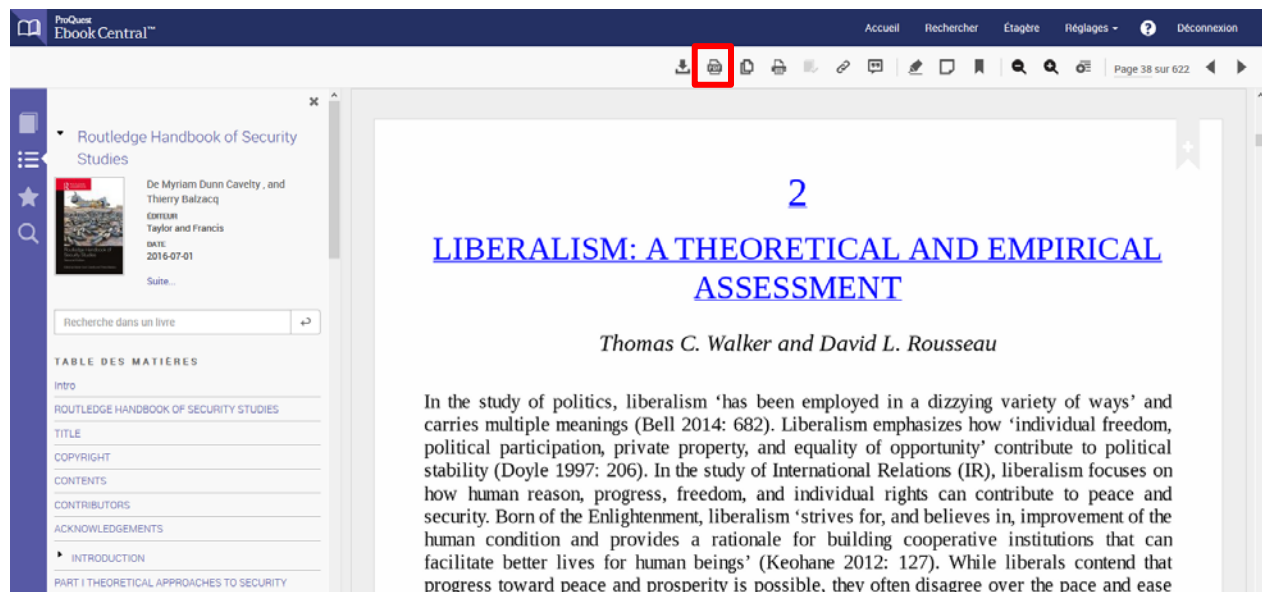
- Left Sidebar:** Contains navigation options: 'Lire en ligne', 'Téléchargement intégral', 'Enregistrés dans l'étagère', 'Partager le lien du livre', and 'Citer le livre'.
- Main Content Area:**
 - Title and Authors:** 'Routledge Handbook of Security Studies' by Myriam Dunn Cavelty and Thierry Balzacq.
 - Disponibilité:** 'Votre institution a accès à 1 exemplaire de ce livre.' It offers 'Lecture en ligne' (94 pages restantes à copier) and 'Téléchargement intégral' (94 pages restantes à imprimer en PDF ou du chapitre à télécharger).
 - Description:** A paragraph describing the revised and updated second edition.
 - Bibliographie:** Lists title, edition (2), editors (Myriam Dunn Cavelty and Thierry Balzacq), publisher (Taylor and Francis), and publication dates.
 - Table des matières:** A list of chapters with 'Télécharger le PDF' and 'Lire en ligne' options. The chapter 'ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF SECURITY STUDIES' is highlighted with a red box.
- Zoomed-in View:** A larger view of the 'Table des matières' section, with the 'ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF SECURITY STUDIES' entry and its 'Télécharger le PDF' button highlighted with red boxes.

Vous êtes alors dirigé à la première page du chapitre sélectionné. Pour naviguer à travers les pages, veuillez utiliser les **flèches** proposées dans la barre d'outils située en haut à droite de la page. Vous pouvez également grossir la police de caractères en sélectionnant le **bouton - +** situé dans la même barre d'outils.



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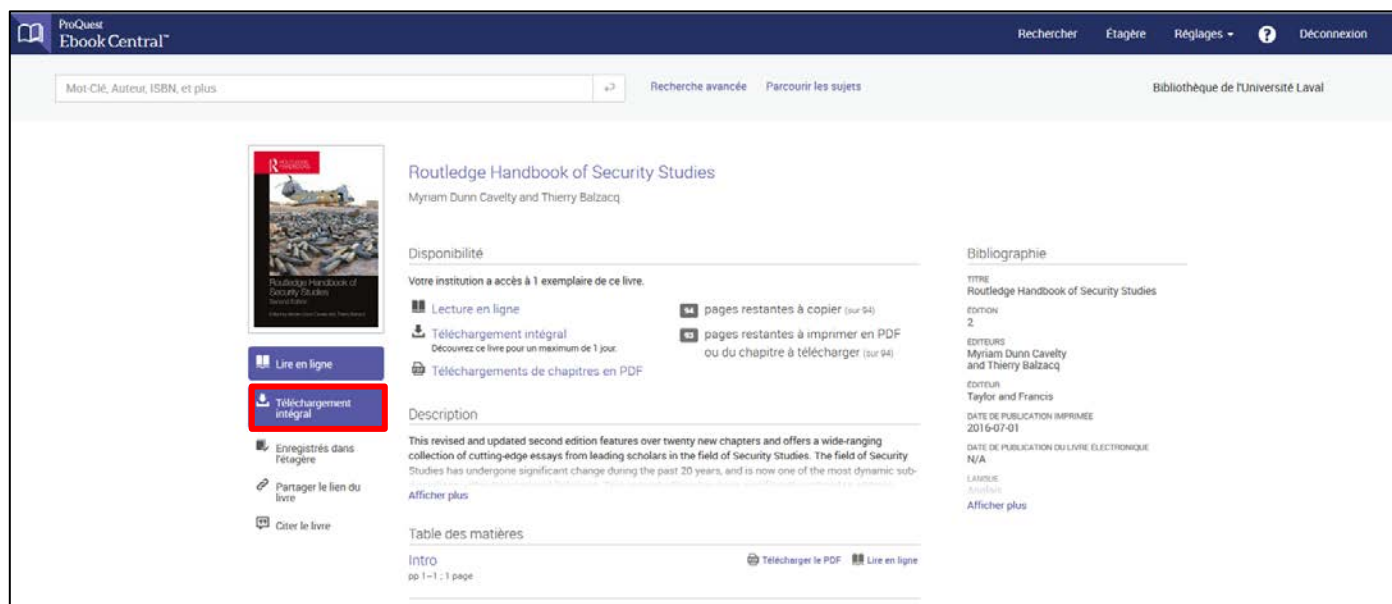
NOMBRE DE PAGES Page en cours
 Pages [] à []
Maximum 93 pages.
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Myriam Dunn Cavelty and Thierry Balzacq

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Description

This revised and updated second edition features over twenty new chapters and offers a wide-ranging collection of cutting-edge essays from leading scholars in the field of Security Studies. The field of Security Studies has undergone significant change during the past 20 years, and is now one of the most dynamic sub-

Afficher plus

Table des matières

Intro
pp 1-1 : 1 page

Télécharger le PDF Lire en ligne

Bibliographie

TITRE
Routledge Handbook of Security Studies

ÉDITION
2

ÉDITEURS
Myriam Dunn Cavelty
and Thierry Balzacq


ÉDITEUR
Taylor and Francis

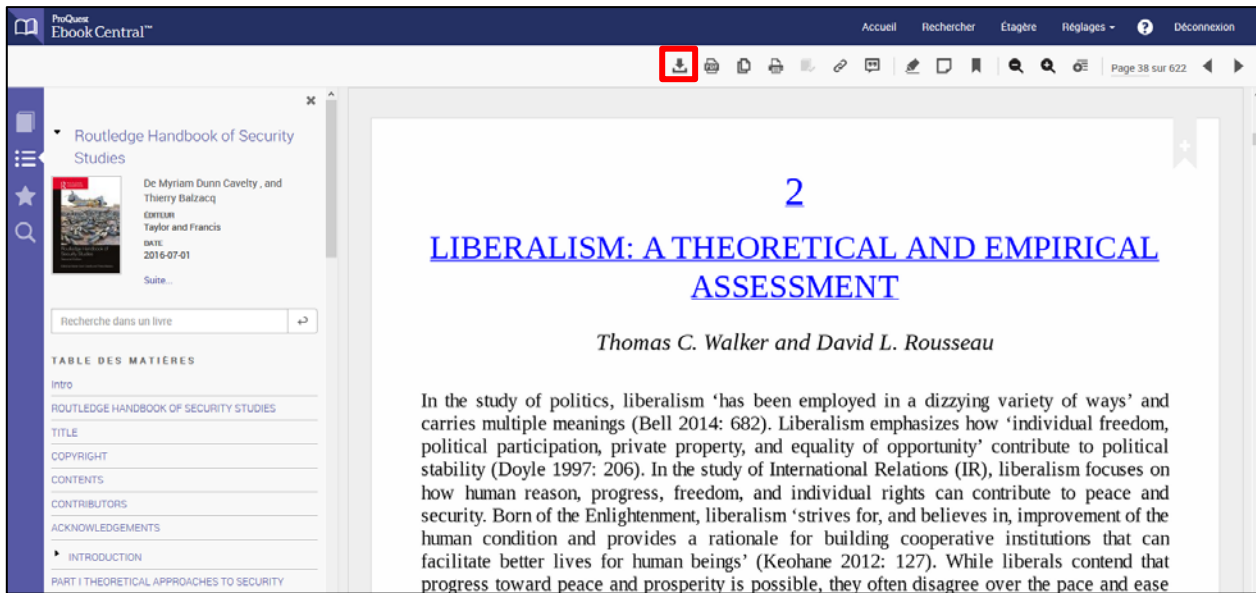
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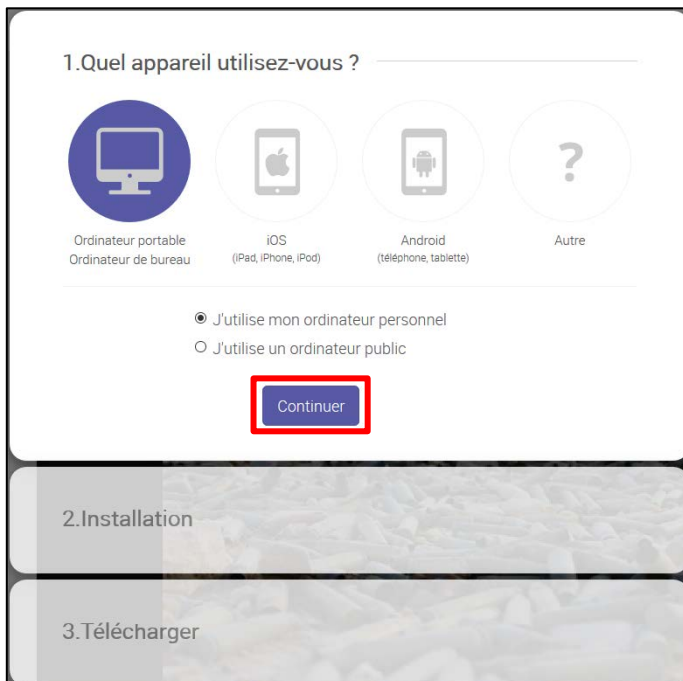
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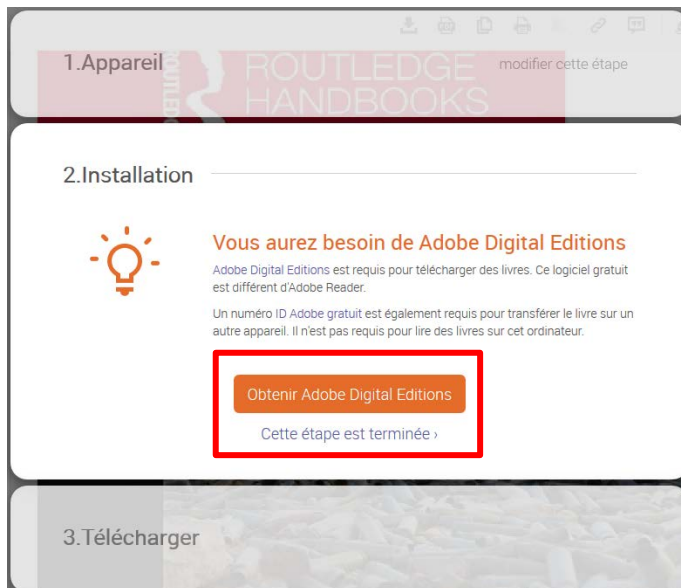


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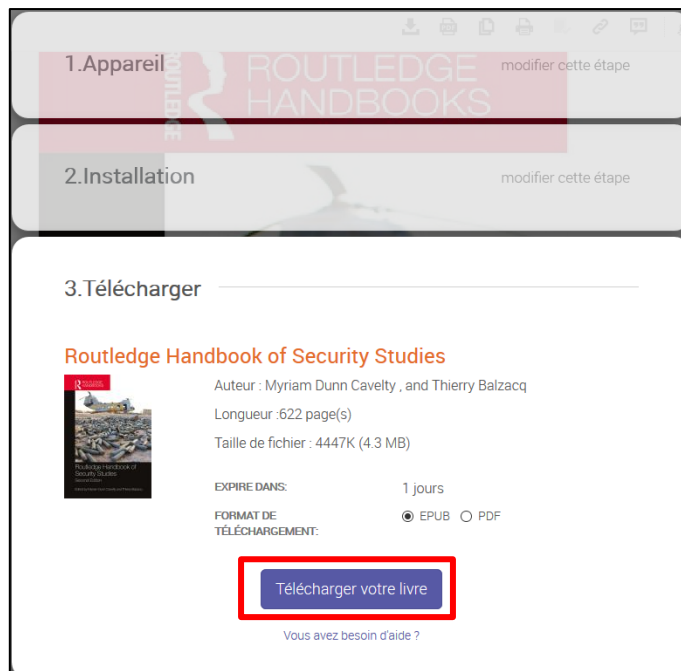
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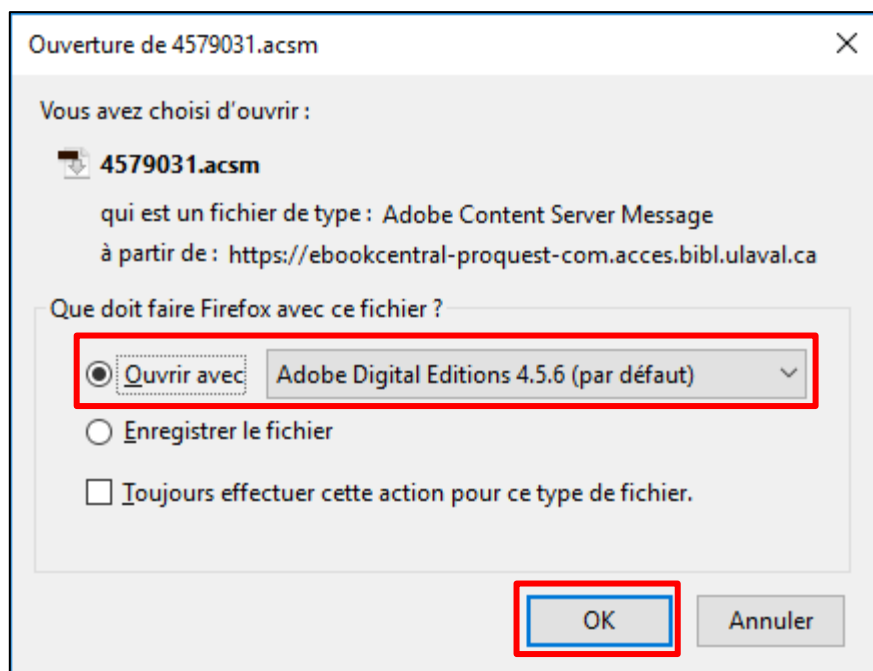
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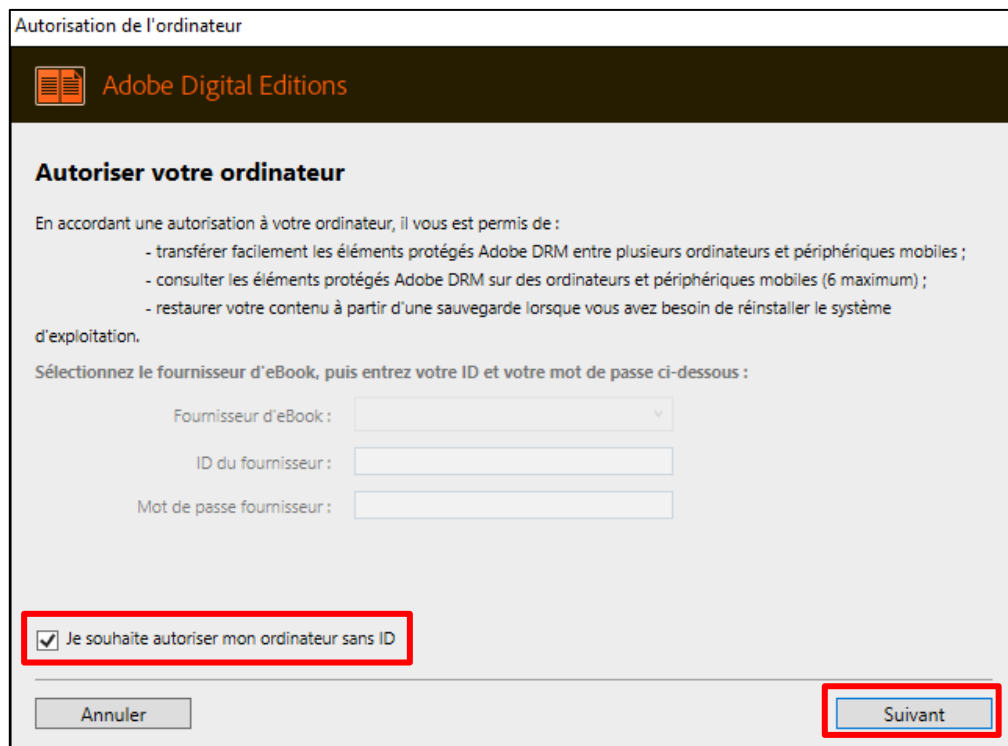


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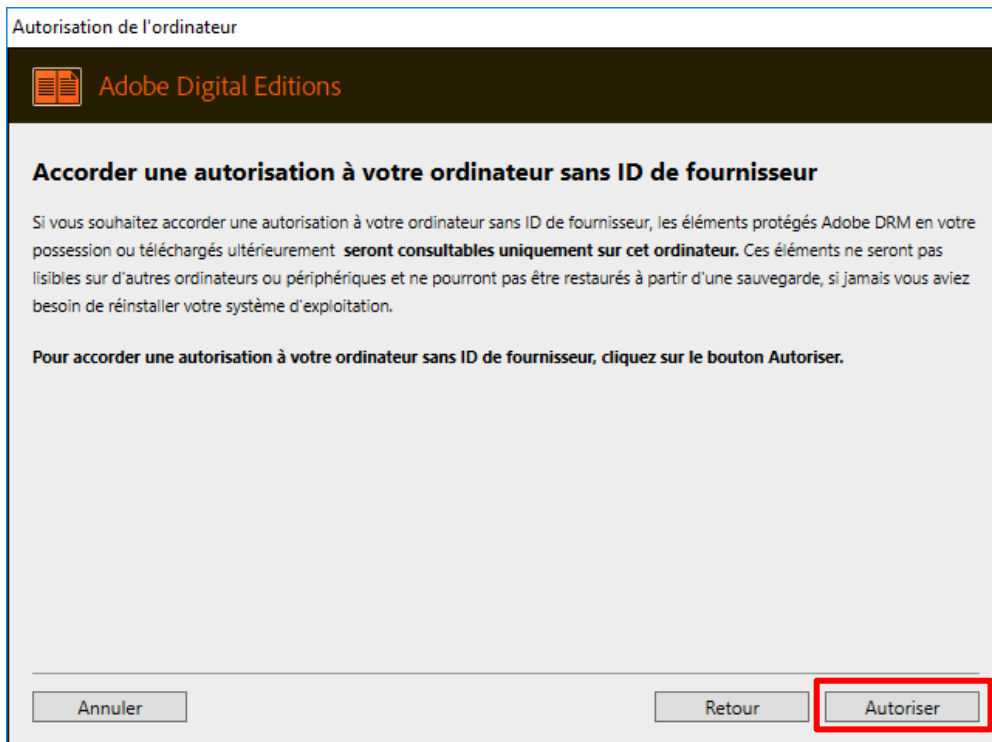


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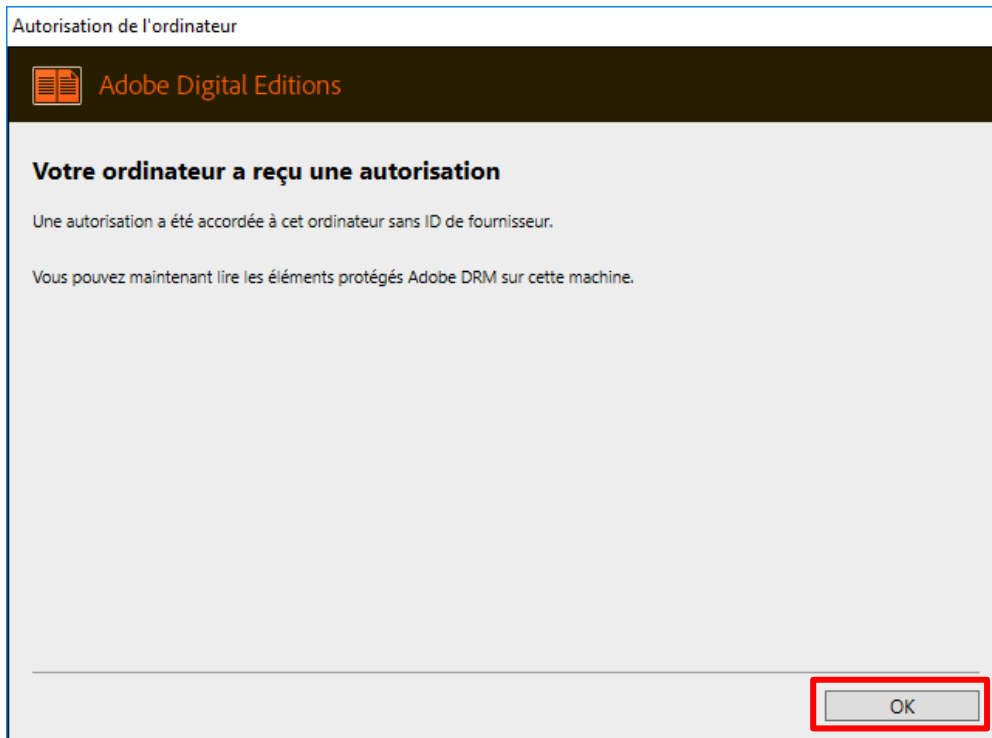
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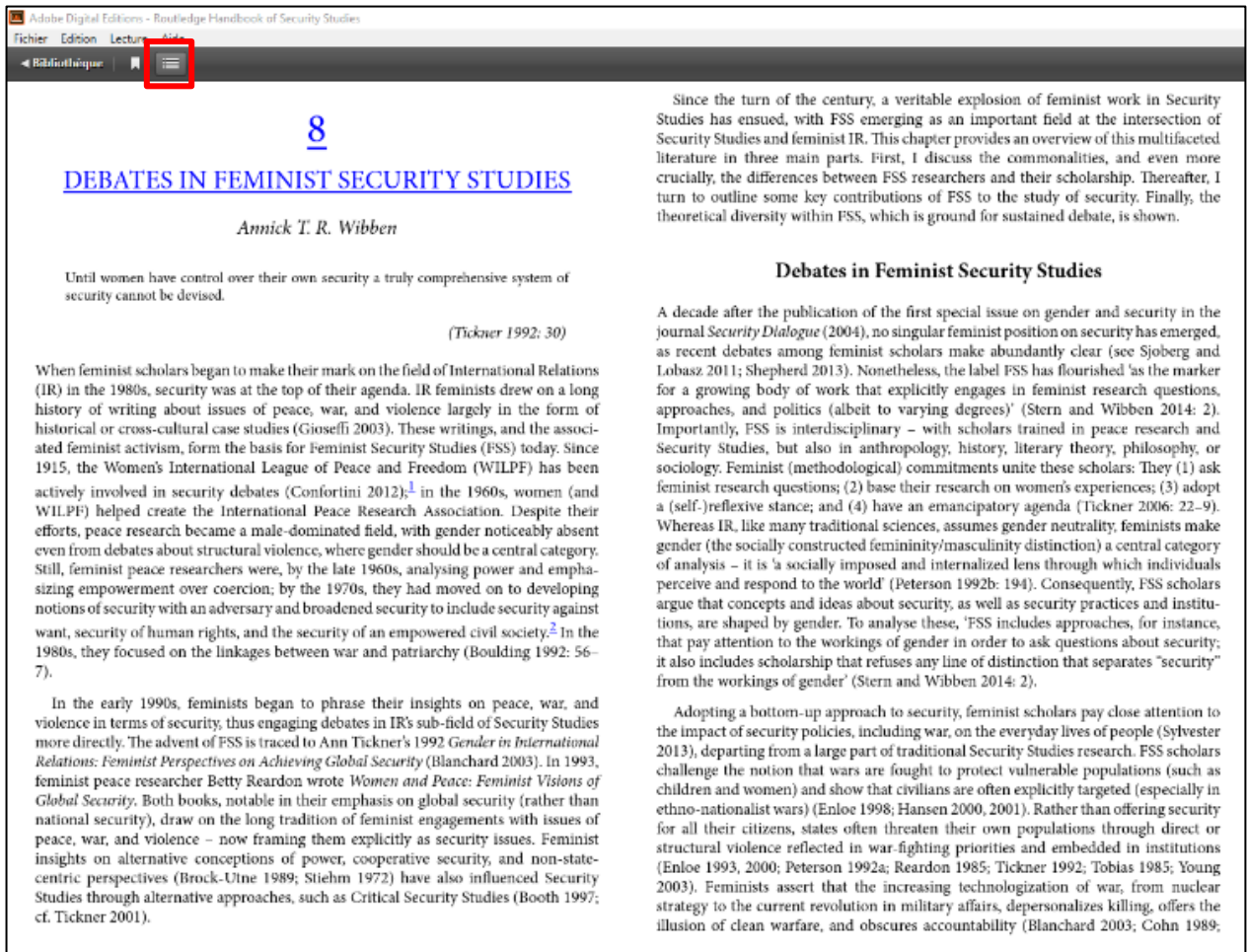


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4. Outils d'Adobe Digital Édition

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Il vous faut d'abord faire afficher le panneau de navigation. Pour ce faire, cliquer sur le logo  dans le coin gauche de la page.



Adobe Digital Editions - Routledge Handbook of Security Studies

Fichier Edition Lecture Aide

← Bibliothèque

8

DEBATES IN FEMINIST SECURITY STUDIES

Annick T. R. Wibben

Until women have control over their own security a truly comprehensive system of security cannot be devised.

(Tickner 1992: 30)

When feminist scholars began to make their mark on the field of International Relations (IR) in the 1980s, security was at the top of their agenda. IR feminists drew on a long history of writing about issues of peace, war, and violence largely in the form of historical or cross-cultural case studies (Gioseffi 2003). These writings, and the associated feminist activism, form the basis for Feminist Security Studies (FSS) today. Since 1915, the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom (WILPF) has been actively involved in security debates (Confortini 2012);¹ in the 1960s, women (and WILPF) helped create the International Peace Research Association. Despite their efforts, peace research became a male-dominated field, with gender noticeably absent even from debates about structural violence, where gender should be a central category. Still, feminist peace researchers were, by the late 1960s, analysing power and emphasizing empowerment over coercion; by the 1970s, they had moved on to developing notions of security with an adversary and broadened security to include security against want, security of human rights, and the security of an empowered civil society.² In the 1980s, they focused on the linkages between war and patriarchy (Boulding 1992: 56–7).

In the early 1990s, feminists began to phrase their insights on peace, war, and violence in terms of security, thus engaging debates in IR's sub-field of Security Studies more directly. The advent of FSS is traced to Ann Tickner's 1992 *Gender in International Relations: Feminist Perspectives on Achieving Global Security* (Blanchard 2003). In 1993, feminist peace researcher Betty Reardon wrote *Women and Peace: Feminist Visions of Global Security*. Both books, notable in their emphasis on global security (rather than national security), draw on the long tradition of feminist engagements with issues of peace, war, and violence – now framing them explicitly as security issues. Feminist insights on alternative conceptions of power, cooperative security, and non-state-centric perspectives (Brock-Utne 1989; Stiehm 1972) have also influenced Security Studies through alternative approaches, such as Critical Security Studies (Booth 1997; cf. Tickner 2001).

Since the turn of the century, a veritable explosion of feminist work in Security Studies has ensued, with FSS emerging as an important field at the intersection of Security Studies and feminist IR. This chapter provides an overview of this multifaceted literature in three main parts. First, I discuss the commonalities, and even more crucially, the differences between FSS researchers and their scholarship. Thereafter, I turn to outline some key contributions of FSS to the study of security. Finally, the theoretical diversity within FSS, which is ground for sustained debate, is shown.

Debates in Feminist Security Studies

A decade after the publication of the first special issue on gender and security in the journal *Security Dialogue* (2004), no singular feminist position on security has emerged, as recent debates among feminist scholars make abundantly clear (see Sjöberg and Lobasz 2011; Shepherd 2013). Nonetheless, the label FSS has flourished as the marker for a growing body of work that explicitly engages in feminist research questions, approaches, and politics (albeit to varying degrees)' (Stern and Wibben 2014: 2). Importantly, FSS is interdisciplinary – with scholars trained in peace research and Security Studies, but also in anthropology, history, literary theory, philosophy, or sociology. Feminist (methodological) commitments unite these scholars: They (1) ask feminist research questions; (2) base their research on women's experiences; (3) adopt a (self-)reflexive stance; and (4) have an emancipatory agenda (Tickner 2006: 22–9). Whereas IR, like many traditional sciences, assumes gender neutrality, feminists make gender (the socially constructed femininity/masculinity distinction) a central category of analysis – it is 'a socially imposed and internalized lens through which individuals perceive and respond to the world' (Peterson 1992b: 194). Consequently, FSS scholars argue that concepts and ideas about security, as well as security practices and institutions, are shaped by gender. To analyse these, 'FSS includes approaches, for instance, that pay attention to the workings of gender in order to ask questions about security; it also includes scholarship that refuses any line of distinction that separates "security" from the workings of gender' (Stern and Wibben 2014: 2).

Adopting a bottom-up approach to security, feminist scholars pay close attention to the impact of security policies, including war, on the everyday lives of people (Sylvester 2013), departing from a large part of traditional Security Studies research. FSS scholars challenge the notion that wars are fought to protect vulnerable populations (such as children and women) and show that civilians are often explicitly targeted (especially in ethno-nationalist wars) (Enloe 1998; Hansen 2000, 2001). Rather than offering security for all their citizens, states often threaten their own populations through direct or structural violence reflected in war-fighting priorities and embedded in institutions (Enloe 1993, 2000; Peterson 1992a; Reardon 1985; Tickner 1992; Tobias 1985; Young 2003). Feminists assert that the increasing technologization of war, from nuclear strategy to the current revolution in military affairs, depersonalizes killing, offers the illusion of clean warfare, and obscures accountability (Blanchard 2003; Cohn 1989;

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The screenshot shows the Adobe Digital Editions interface. The top menu bar includes 'Fichier', 'Edition', 'Lecture', and 'Aide'. Below the menu is a 'Bibliothèque' (Library) section with a search icon. The main content area displays a page from the 'Routledge Handbook of Security Studies'. The page number '8' is centered at the top, followed by the chapter title 'DEBATES IN FEMINIST SECURITY STUDIES' and the author's name 'Annick T. R. Wibben'. A paragraph of text is highlighted in blue, and a context menu is open over it, listing actions: 'Mise en surbrillance', 'Ajouter une note au texte', 'Ouvrir une note contextuelle', 'Mettre en signet la page', and 'Copier'. The text in the highlighted area is partially obscured by the menu. The page number '141' and the date '1 novembre 2017 14:29:01' are visible in the top left corner of the document viewer.

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Fichier Edition Lecture Aide

← Bibliothèque

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8

DEBATES IN FEMINIST SECURITY STUDIES

Annick T. R. Wibben

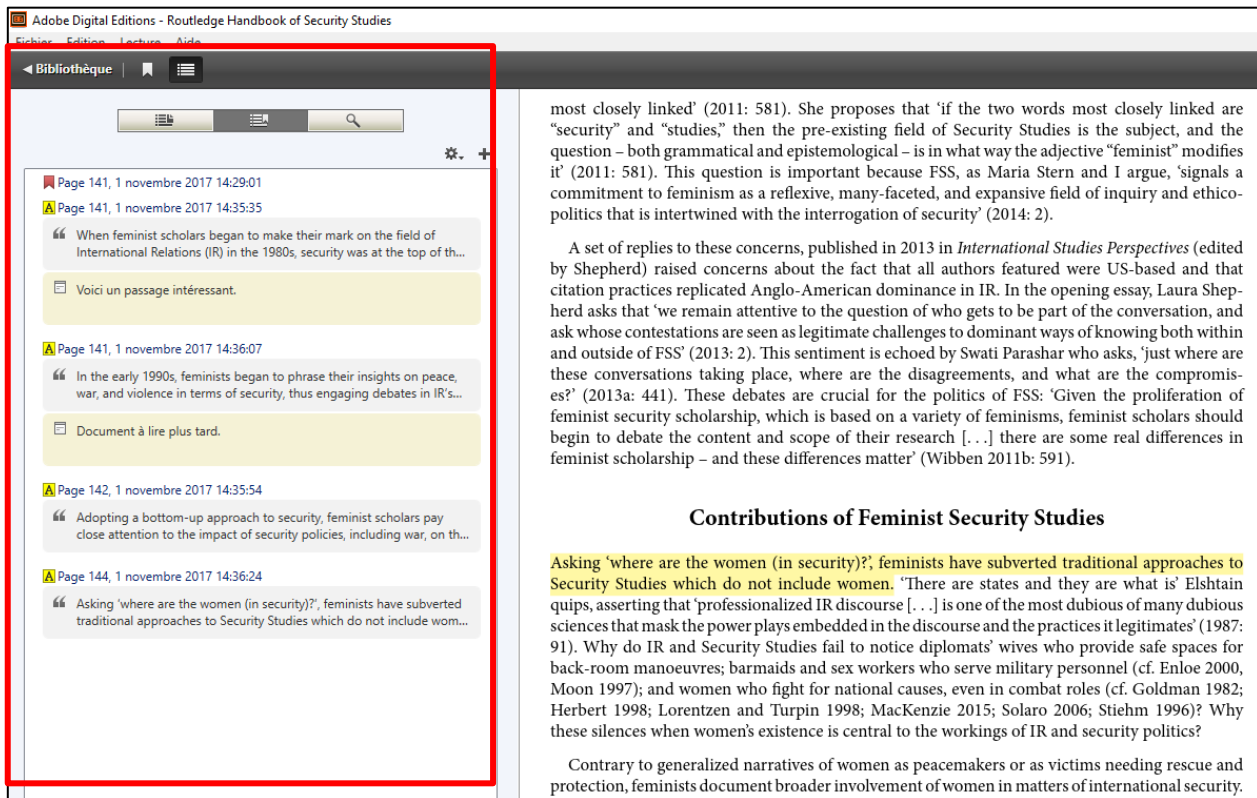
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Since the turn of the century, a veritable explosion of feminist work in Security Studies has ensued, with FSS emerging as an important field at the intersection of Security Studies and feminist IR. This chapter provides an overview of this multifaceted literature in three main parts. First, I

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The screenshot displays the Adobe Digital Editions interface for the 'Routledge Handbook of Security Studies'. The left sidebar, titled 'Bibliothèque', contains a list of navigation items with timestamps: 'Page 141, 1 novembre 2017 14:29:01', 'Page 141, 1 novembre 2017 14:35:35', 'Page 141, 1 novembre 2017 14:36:07', 'Page 142, 1 novembre 2017 14:35:54', and 'Page 144, 1 novembre 2017 14:36:24'. Each item includes a quote snippet and a 'Document à lire plus tard.' button. The main document view on the right shows text from the book, including a section titled 'Contributions of Feminist Security Studies' and a paragraph discussing the subversion of traditional approaches to Security Studies.

Adobe Digital Editions - Routledge Handbook of Security Studies

« Bibliothèque »

Page 141, 1 novembre 2017 14:29:01

« When feminist scholars began to make their mark on the field of International Relations (IR) in the 1980s, security was at the top of th...

Voici un passage intéressant.

Page 141, 1 novembre 2017 14:35:35

« In the early 1990s, feminists began to phrase their insights on peace, war, and violence in terms of security, thus engaging debates in IR's...

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« Adopting a bottom-up approach to security, feminist scholars pay close attention to the impact of security policies, including war, on th...

Page 144, 1 novembre 2017 14:36:24

« Asking 'where are the women (in security)?', feminists have subverted traditional approaches to Security Studies which do not include wom...

most closely linked' (2011: 581). She proposes that 'if the two words most closely linked are "security" and "studies," then the pre-existing field of Security Studies is the subject, and the question – both grammatical and epistemological – is in what way the adjective "feminist" modifies it' (2011: 581). This question is important because FSS, as Maria Stern and I argue, 'signals a commitment to feminism as a reflexive, many-faceted, and expansive field of inquiry and ethico-politics that is intertwined with the interrogation of security' (2014: 2).

A set of replies to these concerns, published in 2013 in *International Studies Perspectives* (edited by Shepherd) raised concerns about the fact that all authors featured were US-based and that citation practices replicated Anglo-American dominance in IR. In the opening essay, Laura Shepherd asks that 'we remain attentive to the question of who gets to be part of the conversation, and ask whose contestations are seen as legitimate challenges to dominant ways of knowing both within and outside of FSS' (2013: 2). This sentiment is echoed by Swati Parashar who asks, 'just where are these conversations taking place, where are the disagreements, and what are the compromises?' (2013a: 441). These debates are crucial for the politics of FSS: 'Given the proliferation of feminist security scholarship, which is based on a variety of feminisms, feminist scholars should begin to debate the content and scope of their research [...] there are some real differences in feminist scholarship – and these differences matter' (Wibben 2011b: 591).

Contributions of Feminist Security Studies

Asking 'where are the women (in security)?', feminists have subverted traditional approaches to Security Studies which do not include women. "There are states and they are what is' Elshain quips, asserting that 'professionalized IR discourse [...] is one of the most dubious of many dubious sciences that mask the power plays embedded in the discourse and the practices it legitimates' (1987: 91). Why do IR and Security Studies fail to notice diplomats' wives who provide safe spaces for back-room manoeuvres; barmaids and sex workers who serve military personnel (cf. Enloe 2000, Moon 1997); and women who fight for national causes, even in combat roles (cf. Goldman 1982; Herbert 1998; Lorentzen and Turpin 1998; MacKenzie 2015; Solaro 2006; Stiehm 1996)? Why these silences when women's existence is central to the workings of IR and security politics?

Contrary to generalized narratives of women as peacemakers or as victims needing rescue and protection, feminists document broader involvement of women in matters of international security.