

1. Raziskovalna organizacija (**Research organisation**):

Univerza v Ljubljani, *Fakulteta za družbene vede, Kardeljeva pl. 5, 1000 Ljubljana*

2. Ime in priimek mentorja (*Name and surname of a mentor*):

Marjan Malešič

3. Področje znanosti iz šifranta ARRS (**Primary research field**):

Politične vede

4. Kontaktni e-naslov mentorja (**Contact of a mentor**):

marjan.malesic@fdv.uni-lj.si

5. Kratek opis programa usposabljanja (**Short description of the program**):

Sodobno varnostno razpravo prevladujoče zaznamuje več različnih, med sabo tekmujočih, a hkrati dopolnjujočih se teoretskih paradigem, in sicer politični realizem (neomerkantilizem, neorealizem, strukturni realizem), liberalizem (neoliberalizem, institucionalni liberalizem, idealizem), marksizem (neomarksizem), konstruktivizem (kognitivizem) in kritične teorije varnosti. Vse omenjene teoretske paradigme se ukvarjajo s perečimi varnostnimi vprašanji sodobne družbe, vendar so med njimi pomembne razlike. Vsekakor lahko trdimo, da procesi globalizacije, informatizacije ter širjenja dostopa ljudi do znanja, informacij in podatkov omejujejo pojasnjevalno moč tradicionalnih teoretskih pogledov in dajejo večjo težo teorijam, ki opozarjajo na okoljske, energijske, ekonomsko-socialne, informacijske, kulturno-identitetne in druge razsežnosti sodobne varnosti. S tem pa se varnostna razprava spreminja tudi kar zadeva referenčne objekte varnosti, saj je vse večje težišče na posamezniku in družbenih skupinah, manjše pa na državi in mednarodnih organizacijah, ali bolje rečeno, tudi ti akterji naj bi bili vse bolj v funkciji zagotavljanja varnosti posameznika. Izbor raziskovalnih vprašanj je v prvi vrsti pogojen s kompleksnostjo varnostnega dogajanja na mednarodni in nacionalni ravni, pri tem pa ne gre pa zanemariti tudi interdisciplinarnega značaja raziskovanja na varnostnem področju. Mladi raziskovalec(-ka) po raziskoval(-a) v okviru naslednjih ključnih tem:

- Varnost in globalizacija, izzivi in problemi evropske varnosti, vloga mednarodnih varnostnih organizacij v procesu zagotavljanja globalne varnosti in varnosti posameznih držav,
- Ekonomija in varnost (ekonomsko bojevanje in ekonomske sankcije kot sredstvo za doseganje zunanjepolitičnih ciljev in varnostnih interesov),
- Analiza sodobnih kompleksnih kriz ter kriznega upravljanja in vodenja (kognitivno-institucionalni pristop k proučevanju kriz, analiza uspešnosti ter učinkovitosti kriznega upravljanja in vodenja v konkretnih primerih, analiza naravnih, tehničnih in antropogenih nesreč),
- Okoljska varnost (vpliv okoljskih problemov na varnost, energijska varnost),
- Javno mnenje o varnostni vprašanjih.

Od mladega raziskovalca se pričakuje teoretsko delo, sodelovanje pri empiričnih raziskavah programske skupine, organizacijsko delo, redno opravljanje študijskih obveznosti v okviru doktorskega programa Obramboslovje, pisanje znanstvenih člankov in sodelovanje na domačih in mednarodnih konferencah.

The recent security debate has been importantly characterized by the presence of several different, competing, and yet complementary theoretical paradigms, namely: Political Realism (Mercantilism, Neorealism, Structural Realism), Liberalism (Neoliberalism, Institutional Liberalism, Idealism), Marxism (Neomarxism), Constructivism (Cognitivism) and Critical Security Theories. All of the above-mentioned theoretical paradigms deal with the pressing security related questions of contemporary society; however, there are substantial differences among them. It can be said that the processes of globalization, informatization and the spread of access to knowledge, information and data limit the explanation power of traditional theoretical approaches and increase the importance of theories that point to environmental, energy, economic, as well as social, information, cultural-identity and other dimensions of contemporary security. The security debate is thus changing also in terms of the referent objects of security, as the weight is increasingly shifting to individuals and social groups, as opposed to the focus on states and international actors, which is decreasing; in other words it can be said that also these actors are allegedly ever more in the function of providing security to individuals. The selection of research questions is above all conditional upon the complexity of security developments at the international and national level, while at the same time also the interdisciplinary character of the research in the security field. Young research fellow will exercise his/her research within the following key topics:

- Security and globalization, challenges and problems of European security, the role of international security organizations in the process of providing global security, and the security of individual states,
- Economy and security (economic warfare and economic sanctions as a means for achieving the foreign policy objectives and security interests),
- Analysis of contemporary complex crises and crisis management and leadership (cognitive-institutional approach to crisis analysis, analysis of effectiveness and efficiency of crisis management and leadership in actual cases, analysis of natural, technical and man-made disasters),
- Environmental security (the influence of environmental problems on security, energy security),
- Public opinion on security issues.

Young research fellow is expected to exercise theoretical and empirical research within the programme, to organize research work, to fulfil obligations within PhD study programme Defence Studies on regular basis, to publish scientific articles and to participate to domestic and international conferences.