

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY (INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THEORIES)

NEW SECURITY REGIMES

12th lesson

EFOP-3.6.2-16-2017-00007

SZÉCHENYI 2020



HUNGARIAN
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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

LEARNING GUIDE

- Lesson length: **10** slides
- Content:
 - Accountability
 - Radicalization
 - Sediton
 - Self-Regulation
 - Conclusion
- Recommended minimum duration for review: 30 minutes
- Suggested minimum time for learning: 1 hour
- The learning of the curriculum is aided by a course book and self-assessment questions.
- Recommended minimum duration of this full lesson: 1 hour and 45 minutes



ACCOUNTABILITY

- Since the early 1980s there has been an ongoing public sector 'reform'.
- Including how accountability functions in the public service.
- The kinds of neo-liberal restructuring and austerity measures that are so prevalent in the mass media as 'new issues' posited as crises that we must deal with immediately, are in reality part of 30- and 40-year-old processes begun in the early 1980s, that Central European countries joined immediately in the 'transitions' in the late 1980s.

ACCOUNTABILITY

- Reforms also shifts the ways that media operates:
 - as a capitalist enterprise,
 - how media exists as a technological phenomenon,
 - and how new security regimes have developed in the recent decade, have also influenced what we think about accountability.

ACCOUNTABILITY

- Reforms also shifts the ways that governments work and how we think about them. Three developments should be mentioned here:
 - Radicalization
 - Sedition
 - Self-Regulation

RADICALIZATION

- While an important tool, anti-radical strategies should not be a panacea to the issue of homegrown terror. In terms of the former, there are 4 common issues:
 - 1) scope and definition – how do we define what constitutes radicalized behaviour,
 - 2) target audience – who are programs targeted at and at what stage do people become subject to these initiatives,
 - 3) management - who has oversight of programs, and
 - 4) choice - can people “opt-out” of these programs?
- In addition to these specific problems the governance of these programs typically suffers from general problems related to “confusion of purpose,” political meddling and goal over-reach.

RADICALIZATION

- From a public policy perspective and for its many problems, the anti-radicalization agenda presents the best way we have of managing homegrown Islamist inspired terror.
- Governments usually set-up programmes that try to fight against radicalizations.
- These programs even if they are run perfectly and capture the right audience at the right time will not completely mitigate Islamist inspired extremism nor with this agenda “straighten out” every would-be potential terrorist.

SEDITION (VISIBLE BEHAVIOUR THAT TENDS TOWARD INSURRECTION AGAINST THE ESTABLISHED ORDER)

- Sedition has made a comeback. This is obviously coupled with a kind of nationalism that is a retrograde type of nationalism: post-Cold War = pre- WW1 dissolution of Empire.
- All this talk of regulating radicalization has pushed a kind of policy and media agenda that is characterized by these retrograde arguments.
- Talk of doing away with dual/multiple citizenships – sending people ‘back to where they came from’.
- For some people, an ethno-nationalist position seems to be a good regulatory policy solution.

SEDITION

- Retracting citizenships from people who go to fight in specific conflicts.
- Again, none of this is new, but the idea of regulation in the 'new governance' framework is not about universalism.
- These are very specific conflicts, and even specific 'sides' to the conflicts, and only specific 'types' of sedition.
- Goes back to my original comment about the 'character' of post-Cold War nationalism: this is at least in part, a regulatory phenomenon.

SELF-REGULATION

- In this context, politics and ‘the political’, is faced with at least two major challenges:
- One, technology and technological design is limited by the pro-sumption that pushes ‘choice’ on to the consumer in a particular way – the assumption that interaction with capitalism is the same as political participation.
- The ‘design’ of online voting, for example, is already assumed to be a political ‘good’.

SELF-REGULATION

- Two, surveillance from below, or ‘sous-veillance’, guarantees that individuals will feed a social media structure with an endless stream of data – so ‘regulation’ then is a kind of penned-in subject.
- In such a post-bureaucratic state, it is not necessary to set up surveillance systems by any state authority; it is only necessary to mine data, and have the penned in subjects watch each other.
- Monitoring each other in a set of hegemonic practices means that the spatial dynamics of life will continue to change towards doing away with those spaces entirely.

CONCLUSION

- Post-neo-liberal already means that a clear hegemony is operating, and that all of the 'correct indicators' are in place.
- In the end where will we be with pro-sumption and sous-veillance and this form of regulation?
- Is this really the final logic of the camps, as Agamben has claimed?
- Are we all permanently tattooed?

ABOUT THIS LESSON

The images used in the curriculum can be found online and are freely accessible.

The curriculum is for educational purposes only.

Compulsory and recommended literature sources for the given course were used as sources for the lesson.

This teaching material has been made at the University of Szeged, and supported by the European Union by the project nr. EFOP-3.6.2-16-2017-00007, titled Aspects on the development of intelligent, sustainable and inclusive society: social, technological, innovation networks in employment and digital economy. The project has been supported by the European Union, co-financed by the European Social Fund and the budget of Hungary.

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