

География сепарационизма в современном мире

Характеристики движений		Сепаратизм		Ирредентизм	
		Автономизм	Сецессионизм		Тотальный ирредентизм
			Индепен- дизм	Малый ирредентизм	
Природа	эндогенная	+	+	+	+
	центробежная	+	+	+	-
Цели	повышение статуса территории	+	+	-	-
	изменение государственных границ	-	+	+	+

Активация Windows
Чтобы активировать Windows, необходимо ввести параметры компьютера.

Цифрами на схеме обозначены следующие ЗРС:

- Зоны распространения сецессионизма (ЗРС)
 ■ Районы пересечения двух и более ЗРС

Степень фактического нелегитимного
контроля сецессионистов
над территорией ЗРС

■ Минимальная ■ Средняя ■ Высокая

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 - Республика
Эльзас-Лотарингия | 10 - Долина Прешево |
| 2 - Республика Рораси | 11 - Северо-Западная
Македония |
| 3 - Герцогство Савойя | 12 - Приднестровская
Молдавская
Республика |
| 4 - Ницца | 13 - Кодорское ущелье |
| 5 - Лигурия | 14 - Ингушетия |
| 6 - Ломбардия | 15 - Аджария |
| 7 - Свободная территория
Триест | 16 - Панкисское ущелье |
| 8 - Республика
Сербская Краина | 17 - Нагорно-Карабахская
Республика |
| 9 - Республика Сербская | |

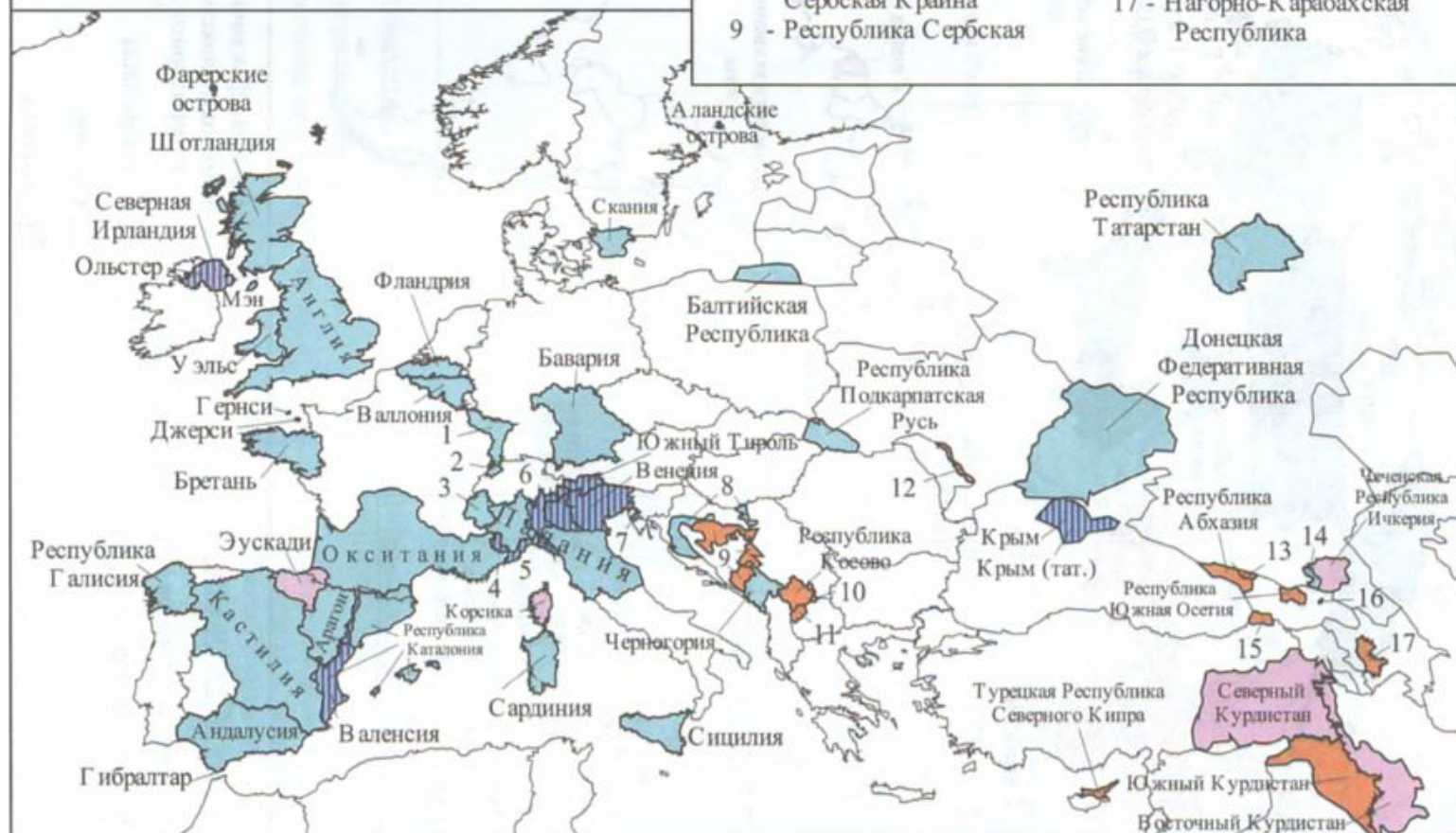


Рис. 5. Классификация зон распространения сепаратизма по степени фактического контроля в Европе

Independence Day

Text and graphics Theo Deutinger, Filip Ciechoc and Lucia de Usera

Throughout history, the borders of Europe have constantly changed. Unfortunately, shifting borders are usually the outcome of conflict, as exemplified by the dissolution of Yugoslavia. Yet armed conflict is avoidable, as shown by the emergence of the post-Soviet states and the peaceful divorce of Czechoslovakia in 1993. Just a year ago, one might have thought that a more mature world was evolving – one in which the pursuit of sovereignty could be settled without gunfire – but in light of the war in Ukraine and ISIL's desire for an Islamic caliphate, global sanity seems more unachievable than ever.

The concept of nation-state sovereignty began with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 and is based on territoriality and the absence of a role for external agents in domestic structures. In 1648 the world consisted of some 80 sovereign states, a number that had declined to about 70 at the end of the 19th century, when it began to grow again. Today's world comprises 206 sovereign states.

Together with the rise of the modern state, the accuracy of national boundaries increased as well, thanks to modern surveying techniques (triangulation) and the consequent production of highly detailed maps. Precisely drawn borders have not led to greater stability, however, but to even more sensitivity among nations. A study of the number and size of nation states concludes that one result of democratization and economic integration is ever more countries.¹ As Marshall McLuhan points out in *The Gutenberg Galaxy*, literacy is another determining factor, as most states that have formed over the past 150 years have appeared along language lines, and people who can read and write are aware of the cultural impact of word-based communication.²

The collapse of hegemonic empires has also served as midwife at the birth of nation states. The end of the Roman Empire marked an increase in the number of European states, which had risen from 37 to 114 by 1300, a development comparable to the proliferation of sovereign states in East-Central Europe since the fall of the Communist regime.³ The process of autonomy has slowed down but not halted; in Western Europe it is fed by subsidies from the European Union, and in Eastern Europe it is triggered by Russia's autocratic government. Both systems have an expiration date and should be prepared for a higher diversity of sovereign states. It is to be hoped that, at the very least, the nations of Western Europe understand the concept of a peaceful divorce and the need to respect another's point of view.

1. Alberto Alesina and Enrico Spolaore, 'On the Number and Size of Nations', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 112, No. 4 (Nov. 1997)
2. Marshall McLuhan, *The Gutenberg Galaxy: The Making of Typographic Man*, University of Toronto Press, 1962
3. Chiu Yu Ko, Mark Koyama and Tuan-Hwee Sng, 'Unified China and Divided Europe', June 2014

1. Asturias
2. Cantabria
3. Basque Country
4. La Rioja
5. Aran Valley
6. Andorra
7. Free County
8. Alsace
9. Jura
10. Switzerland
11. Savoy
12. Aosta Valley
13. Liguria
14. Ticino
15. Lombardy
16. Liechtenstein
17. South Tyrol
18. Veneto
19. Friuli-Venezia Giulia
20. Istria
21. Republika Srpska
22. Croatian Rep. of Bosnia-Herzegovina
23. Montenegro
24. Sandžak
25. Kosovo
26. Preševo Valley
27. Republic of Macedonia
28. Northern Epirus
29. Schleswig-Holstein
30. Adygea
31. Karachay-Cherkessia
32. Abkhazia
33. Kabardin-Balkaria
34. South Ossetia
35. Ingushetia
36. Chechnya
37. Dagestan
38. Adjara
39. Nagorno Karabakh
40. Talysh-Mughan



Separatism in Europe

Percent in favour of independence



map by
bezzleford

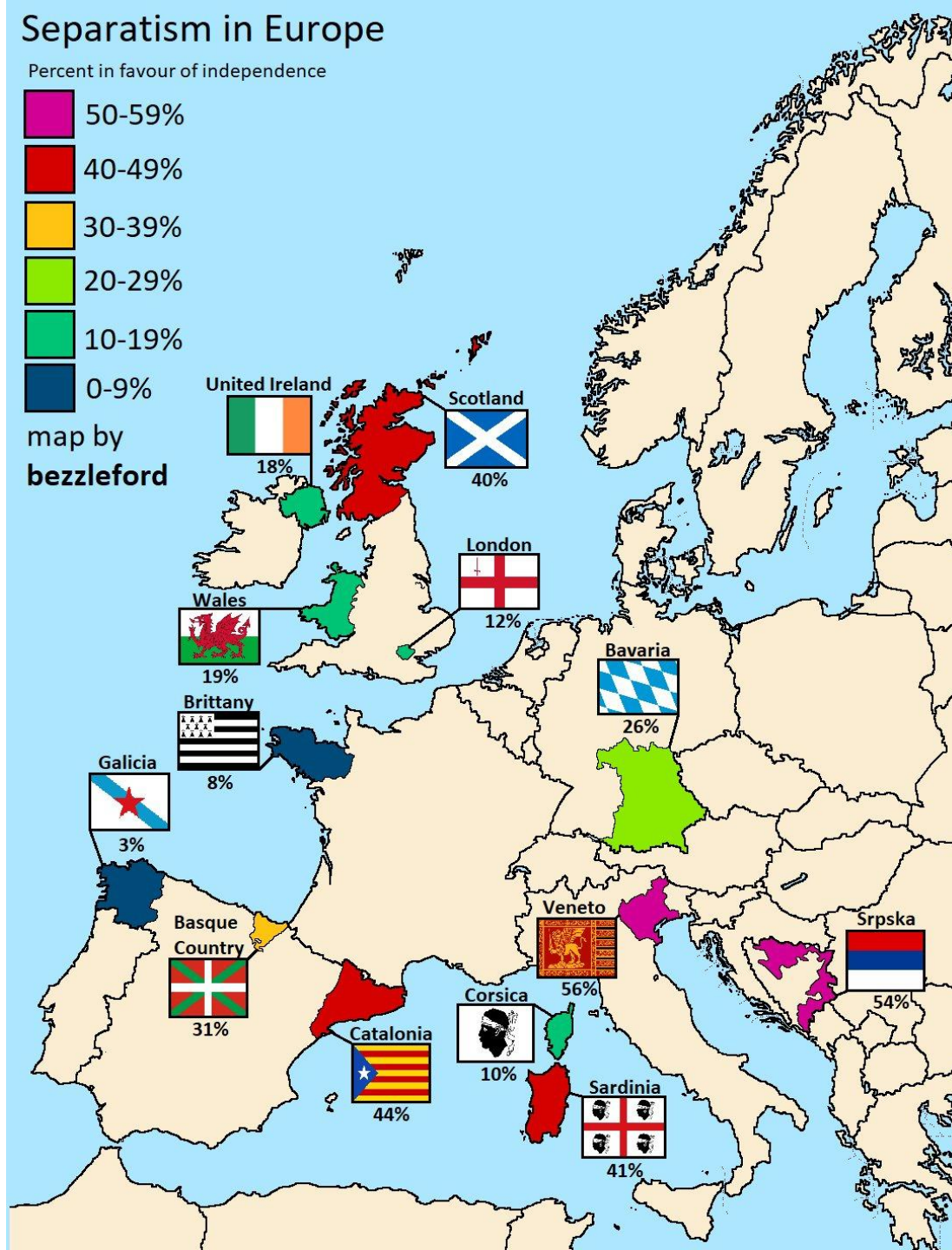




Рис. 2. Классификация зон распространения сепаратизма по степени общественной поддержки в Америке

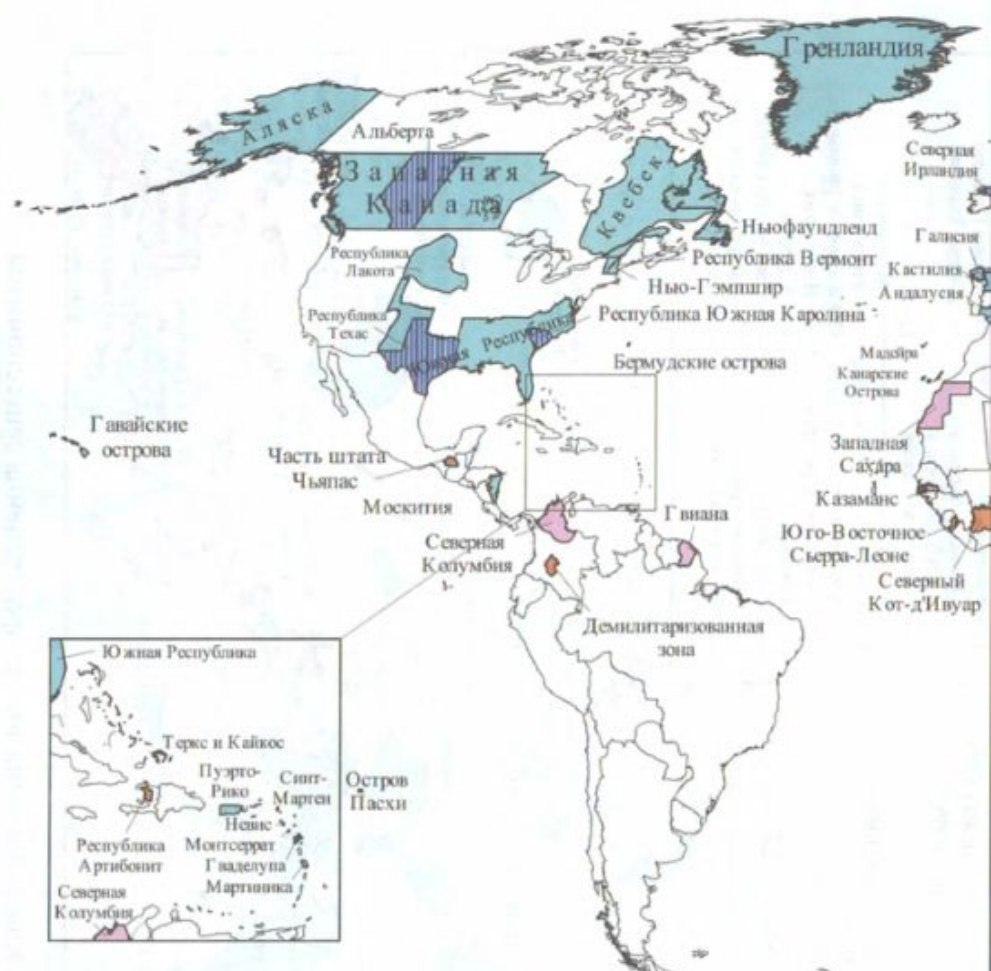


Рис. 6. Классификация зон распространения сепаратизма по степени фактического контроля в Америке

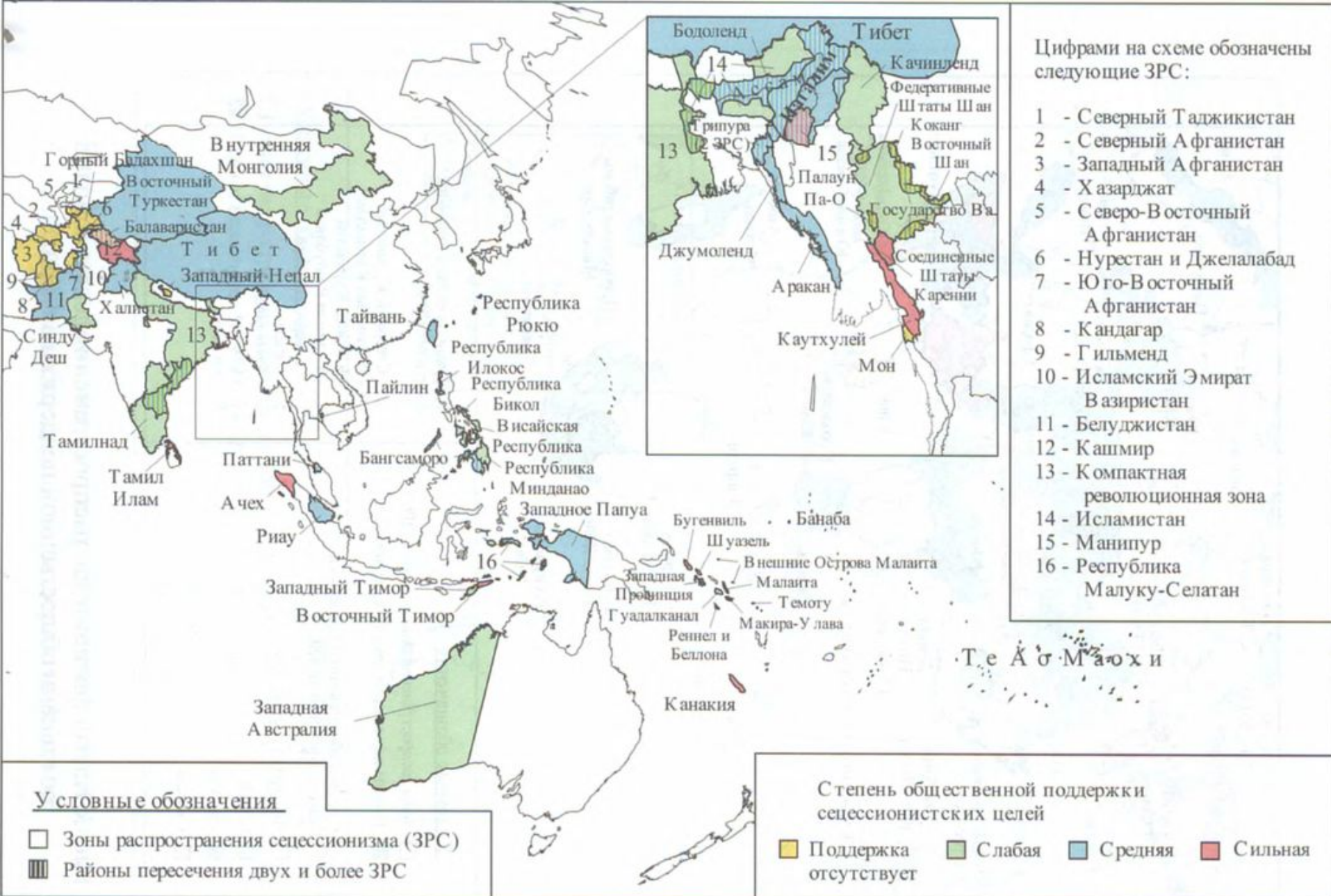


Рис. 4. Классификация зон распространения сепарсционизма по степени общественной поддержки в Азии

