

# ЭВОЛЮЦИЯ ПОДХОДОВ К МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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Лекция 3.

14 сентября 2016

# План лекции

- Структура международной безопасности периода холодной войны
- Структура международной безопасности после окончания холодной войны
- Проблема формирования международной безопасности после окончания холодной войны
- Место и роль ГБ?

# Концепт безопасности

- Б.Бузан, О.Увейвер (Security. New Framework for Analysis)

Секторы безопасности:

- Военный
  - Экологический
  - Экономический
  - Политический
  - Общественный
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- Уровни: национальный, региональный, глобальный
  - Референтный объект

# Исследования в области международной безопасности

- **Four questions that structure ISS**
- whether to privilege the state as the referent object?
- whether to include internal as well as external threats?
- whether to expand security beyond the military sector and the use of force?
- whether to see security as inextricably tied to a dynamic of threats, dangers and urgency?

# Национальная безопасность

- The concept of national security as it took form after the Second World War draws upon a conception of the state that reaches back hundreds of years.
- As R. B. J. Walker and other political theorists have laid out, there were two historical transformations that crucially impacted the formation of the modern state. The first transformation was from a medieval to a modern territorial state system, the second from a monarchical form of government to a national, popular one.
- The second historical transformation that is crucial to understanding the conception of the state in ISS is the birth of modern nationalism with the French and American revolutions.

Table 2.1. *Epistemological distinctions*

Objective conceptions	Subjective conceptions	Discursive conceptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The absence/presence of concrete threats</li> <li>- Usually defines security in relative material terms</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The feeling of being threatened or not</li> <li>- Emphasises social context, history and the psychologies of fear and (mis)perceptions</li> <li>- Maintains an objective reference</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Security cannot be defined in objective terms</li> <li>- Security is a speech act</li> <li>- Focuses on the intersubjective process through which 'threats' manifest themselves as security problems on the political agenda</li> </ul>

## THE DRIVING FORCES BEHIND THE EVOLUTION OF ISS

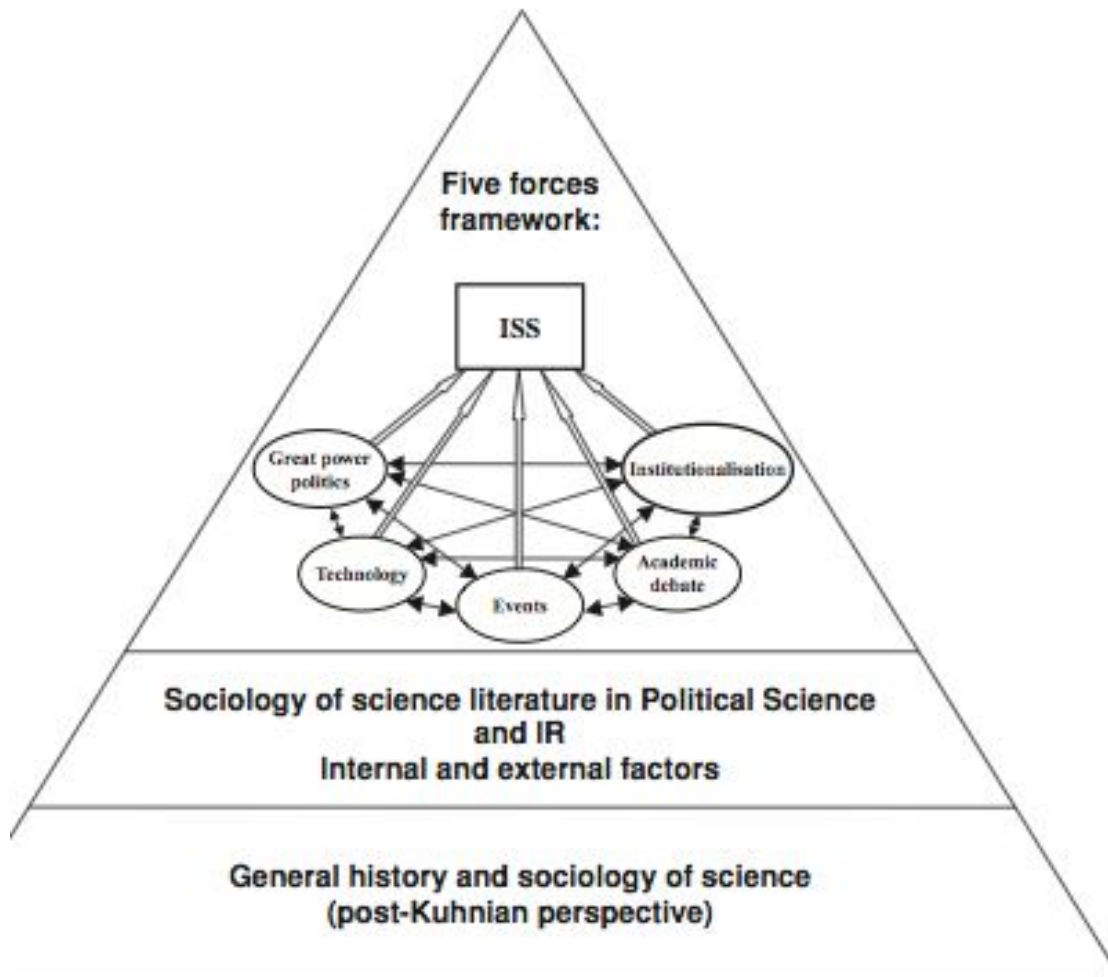


Figure 3.1. Sociology of science approach

# Международные исследования в период Холодной войны

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STRATEGIC STUDIES, DETERRENCE AND THE COLD WAR

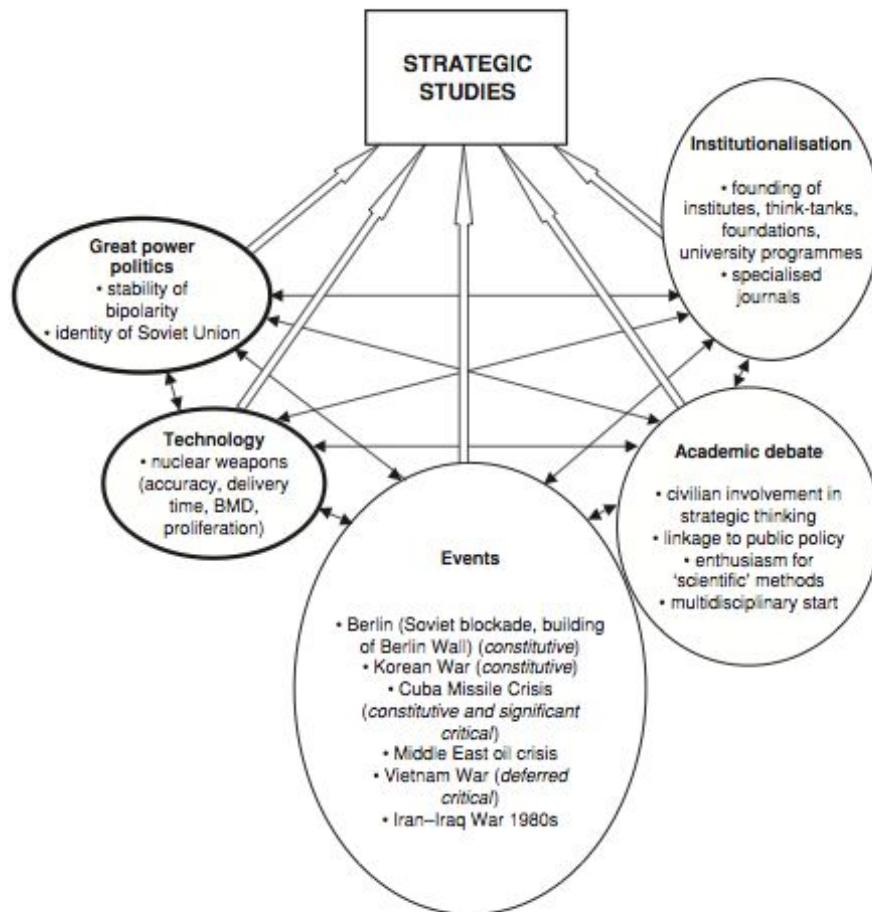


Figure 4.1. The main drivers of Strategic Studies



# Исследование международной безопасности в период холодной войны

## PEACE RESEARCH AND ARMS CONTROL

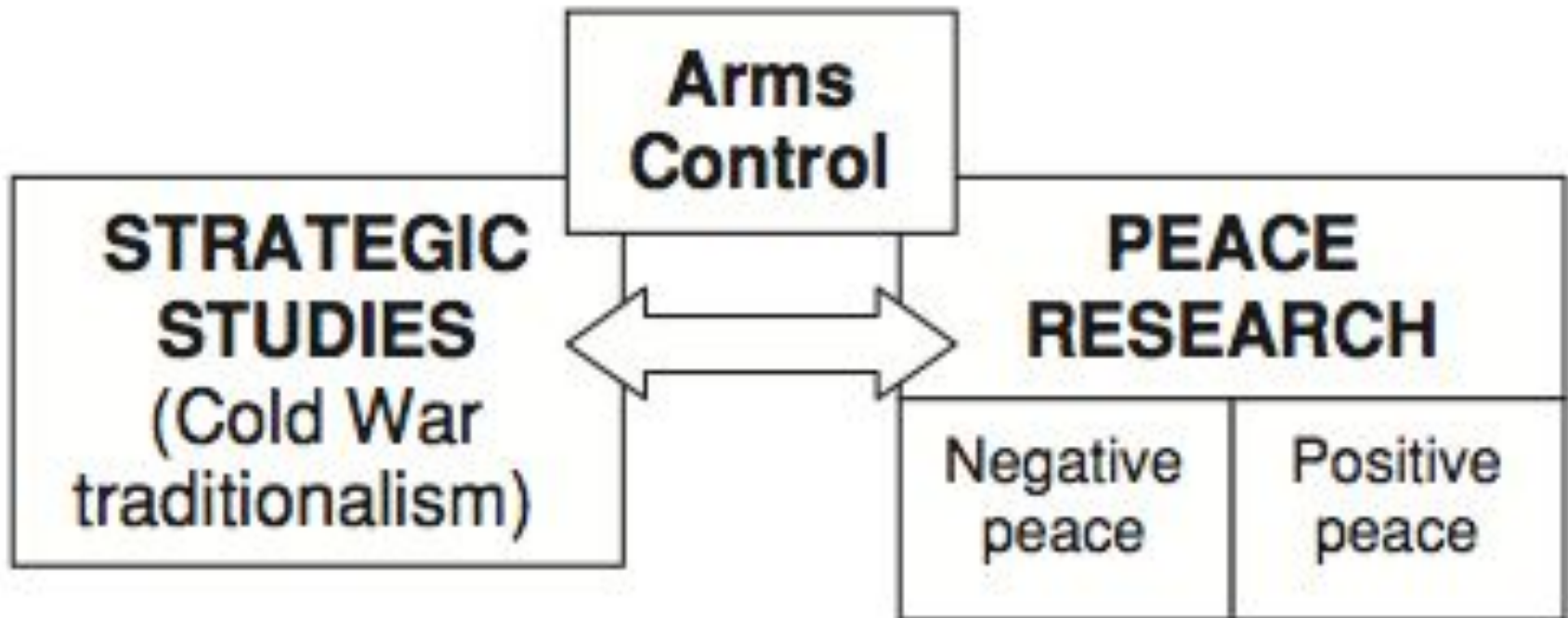


Figure 5.1. The location of Arms Control on the terrain of ISS

# Исследования международной безопасности периода холодной войны

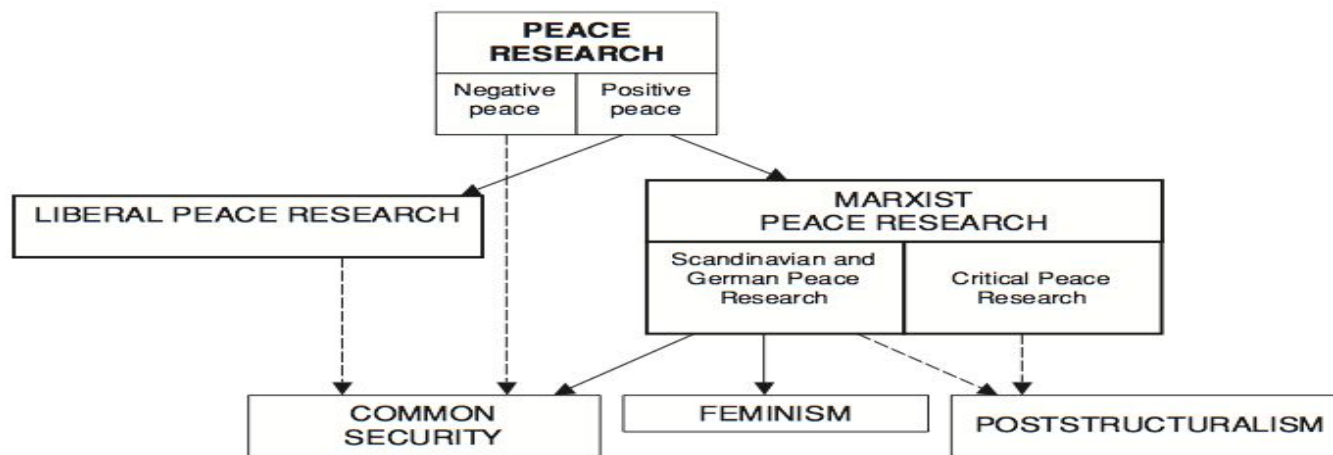


Figure 5.2. The internal structure and offshoots of Peace Research

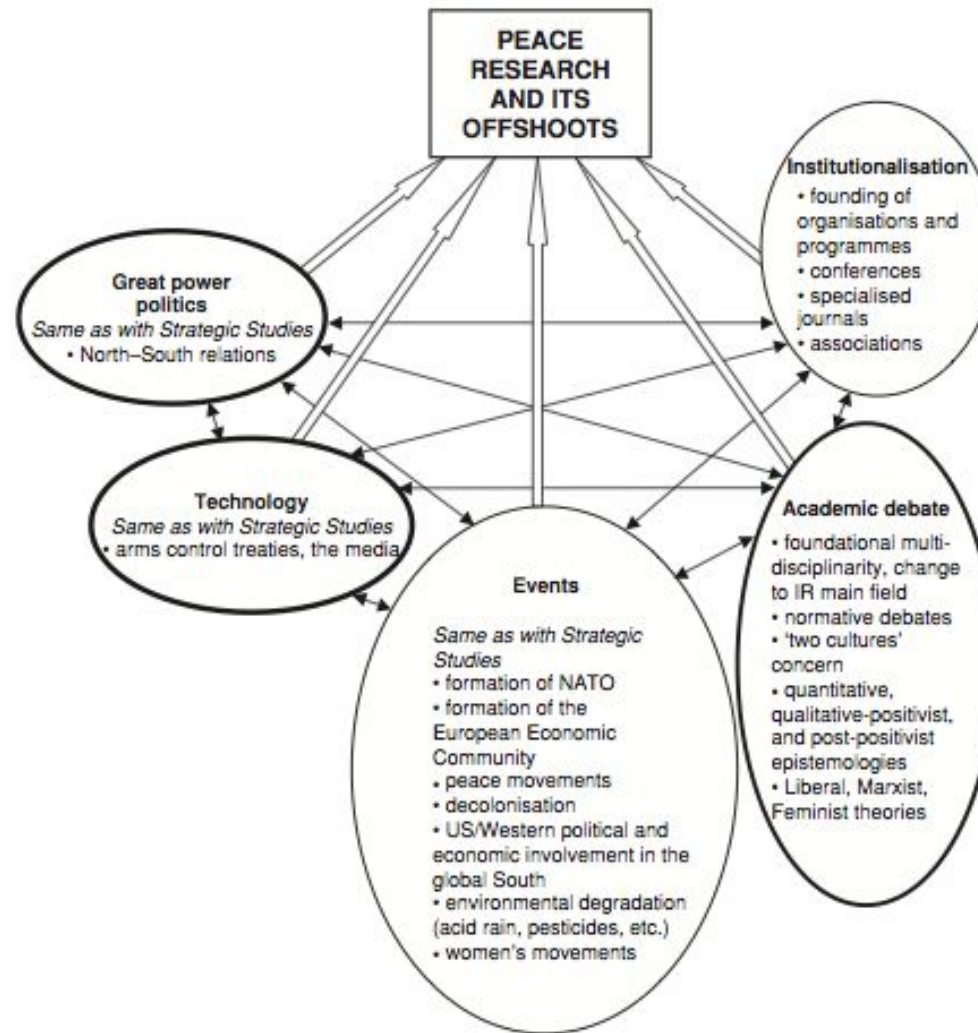


Figure 5.3. The main drivers behind Peace Research and its offshoots

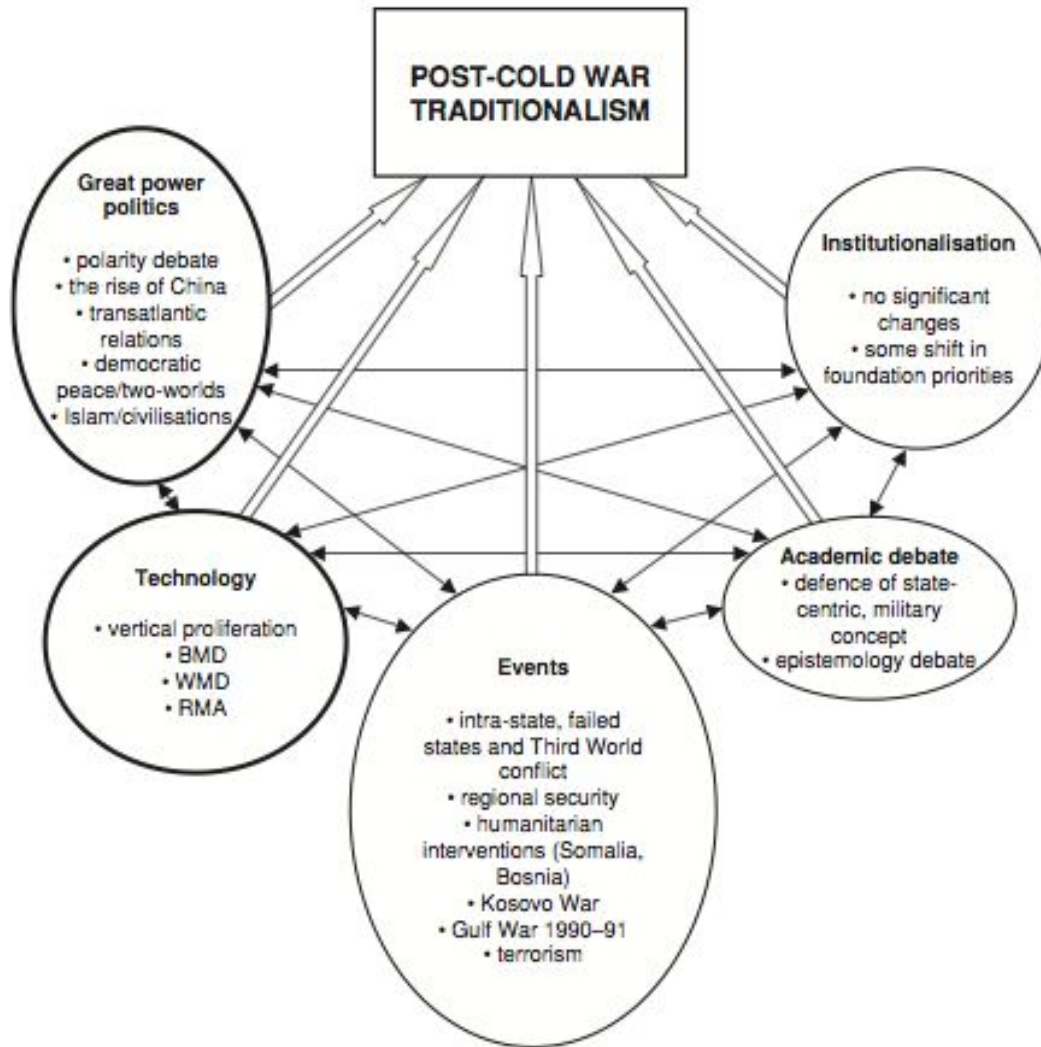


Figure 6.2. The main drivers behind Post-Cold War traditionalism

# Изменение поля безопасности

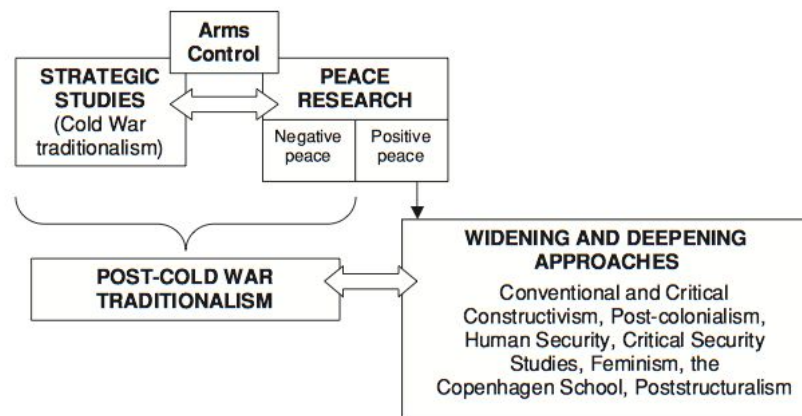


Figure 7.1. The changing shape of ISS from Cold War to Post-Cold War

# Эволюции подходов международной безопасности

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WIDENING AND DEEPENING SECURITY

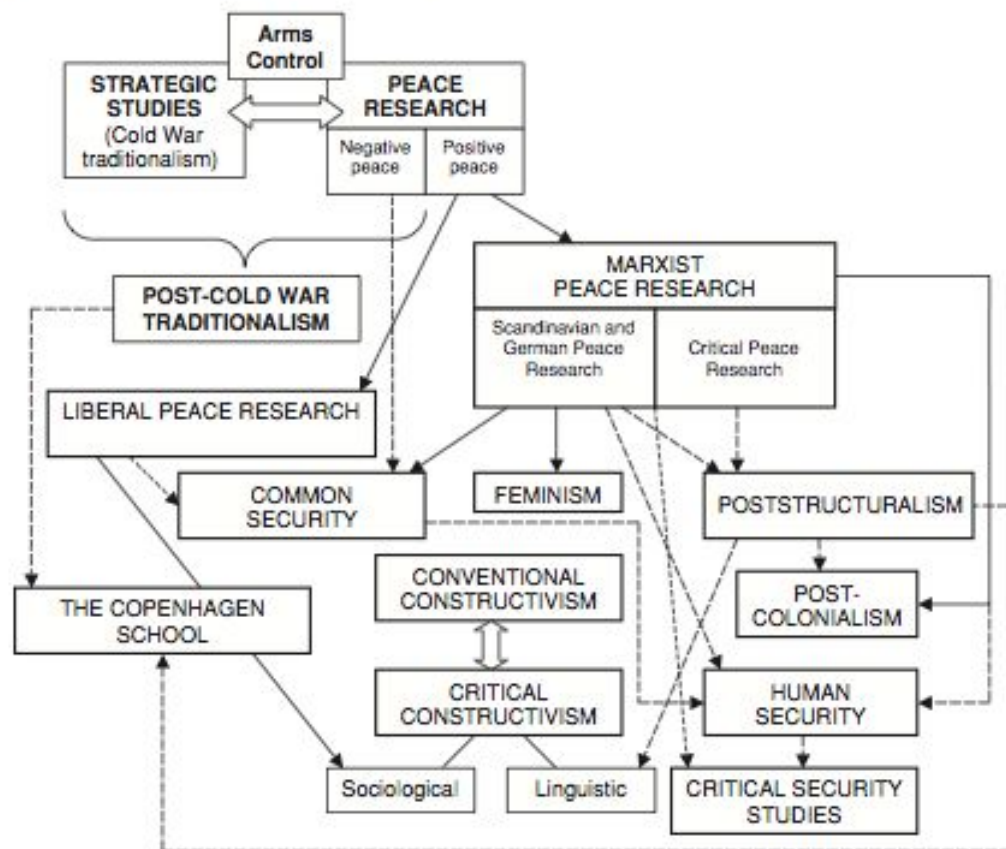


Figure 7.3. The evolution of ISS

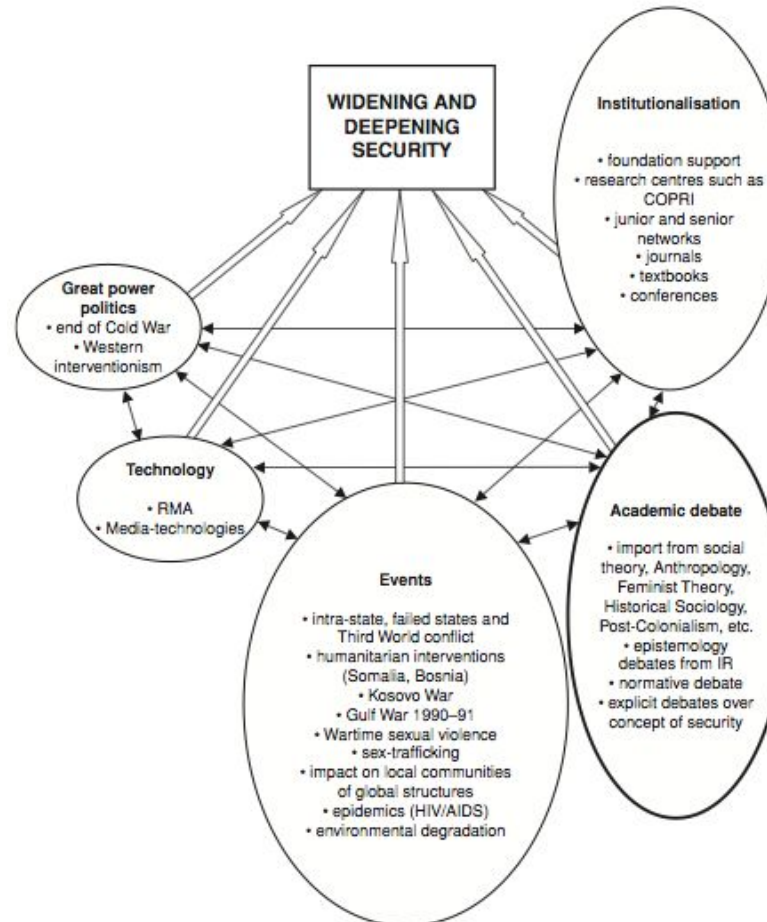


Figure 7.4. The main drivers behind the widening–deepening approaches

# Типы государств (Б.Бузан Регионы и Сила)

- Пре-модерн
- Модерн
- Пост-модерн



# Проблемы формулировки национальной безопасности

- The changing shape of ISS
- Driving forces reconsidered
- The state and future of ISS: conversation or camps?