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War and Peace Studies: In Search of Philosophical Substantiation of Heuristic Potential

Introduction

Modern globalized society is going through a particular development phase, which can be described as "turbulence." In recent decades, this dynamic state of development is determined by globalization's complex processes, the transit to a new social architecture of post-industrial, informational nature. At the same time, humanity has faced new challenges, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the European Union crisis, and the escalation of internal and international conflicts. Modern philosophy and political science try to offer theoretically balanced strategies for human development in the 21st century.

Civilizational change is a standard feature of the historical process, but it often occurs not only through peaceful, harmonious evolutionary change. The history of humankind had many examples when military conflicts accompanied social transformations.

Realizing the need to direct social development towards the peaceful coexistence of communities, nation-states, humanity has sought to implement socio-cultural mechanisms to prevent war. One example of how society is trying to concentrate its efforts on harmonizing civilizational evolution is

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the formulation and widespread implementation of *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030).

The search for sustainable mechanisms of conflict-free development of humankind is one of the critical topics of intellectual investigation in all epochs of civilization, and their specific examples can be found in the classic works of ancient Indian and ancient Chinese philosophy, the works of ancient philosophers and more. It is axiomatic to say that humanity has not yet learned to avoid military conflicts. The question of the prevention of military conflicts remains essential in the discourse of social sciences.

This research's relevance allows us to speak confidently about the conceptual design in the modern science of interdisciplinary research, which is called war and peace studies. One of the most famous researchers in this field, the Norwegian sociologist Johan Galtung, recently published a study proving that the issue of peace in the modern world requires applying methodological approaches to many sciences (anthropology, sociology, international theory, psychology, etc.). After all, current conflicts have a too complex nature, the logic of which uses complex concepts within one scientific field, "class," "race," "gender," etc. (Galtung J., 2010, p. 20). To understand the author's approach, which resonates with our vision of the need to deepen the methodological discourse of war and peace studies, the author makes the following statement of the problem: "Violence and war, conflict and peace, all have one thing in common: they are relational. Violence takes place between perpetrator and victim, war between belligerents, conflict between goals held by actors and by implication between actors, peace between actors, as a peace structure, with a peace culture. The actors may be individuals or collectivities; either way, the basic measure of peace is what happens to human beings, the extent to which their basic needs and basic rights are met. Homo mensura: man is the measure of all things (Protagoras). Given this, how does the study of peace relate to the social sciences? They are all important" (Galtung J., 2010, p. 20).

Indeed, philosophy in war and peace studies can serve as a universal general scientific methodology, synthesizing and summarizing research results within other fields of knowledge. Psychology can offer a thorough analysis of the causes and manifestations of aggression at different structural levels. Sociology can be a source of empirical data in the study of military conflicts. Krzysztof Drabik also emphasizes the fruitfulness of this approach, highlighting the possibilities of multidisciplinary approaches in the analysis of problems related to peacebuilding: "Peace research is carried out from the disciplinary viewpoints of political science, cultural studies, religion, socilology, psychology, and philosophy. Every attempt to describe the notion of peace limits its meaning to the current definition

within the scientific discipline, thus inducing its objective reduction. Such an approach presents difficulties connected with the epistemological identity and coherence of the field called 'peace research', and in effect hampers naming it explicitly" (Drabik K., 2011, p. 1).

The author of the article aims to analyze the classical and modern discourse of war and peace studies; to analyze the modern understanding of the problem through the prism of philosophical methodology as well as to reveal the essence and socio-cultural mechanisms of modern hybrid wars on the example of Ukraine and other countries where hybrid war took place.

War and Peace Studies: The Contemporary Discourse

In this section, the author aims to consider the content of the burden of the concepts of war and peace in classical and modern philosophical theories. Realizing the scale of such an analysis, I would like to emphasize that the following analysis will include only vital philosophical concepts. Also, using the approaches of discourse analysis and institutional analysis, the author aims to identify key research issues that make up the current discourse of war and peace studies (in particular, by analyzing current publications in the field of war and peace studies and studying their impact, based on scientometric indicators Scopus and Web of Science databases). The author considers this approach fruitful because it will limit the research to publications that demonstrate ones' high impact at the international level, and their direct analysis will formulate to identify fundamental research problems that form the basis of this discourse: "Building sustainable peace is an inherently conflictual process. It entails competing ideas, political contestation and transformation of power relations. In such a dynamic field of power, the formal and informal, the external and internal, the state- and non-state actors, struggle for influence [...] Lessons from empirical cases of societies emerging from violent conflicts clearly demonstrate the ambivalent and complex relationship between internal and external actors, between short- and long-term impacts and the unintended and counter-productive results peacebuilding interventions may generate" (Björkdahl A. & Höglund K., 2013, p. 289).

Using the approaches of institutional analysis and discourse analysis, the activities of key institutions aimed at the practical provision of harmonious (conflict-free) development of civilization will be analyzed. These organizations also carry out analytical activities, publish relevant analytical reports, organize large-scale scientific and practical conferences, imple-

ment research and practice-oriented projects, and programs to ensure world peace.

Discourse analysis is traditionally understood as a methodological approach that synthesizes several popular theories (Laclau and Mouffe's discourse theory, critical discourse analysis, as well as discursive psychology), but not limited to them (Jørgensen M., Phillips L., 2002, p. VII). These authors argue the effectiveness of the approach to understanding complex theoretical constructs on the example of the concept of national identity by analyzing texts and organizational forms: "How can we understand national identities and what consequences does the division of the world into nation states have? Many different forms of text and talk could be selected for analysis. The focus, could be, for instance, the discursive construction of national identity in textbooks about British history. Alternatively, one could choose to explore the significance of national identity for interaction between people in the organizational context such as workplace. Another research topic could be the ways in which expert knowledge is conveyed in the mass media… The struggle between different knowledge claims could be understood and empirically explored as a struggle between different discourses which represent different ways of understanding aspects of the world" (Jørgensen M., Phillips L., 2002, p. 2).

According to the same logic, the analysis of modern publications (their explicit content and scientometric indicators of journals to understand their impact), as well as further research of the content of influential organizations in the field of peace, can understand the problems around which the discourse of war and peace studies. The author proposes strengthening the methodological position with approaches to the institutional analysis of organizations' everyday activities in the field of peace.

First of all, I would like to analyze a publication such as the *Peace Review*. It is an influential international journal focusing on war and peace studies from an interdisciplinary methodology perspective. The articles presented in this journal mainly develop peacebuilding as respect for human rights and social justice, the creation of conflict-free socio-cultural mechanisms of social development, the implementation of the principles of sustainable development, etc. (Peace Review, 2020).

Peace Education is an influential journal that focuses on peace issues through advanced education tools at all levels. This narrow-profile journal publishes a wide range of research related to the specifics of peace-making curriculum design, with an analysis of music's role in peace-oriented education and so on. The study of the role of civic education in ensuring peace is interesting and highly cited. The journal is actively developing the con-

ceptual apparatus of war and peace studies, offering in its pages research on the concept of peace education (Peace Education, 2020).

The *Journal of Peace Research* is a well-known international publication focused on research that would offer strategies for resolving conflicts and ensuring conflict-free civilizational progress from a globalization research perspective. The journal for selecting articles is based on a positivist methodological position in general; however, it demonstrates openness to research on peacekeeping performed on alternative methodological principles (Journal of Peace Research, 2020).

Peacebuilding is a highly cited journal that focuses on comparative researches in peacekeeping, the analysis of international and historical cases, and peacebuilding initiatives. A separate section of the journal is occupied by research on international and national peacebuilding policies, identification of philosophical and ideological determinants of successful practices, and strategies for peacebuilding (Peacebuilding, 2020).

Conflict Management and Peace Science is a well-known journal specializing in international mediation, the application of economic mechanisms to combat escalating conflicts (sanctions, etc.), strategic decision-making problems in international politics, xenophobia, and racial discrimination. The latest special issues of the magazine were devoted to the issues of democracy and peacebuilding in Colombia, the problems of strategic management of conflict areas, and the development of gender discrimination challenges in the face of conflict threats (Conflict Management, 2019).

Thus, we have made a conceptual analysis of war and peace studies' discourse on the pages of influential international thematic journals, which are indexed by scientometric databases Scopus and Web of Science. The analysis of scientometric indicators showed their significant contribution to social sciences' world discourse (analyzed journals are mostly included in the first quartiles). The research showed that there are highly specialized journals on peacekeeping and conflict resolution in the discourse of war and peace studies. The key issues that are being developed in the modern research discourse of peacebuilding include the following:
- peacebuilding through respect for human rights and social justice;
- development of educational tools for peace;
- issues of war and peace in the context of the challenges of globalization;
- identification of ideological and philosophical foundations of peacebuilding;
- economic and political instruments of peacebuilding.

Analyzing the discourse of war and peace studies, the author aims to consider the activities of international organizations in peacebuilding.

Logically, the *United Nations Peacebuilding Commission*, which determines the *United Nations Organization's* policy on peacebuilding (UNPBC, 2020), is the first to be analyzed. The organization has 31 member countries and acts as an intergovernmental advisory body to support peacekeeping in military conflict countries. This organization seeks to develop a globally sustainable peace policy helping countries resolve conflicts in a non-military manner. The Commission proceeds from the need to respect human rights and ensure international security and development as necessary principles of peacebuilding. The Commission is tasked with disseminating peacebuilding practices internationally and coordinating countries' efforts to resolve military conflicts.

The *Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe* (OSCE) also plays a fundamental role in developing and implementing non-military principles for resolving interstate conflicts (OSCE, 2020). On the one hand, the activities of this organization are limited to Europe. On the other hand, it is a practice-oriented organization that implements a wide range of areas to build peace and increase international security: from human rights to border management, from the implementation of educational programs to election observation.

Of course, the review of the current activities of influential international organizations goes beyond the study's objectives. A separate group of organizations consists of think tanks that act like think tanks to resolve conflicts and guide approaches to peacebuilding in the global world. These include the following: *Peace Science Society (International), Peace and Justice Studies Association* (PJSA), *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute* (SIPRI), and others. All of these organizations recognize the fundamental role of education in ensuring peace in the global world. Promoting global ethics and tolerance, eradicating all forms of discrimination, according to experts, can contribute to the realization of the idea of sustainable peace. The direct implementation of these ideas in practice is the organization of training on conflict resolution, implementation of democratic education and education for justice, education for human rights, and so on. As the analysis of program activities of organizations seeking to implement the ideas of peacebuilding in practice, we can conclude that their research and practice-oriented projects and programs, analytical reports, and conferences are correlated with modern academic research on peace.

War and Peace Through the Lens of Philosophical Approaches

In an attempt to analyze the evolution of philosophical ideas about war and peace, the author understood the scale of this analysis and the impossibility of including in the review of all known philosophers' concept in this field. Indeed, war accompanies human civilization throughout human development and has a corresponding reflexive reflection in philosophers' works. One of the oldest profound books is *Sun Tzu's The Art of War*, which is considered a classic of the discourse of war and peace. In ancient India's intellectual heritage, there is a work of the Mahabharata, which contains meaningful reflections on the role of war in human history. It is clear that the mention of war can be found in the philosophical heritage of ancient Greek philosophers (Plato etc.), representatives of the Renaissance (Niccolo Machiavelli etc.), German classical philosophy (Immanuel Kant, Georg Hegel etc.) and other areas of philosophy.

All theories concerning the problems of war and peace can be divided into those that study the philosophical issues of war and those focusing on the idea of peace. As an example, the philosophy of war as a separate holistic trend was developed in the works of Henry Llloyd (many researchers consider him the author of the concept of "philosophy of war"), Carl von Clausewitz, and others. The world's philosophy is most prominently represented in world-famous thinkers' works, representing non-violent resistance philosophy (Leo Tolstoy, Mahatma Gandhi etc.). This division is somewhat conditional, as the logic of human social architecture inextricably links the concepts of war and peace.

The philosophy of war explores war as a complex social phenomenon, analyzing its meaning, essence, and role in the development of humankind as a whole and the development of specific cultures and states. Critical issues of the philosophy of war: social differences between the states of war and peace; war as a natural phenomenon for society; the consequences of war for society; structural characteristics of war, the life cycle of military conflict; ethics of war; development of the philosophical categories of military conflicts; connection of war with politics, economy and other spheres of society; metrological principles of military conflict research (philosophy of war as a political philosophy, philosophy of war as a philosophy of law) etc.

Philosophy of peace and non-violent resistance philosophy addresses building social mechanisms for peacekeeping, preventing the development of military conflicts in different social and cultural conditions. Philosophical research in this area of research is aimed at substantiating social choice strategies in favor of non-violent conflict resolution; search for edu-

cational mechanisms for peace; development of theories of social interaction, direct social action; popularization of the principles of pacifism as a worldview; revision of the role of religion in ensuring social practices of non-violent resistance, etc. In the modern discourse of social research in recent decades, a separate branch has crystallized, which develops the philosophy of peace on a multidisciplinary basis (irenology), a newly developed research tool (Drabik K., 2011).

The experience of the history of human development, unfortunately, demonstrates the difficulty of substantiating and implementing in social practice the ideas of preventing entry and, consequently, ensuring sustainable peace. In this sense, we agree with the thesis that, although wars seem to be an integral part of society, researchers, politicians, and humanity as a whole should not lose optimism in finding mechanisms to build peace: "Conflicts between people are one of the most intriguing phenomena of the human world, demanding a reliable and in-depth response. It can be observed that the highest expectations of mankind include the need to "create," in the future, a world in which universal peace will prevail [...] The dream of the conflict-free world is more vivid in times greatly affected by the results of various conflicts – often dramatic results and leaving an indelible mark on the future development of a given society. Finally, at present there are also thinkers "dreaming" about a future world of lasting peace, or common happiness and prosperity. It is therefore justified to continuously reflect upon the deepest nature of factors that generate interpersonal conflicts" (Kieliszek Z., 2019, p. 153).

Hybrid War: Ukrainian and International Cases

In the previous sections, we have considered some theoretical issues of modern discourse war and peace studies. A separate block of research questions is initiated by a modern form of military conflict as hybrid war. In general, the concept of hybridity is an interesting transdisciplinary methodological phenomenon of modern social studies. It describes complex socio-cultural processes in society, a mixture of discourses and cultures (global and national, etc.), seemingly incompatible phenomena in certain social areas. According to this approach, it is appropriate to consider the concept of hybridity in advance to better understand the possibilities of the theoretical framework of hybrid theory, which often also uses approaches to theories of colonialism (postcolonialism, neocolonialism), to study the nature of modern military conflicts: "Hybridity itself, however, is often treated as a specifically postcolonial phenomenon and discussions have

rarely overcome the narrow boundaries within this narrow field of study. In most other disciplines, the terms hybridity and hybridization are used to characterize phenomena which are easily detected as somehow 'borderline' but not so easily explained" (Conceptualizing Cultural Hybridization, 2012, p. 2).

The concept of "hybridity" is actively used in cultural anthropology, race studies, studies of visual culture, and more. However, all these approaches are united by considering certain phenomena to clarify the convoluted logic of the transition from the "pure" reference state, to a new one, by mixing these understandable states. It is worth noting methodologically that the sign of hybridity in the context of the spread of hybrid military conflicts has somewhat discredited this concept, creating a certain negative attitude in the definition of phenomena as a sign of hybridity. At the same time, it is necessary to understand hybridity in negative connotations and its productive meanings, which are gaining importance in the age of globalization.

Discussing the concept of hybrid war, this phenomenon is understood as complex multi-level military strategies that involve non-traditional tools for military conflicts (fake news, cyberattacks, economic manipulations, etc.). The concept of hybrid warfare is a reasonably new research tool, around which there is an intensive expert discussion. This concept attempts to describe the nature and mechanisms of military conflicts in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries when conflicts acquired an unconventional social architecture and classical approaches to war and peace studies lost their analytical potential. Many modern military conflicts are a sign of hybridity. Russia's hybrid military aggression in Ukraine is considered one of the most prominent modern manifestations of hybridity as a military strategy (Orzechowski M., 2019). Therefore, it is necessary to dwell in more detail on the content of specific cases of hybrid warfare globally and in Ukraine in particular. Of course, any geopolitical strategy (non-violent or violent one) in 21st century uses the issues of identity, historical background as a "landscape" for one's success (Svyrydenko D., Fatkhutdinov V., 2019). In Ukrainian case, the manipulative strategies were used in the atmosphere of the centuries of colonial oppression as well as in the atmosphere of the "never-ending" modernization of Ukrainian society (mainly influenced from the Russian side). The educational sphere modernization has good potential to become a tool for building of the relevant state strategies in the face of hybrid war challenges, but the same (even more complex) modernization issues exist in this sphere (Hladchenko M., et al., 2020; Oleksiyenko A., 2014; Savenkova L., Svyrydenko D., 2018).

In modern philosophical and other research discourses and everyday discourse, the idea has been established that Russia has been carrying out an active phase of a hybrid military conflict since 2014. From the analysis of existing theories on the hybrid nature of military conflict in Ukraine, O. Gomilko, D. Svyrydenko, and S. Terepyshchyi make the following generalization: military aggression by Russia cannot be described in terms of the classical theory of war and peace studies – the aggressor provides "humanitarian aid" to the victims of own aggression; the basis of territorial redistribution is the results of "referendums" simultaneously with the downing of the civilian aircraft MH-17 and other facts demonstrate how incompatible in classical logic approaches can coexist according to the hybrid sense of military conflicts (Gomilko O., Svyrydenko D., Terepyshchyi S., p. 17), p. Indeed, manipulation of the definitions of international law, long-standing previous and current propaganda, appeals to the concept of "protection of the rights of the Russian-speaking population," economic pressure, and other facts indicate a developed strategy that, on the one hand, would inspire internal contradictions in Ukraine, on the other hand, would justify the deployment of military conflict. To understand the hybrid nature of the military conflict on the part of Russia, the theories of postcolonialism and neocolonialism are the additional methodological tool: "The Russians invariably attached great importance to geopolitics as a determinant of actions in the internal and foreign policy of imperialist Russia regardless of whether they were ruled by the tsars, the first secretaries or presidents. The Russian Federation's political strategy has been diverting gradually towards neo-imperialist expansionism since around 2004 [...] For Russia, to regain control over the post-Soviet area by establishing the zone of exclusive Russian influence there and to force the West to recognize the status quo still remains the primary aim of Russian political strategy. The Russian military offensive in eastern Ukraine was accompanied by the Kremlin's increasingly more explicit use of rhetoric referring to the concept of the so-called Novorossiya, which was present in the political language of some separatists and Russian nationalists" (Orzechowski M., 2018, p. 44–45).

The article's logic, aimed at clarifying the methodological problems in the field of war and peace studies, does not allow to expand of a large-scale study of hybrid warfare in Ukraine. Modern researchers claim that recent decades' military conflicts have a hybrid nature, not only in Ukraine. Analyzing the logic of the hybrid war in Ukraine and modern sources, we have reason to believe that a lot of contemporary military conflicts have a relief hybrid nature: the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah (2006), Russia's military aggression in Georgia (2008), Iraq's clash with the Islamic State

(2014), Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates relative to Qatar (the 2010s), the Indo-Pakistani conflict (the 2010s) and others.

The analysis of hybrid war cases demonstrated the need for their deeper theoretical reflection, as well as the implementation of research results in national and international security strategies: "The theory of war and peace allows us to objectively identify the range of problems facing the security strategy. Indeed, endless localization of Earth's space cannot be stopped, because it is a natural process caused by the universal laws of evolution. However, the professionally written security strategy may well prevent the war as a way to extend the possibilities of a locus of civilization and keep the conditions of peace effectively. It follows that the security strategy should have specific objectives for the prevention of the causes of war and limit of the possibilities of aggressive manifestations on the part of any mental space at the scale of the Earth" (Bazaluk O., Svyrydenko D., 2017, p. 96).

Conclusions

Thus, the study succeeded in making an author's attempt to reveal the conceptual foundations of such a complex research area as war and peace studies. The author was able to consider the content of modern discourse war and peace studies. The analysis demonstrated the heuristic potential of multidisciplinary research because the problem of war and peace can not be effectively analyzed within the framework of political science, history, social anthropology, etc. The discourse of war and peace studies is based on complex multidisciplinary research, which differs in a specific methodological organization, based on the characteristics of such complex subjects of study as war and peace. Analysis of the influential international publications has shown that the basis of modern war and peace studies discourse is concentrated around the following problems: peacebuilding through respect for human rights and social justice; development of educational tools for peace; issues of war and peace in the context of the challenges of globalization; identification of ideological and philosophical foundations of peacebuilding; search for economic and political instruments of peacebuilding. In correlation with modern academic research on peacekeeping is international organizations' activities that implement research and practice-oriented projects and programs to ensure peace in the world, develop analytical reports, and organize large-scale scientific and practical conferences. The world-recognized urgency of the problem of peace allows us to speak of a strong link between peacebuilding theory and practice.

The study also analyzed the genesis of the concepts of "peace" and "war" in the history of philosophy. It was possible to demonstrate the long philosophical evolution of ideas about building a sustainable world, to conceptualize the features of self-sufficient philosophical directions "philosophy of war" and "philosophy of peace".

After the steps described above, the author took the opportunity to pay special attention to modern conceptual problems of peace, using methodological approaches to hybridity theory (postcolonial and neo-colonial ones). Hybrid warfare cases were analyzed, showing that they are complex analytical problems for modern researchers. It was possible to demonstrate the conceptual core (factors, implementation tools, etc.) that distinguish military conflicts of a hybrid nature. The most obvious and relevant for the analysis was the hybrid military conflict experience, which has been taking place in Ukraine since 2014 (direct active phase of the conflict).

STUDIA NAD WOJNĄ I POKOJEM: W POSZUKIWANIU FILOZOFICZNEGO UZASADNIENIA POTENCJAŁU HEURYSTYCZNEGO

(STRESZCZENIE)

Artykuł jest poświęcony eksplikacji metodologicznych problemów z zakresu studiów nad wojną i pokojem. Autorka dokonuje konceptualnej, historycznej oraz filozoficznej analizy rozumienia zjawisk wojny i pokoju. Podkreśla, że współczesny dyskurs nad tymi zjawiskami jest determinowany przez uznane organizacje i wpływowe czasopisma. Autorka podejmuje próbę zdefiniowania zasadniczych „ram" tego dyskursu i odsłonięcia wpływu określonych instytucji na współczesne rozumienie wojny i pokoju. Równocześnie zauważa, że współczesne konflikty wojenne charakteryzują się hybrydyczną naturą. Ponadto, na podstawie analizy poszczególnych objaśnień wojny hybrydowej na Ukrainie i w innych krajach, dochodzi do wniosku, że współczesne badania nad wojną i pokojem mają przede wszystkim charakter holistyczny i multidyscyplinarny. Wreszcie autorka zauważa, że wojna na Ukrainie jest często objaśniana na sposób właściwy teorii postkolonialnej (teorii neokolonialnej), zgodnie z którą postkolonialna przeszłość danych państw z jednej strony popycha je do konfliktu między sobą, a z drugiej strony je od tego powstrzymuje. Zdaniem autorki teoria postkolonialna przedstawia się jako heurystycznie inspirująca dla przyszłych badań nad możliwościami bezkonfliktowego rozwoju ludzkości.

WAR AND PEACE STUDIES: IN SEARCH OF PHILOSOPHICAL SUBSTANTIATION OF HEURISTIC POTENTIAL

━━━━━━━━━ (SUMMARY) ━━━━━━━━━

The article is devoted to the explication of the methodological problems in the field of war and peace studies. The author tried to make a conceptual historical, and philosophical observation of the genesis of the understanding of war and peace. At the same time, the modern discourse is determined by the activity of recognized organizations and the high-impact journals. Using the methodology of discourse and institutional analysis, the author tries to define the key 'edge' points of the mentioned discourse. At the same time, the modern cases of war conflict demonstrated their hybrid nature. The case analysis of the Ukraine hybrid war and the other countries let the author represent the holistic logic for understanding the development of the methodology of war and peace studies research, understanding one's multidisciplinary nature, etc. The Ukrainian case also involved the methodological approaches of the postcolonial (neo-colonial theory) for understanding the drivers and breaks of the war conflict, which could be heuristic for the development of future ideas in the field of non-conflict humanity development.

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