# Samuel Huntington Culture Matters Wordpress

The end of the twentieth century, which was marked by multiparty democracy in Eastern European entities and Third World countries, moved Côte d'Ivoire to adhere to the new democratization system in 1990. Nine years later, the territory registered its first bloodless state coup. On September 19, 2002, the country was shared into two parts with human losses and damages when President Gbagbo was on official visit to Italy. After different attempts in negotiations (Linas-Marcoussis (2003), Pretoria agreement (2005), and the Political Agreement of Ouagadougou (2007)), for some protagonists, international organizations and NGOs, the perfect conflict resolution was about running elections so that the former peaceful land could regain its image of a prosperous and stable country. The elections that were delayed six times came to pass, and two presidents came out of the scrutiny. Gbagbo was proclaimed victorious by the Ivorian Constitutional Council, while Ouattara was acknowledged by the Independent Electoral Commission. Once more, the country fell into a postelection crisis. Meanwhile, the African Union, the European Union, the USA, the French Licorne, and the United Nations urged President Gbagbo to step down since Ouattara was considered the happy winner of the scrutiny. The refusal of Gbagbo cost human losses and led to his arrest on April 11, 2011. Nowadays, the country is not unified and reconciled, but it will have the 2015 elections.

Five Minutes a Day Dream-Action PathOcean Manor

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Arus globalisasi yang melanda dunia, Indonesia sudah seharusnya menyadari bahaya negatif dari globalisasi tersebut. Arus globalisasi ini memberikan dua pilihan pada masyarakat dunia yaitu berenang dalam kuatnya arus atau tenggelam oleh tekanan globalisasi. Pilihan tersebut menyadarkan kita betapa beratnya bertahan hidup dalam arus globalisasi. Globalisasi ini tidak lain adalah bentuk perang modern yang mempertarungkan ideologi, kekuatan ekonomi, kebudayaan dan peradaban. Tentunya bagi bangsa yang tidak mampu bertahan melawan arus globalisasi ini akan tenggelam oleh tekanan bangsa-bangsa lain. Indonesia dalam konteks global adalah negara yang memiliki kekayaan sumber daya alam, kebudayaan dan sangat potensial dijadikan sebagai pasar oleh negara-negara maju. Lalu apa yang salah di negeri ini? Kebanyakan masyarakat Indonesia lebih memilih hidup dengan menyerap budaya-budaya asing sementara mereka melupakan budaya dan kekayaan negerinya sendiri. Juga diakui bahwa kemunduran negeri ini karena masyarakat telah melupakan budayanya. Kearifan Lokal sebagai kekuatan sekaligus kekayaan bangsa dianggap sebagai solusi untuk menguatkan bangsa dari segi tantangan globalisasi. Kearifan lokal dapat didefinisikan sebagai suatu kekayaan budaya lokal yang mengandung kebijakan hidup; pandangan hidup (way of life) yang mengakomodasi kebijakan (wisdom) dan kearifan hidup. Di Indonesia—yang kita kenal sebagai Nusantara—kearifan lokal itu tidak hanya berlaku secara lokal pada budaya atau etnik tertentu, tetapi bersifat lintas budaya atau lintas etnik sehingga membentuk nilai budaya yang bersifat nasional. Sebagai contoh, hampir di setiap budaya lokal di Nusantara dikenal kearifan lokal yang mengajarkan gotong royong, toleransi, etos kerja, dan seterusnya. Pada umumnya etika dan nilai moral yang terkandung dalam kearifan lokal diajarkan turun-temurun, diwariskan dari generasi ke generasi melalui sastra lisan (antara lain dalam bentuk pepatah dan peribahasa, folklore), dan manuskrip. Indonesia kaya akan khasanah seni dan budaya, salah satu-nya berupa nilai-nilai, kebiasaan dan tradisi yang membentuk kearifan lokal. Banyak diantaranya berkaitan dengan tatanan sosial budaya masyarakat yang menciptakan keteraturan. Meski banyak nilai-nilai kearifan lokal yang positif bagi praktik bisnis, namun kajian-kajian yang ada lebih banyak menyoroti mengenai bagaimana kearifan lokal mampu menyelesaikan berbagai per-soalan sosial budaya dan konservasi sumberdaya alam. Kearifan lokal makin lama makin memudar digantikan oleh nilai-nilai global. Meskipun nilai global tidak selalu sesuai dengan kondisi masyarakat Indonesia, namun nampaknya di kalangan muda nilai-nilai tersebut tak lagi menjadi idola. Namun yang lebih penting lagi adalah bagaimana mensosialisasikan nilai-nilai kearifan lokal tersebut pada generasi muda sehingga tidak lenyap ditelan nilai-nilai global. Hal ini dikarenakan meskipun banyak perusahaan-perusahaan telah go global namun masih tetap memegang prinsip “Think Globally, Act Locally”. Berfikir global, bertindak menurut nilai-nilai lokal adalah falsafah yang dianut perusahaan-perusahaan nasional dan multinasional. Untuk dapat bertindak secara lokal, maka pemahaman terhadap kearifan lokal menjadi sangat penting bagi pelaku ekonomi dan dunia bisnis. Kearifan lokal merupakan kebiasaan-kebiasaan, aturan, dan nilai-nilai sebagai hasil dari upaya kognitif yang dianut masyarakat tertentu atau masyarakat setempat yang dianggap baik dan bijaksana, yang dilaksanakan dan dipatuhi oleh masyarakat tersebut. Akhirnya dibutuhkan upaya dari seluruh elemen baik unsur pemerintah,swasta, masyarakat, peran para tokoh dan pemuka masyarakat untuk bersama-sama melestarikan kearifan lokal dalam setiap aktivitas keseharin, baik di kantor atau di setiap pertemuan-pertemuan formal dan non formal untuk senantiasa menghadirkan nilai nilai kearifan lokal.

The main theme of this study is chosen in response to the general consensus on the importance of conducting a comprehensive study that may shape the economic policies and promote the business sector as well as the government and other organizations. However, the key question posed by this study is whether the theory that political stability fosters economic development is simply the wishful thinking of people who value both stability and growth or whether it is a delusion of those who believe that most developing countries may enjoy rapid growth if they are stable. The importance of this study is clear: South Sudan is confronted with enormous challenges of administrative, ethnic, political, and economic development. In light of this, the current study addresses the following issues: "What is the impact of the political system in South Sudan on economic development? What is the impact of oil resources on sustainable development? What is the impact of the oil shutdown on political and economic stability, and what is the possibility of deficit financing? Is there any possibility for cooperation between Sudan and South Sudan?" In this context, the major objective of this study is to analyze the political development of the country to verify that political stability fosters the achievement of economic and social development. It also seeks to analyse the political history of Sudan in general and South Sudan in particular, emphasising the importance of political stability, among other considerations, as a precondition for socioeconomic development. Furthermore, other

objectives of the study include suggestions on how political stability could be ensured in South Sudan and how good governance may promote political and economic stability. In light of the above, this study focuses on the issues of the political transition and policies that will improve the economic, political, and social well-being of the people of South Sudan. It seeks ways of setting up policies that will raise the standard of living of people with sustained growth and move from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy. It also attempts to develop a framework for cooperation between Sudan and South Sudan. The methodology that is adopted to address these issues is collecting, sorting, and analysing primary and secondary information relating to the history of political and economic development in South Sudan, using empirical approaches such as SWOT analysis, information sources, references, and books. However, this study is organized as follows: chapter 1 discusses political stability and economic development in a theoretical framework through which we explore the empirical analysis; it is divided into four sections. Section 1 focuses on definition, causes, and measurement of political stability with an aim to assess the effect of political stability on growth-related variables. In section 2, we define the concept of political instability and measure it by using indicators like the number of coups d'état, the number of major government crises, the number of cabinet changes, and the number of political revolutions as well as political assassinations. Section 3 discusses the concept and definition of economic development and summarizes the major theories of economic development in five fundamental elements. The last section explores the implications of financing economic development by discussing domestic resources (including deficit financing) and foreign financial resources and the role of each of them in achieving economic development. Chapter 2 presents the political and social background of South Sudan is divided into three sections. Section 1 discusses South Sudan's ability to function and successfully implement its policies and strategic vision for the year 2040. Section 2 focuses on the demographic structure of South Sudan in terms of population, education, languages, and culture. Section 3 discusses the social indicators such as infrastructure, poverty, and corruption which affect improving social welfare as well as the political stability and economic development of the Republic of South Sudan. Chapter 3 focuses on the South Sudan economy and the challenges. Here we discuss the political and development challenges facing South Sudan as well as the investment opportunities. This chapter discusses the major challenges which face South Sudan, especially issues such as border demarcation, political reform, and oil shutdown as well as investment opportunities in oil and agriculture. In chapter 4, we discuss South Sudan's oil and economic development. It focuses on oil resources and their impact on sustainable development, the impact of oil shutdown on political and economic development and the possibility of deficit financing. In chapter 5, we discuss the future of stability and prosperity in South Sudan. It discusses how good governance and cooperation can be enormously beneficial to South Sudan in the process of building sustainable political and economic stability and what South Sudan can learn from other countries. The major findings of this study are as follows: - Political stability plays an important role in determining economic growth and economic development in many economies. - The degree of political stability is high if there is a high degree of democracy or autocracy. - Strong democracies or strong autocracies are best equipped to provide political stability that may lead to economic development. It is then the level of political stability within a given country, regardless of regime type, that results in economic growth. - Long-term sustainable economic growth depends on the ability to raise the rates of accumulation of physical and human capital by securing necessary sources (domestic, foreign, or deficit finance) to use efficiently for financing economic development. - Most economists view corruption as a major obstacle to development. It is seen as one of the causes of low income and is believed to play a critical role in generating poverty traps (e.g., Blackburn et al. 2006). Thus, corruption, according to this view, "sands" the wheels of development and it makes economic and political transitions difficult. - Not only is good governance critical to development, but it is also the most important factor in determining whether a country has the capacity to use resources effectively to promote economic growth and reduce poverty.
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Crossing boundaries is a key issue in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teaching and Postcolonial Studies. It is an objective, not only for the foreign language classroom that is facing increasingly global influences in terms of more heterogeneous societies, but also with a view to the growing heterogeneity in the literature, media, and materials used in teaching and research. Because the intersections between Postcolonial Studies and EFL are not only manifold but also highly significant, this volume brings together papers that explore, perform, and theorize various kinds of crossovers, be they disciplinary, thematic, or intermedial. (Series: Foreign Language Education in a Global Perspective / remdsprachendidaktik in globaler Perspektive, Vol. 6) [Subject: Education, Post-Colonial Studies, English as a Second Language (ESL)]

"e;Revisionist"e; or "e;alternative"e; historians have increasingly questioned elements of the Singapore Story - the master narrative of the nation's political and socioeconomic development since its founding by the British in 1819. Much criticism focuses especially on one defining episode of the Story: the internal security dragnet mounted on 2 February 1963 against Communist United Front elements on the island, known to posterity as Operation Coldstore. The revisionists claim that Coldstore was mounted for political rather than security reasons and actually destroyed a legitimate Progressive Left opposition - personalized by the charismatic figure of Lim Chin Siong - rather than a dangerous Communist network as the conventional wisdom holds. Relying on both declassified and some previously unseen classified sources, this book challenges revisionist claims, reiterating the historic importance of Coldstore in helping pave the way for Singapore's remarkable journey from Third World status to First in a single generation.

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Islam as well as the figure of the Muslim, thus enabling a new set of questions about religion’s role in shaping postcolonial identity.
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Contemporary Germany is a modern industrial democracy admired throughout the world. Many Germans believe that they live in the 'best Germany' that has ever existed. Yet there are dissenting voices: individuals and groups that reject cosmopolitanism, globalization and multiculturalism, and yearn for the more homogeneous country of earlier times. They are part of a global movement, often characterized as populist, that values tradition over innovation or constant change. In Germany, such people are routinely portrayed as reactionary or even neo- fascist. The present study seeks to provide a portrait of these individuals and their organizations. Very little has been written in English about the cultural figures who play a role in this movement. When the political side is discussed--whether in its manifestation as a party (the Alternative for Germany) or a citizens' group (PEGIDA)--the cultural dimension is usually ignored. Jay Julian Rosellini places the so-called New Right in the context of currents in German culture and history that differ from those in other countries. With Germany the dominant country in the European Union, economically and politically, this volume offers an essential view of its current conditions, future prospects and political particularities.
In U.S. Military Operations: Law, Policy, and Practice, a distinguished group of military experts comprehensively analyze how the law is applied during military operations on and off the battlefield. Subject matter experts offer a unique insiders perspective on how the law is actually implemented in a wide swath of military activities, such as how the law of war applies in the context of multi-state coalition forces, and whether non-governmental organizations involved in quasi-military operations are subject to the same law. The book goes on to consider whether U.S. Constitutional 4th Amendment protections apply to the military's cyber-defense measures, how the law guides targeting decisions, and whether United Nations mandates constitute binding rules of international humanitarian law. Other areas of focus include how the United States interacts with the International Committee of the Red Cross regarding its international legal obligations, and how courts should approach civil claims based on war-related torts. This book also answers questions regarding how the law of armed conflict applies to such extra-conflict acts as intercepting pirates and providing humanitarian relief to civilians in occupied territory.
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Serving as the sequel to Gene Roddenberry's original television series, Star Trek: The Next Generation pushed the boundaries of the "final frontier." At the same time, the show continued the franchise's celebrated exploration of the human experience, reflecting current social and political events. ST:TNG became immensely successful, spawning four feature films and several television spin-offs. This collection of new essays explores both the series' characters and its themes. Topics include the Federation's philosophy concerning technocracy, sexuality and biopolitics; foreign policy shifts in the Prime Directive; key characters including Jean-Luc Picard, Data, Deanna Troi, Tasha Yar; and Klingon martial arts, music, and history.
With an unrivalled combination of exceptional clarity and intelligent analysis, Politics is the perfect introduction to political studies. Written especially for undergraduate students, this is the only introduction to politics to combine genuine accessibility and an analytical approach, encouraging critical study and engaged debate right from the outset of a university course. Alongside comprehensive coverage of concepts, approaches, and ideologies, the book features chapters on all crucial elements of political studies, from institutions and states to security, political economy, civil society, and the media, making it an ideal text for a broad range of courses. Current debates and key developments in contemporary politics are taken into account, with coverage of the rise of populism, Brexit, and the Trump presidency, as well as a broad range of international case studies and examples. Politics also features a lively and accessible design and a range of helpful learning features throughout, including key points, case studies, key debates, key thinkers, key quotes, and questions. The book is also fully supported by online resources to help students take their learning further. For students: - Test your knowledge of the chapters and receive instant feedback with online multiple choice questions. - Take your learning further with relevant web links to reliable online content. - Revise key terms and concepts from the text with a digital flashcard glossary. - Learn more about key thinkers' ideas and backgrounds. For registered lecturers: - Reinforce key themes from each chapter with suggested seminar and essay questions. - Incorporate active learning into your seminars with political scenarios, discussion questions, and teaching notes. - Use the adaptable PowerPoint slides as the basis for lecture presentations or as hand-outs in class. - Assess students' learning with a ready-made test bank, which can be customized to suit your needs.
Packed with mind tools, inspirational aids, and more than 60 actions that can be taken immediately to transform one's life and make a difference, this soul-stirring guide explains how to dream the desired life and world and then create it.
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