



THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE HISTORICAL PERIODIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY POLICY

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Abstract: The article examines theoretical approaches to the historical periodization of state environmental security policy. It analyzes the views of domestic and foreign researchers and discusses different criteria for identifying the stages of environmental policy development.

Keywords: environmental, policy, nature, political, human

From a historical and retrospective perspective, the concept of "environmental security policy," although constituting an integral part of the broader concept of security policy, has a wider scope than any specific form of social activity. The emergence and nature of policies aimed at ensuring environmental security are determined by the environmental conditions of society and its level of moral development. However, this relationship should not be absolutized. At certain stages of historical development, particular areas of social needs have assumed a dominant position and have even determined the nature of political relations.

For example, the catastrophic environmental situation in the former Soviet Union, which resulted from subjectivism, totalitarianism, and voluntarism, was not merely a consequence of the socialist mode of production. It was also a consequence of a system characterized by party-dominated governance and bureaucracy in the organization of social, economic, and political life. Indeed, in every society, the specific orientations and levels of development of social policy have reflected the prevailing socio-political relations. Policies aimed at ensuring environmental security are no exception..

The transformation of specific forms of socio-political activity into objects of scholarly research necessitates the periodization of their historical stages of development. Accordingly, dividing environmental security policy into distinct stages stems from the principle of ensuring the historical and logical consistency of research. However, this theoretical and methodological task has not yet been fully addressed in the field of environmental policy.

In the existing literature, the principles underlying the classification of environmental policy are primarily based on the technical and technological methods through which humans and society exert influence on nature. Nevertheless, there is a fundamental distinction between human activities aimed at developing material production and those directed toward environmental protection. Admittedly, such a classification also reflects environmental protection policy to a certain extent. However, at the present stage, refining this approach and developing its theoretical and methodological foundations have become historical necessities.

In determining the developmental stages and functional scope of environmental security policy, we have adopted the views of S. Mamashokirov as a methodological foundation. According to these methodological principles, the chronological and functional periodization of relations between society and nature can be examined in the following areas:

1. Most ecologists consider human–nature relations independently of socio-political processes. For example, according to R. Parsons, human interactions with nature can be classified according to whether human activities adhere to or oppose the principles of equilibrium.

2. In the literature on ecology, it has been proposed that society's environmental policy should be examined in terms of two major, relatively distinct periods: (a) the period preceding the Scientific and Technological Revolution and (b) the period associated with its emergence and development.

3. V. A. Anuchin identifies two periods in society's environmental policy: "submission to nature," characterized by passivity, and "domination over nature," characterized by active intervention. He distinguishes between the pre-capitalist period, associated with spontaneous development, and the subsequent period of capitalism, characterized by a more active approach to nature. He further associates the stage of conscious development with communism, including socialism within this framework.

According to this principle, forms of ownership of the means of production constitute the principal criterion for determining environmental policy. In other words, at different stages of human history, "the form of ownership of the means of production, or property relations, emerges as a determining factor in the entire organizational system of natural resource use."

The three-stage periodization of society's environmental policy refers to the pre-capitalist, capitalist, and socialist stages, with the degree of politicization serving as the principal criterion for this classification. According to Danilo J. Marković, the first stage in the relationship between nature and society is characterized by human beings transforming nature and creating a new "artificial nature," while remaining dependent on the natural environment. In the second stage, human beings regard themselves as masters of nature and assume that its resources can be exploited without limit. This stage encompasses the subsequent three centuries. The third stage is the contemporary period, in which human-induced transformations of nature intensify not only ecological contradictions but also the socio-political problems arising from them, thereby raising the question of preserving human life and safeguarding the future of civilization.

Similarly, V. A. Kobilyansky distinguishes three stages. The first is characterized by humanity's basic adaptation to and dependence on nature and corresponds to the period of "manual labor using simple tools." The second is marked by the relative development of productive forces and the expansion of human dominion over nature, corresponding to the period of "machine-based production." The third is the contemporary stage, characterized by the "automation of production" and the intensification of contradictions between nature and humanity. P. G. Oldak, a researcher of the economic problems of ecology, also adheres to this perspective.

In the literature on ecology, a five-stage classification of environmental policy based on socio-economic formations was relatively widespread. This approach was advanced by I. D. Laptev, A. M. Galleev, M. L. Kurok, and Yu. Sh. Shodimetov. On the one hand, the formation-based analysis of environmental policy provides a systematic and coherent interpretation of historical phenomena. On the other hand, it helps specify the stages of development of socio-political phenomena. However, this analytical approach tends to prioritize interpretations of historical phenomena, including environmental policy, from the perspectives of economic determinism and utilitarianism. Consequently, it overstates the relative independence of the stages of envi-

ronmental history and gives insufficient attention to the role of moral and spiritual factors in environmental protection.

In summary, the analysis of political phenomena, including state environmental policy, through the framework of socio-political formations is fundamentally based on the tendency to absolutize particular interests. Specifically, the interpretation of environmental policy in terms of class-based, party-political, and utilitarian interests has often stemmed from the perceived need to "prove" the "superiority" of socialist ideas and ideological practices.

At the earliest stages of human history, environmental policy was primitive and rudimentary in nature. Nevertheless, in every society, environmental security policy expresses the need to organize relations among nature, society, and human beings rationally, preserve the balance of the biosphere, and pursue appropriate courses of action in accordance with the principles of humanism.

To summarize and specify this argument, the form and substance of state environmental policy in a given society have, on the one hand, corresponded to its historical stage of development and occupied a particular position within the system of socio-political relations. On the other hand, society has continually evolved in ways that reflect the need to resolve the contradictions inherent in socio-political relations in accordance with the principles of ecological humanism.

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РУССКИЙ

В статье рассматриваются теоретические подходы к исторической периодизации государственной политики экологической безопасности. Анализируются взгляды отечественных и зарубежных исследователей, а также различные критерии выделения этапов развития экологической политики.