

# DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

## Chapter 1 : Yugoslavia - Current economic position and prospects (English) | The World Bank

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The traditional antagonism between the city and the village was growing rather than abating. Generally speaking, the peasantry had practically no influence on the formulation of government policies either in general or in regard to agriculture. But in spite of the unsatisfactory political climate up to and the royal dictatorship in the remaining years of the interwar period, the peasants enjoyed considerable freedom in organizing politically. But the second World War brought about far-reaching political and economic changes. Losses in population during that war as well as losses in wealth, especially in the countryside, were perhaps relatively greater in Yugoslavia than in any other belligerent country. Both politically and in regard to economic and agricultural policies after , the chief result of the Secmd World War was the emergence of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia as the sole organized and decisive political force in the country. At first this Party tried to mold the political and economic life of the country according to the Soviet image. Since the break with the Soviet bloc, it has followed somewhat different, but still Communist, policies aiming at a radical and permanent transformation of the whole political, social, and economic fabric of the country. Their voice in the Communist Party is negligible. The only political tool remaining to the peasants is passive resistance. At the end of the Second World War the first task facing the Yugoslav government in regard to agriculture was to repair the ravages caused by the war and to reestablish agricultural and livestock production as quickly as possible. A great part of the rehabilitation work in agriculture was of a makeshift nature, but considering the time and means at the disposal of the people and the government, not much more rould have been expected. During the first two years after the war, aid furnished to Yugoslavia by UNRRA was of inestimable value both in relief and in rehabilitation work. A small number of peasant "working cooperatives" i. Apparently the main idea in establishing these collectives was to utilize more fully the scarce agricultural tools and work animals. The government looked with great favor upon these rare occurrences, but it did not do much either to help these collectives or to propagandize in their favor. The time was not yet ripe politically for such an undertaking. Economically, the chief objective of the country and of the government was to reestablish and increase production, which was thought to be best served by leaving the issue of working cooperatives in the background. Strong foreshadowings of the future policy of collectivization are found in the Law on Agrarian Reform and Colonization of August 23, This was a radical and important piece of legislation for the future development of land tenure in Yugoslavia , but of limited significance as a means of alleviating agricultural overpopulation in the country. This law ordered almost complete expropriation of all farm land held by various institutions , business enterprises, and nonpeasants; of the land belonging to the German minority, whose members either withdrew voluntarily or were expelled from the country; and ofland belonging to individual peasants above a limit of from 25 to 35 hectares. Henceforth this was the maximum farm size allowed in private hands. The government expropriated in this manner 1, , hectares of land. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

# DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

## Chapter 2 : Yugoslav Self-Management: Capitalism Under the Red Banner | Insurgent Notes

*Book: Economic management of state farms in the kosmet pp pp. Abstract: This report, prepared in as part of OECD technical assistance to countries in the process of development, concentrates on the socialist agricultural sector of Kosmet, a region whose economic progress has lagged behind the rapid growth rate for the rest of.*

By those measures, the Communist states certainly finished the development race far behind Greece and the West: Women and Marxism This is a good time for some comments about the position of women in the Balkans. Under both socialism and capitalism alike, modernization, industrialization and urbanization have vastly changed the status of women. Traditional Balkan life was patriarchal in the simple and literal sense. Liberal ideas and economic modernization in the nineteenth century did not necessarily help women. While traditional Balkan women were confined to certain roles in their families and villages, their position was at the same time secure, stable and respected. Women controlled certain traditional village guilds such as cloth-making, and in the south Slav *zadruga* or commune women were in charge of the domestic economy of their multi-generational household. These conditions did not confine women to their own regions: Guilds and *zadrugi* broke up in the face of modern economic forces and imports. Modern law codes imitated Western models in which women were legally disenfranchised and thus deprived women of their traditional rights to own or inherit property without introducing compensating rights. Many of the new jobs in factories went to women, but these jobs had low prestige and low pay, offered no chance for advancement or ownership, and disrupted domestic life by attracting women to distant towns where they lived in dormitories. In Bulgaria, a third of the industrial workers in were women: Their wages were only about 40 percent of wages earned by male industrial workers. Existing trade unions did not organize labor in the industries where women worked, a decision that later created opportunities for the Communist Party. Not all new jobs were industrial: In late nineteenth century Hungary, the typical servant girl was a rural migrant who came to the city in her late teens, worked for years to build a dowry and then returned to her village. Such jobs offered women alternatives to village life but kept them in marginal, subordinate roles in the modern economy. World War I briefly permitted women to step into better jobs vacated by men gone to war and to organize complicated relief organizations. The end of the war cut short these advances. In the interwar period, women returned to factory work but still earned rates of pay that were only a fraction of what was paid to men. Karl Marx and other Communist theorists treated the economic subordination of women as an aspect of class oppression that would be eliminated by socialism. In *The Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State*, Friedrich Engels postulated a primeval classless society in which women had enjoyed a position of equality with men. The goal of socialism was to restore women to an equal role in public life and to end the capitalist situation in which they were confined to private and domestic functions. To free women from household obligations, socialism was expected to provide not only education and jobs, but also child-care centers, communal kitchens and household conveniences. The actual interwar record of Communism was mixed. For example, the Yugoslav Communist Party catered to women by sponsoring magazines and organizations, and used women as underground couriers and as political organizers in the universities. Communist practice fell short of its rhetoric, however. In no Party organizations were women found in positions of authority. It also was difficult to overcome the traditional mindset of male Communists, who found it personally difficult to overcome Balkan social habits. After an early flirtation with a "free love" plank, the Yugoslav Party platform moved back to official puritanism and an unofficial double standard about sexual behavior. In , Tito felt it necessary to deliver a speech in which he advised Party members that it was politically incorrect to beat their wives. During World War II, economic niches for women opened up again due to wartime shortages of labor. Some 2 million Yugoslav women took part, , of them as combatants and the others as nurses and auxiliaries in charge of supplies, communications, education and hospital care. Over , women Partisans died during the war, including 25, guerilla soldiers. For the first time, women began to hold positions of authority in the YCP but

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

the rate of participation among women was still disproportionately low, especially in the higher ranks. At the end of the war much of the progress ended as the AFZ was pushed aside by other, male-dominated Party organizations. Women During the Cold War period, women under socialism made some gains but fell short in other areas. It is not clear that they did better than women in Greece with its Western-style economy and political system. To make comparisons, we can look at four areas: The proportion of women in parliamentary bodies was higher in the socialist states than in Greece: These levels tended to fall after the revolution. Between 2 and 4 percent of Greek legislators were women 7 of in ; 12 of in On paper, then, women played a larger role in governing the socialist states, but voting and political life of course was constrained or even meaningless under Communism. Across all the Balkan states, women made up between 45 and 51 percent of university students, a clear departure from traditional discrimination and under-representation. Greek figures are little different from those of the states under socialism. Women students were concentrated in certain fields. In Hungary in , women made up three quarters of the university students in education that is, teacher preparation but only 33 percent in the sciences and 10 percent in engineering. Figures for Greece were comparable: In general, women in all the Balkan states had equivalent and improved access to education, which did not always translate into jobs. The number of employed women went up all over the Balkans during the Cold War era, but this did not mean that women held jobs with high pay and prestige. Looking first at the socialist states, we find that men held most of the jobs in the heavy industries that enjoyed official Party favor. Women instead made up the majority of workers in service sectors like education and health. The number of working women rose during the Cold War years: Women under socialism still had second-class economic status. They were concentrated in clerical jobs, health care and elementary education. Even professional women earned less than their male counterparts: In Greece, by comparison, fewer women worked outside the home. About 34 percent were members of the workforce in comparable to Western European levels. Greek women too were concentrated in agriculture and in service jobs each with about 40 percent of employed women rather than industry 18 percent. Greek women too were underpaid, earning at an average rate only about percent of pay levels for men. Unemployed village women who followed their husbands to big cities like Athens often found themselves isolated in their apartments and cut off from informal but meaningful public activities that were traditional in villages, such as helping with farming or small businesses. Some aspects of the employment picture for women were fairly uniform on both sides of the Iron Curtain: More women in the true Bloc states found work since under socialism, employment was usually guaranteed than in the market-oriented economies of Greece or Yugoslavia. The Bloc states offered free state health care and Greece moved from private insurers to a state medical system in All the Balkan states offered full paid maternity leaves. The infant mortality rate is one measure of the positive results for women and their families. In the socialist states, rates of infant mortality in the s averaged per Before World War II, rates in Greece were better than in the other states and remained better after The rate was 99 out of in ; in the s, this figure fell to 11 per , the same low level found across Western Europe. The Bloc states reported figures ranging between and 1, abortions per 1, live births in the s the U. In Greece, contraception is legal. Abortion became legal there in Romania pursued a contrasting policy on reproductive rights. In the early s, Romanian families reacted to shortages of housing and consumer goods by having fewer children. After state planners predicted a future labor shortage, Romania banned both abortion and contraception in The birth rate doubled in , then gradually returned to low levels by as women turned to illegal abortions. Health care is tied to general levels of modernization. Variations in the Balkans seem to reflect general development more than political systems: Damaging interwar problems associated with underdevelopment were much curtailed, except in a few regions like Albania and Macedonia. Can we say that people in the socialist states did better or worse by comparison with Greece, or with the unconventional socialist state, Yugoslavia? Measuring popular satisfaction on the basis of economic statistics is questionable, especially given the events of Consumer discontent measured against the standard of the West played a visible role in the revolutions in the northern parts of Eastern Europe and even in Hungary; in the Balkans only Greece, with its Western ties, escaped revolution in that year. But as

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

we will see in subsequent lectures, other issues based on political rather than merely economic content were just as important in most of the Balkan revolutions. Economic change alone did not avert unrest in the s any more than it did during periods of reform activity in the nineteenth century. Differences in political systems in the Balkans rarely seem to translate into socio-economic differences that stand in sharp contrast to conditions in neighboring states, at least in the short run. We might say the same about the status of women. Greece shows few strong contrasts with its socialist neighbors, despite contrasting views about the role of women found in Marxist as opposed to Western thought. Modernization and general prosperity seem to be the keys to breaking down traditional limits on women, whether under socialism or capitalism. This page created on 27 November ; last modified 11 June

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

### Chapter 3 : Yugoslavia - The economy (Vol. 3) : Agriculture in Yugoslavia (English) | The World Bank

*Additional Physical Format: Online version: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Economic management of state farms in the Kosmet (Yugoslavia).*

What are the features of Yugoslavian market socialism? Article shared by The features of Yugoslavian market socialism are: This process of withering away is gradual and begins first of all in the economic functions of the state. According to Tito, state ownership is lower form of social ownership and not the highest. The Management of the means of production by the workers themselves is a higher form of social ownership. Thus, workers self-management ushered in a new period of socialist development. Thus under the new system, the workers are not the legal owners of an enterprise. But they have the ultimate authority in its affairs. The remuneration received by the workers depends on the profits earned by the enterprise. More accurately speaking, the workers receive dividends and not wages. The council is a free and autonomous unit, elected by all the workers of an enterprise. The council decides how and what to produce, prices, wages, etc. The day-to-day affairs of the enterprise are looked into by the director or the manager who is an ex-officio member of the management board. Now a question arises about the establishment of new enterprises. Who provides the initial capital. A new enterprise, sometimes, is started by an old enterprise. A group of persons may come forward to start a new venture. The initiative to start an enterprise may also come from the federal republic or local government or the co-operatives. The initial capital is provided by the Government or the banks. There is a high degree of freedom of consumption and employment in Yugoslavia. More than a million Yugoslav worker are working abroad. There is no state restriction on choice of job. Individual enterprises are largely guided by market prices. Similarly at the macro level, the activities of the firms in the aggregate are primarily coordinated by the operation of the market forces. The economy is highly decentralized. All decision-making units, firms, households and the public sector decide freely without direct interference from the state planning, and economic policy may be implemented through use of indirect policy instruments, discussion or moral suasion and not through a direct order to the firms. In most of the communist countries, initially conflicts develop between the state and the peasants. Peasants usually lose and agriculture is largely collectivized. Yugoslavia presents a unique case. The peasants have won there. But it met with severe opposition from the peasants, leading to reduced agricultural production. So the policy of collectivization was scrapped. At present more than 90 per cent of the total farm area is privately owned. The peasants enjoy the freedom to produce anything they wish and to sell their produce. Instead of fighting with the peasants, the state collaborated with them. The non-private sector consists of peasant work co-operatives, collective farms, state owned farms and General co-operatives. The General co-operatives constitute an important institution in the field of Yugoslav agriculture. About 30 per cent of the private holdings are less than 2 hectares in area. So a majority of private peasant owners cultivate their land as members of General co-operatives, without losing their ownership rights. International economics and inter-national politics are closely related to each other. For a country like Yugoslavia, with her market socialism, foreign economic relations were of utmost importance. Besides, her history, geography and changing socialist structure etc. Immediately after the second world war, Yugoslavia had very close economic ties with the Soviet Union. The political developments in compelled Yugoslavia to have a rapid geographic reorientation so far her foreign trade was concerned. New trading channels were opened and her economic relations with the capitalistic countries increased tremendously. With the gradual transformation of the Yugoslav economic structure, overseas markets play an ever-increasing role. With the development of the decentralized economy, state trading was almost abolished. The restrictions become remarkably few. Thus in case of the Soviet Union, about 53 per cent of her trade relations are with the socialist-countries. But in case of Yugoslavia, this ratio is hardly 30 per cent. Marx and Engels were of the view that the state would wither away once the proletariat had assumed power. Till now, in Yugoslavia, there was an over-centralized state which a number of evils. The new state followed the Soviet pattern. The state became

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

the sole owner of the means of production and distribution of income. Such a centralized state became a privileged, self-perpetuating, bureaucracy, transforming itself into a force above society. But this was not the role of the state as visualized by Marx. According to the Titoists, once the first stage of revolutionary struggle was over, the withering away process of the state could start. The various measures of economic, political and social decentralization were the steps in that direction. Titoists also argue that the communist party would wither away gradually. It implies that the party also is to wither away gradually. The party at present also plays a secondary role. The party tolerates criticism and opposition. The attitude of the youth in Yugoslavia is hostile to rigid conformity. So they wanted to separate party from state bureaucracy. Totalitarianism is usually considered part and parcel of a communist system. Relaxation of totalitarianism is a factor that distinguishes Yugoslavia from other communist states. Their legal system is based on the process of law. Government functions have been decentralized. A broad section of population takes part in administering public affairs. Freedom of the press is quite high. Travel to and out of Yugoslavia is free than is the case with any other communist country. The Government does not oppose religious practices. Even anti-regime demonstrations have been tolerated. Death penalty for economic crimes has been abolished.

# DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

## Chapter 4 : Slovenia | History, Geography, & People | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Study, 95 pages, prepared at request of Yugoslav authorities to help carry out social and economic development plans for the autonomous Kosovo-Metohija region of the Serbian Republic.*

All official and liberal science defends wage-slavery, whereas Marxism has declared relentless war on that slavery. Lenin Yugoslav self-management is a unique historical experiment. Furthermore, it is one of the most interesting formations of, so called, real-socialism up to today, as Yugoslavia broke with the Soviet Union and initiated its own specific economic, political and ideological way. Also, if we take a look at questions of federalism and centralism or the national questions within Yugoslavia, we will get one really complex and interesting picture. Still, self-management, especially with the new social movements that spawned recently and that are attracted to such ideas, remains a crucial and relevant topic. The aim of this article is to give a Marxist critique of Yugoslav self-management. This subject is too large to be adequately processed in such a short form. Birth of Socialist Yugoslavia It is impossible to talk about Titoism or Yugoslav self-management without knowing certain historical contexts which helped to spawn these ideas. In order to do that, we need to analyze the politics of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia CPY and its national branches, working class self-activity, and the international official communist movement, which was by then heavily infected with post-October, now Stalinist, counter-revolution. It is really important to state right away that communist revolution never happened in Yugoslavia. The CPY won power because it came out on the winning side after the Second World War, because of the strength of Soviet imperialism, i. Furthermore, during the Second World War, the CPY was the leading force in the National Liberation Movement NOP [ 1 ], an inter-class anti-fascist popular front movement, which allowed bourgeois and petty-bourgeois elements to enter on an equal basis, unidentified with their old political banners. NOP was a broad movement and the Party recruited most of their militants, regardless of class affiliation, to form the cadre and the executive apparatus for a new stage of counter-revolution James One of the first tasks of the CPY was the reconstruction of Yugoslavia and establishing full control over Yugoslav territory. The number of victims of the Second World War was huge. The demographic loss was 1.,, people[ 3 ]; 3. It is really important to state that most members of the CPY did not actually know what was happening in the Soviet Union and that they idolised it as a symbol of proletarian victory and salvation. That cannot be said for the leadership of the Party which was very familiar with events in the Soviet Union, especially since most of the leaders of the CPY were agents of the NKVD[ 4 ]. He talked about four revolutionary actions of Yugoslav communists: Long before coming to power, the CPY tried to destroy working class self-activity and to subordinate it under its banner. The CPY managed to become the one and the only representative of the working class in Yugoslavia and victory in the War only strengthened their position. This pretty much demonstrates the anti-proletarian nature of popular front politics. When it came to increasing the speed of production, the Yugoslav leadership used Soviet methods which had been proven in practice, such as Stakhanovism[ 5 ]. Of course, production was organized on the principle of hierarchy in production. In short, the CPY was a regular run-of-the-mill Stalinist party. And it was really one of the finest examples of Stalinist parties. According to him, Stalin had to struggle against the remains of the revolutionary Bolshevik tradition, while Tito and his followers had only to pledge their loyalty to him and they could easily justify all the policies for which Stalin had to struggle for decades. Still, even today, many Marxists and different kinds of leftists deny the fact that Titosim was anything but a national version of Stalinism implied to Yugoslavia, as Maoism was Chinese Stalinism or Hoxhaism was Albanian. The same year, the USA came out with the Marshall Plan, according to which the USA would give financial help to European countries in order to help them develop their defensive capabilities against the Soviet Union and in order to help them maintain stability, i. In this early political polarisation, Yugoslavia stuck strongly to the Soviet Union. This is why, when the CPY won power in Yugoslavia, the party leadership forced integration with the Soviet Union much faster and broader than the Soviet Union initially demanded. This integration had

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

its statist, political-economic and cultural aspects, and the beginning of integration was confirmed with the Contract about friendship, mutual aid and post-war cooperation of Yugoslavia and Soviet Union [ 6 ] signed on April 11th. Similar contracts were signed with all Soviet satellites. Tensions first rose during the Trieste crisis, in which Yugoslavia was in a dispute with Italy and the West on the delineation of borders in Istria and Slovenia and for the town of Trieste. On March 18th, Stalin had withdrawn the Soviet experts who were working on resolving the dispute. Without Soviet backup, the Yugoslav political position was incredibly weakened. The day after, the Tripartite declaration was signed, in which the Free Territory of Trieste was assigned to Italy. The second tensions were related to Yugoslav support for the Greek partisans – Greece was also supposed to be part of the Balkan Federation, which is the reason why Yugoslavia supported the Greek CP and its partisans in their uprising. This support was mainly logistical, but also economic and military. In this struggle, Yugoslavia was also counting on the help of the Soviet Union, but the leadership of the CPY did not know about an agreement between the Soviet Union and Great Britain from October of 1944. According to that agreement, Greece was part of the British interest zone and the British government helped Greek royalist forces in their fight against the communists. They were created from joint capital – i. Soviet capital plus capital of the satellite country in which an enterprise was opened – but most of the profits were sent for reconstruction of the Soviet Union. This caused an escalation in the conflict between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and Albania, on one side, and Yugoslavia, on the other. Just a few years after the Second World War, Yugoslavia found itself faced with another possible conflict. But for Stalin, military intervention was the last option. Soviet experts withdrew from Yugoslavia; the administrative system collapsed because of isolation; the economic crisis intensified, and there were great dangers of social unrest inspired by both ideological and economic reasons. They argued that state ownership of the means of production is the lowest form of public ownership and it was really important to transcend it as soon as possible because it can lead to bureaucratism, i. Socialism can only grow from the initiative of masses of millions with the right leadership role of a proletarian party. Thus, the development of socialism cannot go any other way than the way of constant deepening of socialist democracy in the sense of greater self-governing of the masses of people, in the sense of their greater attraction towards the work of the state machinery – from lowest organs to highest, in the sense of greater participation in direct managing in every single enterprise, institution etc. This report gave a sketch for the idea of socialist self-management. However, this document stated that self-management should be introduced only in the biggest enterprises. The first section of this law gave us a vision of Yugoslav self-management: The council was elected on a one year mandate, while council members were able to be recalled before the expiry of their mandate. The director was an ex officio member of the steering committee. The Constitutional Law constituted the political order in Yugoslavia which continued to develop in the next decades. Self-management became a fundamental part of the state. A very interesting part is about the right of an economical organisation enterprise, cooperative etc. Because of these two, economical and municipal, forms of self-management, the Yugoslav Federal National Assembly had two homes: Furthermore, Lindblom explains Yugoslav political reforms since when the Yugoslav leadership started to replace central direction with substantial central direction intermixed with market direction, until when a major reform was implemented. Yugoslav enterprises produced what they found profitable to produce. The enterprise bought inputs freely on the market – both national and international. When it came to the national market, of course, there were other enterprises which are selling certain commodities and inputs which were used in the production of certain goods. The enterprise rented land from the government, but also from private owners. Also, it hired labour, but it is important to point that, above the minimum wage, workers received income in the form of shares in profits, which, of course, depended on their work. Like every other capitalist enterprise, a Yugoslav enterprise must cover its costs, like the minimum level of wages. It was free to look for new markets, to establish diversity of production, to apportion its profits between wages, collective benefits to its workers or reinvestment in the growth of the enterprise. New enterprises could be started by any individual or a group; even though usually they were mostly opened by units of local self-government or existing

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

enterprises. To fight monopoly, the Yugoslav government used a whole spectrum of different methods, such as tariff reduction and removal of import restrictions. It is important to mention how Yugoslav legal formalism equalized producers and intermediary organisations banks, markets, foreign trade companies , i. In conditions of market competition, that led to the monopoly of intermediary organisations. It is also important to mention agriculture. Formerly collectivised, large parts of agriculture were now given to private holdings and farmers. To justify this thesis, we can just take a look at statistics he presented. Between and , almost strikes were reported, while none has been officially reported since Tito emphasizes how the state will wither away gradually and the speed of its withering depends on the advance of cultural development. It is quite clear that the Yugoslav leadership used unions, as mass organisations of the working class, to establish systematic control deeply rooted in workplaces, so that any kind of industrial or class unrest was prevented. Unions were also allies of the political forces within the League of Communists of Yugoslavia[ 16 ] which were fond of extensive liberalisation of the market. Younger party cadres were also their strongest allies, since they did not have the experience of the Second World War or the revolutionary wave of the 20s and they were inclined to liberal ideas. Steering committees were made of experts that had previous management experience and the state would appoint them to certain enterprises. When it came to the process of managing companies, if we look behind the ideological curtains unfolded by the LCY, enterprises were managed by managers and not workers. Managers were subject to party control and they were instructed to pursue profits. They were also subjected to control trough local government, banks, industrial chambers, professional associations and youth organisations. Hierarchical relations in productions still remained. Initially, wage differences between managers and workers were 1: In spite of all this, Michael Lebowitz remained a fan of self-management. The League came with suggestions, which meant that nobody was allowed to protest against them. Workers were motivated by this statement of mine as some kind of rebellion against the regime or who knows what, so they elected me and management had to accept that. That was the first time that workers chose who would represent them [in this factory]. It was presented to workers that they are managing, but they did not. You could only see the director if his driver drove by you, but otherwise they were Gods. All this is pretty much summarized by Susan Woodward: The aim was to have workers accept limits on wages and benefits within enterprise net revenue, approve capital investment even if they cut into incomes and sanction dismissal of workers when required by budgets or modernisation programs. The LCY, in order to impose better control over enterprises, over time evolved into an organization of managers and technocrats. That made workers really sceptical about joining the party. In , half of the League consisted of bureaucrats while working class members were only one third. Introduced in , self-management was followed by extremely rapid growth and a rise of living standards. Between and , GDP increased almost 9 percent a year, which put Yugoslavia among the very fastest growing economies in the world Lindblom

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

Chapter 5 : economic planning | Definition, History, & Facts | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Economic Management of State Farms in the Kosmet (Yugoslavia) - Problems of Development OECD Published by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris ().*

Socialist Yugoslavia - - Final Days Socialist Yugoslavia - Self-Management Faced with economic stagnation, a Soviet-bloc trade embargo, dwindling popularity, and a dysfunctional Soviet-style economic system, Yugoslav leaders returned to the core of their philosophy, the writings of Marx. These laws replaced state ownership of the means of production with social ownership, entrusting management responsibilities to the workers of each enterprise. The government also reformed economic planning and freed some prices to fluctuate according to supply and demand, but foreign trade remained under central control. The replacement of a command economy with a self-management system required the Communist Party to loosen its hold on decision making. The Congress declared that the party would separate itself structurally from the state. Free intraparty debate would determine party policy, but once the party had made a final decision, the principle of democratic centralism would bind all members to support it. By rejecting multiparty pluralism, the party retained a monopoly on political organization. In addition, individual communists continued to occupy key government and enterprise-management posts. On the federal level, the amendments created an administrative Federal Executive Council and reorganized the Federal Assembly. The amendments also reduced the already minimal autonomy of the individual republics, while local government retained power in economic and social matters. In March , the government began dissolving collective and state farms. Two-thirds of the peasants abandoned the collectives within nine months, and the socialist share of land ownership sank from 25 percent to 9 percent within three years. In an attempt to mitigate the problem of peasant landlessness, the government reduced the legal limit on individual holdings from 25 to 35 hectares of cultivable land to 10 hectares; this restriction would remain on the books for over three decades and would prevent the development of economically efficient family farms. The government also eliminated the system of compulsory deliveries, fixed taxes in advance, encouraged peasants to join purchasing and marketing cooperatives, and increased investment in the agricultural sector. As a result, Yugoslav agricultural output grew steadily through the s, and its farms had record harvests in and Living conditions, health care, education, and cultural life improved in the wake of the economic and political reforms. In the mids, the government redirected investment toward production of consumer goods, and foreign products became widely available. The regime also relaxed its religious restrictions, allowed for a degree of public criticism, curbed abuse of privileges by party officials, and reduced the powers of the secret police. Travel restrictions eased; Yugoslavs gained greater access to Western literature and ideas; artists abandoned "socialist realism" to experiment with abstraction and other styles; and film makers and writers, including Nobel Prize-winner Ivo Andric, produced first-rate works. But already in liberalization was an uneven, changeable phenomenon in Yugoslavia. A meeting of party leaders at the north Adriatic island of Brioni that year resolved to strengthen party discipline, amid growing concern that apathy had infected the rank and file since the Sixth Congress. Over the next several years, the party tightened democratic centralism; established basic party organizations in factories, universities, and other institutions; purged its rolls of inactive members; and took other measures to enhance discipline. In a number of articles in the foreign press, he criticized the party leadership for stifling democratic intraparty debate. He also exposed elitism in the private lives of leaders and suggested that the League of Communists dissolve itself as a rigid political party. In Djilas published *The New Class*, in which he described the emergence of a new communist ruling elite that enjoyed all the privileges of the old bourgeoisie. The book won him international notoriety and prolonged his jail term. Publication of *Conversations with Stalin* in earned him more fame and a second prison term.

# DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

## Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - Collectivization of Agriculture in Eastern Europe

*Following the slogan "The Factories to the Workers," policymakers established the system in the s as a way of transferring economic management from the state to the workers. The organization of enterprises operating under socialist selfmanagement was elaborated further in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor of*

Real GDP Growth in Yugoslavia from A 2,, dinar bill was introduced in as a result of the hyperinflation. In the s the Yugoslav economy entered a period of continuous crisis. Between and the Yugoslav dinar plunged from 15 to 1, to the U. Unemployment rose to 1. In the unemployment rate was at But during the recession of the early s many oil exporting countries reduced construction projects as oil prices fell. Bush , to negotiate a new financial aid package. In return for assistance, Yugoslavia agreed to even more sweeping economic reforms, which included a new devalued currency, another wage freeze, sharp cuts in government spending, and the elimination of socially owned, worker-managed companies. This was in part muted by the spectacular draining of the banking system, caused by the rising inflation , in which millions of people were effectively forgiven debts or even allowed to make fortunes on perfectly legal bank-milking schemes[ citation needed ]. The banks adjusted their interest rates to the inflation, but this could not be applied to loan contracts made earlier which stipulated fixed interest rates. Debt repayments for privately owned housing, which was massively built during the prosperous s, became ridiculously small and as a result banks suffered huge losses. Indexation was introduced to take inflation into account, but the resourceful population continued to drain the system through other schemes, many of them having to do with personal cheques. Cheques, which were considered legal tender , were accepted by all businesses. They were processed by hand and mailed by regular post, so there was no way to ensure real-time accounting. The banks therefore continued to deduct money from current accounts on the date they received the cheque, and not on the date it was issued. When inflation rose to triple and then quadruple digits, this allowed another widespread form of cost reduction or outright milking of the system. Bills from remote places would arrive six months late, causing losses to businesses. Since banks maintained no-fee mutual customer service, people would travel to small banks in rural areas on the other end of the country and cash in several cheques. They would then exchange the money for foreign currency, usually German mark and wait for the cheque to arrive. They would then convert a part of the foreign currency amount and repay their debt, greatly reduced by inflation. Companies, struggling to pay their work-force, adopted similar tactics. Power-mongering in big industrial companies led to several large bankruptcies mostly of large factories , which only increased the public perception that the economy is in a deep crisis. He spent a year introducing new business legislation, which quietly dropped most of the associated labour theory and introduced private ownership of businesses. Ownership and exchange of foreign currency was deregulated which, combined with a realistic exchange rate, attracted foreign currency to the banks. However, by the late s, it was becoming increasingly clear that the federal government was effectively losing the power to implement its programme. Yugoslav authorities used the term "property transformation" when referring to the process of transforming public ownership into private hands. However, industrial production fell by 8. By the 2nd half of inflation restarted. His program of to curb inflation was rejected by Serbia and Vojvodina. In the annual rate of GDP growth had declined to

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

### Chapter 7 : Full text of "Bibliography of English language sources on Yugoslavia"

*From to the state controlled the economy absolutely. As in the USSR, Yugoslavia's Communist government established economic goals through five-year plans. The first five-year plan, launched in , began a program of rapid industrialization.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: This chapter focuses on two major macrostructural elements: In chapter 6, I analyze microstructural elements such as the internal administration of the farms and the various ways in which they organize, motivate, and compensate their labor force. Discussion of such issues is complicated because in each Marxist regime the farms operate in different economic environments. In most of the Third World nations the state and collective farms carried out their functions in market environments, but with considerable governmental intervention. In many cases the macrostructural elements differed little from the colonial period. The agricultural literature often uses the terms horizontal and vertical in a somewhat different sense from that found in the literature on industrial organization, which I follow in this discussion. Except for fodder and seed, the farm sector does little selling of produce to itself. Moreover, the stages of production in agriculture the cycle of crop growing or animal raising are often less separated from each other than in manufacturing. At one farm I visited, I commented to an official on the beauty of a large garden near the farm headquarters , remarking that the workers must enjoy walking in it after work. I was curtly informed that the garden was only for visitors and managers, which suggests that not only the economic but also the social relations of the colonial era have continued. Except for Hungary and Yugoslavia, the state and collective farms in all nations in East Europe until the s operated within the framework of a centrally administered economy and the decisions about macrostructural policy were made in this context. Other difficulties in discussing these horizontal and vertical elements arise because insufficient information is available to determine the reasons underlying certain macro-organizational choices or the impact of these decisions. Structural elements also changed in some countries from year to year. Nevertheless, we can gain a sufficiently clear picture of the major parameters so that the range of variation can be determined. In market economies, the size of the farm is primarily a function of market and technical considerations that have received considerable study. In many Marxist regimes the government has also played a major role in determining farm size by combining and transforming a large number of small farms, which means that the importance of economic and technical factors must be determined. By reviewing these key factors and their relevance to socialist agriculture, we can gain some necessary perspective for examining data on average farm size. Here, however, it is useful to consider briefly some additional reasons bearing on the advantages and disadvantages of large-scale farming in either You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

# DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

## Chapter 8 : Social and economic change in the Balkans

*Socialist Self-Management* The system of socialist self-management remained the distinctive element of the Yugoslav economy in Following the slogan "The Factories to the Workers," policymakers established the system in the s as a way of transferring economic management from the state to the workers.

From to the country had a Soviet-style planned socialist economy, in which the central government controlled almost everything from production planning and prices to distribution. Finally, after , Yugoslavia tried to develop an economic system that fell somewhere between rigid Soviet-style socialism and Western capitalism. Under Tito, Yugoslavia was transformed into a medium-developed society with an economy based on both agriculture and industry. In , 75 percent of the population depended on subsistence farming growing just enough for their own needs for their livelihood. By less than 20 percent of the population was still primarily employed in agriculture. The northern republics of Slovenia and Croatia, along with the northern Serbian province of Vojvodina, were relatively developed and prosperous. Serbia proper Serbia minus Vojvodina and Kosovo was less developed. The southern republics of Montenegro and Macedonia, as well as the southwestern Serbian province of Kosovo, were still largely agricultural and poverty-stricken. By the s all parts of Yugoslavia had become significantly more prosperous and industrialized. Even so, differences between the richer north and poorer south were starker than at the beginning of the Communist period. This contrast provided a constant source of national tensions and political conflict. From to the state controlled the economy absolutely. The first five-year plan, launched in , began a program of rapid industrialization. This program emphasized heavy industry over light industry and largely neglected agriculture and consumer goods. The government attempted to collectivize farms, but the peasants resisted vigorously. Under the principle of self-management, the workers supposedly ran the factories, free to make their own production and marketing decisions. Profits were distributed as wages and served as the measure of the success of an enterprise. Production and consumption boomed, but state control of investment funds led to the continued creation and survival of politically favored, inefficient enterprises. Most farms remained or changed back to being small and privately held. Farming methods remained primitive, and farmers had no access to bank loans or other means of financing. These factors limited food production, forcing Yugoslavia to import grain and other foodstuffs. Millions of peasants migrated to cities and tried to find jobs in industries. But neither the cities nor the industries were expanding rapidly enough to house and create jobs for so many people. In the government instituted major economic reforms that ushered in a program known as market socialism. Under this program, the government surrendered control of investment funds to enterprises and to a reformed banking system. Lowered taxes allowed enterprises to keep more of their earned income instead of handing it over to the state. The government lifted price controls, and it devalued the currency, the dinar, to encourage exports. Investment priorities changed to favor consumer goods over heavy industries. Peasant farmers gained access to credits, enabling them to buy farm machinery to expand production and end the dependence on food imports. Yugoslavia lifted its restrictions on emigration, and in each year after up to a million Yugoslavs lived in Western Europe as guest workers. The earnings they sent home became increasingly important to the Yugoslav economy, contributing to a boom in private house building and small private enterprises. These enterprises contributed significantly to a flourishing tourist industry concentrated along the Adriatic coast. Along with their positive results, the reforms of led to rising unemployment, inflation, and regional differences in wealth. These negative developments led to a retreat from the principles of market socialism. In the early s reforms were implemented that, in effect, created a negotiated economy based on contracts between firms. These contracts were designed to protect supply and demand and prices from market competition. At the same time, foreign borrowing grew rapidly. The borrowed money was intended for modernization of export-oriented industries. However, most of it was used to help pay for increasing consumption and prosperity for most Yugoslavs. By the deepening crisis had reduced living standards to low levels.

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

### Chapter 9 : Economy of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia - Wikipedia

*Yugoslavia - The economy (Vol. 3): Agriculture in Yugoslavia (English) Abstract. Yugoslavia is about as large as the United Kingdom or Western Germany, but has about one-third the population.*

Violent ethnopolitical conflicts, separatist movements, rivalry for autonomy or political power, or territorial control, economic dislocation, among others, assail the integrity of the developing state, thereby impelling hegemonic actors major states, Intergovernmental Organizations IGOs , and International Financial Institutions - IFIs to intervene in order to: The ever-increasing negative effects of transnational social forces tend to generate the pervasive force of a neo-liberal cosmopolitan moral view of international relations that increasingly sanctions both military and non-military interventions to maintain the existing structure of states and international society. In other words, the disintegrative effects of globalization as well as the dislocative aspects of weak developing economies are increasingly undermining the twin pillars of non-intervention and state sovereignty. The focus of the analysis is first, on peacekeeping as a hegemonic function, especially the substantive shift from traditional intervention to new variation in peacekeeping. An example is the coercive consensual relationship or consensual domination of the developing state by Great Powers and International Financial Institutions IFIs in the area of economic policy. In post-Cold War international society in which military-strategic-defensive issues have rapidly given way to socio-economic globalization processes, non-military forms of intervention by Great Powers and IFIs on developing state sovereignty are increasingly becoming a moral problem as manifested in the reaction of large segments of developing state civil society to external economic impositions, such as International Monetary Fund IMF conditionalities. First is the changed nature of conflict in the international system in the form of a rise in internal, intrastate violence as opposed to inter-state conflicts which undermine the sovereignty of the state and produce external peacekeeping interventions. Second, is the economic dislocative effects of rapid globalization processes and deepening market forces that impel the intervention of IFIs in developing state economies, thereby destabilizing the "social contract" between state and citizens. In other words, to what extent do violent conflicts within developing states and interventions by external actors undermine the national sovereignty of the state? Transnational Forces and the State: The first is the practical-conjunctural level viewed in terms of intentional human agency Robinson, ; Wallerstein, At this level, it is important to draw the distinction between means which are policies and ends which are interests , and to recognize the tactical nature of many disputes related to policymaking between the developing state and external actors over the most effective means of achieving ends. The second dimension is the underlying global structure in which states and groups engage with the broader world system. Analysis at this level is structural analysis. Structure shapes and conditions events and activities at the state level, often apart from intentionality. The third dimension refers to processes in international society which straddle both the practical-conjunctural and the underlying global structure. Through its interconnectedness with the two, it enables analysts to identify mechanisms that monitor functionalist teleology. Institutionalization is an integral aspect of the Gramscian notion of hegemony because institutions whether political-military, or socio-economic provide the systemic legitimacy for dealing with conflicts either coercively or through peaceful means Gramsci, The underlying structure of interstate relations intrinsically involves an enforcement potential under the control of the powerful nations. The consequence is two distinct forms of Great Power-weak state relations: In the latter sense, it is the condition whereby strong states exercise leadership over weak states by gaining their perennial consent. To a large extent the use of force is obviated to the point that the developing state submits to the prevailing power relations. Continuous submission is enhanced by the fact that the dominant states are willing to make concessions, implement policy adjustments, that from time to time help to alleviate the politico-economic burdens of the weak states. Institutions provide the legitimacy of power relations, articulate the hegemonic mission of the powerful, and appeal for the cooperation of the weak. Thus hegemony which comprises of both coercive and consensual

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

relations help to cement and legitimize, and internationalize the dominant moral and cultural values, and disseminate the worldview of the dominant states. The hegemonic functions of the Great Powers, with the "consent" of the weak states create functional unity in a system of diversity. To a large extent, then, subordinate states either give "unwilling consent" or "voluntary consent" to the social logic imposed on specific issues by the strong states. Accordingly, social forces that commence within the powerful states soon spillover into weak states, and the policy implications or adaptive mechanisms that accompany them imposed upon or integrated into the political economy of these weak states. For example, the transnational social forces unleashed by both the Cold War competition and post-Cold War era influence state structures in both the core and periphery. In other words, changes in systemic polarity spawn forces that influence state structures, underscoring the fact that state structures are largely a reflection of a particular structure of world order and forces in existence. A world hegemony in this sense is thus the expansive effects of the individual and collective social forces of the dominant advanced industrial states. The IFIs, the culture, the technology, and other entities associated with this collective hegemony constitute guidelines for development models in developing states. The dominant effects of such a collective hegemonic system also becomes a demonstration effect which could have a profound effect on the lives of groups in poor countries. In his analysis of world hegemony, Robert Cox makes reference to the effect hegemony has on peripheral states as a passive revolution: A world hegemony is thus in its beginnings an outward expansion of the internal national hegemony established by a dominant social class. The economic and social institutions, the culture, the technology associated with this national hegemony become patterns for emulation abroad. Such as expansive hegemony impinges on the more peripheral countries as a passive revolution. These countries have not undergone the same thorough social revolution, nor have their economies developed in the same way, but they try to incorporate elements from the hegemonic model with disturbing old power structures In the world hegemonic model, hegemony is more intense and consistent at the core and more laden with contradictions at the periphery Cox, The near policy convergence among advanced industrial countries in this post-Cold War era, unifies socio-economic and political structures of this collective hegemony into a system of universal norms, institutions, and mechanisms which spell out general rules of national and international behavior for states and for those national actors whose activities transcend national boundaries. These are rules, which in short, further institutionalize dominant modes of sociopolitical and economic interactions. The rules that core states have developed, upheld, and institutionalized help to maintain and deepen the marginalization of the developing state. Because these norms and rules both international law and less formal rules are largely handed down to them, it means the developing states undergo a process of socialization involving both "coerced consent" and voluntary internalization. States that deliberately challenge these transnational interstate rules are viewed as a threat to world order and its juridical foundation and could be labeled pariahs, rogues, or outlaws and face politico-economic sanctions from other states and dominant non-state actors Armstrong, ; Beckman, The developing state shares but "unwillingly" in some developments that affect national political economies, often unwilling to reverse asymmetrical relationships with developed countries, or outrightly reject adverse policy impositions from supranational institutions. For example, the developing states of the international system attempted to reconstruct the international system in the mid s New International Economic Order NIEO demands, but because of their weakness failed. Because of powerful states and IFIs, for example, international systemic structures are not immutable, but rather the very structures are dependent for their modification or reproduction on the practices and changing institutions of these key actors. Fundamental change in the international system occurs when principal actors, through changes in their interests, power or practices, change the rules and norms that underlie international relations. In essence, changes in the practice of these hegemonic international actors depend on changes in the practices of their key domestic actors--individuals, power elite, and civil society in general Gill, ; Ruggie, Thus profound developments in international relations can occur when beliefs and identities of key domestic entities in advanced industrial countries are altered thereby also altering the norms and rules that are constitutive of

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

international relations, often quite independent of both domestic and international actors of weak states. For example, the end of the Cold War accelerated by changes perestroika, glasnost in the Soviet Union, changed the nature, scope, and intensity of violent conflict in many developing states, spawned new ones as well; and ushered in a period of democratization urged on the developing states by the powerful actors. Impelled by its marginal status in the international system, the developing world has often challenged Western European concepts of international law and human rights. Lissitzyn, International law to these developing states was originally created to protect and reflect the class and state interests of the former colonial masters. It contains little or no substantive content of equity and justice because when extended to Asia, Africa, or Latin-America, it was frequently used as an instrument for the protection of the private economic interests of the powerful Western states. Key international institutions the IMF, World Bank, or WTO, a reflection of international law, are the glue for safeguarding the global politico-economic structure that ensures the dominance of the advanced industrial states. In spite of the differences in interests, culture, and levels of education among these developing states, they nonetheless all exhibit, invariably, tendencies of resentment toward international law. The underlying reasons for such resentment being past foreign domination, and attitudes of superiority by the Western countries, their dependent development status and general adverse experiences within the international legal framework of the Westphalian state system Oppenheim, ; Brierly, Nonetheless, in varying degrees, they participate in the development and codification of international law, they resort to its norms in disputes with other states, and in deliberations in international organizations, but many have equally complained about the overwhelming dominance of advanced industrial states in key international organizations like the IMF and the World Bank. Because of the perceptible current of discontent expressed by developing states about traditional international law, many observers often advocate the further development of international law so that it would play a more meaningful role in North-South relations. The realization that international law needs to be further developed, coupled with the constant concessions made by the North towards the South is a realization that the traditional norms of international law do not necessarily serve the needs and aspirations of the developing states. In particular, some of the requirements of the international institutions that reinforce the traditional norms of international law are often too painful when applied to developing societies. On a more general level, international law either intentionally or by accident reinforced an international division of labor. The ensuing process of uneven development and asymmetry has proved to be a constraint to the decisional latitude of the developing state. The periphery, satellite, or underdeveloped states have been superimposed upon, been penetrated and influenced, balkanized, and even imposed upon in the capitalist process of surplus extraction from the South to the North within a single global economy. Consequently, systemic struggles over the appropriation of wealth take place between and within nations with the developing states at the poor receiving end of an asymmetric relationship. Changes in North-South relations automatically generate changes in national political economies of the South. In particular, globalization processes as aspects of a new phase of capitalism, are transforming, rather than merely having a marginal effect on, all political ingredients in capitalist relations between North and South. The transnationalization of the state produced intensive and extensive internationalization embedded in globalization processes, networks, and discourses is threatening the sovereign state by making it near impossible for the state to perform its socio-economic and welfare functions towards civil society. In the developing state, state sovereignty, and the authority and legitimacy that go with it are not always by the overwhelming majority of individuals and non-state collectivities. The sovereignty principle and even its practice seems fated to be constrained and undermined at the international level, and it is difficult to see how the weak developing state will regain what it has lost. Although sovereign authority is not the same as the capacity to control everything, it is nonetheless challenged in many parts of the world. Most, if not all, of contemporary national struggles are struggles in which groups guerilla forces or ethnic insurgency are pitted against the state because of the desire to ensure group security or self-actualization. The clear challenge to the state that is revealed by such struggles is, perhaps, the final and most convincing evidence that the force of

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

globalization coupled with the loosening of hegemonic spheres of influence ties between great and small states is a significant factor in rendering the state unacceptable or an obstacle to many groups. As group frustration intensifies it escalates to violent outbursts which in some cases produce external intervention, and a further diminution of state sovereignty assailed from both within and without. Peacekeeping interventions, accordingly develop within the context of transnational political processes and an extended view of the nation state which transcends territorial integrity and the sanctity of the doctrine of state sovereignty. Conflicts and Peacemaking Interventions While traditional international relations characterizes the international system as one of anarchy, at the same time classical conceptions of state structure tend to assume a territory comprised of people, sovereignty, and an effective government that forestalls domestic anarchy or state collapse Bull, ; Waltz, Yet, the experience of the post-Cold War era, in particular, is characterized by centrifugal forces of violent ethnonationalism related to normative concerns of human rights and democratization that in turn spawn responses for example peacekeeping interventions from the international system. These interventions reflect a shift away from a strict adherence to the doctrine of state sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention. The widening scope and intensity of violent conflicts that produce Great Power and United Nations UN sanctioned interventions in civil wars underscore the fact that principles, doctrines, and practices institutionalized through constant application, may be modified, violated, or changed in response to systemic disequilibrium. Such changes are done in response to the increased focus on the international or national protection of human rights: Besides, such ideational developments that are transformed into new practices that violate existing modus operandi may originate from purely internal developments for example, the clamor for democratization that produces violent civil conflicts , or from external developments and changing conceptions of policy such as the indexing of democratization to IMF conditionalities. Interventions whether coercive or non-coercive are undertaken by the key actors as part of the twin functions of "socialization" and "homogenization" of international society. Ideational change and international practice regarding intervention to protect human rights were spawned by the end of the Cold War and its turbulence. Internally, developing state sovereignty is assailed by ethnopolitical and other challenges to the state, and externally, as a response to intense civil strife that result in genocide and massive suffering. The Great Powers under the umbrella of the UN have now extended their peacekeeping operations to include interventions in civil wars. The end of great-power ideological rivalry has produced unity in the pursuit of systemic stability and greater international cooperation under the auspices of the UN and other international mechanisms. The outcome is greater international social control by Great Powers and the UN Security Council over developing states. A critical element in Gramscian thought is the idea of social control which takes place on two levels: Where entities like Yugoslavia, Somalia, Angola, Rwanda, and so on, have at some point lost social control through the state political society , a rejuvenated and ascendant Security Council, and a dominant rich North in cooperation exercise their hegemonic functions by arresting total state disintegration through peacekeeping interventions. Internally, the state is being challenged by what D. Horowitz has described as the "powerful, permeative, passionate, and pervasive," Levinson, The constant struggle for power and resources in many resource-starved nations has produced a situation in which ethnic groups have resorted to pressure politics and coalition-building as a means of gaining political and economic power. Intractable and protracted conflicts have an especially destabilizing effect on the nation-state. While conflict resolution efforts do sometimes produce formal accords they rarely yield long-term peace and harmony. The duration, intensity, and scope of these violent conflicts have led to near-state collapse, and some state failures. These consequences stem first from the passionate, primordial, and permeative aspects of ethnic solidarity--which are in turn related to perceived high stakes in civil wars--the survival of a group, domination of one ethnic group by another, or their domination by the other group. The primordial sentiments and ethnopolitical factors involved in multiethnic societies extend the violent conflicts beyond the obvious struggle for political and economic control to powerful xenophobic and ethnocentric expressions of hate. The consequence is that such conflicts become especially impervious to rational resolution. Thus, while assailed internally by these centrifugal ethno

## DOWNLOAD PDF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT OF STATE FARMS IN THE KOSMET (YUGOSLAVIA)

rigidities, the international via the UN response has been intervention to maintain the structure of the state system.