FEMALE FACTOR IN THE FIELDS OF NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION, NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT AND GLOBAL SECURITY: FROM THE RUSSIAN PERSPECTIVE

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August 15, 2022
THE LACK OR EVEN THE ABSENCE OF GENDER DATA AND GENDER STATISTICS is the main problem to discuss the topic

- The single database does not exist.
- It’s hard to find the following data:
  - how many female students enter specialized universities;
  - what issues within nonproliferation, disarmament, and global security they examine in their qualification papers and PhD theses;
  - where they work and whether they continue to deal with those issues after graduation;
  - how many female researchers and how many female experts meet on the problems of nuclear nonproliferation, disarmament, and global security);
  - why a woman comes to the sphere of nonproliferation & disarmament and why she leaves it?
- Can we rationally use the data?

All our gender-colored conclusions has a priori conditional nature.
DOES FEMALE FACTOR IN NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT REALLY EXIST?

• Issues of nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament are extremely sensitive for national security of any state. Most of the information is classified.
• National (official) secrets and cabinet diplomacy still exist.

! We cannot confidently determine who is behind the adoption of this or that decision, who participates in the drafting of any documents and who gives the recommendations to official decision-makers.
DOES FEMALE FACTOR IN NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT REALLY EXIST?

• Female scientists, researchers, experts and journalists do not always know whether their intellectual contributions really influence decision-making process.

• If a woman works in a practical field on the issues of nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament (as state servant, commercial structure or NGO staff member, etc.), most often she does express not her own personal ideas, values, and attitudes, but the organization which she currently represents.
DOES FEMALE FACTOR IN NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT REALLY EXIST?

- A woman can be much tougher, aggressive, and offensive than a man.
- In order to achieve her goals and career growth, she can change her female subjectivity and adopt the qualities of behavior and character which usually men have.
TYPOLOGY OF THE RUSSIAN WOMEN ENGAGED IN THE SPHERES OF NONPROLIFERATION & DISARMAMENT

1. professor;
2. expert/researcher;
3. civil servant (career diplomat or deputy);
4. staff member of a commercial structure;
5. journalist;
6. public figure and activist;
7. international official;
8. staff member of NGOs;
9. Staff member of think tanks.
FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS...

— Gender approach to nuclear nonproliferation, disarmament and global security is very stereotyped. Stereotypes that can be found in gender studies include traditional image of women as a victim of nuclear weapons and nuclear order as the whole, stereotype on the suffering, sacrificial and passive position of women during military conflicts including nuclear ones, and idea that a woman opposed to nuclear weapons, militarism and war by her nature, women as a citizen of the world.

— Gender approaches to nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear disarmament focus too much on a quantitative method to assess the role of a woman in these spheres. The more does not mean the better.

— It is widely spread idea that women should be involved in discussing and resolving nuclear issues at least because they make up half of the world’s population. And this female half of the world’s population is traditionally considered to be interested in elimination of nuclear weapons. Such a thesis is quite speculating, and it does not have the necessary static confirmation.
FOR FURTHER DISCUSSIONS...

— A woman as a woman can be visible figure in the sphere of nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament only if she is not a professional and if she does not act in accordance with her professional identity.

— Women agenda very often served more as a propaganda tool.

— Gender problems in each country have their own specifics.

— A woman who wants to build career in the spheres of nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear disarmament should develop her skills, acquire knowledge and experience.

*Modern discussions on the nexus between gender and nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament need a more realistic approach to assessing the role of women. Gender approaches should move away from excessive normativity and the search for something good for women in nuclear domain. Gender analysis could use such categories as women-creators, women-guarantors, and women-destroyers of the nuclear order.*
In order to play a role in the fields of nuclear nonproliferation, disarmament and global security, it is not necessary to hold high positions, constantly be in public eyes all the time and even be a specialist on these matters.

The most important contribution to the preservation of the nuclear nonproliferation regime and security in the world is made by our upbringing and education, norms and values that we receive in our families and exactly by our inner circles.

The role of women as real women – as mothers, sisters, grandmothers, wives and girlfriends – is considered to be incredibly great. Modern women even in the case of emancipation and empowerment should never forget to play this role in their lives.
Nowadays in Russia we have more women engaged in nonproliferation & disarmament.

1. Accumulation of knowledge and historical facts on the matters of nonproliferation & disarmament;
2. Development of education and specialized training programs;
3. Coverage of nonproliferation & disarmament issues in the Russian media and on TV, or the democratization of nonproliferation & disarmament agenda;
4. Development of public diplomacy;
5. Interdisciplinarity of the theory of international relations and the development of international contacts through NGAs.
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Thank you!

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