

Chapter 1 A Theory Of State Building 1 Introduction

If YOU ALLY COMPULSION SUCH A REFERRED **CHAPTER 1 A THEORY OF STATE BUILDING 1 INTRODUCTION** BOOKS THAT WILL PAY FOR YOU WORTH, ACQUIRE THE ENTIRELY BEST SELLER FROM US CURRENTLY FROM SEVERAL PREFERRED AUTHORS. If YOU WANT TO HILARIOUS BOOKS, LOTS OF NOVELS, TALE, JOKES, AND MORE FICTIONS COLLECTIONS ARE MOREOVER LAUNCHED, FROM BEST SELLER TO ONE OF THE MOST CURRENT RELEASED.

YOU MAY NOT BE PERPLEXED TO ENJOY EVERY EBOOK COLLECTIONS CHAPTER 1 A THEORY OF STATE BUILDING 1 INTRODUCTION THAT WE WILL COMPLETELY OFFER. IT IS NOT A PROPOS THE COSTS. ITS ABOUT WHAT YOU DEPENDENCE CURRENTLY. THIS CHAPTER 1 A THEORY OF STATE BUILDING 1 INTRODUCTION, AS ONE OF THE MOST WORKING SELLERS HERE WILL CATEGORICALLY BE AMONG THE BEST OPTIONS TO REVIEW.

CHAPTER 1

REGULATING STATEHOOD S. HAMEIRI 2010-07-14 SHAHAR HAMEIRI ARGUES THAT STATE BUILDING INTERVENTIONS ARE CREATING A NEW FORM OF TRANSNATIONALLY REGULATED STATEHOOD. USING CASE-STUDIES FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC, HE ANALYZES THE POLITICS OF STATE BUILDING AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR CONTEMPORARY STATEHOOD AND THE GLOBAL ORDER.

CONSTITUTION MAKING DURING STATE BUILDING JOANNE WALLIS 2014-09-15 HOW CAN FRAGMENTED, DIVIDED SOCIETIES THAT ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY COMPATIBLE WITH CENTRALISED STATEHOOD BEST ADJUST TO STATE STRUCTURES? THIS BOOK EMPLOYS BOTH COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND COMPARATIVE POLITICS, AS IT PROPOSES THE IDEA OF A ‘CONSTITUENT PROCESS’, WHEREBY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONSTITUTION MAKING PLAYS A POSITIVE ROLE IN STATE BUILDING. THIS CAN HELP TO FOSTER A SENSE OF POLITICAL COMMUNITY AND PRODUCE A CONSTITUTION THAT ENHANCES THE LEGITIMACY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS BECAUSE A LIBERAL-LOCAL HYBRID CAN EMERGE TO BALANCE INTERNATIONAL LIBERAL PRACTICES WITH LOCAL CUSTOMARY ONES. THIS BOOK REPRESENTS A SUSTAINED ATTEMPT TO EXAMINE THE ROLE THAT PUBLIC PARTICIPATION HAS PLAYED DURING STATE BUILDING AND THE CONSEQUENCES IT HAS HAD FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STATE. IT IS ALSO THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO CONDUCT A DETAILED EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE LIBERAL-LOCAL-HYBRID APPROACH IN STATE BUILDING.

BRITISH IMPERIAL HISTORY SIMON POTTER 2017-09-16 WHY DID THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXPAND SO DRAMATICALLY IN THE LATE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES – AND WHY DID IT THEN COLLAPSE SO RAPIDLY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR? DRAWING ON THE LATEST SCHOLARSHIP FROM AROUND THE WORLD, BRITISH IMPERIAL HISTORY PROVIDES A CLEAR, CRITICAL SURVEY OF THE MAJOR CONCEPTS AND THEORIES USED BY HISTORIANS OF THE MODERN BRITISH EMPIRE. BRITISH IMPERIAL HISTORY: - BRINGS TOGETHER IN A SINGLE VOLUME THE KEY IDEAS USED BY POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORIANS, USING A THEORETICAL RATHER THAN A NARRATIVE APPROACH - EXAMINES DEBATES FROM THE ORIGINS OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM TO DECOLONIZATION - INCLUDES A CHAPTER ON THE RECENT ACADEMIC TURN TOWARDS GLOBAL HISTORY. THIS INFORMATIVE GUIDE TO THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS ESSENTIAL FOR ALL STUDENTS OF THE TOPIC, AND IS EQUALLY USEFUL FOR THOSE STUDYING HISTORICAL APPROACHES IN GENERAL.

POLITICS IN THE VERNACULAR WILL KYMLICKA 2001-01-19 THIS VOLUME BRINGS TOGETHER EIGHTEEN OF WILL KYMLICKA’S RECENT ESSAYS ON NATIONALISM, MULTICULTURALISM AND CITIZENSHIP. THESE ESSAYS EXPAND ON THE WELL-KNOWN THEORY OF MINORITY RIGHTS FIRST DEVELOPED IN HIS MULTICULTURAL CITIZENSHIP. IN THESE NEW ESSAYS, KYMLICKA APPLIES HIS THEORY TO SEVERAL PRESSING CONTROVERSIES REGARDING ETHNIC RELATIONS TODAY, RESPONDS TO SOME OF HIS CRITICS, AND SITUATES THE DEBATE OVER MINORITY RIGHTS WITHIN THE LARGER CONTEXT OF ISSUES OF NATIONALISM, DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP AND GLOBALIZATION. THE ESSAYS ARE DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS. THE FIRST SECTION SUMMARIZES ‘THE STATE OF THE DEBATE’ OVER MINORITY RIGHTS, AND EXPLAINS HOW THE DEBATE HAS EVOLVED OVER THE PAST 15 YEARS. THE SECOND SECTION EXPLORES THE REQUIREMENTS OF ETHNOCULTURAL JUSTICE IN A LIBERAL DEMOCRACY. KYMLICKA ARGUES THAT THE PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL HUMAN RIGHTS IS INSUFFICIENT TO ENSURE JUSTICE BETWEEN ETHNOCULTURAL GROUPS, AND THAT MINORITY RIGHTS MUST SUPPLEMENT HUMAN RIGHTS. IN PARTICULAR, KYMLICKA EXPLORES WHY SOME FORM OF POWER-SHARING (SUCH AS FEDERALISM) IS OFTEN REQUIRED TO ENSURE JUSTICE FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES; WHY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES HAVE DISTINCTIVE RIGHTS RELATING TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION; AND WHY WE NEED TO DEFINE FAIRER TERMS OF INTEGRATION FOR IMMIGRANTS. THE THIRD SECTION FOCUSES ON NATIONALISM. KYMLICKA DISCUSSES SOME OF THE FAMILIAR MISINTERPRETATIONS AND PRECONCEPTIONS WHICH LIBERALS HAVE ABOUT NATIONALISM, AND DEFENDS THE NEED TO RECOGNIZE THAT THERE ARE GENUINELY LIBERAL FORMS OF NATIONALISM. HE DISCUSSES THE FAMILIAR (BUT MISLEADING) CONTRAST BETWEEN ‘COSMOPOLITANISM’ AND ‘NATIONALISM’, AND DISCUSSES WHY LIBERALS HAVE GRADUALLY MOVED TOWARDS A POSITION THAT COMBINES ELEMENTS OF BOTH. THE FINAL SECTION EXPLORES HOW THESE INCREASING DEMANDS BY ETHNIC AND NATIONAL GROUPS FOR MINORITY RIGHTS AFFECT THE PRACTICE OF DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP. KYMLICKA SURVEYS RECENT THEORIES OF CITIZENSHIP, AND RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW THEY ARE CHALLENGED BY ETHNOCULTURAL DIVERSITY. HE EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AS A SITE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN DEMANDS FOR ACCOMMODATING ETHNOCULTURAL DIVERSITY AND DEMANDS FOR PROMOTING THE COMMON VIRTUES AND LOYALTIES REQUIRED BY DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP. AND, FINALLY, HE EXPLORES THE EXTENT TO WHICH ‘GLOBALIZATION’ REQUIRES US TO THINK ABOUT CITIZENSHIP IN MORE GLOBAL TERMS, OR WHETHER CITIZENSHIP WILL REMAIN TIED TO NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND POLITICAL PROCESSES. TAKEN TOGETHER, THESE ESSAYS MAKE A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO ENRICHING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ETHNOCULTURAL RELATIONS IN WESTERN DEMOCRACIES.

INTERNATIONAL TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION RALPH WILDE 2010-09-30 THIS IS THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF THE REASONS WHY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE ENGAGED IN TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION. THE BOOK DESCRIBES THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION AND ANALYSES THE VARIOUS PURPOSES ASSOCIATED WITH THIS ACTIVITY, REVEALING THE OBJECTIVES WHICH TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION SEEKS TO ACHIEVE.

MASKS OF PROTEUS PHILIP RESNICK 1990-06-01 IN THIS COLLECTION OF TWELVE ESSAYS PHILIP RESNICK PROVIDES A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE ON THE MODERN STATE, ARGUING THAT THE POWER OF THE STATE, LIKE THE MYTHOLOGICAL GOD PROTEUS, TAKES MANY DIFFERENT FORMS AND CANNOT BE REVEALED BY ANY SINGLE DISCIPLINE. HE DELVES INTO POLITICAL THEORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY, AS WELL AS EXAMINING A NUMBER OF ISMS IMPORTANT TO ANY TREATMENT OF THE MODERN STATE.

WOMEN, THE STATE, AND WAR JOYCE P. KAUFMAN 2007-12-24 WOMEN, THE STATE, AND WAR USES A COMPARATIVE CASE STUDY APPROACH TO EXPLORE THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS FOR THE WAYS THAT CITIZENSHIP, NATIONALISM, AND MARRIAGE ARE GENDERED. *STATES OF DISORDER, ECOSYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE* ADAM DAY 2022-03-28 TODAY’S VISION OF WORLD ORDER IS FOUNDED UPON THE CONCEPT OF STRONG, WELL-FUNCTIONING STATES, IN CONTRAST TO THE DESTABILIZING POTENTIAL OF FAILED OR FRAGILE STATES. THIS WORLDVIEW HAS DOMINATED INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTIONS OVER THE PAST 30 YEARS AS ENORMOUS RESOURCES HAVE BEEN DEVOTED TO DEVELOPING AND EXTENDING THE GOVERNANCE CAPACITY OF WEAK OR FAILING STATES, HOPING TO TRANSFORM THEM INTO RELIABLE NODES IN THE GLOBAL ORDER. BUT WITH VERY FEW EXCEPTIONS, THIS PROJECT HAS NOT DELIVERED ON ITS PROMISE: COUNTRIES LIKE SOMALIA, AFGHANISTAN, SOUTH SUDAN, AND THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC) REMAIN MIRED IN CONFLICT DESPITE DECADES OF INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTIONS. STATES OF DISORDER ADDRESSES THE QUESTION, ‘WHY HAS UN STATE-BUILDING SO CONSISTENTLY FAILED TO MEET ITS OBJECTIVES?’. IT PROPOSES AN EXPLANATION BASED ON THE APPLICATION OF COMPLEXITY THEORY TO UN INTERVENTIONS IN SOUTH SUDAN AND DRC, WHERE THE UN HAS BEEN TASKED TO IMPLEMENT MASSIVE STABILIZATION AND STATE-BUILDING MISSIONS. FAR FROM BEING “UNGOVERNED SPACES,” THESE SETTINGS PRESENT COMPLEX, DYNAMICAL SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE WITH EMERGENT PROPERTIES THAT ALLOW THEM TO ADAPT AND RESIST ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE THEM. UN INTERVENTIONS, BASED UPON ASSUMPTIONS THAT GRADUAL INCREASES IN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY WILL LEAD TO IMPROVED GOVERNANCE, FAIL TO REFLECT HOW CHANGE OCCURS IN THESE SYSTEMS AND MAY IN FACT CONTRIBUTE TO UNDERLYING PATTERNS OF EXCLUSION AND VIOLENCE. BASED ON MORE THAN A DECADE OF THE AUTHOR’S WORK IN PEACEKEEPING, THIS BOOK OFFERS A SYSTEMIC MAPPING OF HOW GOVERNANCE SYSTEMS WORK, AND INDEED WORK AGAINST, UN INTERVENTIONS. PURSUING A COMPLEXITY-DRIVEN APPROACH INSTEAD HELPS TO AVOID UNINTENTIONAL CONSEQUENCES, IDENTIFIES MEANINGFUL POINTS OF LEVERAGE, AND OPENS THE POSSIBILITY OF TRANSFORMING SOCIETIES FROM WITHIN.

COUNTDOWN TO STATEHOOD HILLEL FRISCH 1998-07-10 A STUDY OF PALESTINIAN STATE FORMATION IN COMPARISON TO ZIONIST EXPERIENCES.

THE FAMILIAL STATE JULIA ADAMS 2007 THE 17TH CENTURY WAS CALLED THE DUTCH ‘GOLDEN AGE’. OVER THE COURSE OF 80 YEARS, THE TINY UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS OVERTHREW SPANISH RULE AND BECAME EUROPE’S DOMINANT POWER. IN THIS BOOK, JULIA ADAMS EXPLORES THE ROLE THAT HOLLAND’S GREAT FAMILIES PLAYED IN THIS DRAMATIC HISTORY.

ETHNICITY & NATION BUILDING INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION 1974-03

CIVIL SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE IN CHINA J. YU 2012-03-12 WRITTEN BY SCHOLARS FROM BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE CHINA, THIS WIDE-RANGING COLLECTION OF ESSAYS EXPLORES THE COMPLEXITY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY BY COMBINING THEORETICAL EXPLORATION AND EMPIRICAL CASE STUDIES BASED ON THE GOVERNANCE PRACTICE IN CHINA. **WHY PEACE FAILS** CHARLES T. CALL 2012-04-03 WHY DOES PEACE FAIL? MORE PRECISELY, WHY DO SOME COUNTRIES THAT SHOW EVERY SIGN OF HAVING SUCCESSFULLY EMERGED FROM CIVIL WAR FALL ONCE AGAIN INTO ARMED CONFLICT? WHAT EXPLAINS WHY PEACE “STICKS” AFTER SOME WARS BUT NOT OTHERS? IN THIS ILLUMINATING STUDY, CHARLES T. CALL EXAMINES THE FACTORS BEHIND FIFTEEN CASES OF CIVIL WAR RECURRENCE IN AFRICA, ASIA, THE CAUCASUS, AND LATIN AMERICA. HE ARGUES THAT WIDELY TOUTED EXPLANATIONS OF CIVIL WAR -- SUCH AS POVERTY, CONFLICT OVER NATURAL RESOURCES, AND WEAK STATES -- ARE FAR LESS IMPORTANT THAN POLITICAL EXCLUSION. CALL’S STUDY SHOWS THAT INCLUSION OF FORMER OPPONENTS IN POSTWAR GOVERNANCE PLAYS A DECISIVE ROLE IN SUSTAINED PEACE. **WHY PEACE FAILS** ULTIMATELY SUGGESTS THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO PREMATURELY WITHDRAW RESOURCES AND PEACEKEEPERS AFTER A TRANSITION FROM WAR. INSTEAD, INTERNATIONAL ACTORS MUST REMAIN FULLY ENGAGED WITH POSTWAR ELECTED GOVERNMENTS, ENSURING THAT THEY MAKE ROOM FOR FORMER ENEMIES.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND THE CARIBBEAN COURT OF JUSTICE HAROLD A. YOUNG 2020 THIS BOOK EXAMINES THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, AN ANCIENT COLONIAL COURT, AND HOW THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY, SPECIFICALLY, THE FIFTEEN FORMER BRITISH COLONIES OF THE CARIBBEAN BASIN, ARE NAVIGATING THEIR CHANGING POLITICAL ENVIRONMENTS DURING THE TRANSITION TO ITS OWN EXTRATERRITORIAL COURT, THE CARIBBEAN COURT OF JUSTICE.--AMY STEIGERWALT, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTION BUILDING IN WEAK STATES ANDREW RADIN 2020-07-01 THE EFFORT TO IMPROVE STATE INSTITUTIONS IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES IS A COMPLICATED BUSINESS. EVEN WHEN FOREIGN INTERVENTION IS CARRIED OUT WITH THE BEST OF INTENTIONS AND THE GREATEST RESOURCES, IT OFTEN FAILS. WHAT CAN ACCOUNT FOR THIS FAILURE? IN INSTITUTION BUILDING IN WEAK STATES, ANDREW RADIN ARGUES THAT THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY’S APPROACH TO BUILDING STATE INSTITUTIONS NEEDS ITS OWN REFORM. THIS INNOVATIVE BOOK PROPOSES A NEW STRATEGY, ROOTED IN A RIGOROUS ANALYSIS OF RECENT MISSIONS. IN CONTRAST TO THE COMMON STRATEGY OF FOREIGN INTERVENERS—IMPOSING MODELS DRAWN FROM WESTERN COUNTRIES—RADIN SHOWS HOW PURSUING INCREMENTAL CHANGE THAT ACCOMMODATES LOCAL POLITICAL INTERESTS IS MORE LIKELY TO PRODUCE EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE, AND LAW-ABIDING INSTITUTIONS. DRAWING ON EXTENSIVE FIELD RESEARCH AND ORIGINAL INTERVIEWS, RADIN EXAMINES EFFORTS TO REFORM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, MILITARY, AND POLICE IN POST-CONFLICT BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, KOSOVO, IRAQ, AND TIMOR-LESTE. BASED ON HIS OWN EXPERIENCE IN DEFENSE REFORM IN UKRAINE AFTER 2014, RADIN ALSO DRAWS PARALLELS WITH EFFORTS TO IMPROVE STATE INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE OF POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES. INSTITUTION BUILDING IN WEAK STATES INTRODUCES A DOMESTIC OPPOSITION THEORY THAT BETTER EXPLAINS WHY INSTITUTION

BUILDING FAILS AND WHAT IS REQUIRED TO MAKE IT WORK. WITH ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SMARTER POLICY, THE BOOK OFFERS AN IMPORTANT CORRECTIVE FOR SCHOLARS AND PRACTITIONERS OF POST-CONFLICT MISSIONS, INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, PEACEBUILDING, AND SECURITY COOPERATION. *IDENTITY AND INSTITUTIONS* NEAL G. JESSE 2012-02-01 EXPLORES THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN REDUCING CONFLICT IN MULTIETHNIC SOCIETIES. *RUNAWAY STATE-BUILDING* CONOR O’DWYER 2006-09-14 HERE, CONOR O’DWYER INTRODUCES THE PHENOMENON OF RUNAWAY STATE-BUILDING AS A CONSEQUENCE OF PATRONAGE POLITICS IN UNDERDEVELOPED, NONCOMPETITIVE PARTY SYSTEMS. ANALYZING THE CASES OF THREE NEWLY DEMOCRATIZED NATIONS IN EASTERN EUROPE—POLAND, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, AND SLOVAKIA—O’DWYER ARGUES THAT COMPETITION AMONG POLITICAL PARTIES CONSTRAINS PATRONAGE-LED STATE EXPANSION. O’DWYER USES DEMOCRATIZATION AS A STARTING POINT, EXAMINING ITS EFFECTS ON OTHER ASPECTS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. FOCUSING ON THE LINK BETWEEN ELECTORAL COMPETITION AND STATE-BUILDING, HE IS ABLE TO DRAW PARALLELS BETWEEN THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THESE THREE NATIONS AND BROADER HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF PATRONAGE POLITICS—SUCH AS URBAN MACHINES IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES AFTER MARCOS. THIS TIMELY STUDY PROVIDES POLITICAL SCIENTISTS AND POLITICAL REFORMERS WITH INSIGHTS INTO POINTS IN THE DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS WHERE APPROPRIATE INTERVENTION CAN MINIMIZE RUNAWAY STATE-BUILDING AND CULTIVATE EFFICIENT BUREAUCRACY WITHIN A ROBUST AND COMPETITIVE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM. *NATIONALISM AND SOCIAL THEORY* GERARD DELANTY 2002-04-26 WHY HAS NATIONALISM PROVED SO DURABLE? WHAT ARE THE ROOTS OF ITS APPEAL? THIS SHARP AND ACCESSIBLE BOOK SLICES THROUGH THE MYTHS SURROUNDING NATIONALISM AND PROVIDES AN IMPORTANT NEW PERSPECTIVE ON THIS PERENNIAL SUBJECT. THE BOOK ARGUES THAT: NATIONALISM IS PERSISTENT, NOT MERELY BECAUSE OF ITS SPECIFIC IDEOLOGICAL APPEAL, BUT BECAUSE IT EXPRESSES SOME OF THE MAJOR CONFLICTS IN MODERNITY; NATIONALISM REFLECTS AND REINFORCES FOUR KEY TRENDS IN WESTERN SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: STATE FORMATION, DEMOCRATIZATION, CAPITALISM AND THE RATIONALIZATION OF CULTURE; THE FORMS OF NATIONALISM CAN BE ORGANIZED INTO A COMPREHENSIVE TYPOLOGY WHICH IS OUTLINED IN THE COURSE OF THIS STUDY; POST-NATIONALISM AND COSMOPOLITANISM ARE SIGNIFICANT INNOVATIONS IN THE DEBATE ABOUT NATION-STATES AND NATIONALISM; AND THAT THE NEW RADICAL NATIONALISMS HAVE BECOME POWERFUL NEW MOVEMENTS IN THE GLOBAL AGE. **STATE BUILDING AND LATE DEVELOPMENT** DAVID WALDNER 2018-05-31 WHY DOES STATE BUILDING SOMETIMES PROMOTE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND IN OTHER CASES IMPEDE IT? THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN FOUR COUNTRIES—TURKEY, SYRIA, KOREA, AND TAIWAN—THIS BOOK EXPLORES THE ORIGINS OF POLITICAL-ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS AND THE MECHANISMS CONNECTING THEM TO ECONOMIC OUTCOMES. DAVID WALDNER EXTENDS OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE POLITICAL UNDERPINNINGS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BY EXAMINING THE ORIGINS OF POLITICAL COALITIONS ON WHICH STATES AND THEIR INSTITUTIONS DEPEND. HE FIRST PROVIDES A POLITICAL MODEL OF INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE TO ANALYZE HOW ELITES BUILD EITHER CROSS-CLASS OR NARROW COALITIONS, AND HE EXAMINES HOW THESE ARRANGEMENTS SHAPE SPECIFIC INSTITUTIONS: STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS, THE NATURE OF BUREAUCRACY, FISCAL STRUCTURES, AND PATTERNS OF ECONOMIC INTERVENTION. HE THEN LINKS THESE INSTITUTIONS TO ECONOMIC OUTCOMES THROUGH A BARGAINING MODEL TO EXPLAIN WHY COUNTRIES SUCH AS KOREA AND TAIWAN HAVE MORE EFFECTIVELY OVERCOME THE COLLECTIVE DILEMMAS THAT PLAGUE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THAN HAVE OTHERS SUCH AS TURKEY AND SYRIA. THE LATTER COUNTRIES, HE SHOWS, LACK INSTITUTIONAL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS THAT SURROUND PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH. THE FIRST BOOK TO COMPARE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THESE TWO REGIONS, STATE BUILDING AND LATE DEVELOPMENT DRAWS ON, AND CONTRIBUTES TO, ARGUMENTS FROM POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY. BASED ON A RIGOROUS RESEARCH DESIGN, THE WORK OFFERS BOTH A FINELY DRAWN COMPARISON OF DEVELOPMENT AND A COMPELLINGLY ARGUED ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER AND CONSEQUENCES OF “PRECOCIOUS KEYNESIANISM,” THE IMPLEMENTATION OF KEYNESIAN DEMAND-STIMULUS POLICIES IN LARGELY PRE-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIES. *THE IRAQI FEDERATION* FARAH SHAKIR 2017-02-17 POLITICAL INSTABILITY HAS CHARACTERISED THE MODERN HISTORY OF IRAQ, WHICH HAS PROVEN ITSELF AS A COMPLEX STATE TO GOVERN. HOWEVER, THE CREATION OF A FEDERAL SYSTEM IN 2005 OFFERS THE POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE AND A DEVIATION FROM A PAST CHARACTERISED BY AUTHORITARIAN GOVERNMENT, BRUTALITY AND WAR. THE IRAQI FEDERATION EXPLORES WHY AND HOW IRAQ BECAME A FEDERAL STATE, AND ANALYSES HOW THE PROCESS OF FORMATION IMPACTS ON THE OPERATION OF THE IRAQI FEDERAL SYSTEM. IT ARGUES THAT THE DIFFERENT APPROACHES TAKEN BY VARIOUS FEDERAL THEORISTS IN THE PAST, PARTICULARLY WILLIAM H. RIKER’S BARGAIN THEORY, ARE INSUFFICIENT TO EXPLAIN THE FORMATION OF THE IRAQI FEDERATION COMPLETELY. THE PROCESS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL IRAQ MUST BE UNDERSTOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS UNIQUE HISTORY AND CULTURAL SPECIFICITY, AS WELL AS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE OTHER NEW FEDERAL MODELS THAT HAVE APPEARED SINCE THE END OF THE COLD WAR, INCLUDING BELGIUM, THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, ETHIOPIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND NIGERIA. DRAWING ON INTERVIEWS WITH CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL PLAYERS IN IRAQ, THIS BOOK HELPS TO DEEPEN OUR UNDERSTANDING OF HOW ONE OF THE NEWEST FEDERAL STATES OPERATES IN A PRACTICAL SENSE. BY LINKING THE NEW FEDERAL MODELS TO THE CLASSIC FEDERAL THEORY, IT ALSO PROVIDES A UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION TO THEORIES ON FEDERAL STATE FORMATION. IT WILL THEREFORE BE OF GREAT INTEREST TO STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS OF MIDDLE EAST POLITICS, AS WELL AS THOSE STUDYING FEDERALISM. **ELITE IDENTITY AND POLITICAL MOBILIZATION** MARLETTE N. JACKSON 2018 ELITE IDENTITY AND POLITICAL MOBILIZATION: THE EFFECT OF ROLE CONGRUENCE AND IDENTITY CONGRUENCE ON POLITICAL ACTIVISM IN AFRICA INVESTIGATES THE PUZZLE OF AFRICAN POLITICAL BEHAVIOR, EXPLORING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TRADITIONAL ELITES AND FEMALE POLITICIANS INCITE POLITICAL ACTIVISM. EXISTING LITERATURE OFTEN ACCREDITIS AFRICAN POLITICAL BEHAVIOR TO CO-ETHNIC TIES, PATRON-CLIENT RELATIONS, OR CLIENTELISTIC STRATEGIES, POSITING THAT VOTERS USE ETHNIC IDENTITY AS A HEURISTIC TO INFORM THEIR VOTE CHOICE. I BUILD ON THIS WORK BY EXPLORING THE SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS OF POLITICAL MOBILIZATION; IN PARTICULAR, HOW ELITE CONGRUENCE WITH A POLITICAL OFFICE, OR SOCIAL IDENTITY, SHAPES VOTER BEHAVIOR. THE THREE EMPIRICAL CHAPTERS OF THE DISSERTATION PROPOSE AND TEST RELATED ARGUMENTS THAT COLLECTIVELY EXPLAIN HOW ROLE CONGRUENT OR IDENTITY CONGRUENT ELITE BEHAVIOR SHAPES THE POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN CITIZENS AND PROVIDES A MORE NUANCED UNDERSTANDING OF THE MICRO-FOUNDATIONS OF AFRICAN STATE-BUILDING. TO EXPLAIN DIFFERENTIAL LEVELS OF POLITICAL MOBILIZATION, I DRAW ON THEORIES IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY. IN PARTICULAR, I DRAW ON ALICE EAGLY’S ROLE CONGRUITY THEORY, THAT PEOPLE REWARD (SANCTION) INDIVIDUALS WHO AFFIRM (DEFY) SOCIETAL EXPECTATIONS. IN A POLITICAL CONTEXT, ROLE CONGRUITY THEORY PRODUCES TWO DISTINCT INTERPRETATIONS. THE FIRST IS THAT ELITES WILL BE REWARDED (PUNISHED) FOR BEHAVING IN WAYS THAT ARE CONGRUENT (INCONGRUENT) WITH THEIR SOCIAL OR POLITICAL ROLE. THE SECOND INTERPRETATION IS THAT ELITES WILL BE REWARDED (PUNISHED) FOR BEHAVING IN WAYS THAT ARE CONGRUENT (INCONGRUENT) WITH THEIR SOCIAL OR CULTURAL IDENTITY. THIS THEORY APPEARS QUITE PROMISING TO APPLY IN AFRICA, SINCE GOVERNMENTS HAVE WORKED HARD TO FIND ELITES AT THE LOCAL AND THE NATIONAL LEVEL WHO COULD HELP PROCURE LOCAL “BUY IN” FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, AND THEIR ELECTORAL GOALS. EAGLY’S FRAMEWORK PROVIDES A STRATEGY FOR AN EFFECTIVE CHOICE OF ALLIES TO AID THE STATE IN ITS STATE-BUILDING EFFORTS. THE THEORY, FOCUSING ON THE RELIANCE OF ROLE AND GENDER CONGRUENCE, ALSO HAS CLEAR IMPLICATIONS ON STRATEGIES OF INCORPORATING MORE WOMEN INTO POLITICAL OFFICE. HOWEVER, TAKEN TOGETHER, THE THREE EMPIRICAL APPLICATIONS OF EAGLY’S THEORY THAT I PRESENT IN THE DISSERTATION FAIL TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR ROLE CONGRUITY THEORY. IN FACT, THIS DISSERTATION PROVIDES CAUTIONARY EVIDENCE THAT ENDORSEMENTS MEETING EAGLY’S CONGRUENCE CRITERIA FOR SUCCESS CAN UNDERMINE LOCAL ACCEPTANCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND CAN DECREASE POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR FEMALE POLITICIANS. I PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF THESE INSIGHTS FROM THREE EMPIRICAL CHAPTERS, WHICH TEST EAGLY’S THEORY ON DIFFERENT LEVELS OF ELITES, IN DIFFERENT POLITICAL SYSTEMS, AND IN VARIED SOCIAL CONTEXTS. BEFORE THIS, I INTRODUCE THE MOTIVATION AND IMPORTANCE OF THE DISSERTATION IN CHAPTER 1 AND DEVELOP A BROAD CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK TO UNDERSTAND ROLE CONGRUITY THEORY IN THE AFRICAN CONTEXT IN CHAPTER 2. IN THE FIRST EMPIRICAL CHAPTER OF THE DISSERTATION, CHAPTER 3, I EXPLORE ROLE CONGRUITY THEORY IN ETHIOPIA. THOUGH WE WOULD EXPECT LOCAL ELITES TO WIELD CONSIDERABLE POWER OVER THEIR COMMUNITIES GIVEN PREVIOUS RESEARCH (BALDWIN 2013, SHEELY 2012), WE FIND THAT LOCAL ELITE ENDORSEMENT NEGATIVELY IMPACTS RURAL MOBILIZATION ACROSS MULTIPLE FORMS OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING. INDEED, ELITE ENDORSEMENT, REGARDLESS OF ELITE TYPE, DECREASES PARTICIPATION IN MANY INTERVENTIONS. THIS RESULT IS ESPECIALLY PRONOUNCED IN CULTURALLY INCONGRUENT PROGRAMS TO END CHILD MARRIAGE AND LAND CONFLICT. IN THE FEW CASES WHERE PARTICIPATION INCREASED DUE TO LOCAL ENDORSEMENT, THOUGH STILL BELOW THE CONDITION OF NO ENDORSEMENT, IT OCCURRED WHEN ELDERS OR RELIGIOUS LEADERS ENDORSED THE PROGRAM ALONGSIDE WOMEN’S GROUPS. FURTHER EXAMINATION IS NEEDED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THIS IS A RESULT OF THE COMBINED ENDORSEMENT EFFECT OF TWO ELITES, OR IF IT IS THE RESULT OF FEMALE CONGRUENCE WITH CERTAIN INTERVENTIONS. IN THE END, HOWEVER, THE RESULTS FROM THE ETHIOPIAN APPLICATION OF EAGLY’S THEORY SUGGEST THAT NEITHER ROLE NOR CULTURAL CONGRUENCE CAN FULLY EXPLAIN CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING. IN THE TUNISIAN APPLICATION OF EAGLY’S THEORY, MYSELF AND A CO-AUTHOR EXAMINE WOMEN AT THE COUNCIL LEVEL AND THE MP LEVEL. IN PARTICULAR, WE EVALUATE: (1) THE TYPES OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE THAT FEMALE POLITICIANS CAN APPEAL TO IN ORDER TO INCREASE POPULAR SUPPORT FOR THEIR INCLUSION IN POLITICAL OFFICE, AND (2) WHETHER OR NOT SUPPORT FOR A FEMALE POLITICIAN IS CONDITIONAL ON THE LEVEL OF POLITICAL OFFICE FOR WHICH SHE IS COMPETING. WE FIND THAT FEMALE CANDIDATES WHO APPEAL TO LEADERSHIP CONGRUENT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE ARE MORE LIKELY TO GAIN POLITICAL SUPPORT. NOTABLY, THIS EFFECT IS STRONGEST AMONG FEMALE RESPONDENTS. IN THE SECOND EXPERIMENT, WE FIND THAT POLITICAL CANDIDATES WHO EMPHASIZE WOMEN’S RIGHTS, AND POLITICAL CANDIDATES WHO ARE FEMALE, ARE LESS LIKELY TO RECEIVE VOTER SUPPORT AT THE MUNICIPAL LEVEL. TAKEN TOGETHER, THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT ROLE CONGRUENCE HAS MORE POSITIVE EFFECTS ON POLITICAL SUPPORT THAN GENDER CONGRUENCE. WHILE WOMEN WHO ACT IN WAYS THAT ARE CONGRUENT WITH THEIR POLITICAL ROLE ARE MORE LIKELY TO GARNER POLITICAL SUPPORT, FEMALE POLITICIANS WHO ACT IN WAYS THAT ARE CONGRUENT WITH THEIR GENDER ARE LESS LIKELY TO RECEIVE SAID POLITICAL SUPPORT. IN THE FINAL EMPIRICAL APPLICATION OF EAGLY’S THEORY, I CONDUCT A SURVEY EXPERIMENT IN KENYA. I EXAMINE WHETHER GENDER CONGRUOUS OR ROLE CONGRUOUS POLITICAL STRATEGIES CAN BEST INCREASE SUPPORT FOR ELECTORAL GENDER QUOTAS. USING A NATIONALLY REPRESENTATIVE SURVEY EXPERIMENT, I RANDOMIZE WHETHER SURVEY RESPONDENTS RECEIVED PROGRAMMATIC OR CLIENTELISTIC MESSAGES TO INCREASE SUPPORT FOR A GENDER QUOTA, ENDORSED BY EITHER A MALE OR FEMALE POLITICIAN. I FIND THAT RESPONDENTS ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUPPORT THE QUOTA WHEN THERE IS NO POLITICAL APPEAL, AND LEAST LIKELY TO SUPPORT THE QUOTA WHEN PROGRAMMATIC STRATEGIES ARE ENDORSED BY MALE POLITICIANS. THIS FINDING IS IN DIRECT CONTRAST TO THE CONVENTIONAL WISDOM OF ELITE ENDORSEMENTS; INDEED, I FIND THAT ELITE ENDORSEMENTS CAN ACTUALLY BE DETRIMENTAL TO POLICY SUPPORT. THE RESULTS OF THIS EXPERIMENT ARE SIMILAR TO THE RESULTS FROM THE ETHIOPIAN APPLICATION: ELITE ENDORSEMENT HAS NEGATIVE EFFECTS ON CITIZEN SUPPORT. HOWEVER, THE RESULTS DO DEMONSTRATE THAT GENDER INCONGRUENT POLITICAL STRATEGIES NEGATIVELY EFFECT VOTER SUPPORT, AN INTERPRETATION IN LINE WITH ROLE CONGRUITY THEORY. COLLECTIVELY, HOWEVER, THE RESULTS FROM THE KENYAN APPLICATION, SUGGEST THAT NEITHER ROLE CONGRUENCE NOR GENDER CONGRUENCE CAN FULLY EXPLAIN AVERSION TO, OR SUPPORT FOR, ELECTORAL GENDER QUOTAS. IN SUM, THE THREE EMPIRICAL CHAPTERS OF THE DISSERTATION PRODUCE LITTLE EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF

THE APPLICABILITY OF ROLE CONGRUITY THEORY TO THE AFRICAN CONTEXT AND SUGGEST FURTHER EXAMINATION INTO THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ROLE CONGRUENCE OR SOCIAL CONGRUENCE CAN EXPLAIN AFRICAN POLITICAL BEHAVIOR.

AT HOME WITH DEMOCRACY: A THEORY OF INDIAN POLITICS D. L. SHETH 2019-01-26 This book presents numerous discussions of specific aspects of democratic politics, showing how ‘democracy’ can be projected as a model of deliberate imperfection - a model that tolerates various loose ends in the system - and how democracy recognizes a multiplicity of possible courses open to the system at any point in time. Against this backdrop, the book carefully analyzes the lifetime work of D.L. Sheth, which, seen as a whole, offers us with a theory of Indian politics. The selection of fifteen essays has been clustered into five sections that signify the major domains of democratic politics: State, Nation, Democracy; Parapolitics of Democracy; Social Power and Democracy; Representation in Liberal Democracy; and Emerging Challenges of Democracy. These essays give a sense of the transformations and struggles that are underway in India, brought about by the dynamics of democratic politics. Each of the fifteen chapters focuses on one aspect, providing a unique analysis of the deepening of democracy in India. ***** Peter Ronald deSouza has done signal service to the South Asian intellectual community by making more accessible some of the major writings of one of India’s most elusive, self-effacing and, at the same time, brilliantly original political sociologists. Without this collection of essays of D.L. Sheth, the story of India’s noisy, chaotic transition from a colonial social knowledge system to a more self-

confident, more autonomous body of scholars would have remained incomplete. Admirers of Sheth have ranged over three generations -- from M.N. Srinivas who considered Sheth’s work on politics of caste to be the best to come out of the stable of political scientists, to Rajni Kothari, who believed that Sheth was the crucial intellectual marker of the uniqueness of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, to D.R. Nagaraj, convinced that acceptance by Sheth was the final measure of the worth of a public intellectual. But till now, I have not come across any deep engagement with his work, not even in Latin America and East Europe, where his work for a while was taken more seriously. I hope this collection of essays will trigger a new interest in this remarkable intellectual whose access to and feel for the Other India has become legendary for many. Negotiating Sheth is also a way of renegotiating India. Professor Ashis Nandy is an Indian political psychologist, social theorist, and critic Professor D.L. Sheth is the greatest living political sociologist in the country. He has an uncanny sense of detecting sociological and political trends on the ground that others might take years to unravel. His work on caste and democracy is original, theoretically stimulating and widely recognized internationally. But there are many more insights stored in him that are waiting to burst forth. They would be exciting, illuminating and are bound to challenge canonical wisdom. Peter Ronald deSouza is performing a great service to the academic community by helping them emerge. Professor Rajeev Bhargava is a noted Indian political theorist

STATE-BUILDING INTERVENTIONS IN POST-CONFLICT LIBERIA Susanne Mulbah 2017-09-27 Post-conflict Liberia has been subjected to extensive international state-building, at some point hosting the largest and one of the longest UN peacekeeping missions in the world, and inflow of aid that exceeds in multiples the GDP. In order to understand the international state-building efforts in Liberia, it is pertinent to reflect them against the extractive and predatory nature of the Liberian republic, and the central role natural resources exploitation and plantations have played in accommodating transnational interest in the country’s abundant natural resources and fertile land. This book focuses on the political economy of Liberian state-building, and in particular the question of the governance of natural resources. By combining a historical perspective and ethnographic knowledge, the author examines a number of interrelated questions: How was access to the state distributed in Liberian state-building? How are those to be governed and their representation included in political economic decision making, and more particularly, in decisions over natural resources governance? This book will be of interest to students and scholars of state-building, international development, African political science and political economy.

THE LAND BEYOND THE BORDER Johannes Becke 2021-05-01 Uses an innovative theoretical framework to comparatively explore the dynamics of state expansion and contraction in Syria (1976-2005), Morocco (since 1975), and Israel (since 1967). Based on three case studies from the Middle East, The Land beyond the Border advances an innovative theoretical framework for the study of state expansions and state contractions. Johannes Becke argues that state expansion can be theorized according to four basic ideal types—a form of patronage (patronization), the imposition of a satellite regime (satellization), the establishment of territorial exclaves (exclavization), or a full-fledged takeover (incorporation). Becke discusses how both irredentist ideologies and political realities have shaped the dynamics of state expansion and state contraction in the recent history of each state. By studying Israel comparatively with other Middle Eastern regimes, this book forms part of an emerging research agenda seeking to bring the research fields of Israel Studies and Middle East Studies closer together. Instead of treating Israel’s rule over the occupied territories as an isolated case, Becke offers students the chance to understand Israel’s settlement project within the broader framework of postcolonial state formation. Johannes Becke is Professor of Israel and Middle East Studies at the Heidelberg Center for Jewish Studies in Germany.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE SOVIET UNION D. Lockwood 2000-03-02 Is there a link between the collapse of the Soviet Union, the radical reforms in China and Vietnam, and the current crisis in East Asia? David Lockwood argues that the common factor in each is the crisis of state-controlled economies, besieged by the developing forces of globalization. This book examines the collapse of the Soviet Union not as the ‘end of history’, or the beginning of a ‘new world order’, but as an illustration of processes that are taking place the world over. The author concludes that it was globalization that brought down the communist system. Globalization continues to threaten state-controlled economies - from the remaining ‘socialist’ state to the NICs of East Asia.

STRENGTHENING PEACE IN POST-CIVIL WAR STATES Matthew Hoddie 2010-09-30 Among the more frequent and most devastating of conflicts, civil wars—from Yugoslavia to Congo—frequently reignite and even spill over into the international sphere. Given the inherent fragility of civil war peace agreements, innovative approaches must be taken to ensure the successful resolution of these conflicts. Strengthening Peace in Post-Civil War States provides both analytical frameworks and a series of critical case studies demonstrating the effectiveness of a range of strategies for keeping the peace. Coeditors Matthew Hoddie and Caroline A. Hartzell here contend that lasting peace relies on aligning the self-interest of individuals and communities with the society-wide goal of ending war; if citizens and groups have a stake in peace, they will seek to maintain and defend it. The rest of the contributors explore two complementary approaches toward achieving this goal: restructuring domestic institutions and soft intervention. Some essays examine the first tactic, which involves reforming governments that failed to prevent war, while others discuss the second, an umbrella term for a number of non-military strategies for outside actors to assist in keeping the peace.

THE STATE-BUILDING DILEMMA IN AFGHANISTAN Haqmal Daudzai 2021-09-27 Nach fast zwei Jahrzehnten Krieg unterzeichnete die Trump-Regierung im Februar 2020 ein Abkommen mit den Taliban, wonach die Truppen der USA und ihrer NATO-Verbündeten Afghanistan innerhalb der nächsten Monate verlassen müssten. Dieses Abkommen ebnet auch den Weg für die innerafghanische Gesprächsrunde zwischen der von den USA unterstüzten Islamischen Republik Afghanistan und der militanten Gruppe der Taliban. Dieses Buch bietet einen kritischen Überblick über die militärische, friedens- und staatsbildende Interventionen der USA und der NATO seit 2001 in Afghanistan. Darüber hinaus stellt es auf der Grundlage gesammelter Feldinterviews die afghanische Wahrnehmung und den afghanischen Diskurs zu Themen wie Demokratie, Islam, Frauenrechte, formelle und informelle Regierungshandlung, ethnische Teilung und die staatliche demokratische Regierungsgestaltung auf nationaler und subnationaler Ebene dar.

Tax Law, State-Building and the Constitution Dominic de Cogan 2020-08-06 This monograph looks at how tax is intertwined with constitutional law and the state in the UK. It looks at a variety of topics including tax devolution, scrutiny and reform of tax legislation, the protection of taxpayers and the domestic legal processing of international rules and problems. Tax Law, State-Building and the Constitution presents and interrogates five key claims. First, there is a clear overlap between the concerns of tax and constitutional lawyers. Secondly, the tax system is being deeply affected by the fast pace of constitutional change. Thirdly, decisions taken in the tax field are likely to have a reverse influence on the evolution of the constitution. Fourthly, these relationships are heavily context-dependent, with tax making all the difference to some ongoing constitutional controversies whilst having very little to do with others. Fifthly, by acknowledging tax as an important moving part within the contemporary constitution we might understand both tax and constitutional law a little better. The book therefore contributes to deeper theoretical debates on the identity of tax law as a discipline, the relevance of tax to public lawyers, the meaning of state-building in the recent history of a developed country and the importance of public finances to a wider sense of ‘what is going on’. These are questions that ought to command the attention of tax and constitutional law academics as well as policy makers and reformers.

CONTRADICTIONS OF DEMOCRACY Nicholas Rush Smith 2019-01-17 Despite being one of the world’s most vibrant democracies, police estimate between five and ten percent of the murders in South Africa result from vigilante violence. This is puzzling given the country’s celebrated transition to democracy and massive reform of the state’s legal institutions. Where most studies explain vigilantism as a response to state or civic failure, in Contradictions of Democracy, Nicholas Rush Smith illustrates that vigilantism is actually a response to the processes of democratic state formation. In the context of densely networked neighborhoods, vigilante citizens often interpret the technical success of legal institutions—for instance, the arrest and subsequent release of suspects on bail—as failure and work to correct such perceived failures on their own. Smith also shows that vigilantism provides a new lens through which to understand democratic state formation. Among young men of color in some parts of South Africa, fear of extra-judicial police violence is common. Amid such fear, instead of the state seeming protective, it can appear as something akin to a massive vigilante organization. An insightful look into the high rates of vigilantism in South Africa and the general challenges of democratic state building, Contradictions of Democracy explores fundamental questions about political order, the rule of law, and democratic citizenship.

METAPHOR, NATION AND DISCOURSE Ljiljana Marić 2019-05-20 This edited volume examines how metaphors and related phenomena (metonymies, symbols, cultural models, stereotypes) lead to the discursive construal of a common element that brings the nation together. The central idea is that metaphor use must be questioned to lay bare the processes and the discursive power behind them. The chapters examine a range of contemporary and historical, monomodal and multimodal discourses, including politicians’ discourse, presidential speeches, newspapers, TV series, Catholic homilies, colonialist discourse, and various online sources. The approaches taken include political science, international relations, cultural studies, and linguistics. All contributions feature discursive constructivist views of metaphor, with clear sociocultural grounding, and the notion of metaphor as a framing device in constructing various aspects of nations and national identity. The volume will appeal to scholars in discourse analysis,

Unsettled States, Disputed Lands

metaphor studies, media studies, nationalism studies, and political science.

Ian Lustick 1993 A pathbreaking study carried out over a decade and a half analyzing the processes, policies, and factors involved when states incorporate additional territories, and when they relinquish control over territories. The initial impetus for the analysis was the relationship of Israel and the West Bank

STATE-BUILDING Aidan Hehir 2007-03-06 This study brings together internationally renowned academics to provide a detailed insight into the theory and practice of state-building. State-building is one of the dominant themes in contemporary international relations. This text addresses both the theoretical logic behind state-building and key practical manifestations of this phenomenon. Unlike ‘how-to’ manuals that seek to identify best practice, this book interrogates the normative assumptions inherent in this practice and the manner in which state-building impacts on contemporary international relations. The logic of state-building is explored and analyzed providing insight into the historical context that catalyzed this process, the relationship between international law and the practice of international administration, and the political ramifications and implications of external governance. Case studies on Bosnia, Kosovo and East Timor provide practical examples of key contradictions within the state-building process, highlighting the lack of accountability, democracy and vision manifest in these operations. Offering a coherent critical analysis of an increasingly important international issue, State-Building will appeal to students and scholars of international relations, comparative politics and political theory.

LATECOMER STATE FORMATION Sebastian Mazzuca 2021-05-11 A major contribution to the field of comparative state formation and the scholarship on long-term political development of Latin America Latin American governments systematically fail to provide the key public goods for their societies to prosper. Sebastián Mazzuca argues this is because nineteenth-century Latin American state formation occurred in a period when commerce, rather than war, was the key driver forging countries. Latin American leaders pursued the benefits of international trade at the cost of long-term liabilities built into the countries they forged, notably patrimonial administrations and dysfunctional regional combinations.

STATE BUILDING IN PUTIN’S RUSSIA Brian D. Taylor 2011-02-21 This book argues that Putin’s strategy for rebuilding the state was fundamentally flawed. Taylor demonstrates that a disregard for the way state officials behave toward citizens - state quality - had a negative impact on what the state could do - state capacity. Focusing on those organizations that control state coercion, what Russians call the ‘power ministries’, Taylor shows that many of the weaknesses of the Russian state that existed under Boris Yeltsin persisted under Putin. Drawing on extensive field research and interviews, as well as a wide range of comparative data, the book reveals the practices and norms that guide the behavior of Russian power ministry officials (the so-called siloviki), especially law enforcement personnel. By examining siloviki behavior from the Kremlin down to the street level, State Building in Putin’s Russia uncovers the who, where and how of Russian state building after communism.

MILITARIZATION AND STATE POWER IN THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT Eligar Sadeh 1997-08 A set of propositions and an accompanying theoretical framework that explains the cause-effect linkages between intrastate and interstate power realization that are characterized by militarization are developed. This model establishes the foundation for an explanation of how such power is used to deal with the state’s Janus-faced security dilemma. To this end, the model provides the tools needed for such an inquiry from a conceptual and typological standpoint. The goal is to explain how the internal aspect of state power shapes the external one. It was determined that Israel and the primary Arab confrontation states provide important test cases based on the intense interplay prevalent between militarization processes and state power.

NEOCLASSICAL REALIST THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL POLITICS Norrin M. Ripsman 2016-03-25 Since Gideon Rose’s 1998 review article in the Journal World Politics and especially following the release of Lobell, Ripsman, and Taliaferro’s 2009 edited volume Neoclassical Realism, the State, and Foreign Policy, neoclassical realism has emerged as major theoretical approach to the study of foreign policy on both sides of the Atlantic. Proponents of neoclassical realism claim that it is the logical extension of the Kenneth Waltz’s structural realism into the realm of foreign policy. In Neoclassical Realist Theory of International Relations, Norrin M. Ripsman, Jeffrey W. Taliaferro, and Steven E. Lobell argue that neoclassical realism is far more than an extension of Waltz’s structural realism or an effort to update the classical realism of Hans Morgenthau, E.H. Carr, and Henry Kissinger with the language of modern social science. Rejecting the artificial distinction that Waltz draws between theories of international politics and theories of foreign policy, the authors contend neoclassical realism can explain and predict phenomena ranging from short-term crisis-behavior, to foreign policy, to patterns of grand strategic adjustment by individual states up to long-term patterns of international outcomes. It is, therefore, a more powerful theory of international politics than structural realism. Yet it is also a more intuitively satisfying approach than liberal internationalist theories or constructivism. The authors detail the variables and assumptions of neoclassical realist theory, address various aspects of theory construction and methodology, lay out the areas of convergence and sharp disagreement with other leading theoretical approaches -- liberalism, constructivism, analytic eclecticism, and foreign policy analysis (FPA) --- and demonstrate how neoclassical realist theory can be used to resolve longstanding puzzles and debates in international relations theory.

STATE BUILDING IN LATIN AMERICA Hillel David Soifer 2015-06-09 State Building in Latin America diverges from existing scholarship in developing explanations both for why state-building efforts in the region emerged and for their success or failure. First, Latin American state leaders chose to attempt concerted state-building only where they saw it as the means to political order and economic development. Fragmented regionalism led to the adoption of more laissez-faire ideas and the rejection of state-building. With dominant urban centers, developmentalist ideas and state-building efforts took hold, but not all state-building projects succeeded. The second plank of the book’s argument centers on strategies of bureaucratic appointment to explain this variation. Filling administrative ranks with local elites caused even concerted state-building efforts to flounder, while appointing outsiders to serve as administrators underpinned success. Relying on extensive archival evidence, the book traces how these factors shaped the differential development of education, taxation, and conscription in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru.

ETHNONATIONALIST CONFLICT IN POSTCOMMUNIST STATES Maria Koinova 2013-07-01 Ethnonationalist conflict in postcommunist states investigates why some Eastern European states transitioned to new forms of governance with minimal violence while others broke into civil war. In Bulgaria, the Turkish minority was subjected to coerced assimilation and forced expulsion, but the nation ultimately negotiated peace through institutional channels. In Macedonia, periodic outbreaks of insurgent violence escalated to armed conflict. Kosovo’s internal warfare culminated in NATO’s controversial bombing campaign. In the twenty-first century, these conflicts were subdued, but violence continued to flare occasionally and impede durable conflict resolution. In this comparative study, Maria Koinova applies historical institutionalism to conflict analysis, tracing ethnonationalist violence in postcommunist states to a volatile, formative period between 1987 and 1992. In this era of instability, the incidents that brought majorities and minorities into dispute had a profound impact and a cumulative effect, as did the interventions of international agents and kin states. Whether the conflicts initially evolved in peaceful or violent ways, the dynamics of their disputes became self-perpetuating and informally institutionalized. Thus, external policies or interventions could affect only minimal change, and the impact of international agents subsided over time. Regardless of the constitutions, laws, and injunctions, majorities, minorities, international agents, and kin states continue to act in accord with the logic of informally institutionalized conflict dynamics. Koinova analyzes the development of those dynamics in Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Kosovo, drawing on theories of democratization, international intervention, and path-dependence as well as interviews and extensive fieldwork. The result is a compelling account of the underlying causal mechanisms of conflict perpetuation and change that will shed light on broader patterns of ethnic violence.

CONTROLLING CORRUPTION Bo Rothstein 2021-03-18 This book presents a radically new approach of how societies can bring corruption under control. Since the late 1990s, the detrimental effects of corruption to human well-being have become well established in research. This has resulted in a stark increase in anti-corruption programs launched by international organizations such as the World Bank, the African Union, the EU, as well as many national development organizations. Despite these efforts, evaluations of the effects of these anti-corruption programs have been disappointing. As it can be measured, it is difficult to find substantial effects from such anti-corruption programs. The argument in this book is that this huge policy failure can be explained by three factors. Firstly, it argues that the corruption problem has been poorly conceptualized since what should count as the opposite of corruption has been left out. Secondly, the problem has been located in the wrong social spaces. It is neither a cultural nor a legal problem. Instead, it is for the most part located in what organization theory defines as the ‘standard operating procedures’ in social organizations. Thirdly, the general theory that has dominated anti-corruption efforts — the principal-agent theory — is based on serious misspecification of the basic nature of the problem. The book presents a reconceptualization of corruption and a new theory — drawing on the tradition of the social contract - to explain it and motivate policies of how to get corruption under control. Several empirical cases serve to underpin this new theory ranging from the historical organization of religious practices to specific social policies, universal education, gender equality, and auditing. Combined, these amount to a strategic theory known as ‘the indirect approach’. **THE CONFUCIAN-LEGALIST STATE: A NEW THEORY OF CHINESE HISTORY** Dingxin Zhao 2015-09-22 In The Confucian-Legalist State, Dingxin Zhao offers a radically new analysis of Chinese imperial history from the eleventh century BCE to the fall of the Qing dynasty. This study first uncovers the factors that explain how, and why, China developed into a bureaucratic empire under the Qin dynasty in 221 BCE. It then examines the political system that crystallized during the Western Han dynasty, a system that drew on China’s philosophical traditions of Confucianism and Legalism. Despite great changes in China’s demography, religion, technology, and socioeconomic structures, this Confucian-Legalist political system survived for over two millennia. Yet, it was precisely because of the system’s resilience that China, for better or worse, did not develop industrial capitalism as Western Europe did, notwithstanding China’s economic prosperity and technological sophistication beginning with the Northern Song dynasty. In examining the nature of this political system, Zhao offers a new way of viewing Chinese history, one that emphasizes the importance of structural forces and social mechanisms in shaping historical dynamics. As a work of historical sociology, The Confucian-Legalist State aims to show how the patterns of Chinese history were not shaped by any single force, but instead by meaningful activities of social actors which were greatly constrained by, and at the same time reproduced and modified, the constellations of political, economic, military, and ideological forces. This book thus offers a startling new understanding of long-term patterns of Chinese history, one that should trigger debates for years to come among historians, political scientists, and sociologists.