International political sociology (Paris school)

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Outline

- International political sociology (IPS): assumptions
- The "practice turn"
- Sociology of Pierre Bourdieu: field, capital, and habitus

IPS: assumptions

- IPS shares constructivist background with Copenhagen school and CSS
- Both security and insecurity are products of an (in)securitization which consists both of discursive and non-discursive processes
- Non-discursive processes: technologies, routines and practices etc.

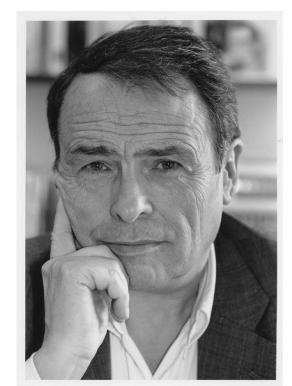
→ The central questions of the IPS: who does securitize what, under what conditions, against whom, and with what consequences?

IPS: background

 The IPS emerged during 1990s; often related to "Paris school" which draws on sociology of Pierre Bourdieu (1930 - 2002)

Bourdieu attempted to overcome distinction between individualism

and structuralism



IPS: the "practice turn"

- The IPS is a part of the "practice turn" in IR → focus on what actors
 do and why (Emmanuel Adler and Vincent Pouliot)
- Investigates practical, common-sense knowledge rather than theoretical knowledge

- Conceptual differentiation: behavior, action, practice
- Behavior: material dimension of "doing"
- Action: adds meaning to the behavior
- Practice: embeds action within social organized context

IPS: the "practice turn"







Bourdieu: field

- **Field:** a relatively autonomous, hierarchically organized social space within which transactions, interactions, events etc. in a particular sphere of social life take place
- Analogy: a "sports field" or a chess board

- There are different kinds of fields: political, military, organized crime, academia, art, medical, bureaucratic, security experts etc.
- Each field operates according to its own logic (nomos)

Bourdieu: field

- Actors compete among themselves according the field's rules for specific benefits associated with the field
- There are social positions given by power-differentials of actors within the field
- The movement of actors between the positions is called (life)
 trajectory

• There is a hierarchy of fields: most fields subordinated to the field of power and class relations (sometimes called field of the fields)

Bourdieu: capital

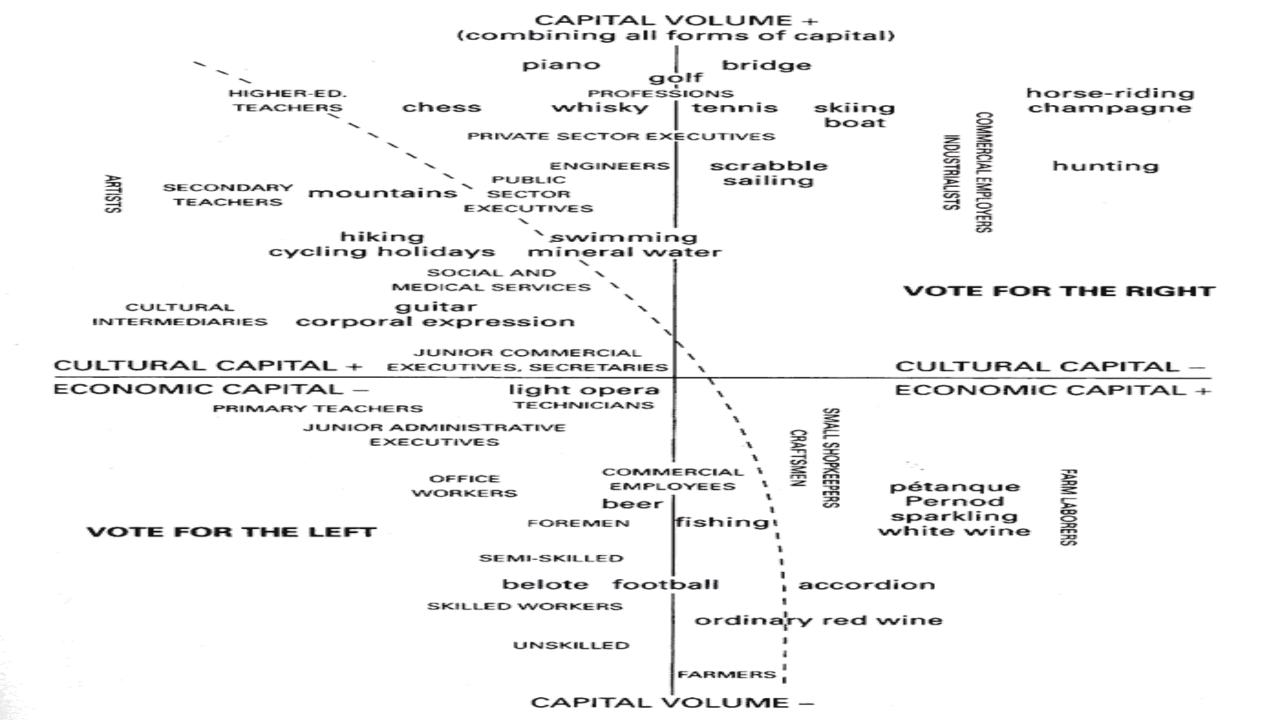
- The structure of the social world is conditioned by the distribution of various forms of capital
- Capital: an accumulated labor that enables actors to influence their position and position of others within a given field

- Economic capital: an accumulation of money, assets, property rights
- Cultural capital: an accumulation of knowledge, abilities, qualifications etc.
- Social capital: an accumulation of social ties to potential resources
- Symbolic capital: an accumulation of prestige, honor, recognition etc.

Bourdieu: capital

- There are various types of capital anything that differentiates individuals/stratifies society can be seen as a form of capital
- E.g. in sport (or bouncers) field, a physical capital crucially stratifies the field

- Also, any form of capital can be transformed into a symbolic capital (capital that does not appear as capital)
- Symbolic capital is capital of "a different order"



Bourdieu: habitus

- Habitus: an embodiment and internalization of the social world which structures how the social world is perceived and experienced and is structured by objective structures of the social world which are not controlled by the actor
- Habitus is the link between the private experience of the world (subjective) and the social world itself (objective)
- Habitus consists of dispositions that define habitual state, tendencies, and inclinations of an actor
- Dispositions (and consequently habitus) are formed by the actor's encounters of the objective conditions of the social world

Bourdieu: habitus

- Preference vs. dispositions: "real" preferences might be hidden vs. dispositions (do not have to correspond with preferences) are performed
- The continuous performance of dispositions, often in form of practices, situates actor within a field

- Field, capital, and habitus are interdependent
- > Bourdieu: we should **research both subjective** (habitus) as well as **objective** (field); see Pouliot "sobjectivism"

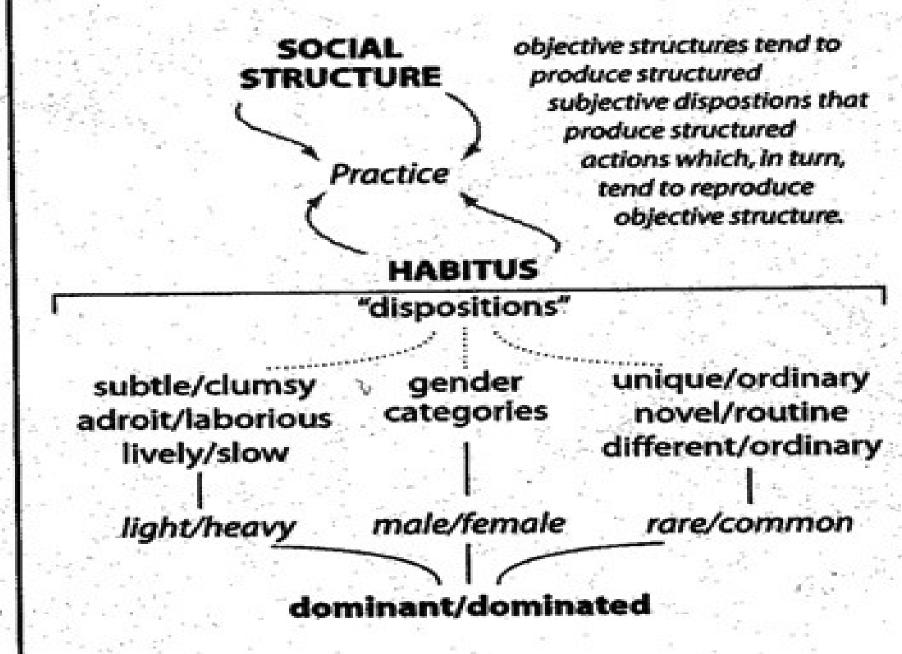
"objective"

"subjective"

transformations

primitive classifications

deep structure



(Security) knowledge re/production

Science influences what can be said and what not:

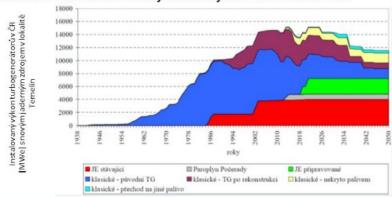
the non-politicized has no language; it is what we know without knowing that we know it (Berling 2011: 391)

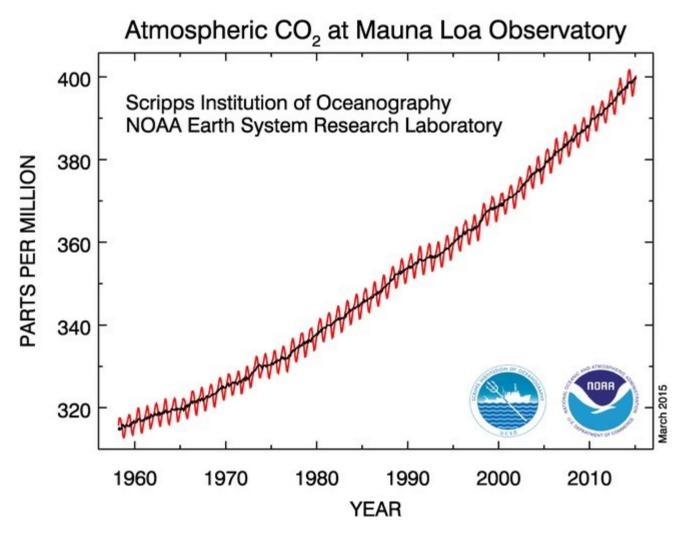
- Scientific or expert knowledge: a privileged form (Berling 2011)
 - Objectification: issue defined as a matter of scientific inquiry or necessity
 - Legitimation: scientific field influences status of a securitizing actor
 - Mobilization: securitization claims backed (or even driven) by scientific evidence



ZDŮVODNĚNÍ POTŘEBY ZÁMĚRU NJZ V LOKALITĚ TEMELÍN

- Naplňování energetických a strategických cílů ČR (SEK Bezpečnost, Nezávislost / Konkurenceschopnost, Udržitelný rozvoj; NEK – Pačesova komise; Politika územního rozvoje ČR)
- · Náhrada dožívajících uhelných elektráren + nedostatek zdrojů uhlí
- · Soulad s mezinárodními cíly a závazky ČR Ochrana klimatu





Conclusions

- IPS shares constructivist background with Copenhagen and Aberystwyth schools (CSS)
- Transdisciplinary
- Blurs borders between international and domestic, strategic and everyday...

- Many actors compete for their definition of (in)security within various fields
- (In)securitization moves have roots in the **practices and routines** \rightarrow goal is to uncover and disrupt those "regimes of truth"