Politics And Culture In The Developing World

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Several years ago, freshly returned from a year in Stockholm but deeply en meshed in the American Malaise of the late 1960's, I sketched out an image of Swedish policy-making that defined a generalized policy-making role and sought to relate that role to both citizen attitudes and the elite political culture 1 in Sweden. Although that sketch seems to have been taken seriously by other foreigners, I think it is fair to say that the principal reaction of my Swedish friends and colleagues was amusement. When I later (1970-71) returned for another year in Stockholm, I found myself being introduced at parties as the man who had written "that marvelously out-of-date sketch of how Swedish politics used to work-hah, hah. " Or, I would be referred to as the American who, like Marquis Childs some years earlier, "believed our propaganda. " By 1970-71, of course, the Swedish political environment had become more boisterous than it had been in 1967-68. Indeed, during the course of that year my amused colleagues found themselves enmeshed in a strike action against the government that was part of an emotional series of such actions that some observers thought would bring most public services to a halt. If my earlier portrait had been influenced (too much, they thought) by the American Malaise in which I was implicated, so must their later reaction to my portrait have been influenced (too much, I thought) by the Swedish Turmoil of 1970 and 1971.

The result of a collaboration among eight women scholars, this collection examines the history of women's participation in literary, journalistic, educational, and political activity in Latin American history, with special attention to the first half of this century.

Political culture is one of the central, but most difficult, concepts in political science. Culture and Politics: A Reader explores this concept by compiling previously-published works that focus on the core themes of political culture research: Concepts and Applications, Culture and Globalization, Popular Culture, Civil Society and Social Capital, Social Movements and Collective Identity, Culture and Political Change, and Culture and Rationality. Each section includes general and article introductions as well as a 'suggested reading' list. Culture and Politics: A Reader provides a handy resource for students and teachers at both the graduate and under-graduate level.

'Democracy and Political Culture' attempts to give a total picture of the political-social culture of Great Britain in the 20th century. It is a study of British democracy and asks the question: what does it mean to describe Britain as a democratic society?

This dissertation is a study of the significance of experience in theater and participatory budget as instruments for civic engagement among theater of the oppressed practitioners, community activists, government, and low-income population living in the city of Santo Andre, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Using ethnographic methods, I investigate the theoretical, historical, and cultural intersections between theater and politics as performance to engage communities in the citizenship process. The representation of individual experience is the point of departure for action and principal link between theater and politics. This investigation originates from the following research questions: (1) Considering the Brazilian ideological, political, and cultural context in operation in the city of Santo Andre, what are the implications of government-sponsored theater in contrast with the participatory budget meetings? (2) What is the impact of paternalism and clientelism in furthering the mission of both theater and participatory budget? (3) How does Theater of the Oppressed, as a cultural reflexive form and symbolic representation of Brazilian cultural practices, and the individual's dialogue with agents of power, interact with the individual's desire for sociopolitical change? (4) What are the cultural implications of the discourse at the participatory meetings and the narratives portrayed in the plays? (5) How does experience, laden with cultural patterns, operate within theater and political participation to promote democracy and citizenship? This thesis proposes that (1) There is a shift in the meaning of theater of the oppressed in Brazil from a nostalgic revision of theater for social change, proposed originally in 1960s art and social movements of resistance to theater and therapy, and that the nostalgic meaning persists. In this process, theater of the oppressed replicates cultural patterns; (2) Participatory budget is the arena where political engagement and citizenship are enacted producing physical change, engaging the population in a dialogue with agents of power, closing an established social distance, and promoting social inclusion, but these processes are limited in both financial and cultural scope; (3) The individual experience is the key object, and point of origin in both participatory budget and theater of the oppressed; it offers opportunities for a dialogue with agents of power and for sociopolitical inclusion, and reflection on the individual's location within the Brazilian cultural context, but paternalism and clientelism, as they are fundamental parts of the individual's everyday experiences and interactions, affect the processes in both theater and citizenship.

A landmark work of French Revolution scholarship, now in its 20th anniversary edition.

The authors emphasize the role of the individual in politics, and the interplay between the personal, the national and the global. This interactive text includes think points, exercises and extracts as well as illustrative material.

Henry A. Giroux challenges the contemporary politics of cynicism by addressing a number of issues including the various attacks on cultural politics, the multicultural discourses of academia, the corporate attack on higher education, and the cultural politics of the Disney empire.

This book is a study of the attitudes to political and social life among the citizens of eighteen countries in Western Europe, East and Southeast Asia. Drawing on data from the largest cross-national survey on political culture for the last half a century, this book assesses how political culture differs across the two regions and whether this can be drawn

back to a profound difference in basic societal values, or 'Asian values'. Examining geographical, religious and socio-economic factors, the authors discuss whether there genuinely is a common political value in the two regions or a profound difference as these countries move towards modernity. This original and comprehensive study of the values, norms and beliefs held by citizens of the East and West will appeal to students and scholars of political culture and comparative politics, as well as Asian and European politics.

Literature and politics in the English Reformation is a study of the English Reformation as a political and literary event. Focusing on an eclectic group of texts, unified by their articulation of the key elements of the cultural history of the period 1510-80, the book unravels the political, poetic and religious themes of the era. --book jacket.

Multiculturalism and the Politics of Guilt extends Paul Gottfried's examination of Western managerial government's growth in the last third of the twentieth century. Linking multiculturalism to a distinctive political and religious context, the book argues that welfare-state democracy, unlike bourgeois liberalism, has rejected the once conventional distinction between government and civil society. Gottfried argues that the West's relentless celebrations of diversity have resulted in the downgrading of the once dominant Western culture. The moral rationale of government has become the consciousness-raising of a presumed majority population. While welfare states continue to provide entitlements and fulfill the other material programs of older welfare regimes, they have ceased to make qualitative leaps in the direction of social democracy. For the new political elite, nationalization and income redistributions have become less significant than controlling the speech and thought of democratic citizens. An escalating hostility toward the bourgeois Christian past, explicit or at least implicit in the policies undertaken by the West and urged by the media, is characteristic of what Gottfried labels an emerging "therapeutic" state. For Gottfried, acceptance of an intrusive political correctness has transformed the religious consciousness of Western, particularly Protestant, society. The casting of "true" Christianity as a religion of sensitivity only toward victims has created a precondition for extensive social engineering. Gottfried examines late-twentieth-century liberal Christianity as the promoter of the politics of guilt. Metaphysical guilt has been transformed into self-abasement in relation to the "suffering just" identified with racial, cultural, and lifestyle minorities. Unlike earlier proponents of religious liberalism, the therapeutic statists oppose anything, including empirical knowledge, that impedes the expression of social and cultural guilt in an effort to raise the self-esteem of designated victims. Equally troubling to Gottfried is the growth of an American empire that is influencing European values and fashions. Europeans have begun, he says, to embrace the multicultural movement that originated with American liberal Protestantism's emphasis on diversity as essential for democracy. He sees Europeans bringing authoritarian zeal to enforcing ideas and behavior imported from the United States. Multiculturalism and the Politics of Guilt extends the arguments of the author's earlier After Liberalism. Whether one challenges or supports Gottfried's conclusions, all will profit from a careful reading of this latest diagnosis of the American condition.

English Political Culture in the Fifteenth Century is a new and original study of how politics worked in late medieval England, throwing new light on a much-discussed period in English history. Michael Hicks explores the standards, values and principles that motivated contemporary politicians, and the aspirations and interests of both dukes and peasants alike. Hicks argues that the Wars of the Roses did not result from fundamental weaknesses in the political system but from the collision of exceptional circumstances that quickly passed away. Overall, he shows that the era was one of stability and harmony, and that there were effective mechanisms for keeping the peace. Structure and continuities, Hicks argues, were more prominent than change.

The French Revolution and the Creation of Modern Political Culture: The political culture of the French RevolutionOxford ; New York : Pergamon Press

This volume's central assertion is that the 'forgetting' of European women's contributions during the period between the two world wars was not accidental but was ideologically motivated. Key concerns are canon formation. genre, literature and journalism, women's political activism, antifascism, the avant-garde, professional life, and women's involvement in voluntary associations. Bringing together scholars with diverse expertise, the collection invites connections and comparisons across the whole spectrum of women's political, social, and cultural activities.

The Political Culture of Russian Democrats examines the origins and development of the world view of those who call themselves 'democrats' in Russian in the last years of the USSR. The book develops a distinct approach to the study of political culture and applies it to a specific socialgroup-members of the democratic movement in Soviet Russia. The author examines the emergence of the ideas of Russian 'democrats' during the Gorbachev era in Soviet politics, and traces the development of those beliefs in the post-Soviet era. The book argues that the liberal and democraticterminology of western politics were assimilated by Russian political culture, with the terms acquiring a different meaning.

In The Press and Political Culture in Ghana, Jennifer Hasty looks at the practices of journalism and newsmaking at privately owned and state-operated daily newspapers in Ghana. Hasty decodes the styles and uncovers the strategies that characterize Ghana's major printed news media, focusing on the differences between news generated by the state and news that comes from private sources. Not only are the angles radically different, but so are ways of gathering the news, assigning beats, using sources, and writing articles. For all its differences in presentation, however, Hasty shows that the news in Ghana projects a unified voice that is the result of a contentious and multifarious process that joins Ghanaians in global, national, and local debates. An important engagement with the production of news and news media, this book also explores questions about the relationship of popular culture to state politics, the expression of civic culture, and the role of the media in constituting national and cultural identities.

This thesis analyzes Egyptian political culture and the directive effect which it has upon political development, elite recruitment and the nature of political participation. The pervasive nature of Islam and the centrality of kinship remain the basic factors in determining the nature of political participation in Egypt's non-institutional and personalist politics. The basic of Sadat's control, like that of his predecessor, rests with his continued support of the regime's conditional guardian, the military, and his ability to manage an intricate network of political clients. Despite the forces of modernization, political influence in Egypt rests with the traditional leadership of the rural elite and their urban family linkages. As such, a major threat to the regime's internal stability would not likely arise without the support of traditional rural elites, whose interests are strongly represented in the military. The masses are likely to resort to extra-legal activities only when fundamental values are threatened. (Author).

Compares stability and change in the political culture of the relatively new Asian democracy Japan and the much older Western democracy Britain. By analysing long-term trends and recent changes in political attitudes, the authors seek to provide a unique perspective on these two island cultures.

The second of four volumes of papers from a set of major international international symposia commemorating the Bicentenary of the French Revolution. A discussion of the political culture of the Revolution itself, from the declaration of the principle of national sovereignty by the National Assembly until the creation of the Consulate.

Taking a fresh look at the political culture of the Spanish monarchy, this work investigates the politics of imperial rule & viceregal power in 17th century Mexico as well as the construction of the colonial state. It challenges long held perspectives on colonial Spanish America.

It is thought that every work of art possesses multiple interpretations, depending on each viewer. Analyzing personal assessments of artwork can help enable us to gain an understanding of one another, as well as broaden our own opinions and views. Interpretation of Visual Arts Across Societies and Political Culture: Emerging Research and Opportunities is a detailed reference source that breaks down the ways art can be evaluated, and addresses how this type of analysis can influence an array of social groups and regions. Highlighting relevant topics such as artistic impression, modern art, culture wars, and freedom of expression, this publication is an ideal resource for artists, academics, students, and researchers that are interested in expanding their knowledge of the arts.

This book revisits the county study as a way of understanding the dynamics of civil war in England during the 1640s. It explores gentry culture and the extent to which early Stuart Cheshire could be said to be a 'county community'. It also investigates how the county's governing elite and puritan religious establishment responded to highly polarising interventions by the central government and Laudian ecclesiastical authorities during Charles I's Personal Rule. The second half of the book provides a rich and detailed analysis of petitioning movements and side-taking in Cheshire in 1641–2. An important contribution to understanding the local origins and outbreak of civil war in England, the book will be of interest to all students and scholars studying the English revolution.

In this volume, Ali A. Mazrui's triangulated model is discussed, contested, redefined and challenged by some of the powerful and leading voices in African scholarship. The voices contained in Growing up in a Shrinking World touch on diverse topics just as they are from scholars from diverse background, making the book authoritative as well as a thoroughly grounded interdisciplinary examination of Mazrui's legacy.

An innovative text which adopts the tools of cultural studies to provide a fresh approach to the study of Chinese language, culture and society. The book tackles areas such as grammar, language, gender, popular culture, film and the Chinese diaspora and employs the concepts of social semiotics to extend the ideas of language and reading. Covering a range of cultural texts, it will help to break down the boundaries around the ideas and identities of East and West and provide a more relevant analysis of the Chinese and China.

This innovative book is about the institutions and policies that determine what Indonesians write, read, watch, and hear. It covers the print media, broadcast radio and television, computers and the internet, videos, film, and music. It explains what has escaped state control, not only by self-conscious resistance, but also because of ownership patterns, technologies, and modes of consumption of media texts and institutions.

In May 1968, France teetered on the brink of revolution as a series of student protests spiraled into the largest general strike the country has ever known. In the forty years since, May '68 has come to occupy a singular place in the modern political imagination, not just in France but across the world. Eric Drott examines the social, political, and cultural effects of May '68 on a wide variety of music in France, from the initial shock of 1968 through the "long" 1970s and the election of Mitterrand and the socialists in 1981. Drott's detailed account of how diverse music communities developed in response to 1968 and his pathbreaking reflections on the nature and significance of musical genre come together to provide insights into the relationships that link music, identity, and politics.

Zombie Politics and Culture in the Age of Casino Capitalism capitalizes upon the popularity of zombies, exploring the relevance of the metaphor they provide for examining the political and pedagogical conditions that have produced a growing culture of sadism, cruelty, disposability, and death in America. The zombie metaphor may seem extreme, but it is particularly apt for drawing attention to the ways in which political culture and power in American society now operate on a level of mere survival. This book uses the metaphor not only to suggest the symbolic face of power: beginning and ending with an analysis of authoritarianism, it attempts to mark and chart the visible registers of a kind of zombie politics, including the emergence of right-wing teaching machines, a growing politics of disposability, the emergence of a culture of cruelty, and the ongoing war being waged on young people, especially on youth of color. By drawing attention to zombie politics and authoritarianism, this book aims to break through the poisonous common sense that often masks zombie politicians, anti-public intellectuals, politics, institutions, and social relations, and bring into focus a new language, pedagogy, and politics in which the living dead will be moved decisively to the margins rather than occupying the very center of politics and everyday life.

While Haiti established the second independent nation in the Western Hemisphere and was the first black country to gain independence from European colonizers, its history is not well known in the Anglophone world. The Haiti Reader introduces readers to Haiti's dynamic history and culture from the viewpoint of Haitians from all walks of life. Its dozens of selections—most of which appear here in English for the first time—are representative of Haiti's scholarly, literary, religious, visual, musical, and political cultures, and range from poems, novels, and political tracts to essays, legislation, songs, and folk tales. Spanning the centuries between pre-contact indigenous Haiti to the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake, the Reader covers widely known episodes in Haiti's history, such as the U.S. military occupation and the Duvalier dictatorship, as well as overlooked periods such as the decades immediately following Haiti's "second independence" in 1934. Whether examining issues of political upheaval, the environment, or modernization, The Haiti Reader provides an unparalleled look at Haiti's history, culture, and politics.

For courses in Global Issues, Globalization, and Introduction to International Relations Explaining the political, economic, and cultural context of issues around the globe Global Issues is a current and topical look at the forces driving globalization -- everything from democratization, human rights, and global finance to population, migration, and noncommunicable diseases. Richard Payne helps students survey global problems that transcend boundaries and are challenging the international system. For global issues or international relations courses, this is the only text of its kind to place complex issues into comprehensive context and thus explain the growing political, economic, and cultural interdependence visible in the headlines and in students' lives. The Fifth Edition now offers new and updated topics of discussion, as well as many tables and case studies that will engage students and add visual appeal. NOTE: This ISBN is for a Pearson Books a la Carte edition: a convenient, three-hole-punched, loose-leaf text. In addition to the flexibility offered by this format, Books a la Carte editions offer students great value, as they cost significantly less than a bound textbook.