

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

Chapter 1 : Full text of "Brandeis review"

2 *The State, its Failure and External Intervention in Africa (By Dunja Speiser and Paul-Simon Handy) Working Paper No. /05 October Summary.*

Waltz, one of the most important and influential thinkers of international relations in the second half of the twentieth century. Kant, Liberalism, and War, 2. Conflict in World Politics, 3. Reflections on Theory of International Politics, 4. The Origins of War in Neorealist Theory, 5. Realist Thought and Neorealist Theory, 6. Evaluating Theories, 7. Reflections on Imre Lakatos, Part 2: The Stability of a Bipolar World, 9. Contention and Management in International Relations, The Myth of National Interdependence, The Emerging Structure of International Politics, Structural Realism after the Cold War, Globalization and Governance, The Continuity of International Politics, Part 3: Reason, Will, and Weapons, Toward Nuclear Peace, Nuclear Myths and Political Realities, The Politics of Peace, America as a Model for the World? Bringing together both published and unpublished essays, they include some of the original articles which inspired several of his well known but now out of print books. Arms, Hostages and the Importance of Shredding in Earnest: Reading the National Security Culture 3. The Space of International Relations: Simulation, Surveillance and Speed 4. NarcoTerrorism at Home and Abroad 5. Cyberwar, Videogames, and the Gulf War Syndrome 8. The Value of Security: Hobbes, Marx, Nietzsche and Baudrillard 9. Global Swarming, Virtual Security, and Bosnia The Simulation Triangle Virtuous War and Hollywood The Illusion of a Grand Strategy The Problem of Community 1. The Problem of Community in International Relations 3. The Achievements of Critical Theory Part 2: The Problem of Citizenship 4. What is a Good International Citizen? Citizenship and Sovereignty in the Post-Westphalian State 7. Cosmopolitan Citizenship Part 3: The Problem of Harm 8. Citizenship, Humanity and Cosmopolitan Harm Conventions 9. The Problem of Harm in World Politics: Implications for the Sociology of States-Systems Democratization aims to promote a better understanding of democratization - defined as the way democratic norms, institutions and practices evolve and are disseminated both within and across national and cultural boundaries. While the focus is on democratization viewed as a process, the journal also builds on the enduring interest in democracy itself and its analysis. The emphasis is contemporary and the approach comparative, with the publication of scholarly contributions about those areas where democratization is currently attracting considerable attention world-wide. For further information visit: For three decades, it has set the agenda on development discourses of the global debate. As the most influential academic journal covering the emerging worlds, TWQ is at the forefront of analysis and commentary on fundamental issues of global concern. See Order Form on the last page of the catalog Call toll free: This series covers the major issues that have emerged and reflects the latest academic thinking in this arena. Agathangelou, York University, Canada and L. Order and Justice in International Relations 2. The Pinochet Decisions in the House of Lords 4. Judicial Intervention Coming of Age? In and of Multiple Worlds 4. Transformations Specifically written for politics and international relations scholars, this text informs about the variety of philosophical positions available, and establishes the importance to ordinary IR scholarship of taking such position, more or less explicitly. Steele, University of Kansas, USA This volume demonstrates that ontological security is a major motivating rationale for state action and inaction, challenging and complementing realist, liberal and constructivist accounts to international politics. The author examines the conflict between states, international law, and aspirations for justice by analyzing cases of judicial intervention. Identity, Morality, and Social Action 3. The Possibilities of a Self 4. The Power of Self-Identity: British Neutrality and the American Civil War 5. Haunted by the Past: The Importance of Philosophy 2. Ontological and Epistemological Wagers 3. In Defense of Pluralism December Humanitarian Intervention in International Politics: Earlier Manifestations of the Doctrine 3. Contemporary Manifestations of the Doctrine 4. Consequences and Perspectives Conclusion November

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

Chapter 2 : The Globalization of Political Violence : Richard Devetak :

Dunja Speiser and Paul-Simon Handy. CSGR Working Paper No. / Accelerated processes of globalisation - in the form of structural adjustment plans and of democratisation processes - have seriously shaken the fragile foundations of African countries.

This paper examines the place of political parties and party systems in providing democracy for the more global world of the twenty-first century. It argues that recent intense globalisation has by no means rendered political parties and party systems irrelevant. Parties could regain considerable stature as democratic forces if they altered a number of practices in line with emergent polycentric governance of a more global world. The paper advances a number of suggestions that could concurrently address the general stagnancy of political parties and the overall underdevelopment of global democracy. A lightly amended version will be published in P. Introduction What is the place of political parties and party systems in providing democracy for the more global world of the twenty-first century? If contemporary globalisation has shifted the contours of governance – that is, the ways that societal rules are formulated, applied and reviewed – do political parties need to reinvent their organisation and practices to fulfil their democratic role? If so, what kinds of adjustments are required? Or has globalisation so transformed politics that party formations have become obsolete in the democratic process, no longer being able to deliver adequate public participation in, and public control over, the decisions that shape collective destinies? This paper argues that the past half-century of intense globalisation has by no means rendered political parties and party systems irrelevant. Official circles and civil society quarters have generally made considerably more progress to recognise, and adjust their activities to, the shift from a statist towards a polycentric mode of governance that has accompanied contemporary globalisation. In contrast, political parties have for the most part retained a now obsolete statist-territorialist-nationalist modus operandi. To the extent that political parties currently have only limited significance for democracy in global affairs, this situation has mainly been of their own making. Parties could regain considerable stature as democratic forces if they belatedly altered a number of practices in line with emergent polycentric governance of a more global world. Along with this heavy critique of failings by political parties to date, the paper also advances a number of suggestions to turn the tide in more positive directions. Such measures could benefit party organisations and wider democracy alike. Greater attention to global affairs, global rules and global institutions by parties could contribute significantly to their revival as democratic players. In turn, more globally oriented political parties could provide a much-needed boost to the broader democratisation of globalisation. The current general stagnancy of political parties and the overall underdevelopment of global democracy would thereby be addressed at 3 the same time. Reinvigorated party systems are not a panacea for public participation and public accountability in global politics, but they could bring major advances. The paper elaborates this argument in three broad steps. The second section analyses the role in this altered situation of traditional political parties: Country-based political parties have generally failed to reorient themselves to polycentric governance, although a number of changes in their practices could enhance democracy in global politics. The third section of the paper assesses several ways that political parties can be reorganised beyond the state: None of these three strategies seems likely to generate major democratising impacts on globalisation in the short or medium term. Before proceeding to detail these points it should be stressed that this discussion is more a conceptual reflection than the result of systematic empirical research. However, the questions and arguments set out here suggest an agenda for future research more than confirmed theses. As the limited bibliographical references in this paper indicate, the question of political parties and the democratisation of globalisation has so far received strikingly – indeed, deplorably – little academic attention. Concepts and context To assess the actual and potential roles of political parties in the democratisation of globalisation, it is of course helpful to define terms for the purpose of the analysis at hand, as well as to describe the general context that has prompted the research question. The treatment of these

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

complex and deeply contested conceptual and historical issues must per force be truncated here. Readers who wish may refer 4 elsewhere to find further elaboration and substantiation of the arguments set out in this section Scholte, Globalisation and the shift to polycentric governance As the word is understood here, globalisation denotes a trend of becoming more global: With globalisation people become more able “technologically, legally, linguistically, culturally, psychologically” to have direct connections with one another wherever on the earth they may be located. Although globality in this sense of transplanetary social connectivity has sometimes figured importantly in earlier history, global relations have undergone unprecedented growth since the middle of the twentieth century. Global links between persons now arise more frequently, take more forms, transpire faster, and impact more deeply than in any previous era. Indeed, contemporary history has, as never before, seen the emergence of transplanetary instantaneity whereby certain global transmissions like intercontinental telephone calls occur in effectively no time and transplanetary simultaneity whereby certain global phenomena like satellite television broadcasts can involve people spread all over the world at the same time. In this way globalisation entails a significant respatialisation of social relations. The global, planetary sphere becomes, in its own right, an important site of culture, ecology, economics, law, health, history and politics. This is by no means to say that other territorial social spaces such as households, workplaces, districts, countries and regions have become any less important in contemporary society. However, these other scales of social relations are now also supplemented by, and intertwined with, major global domains. It is not possible to understand the human condition in the twenty-first century without significant attention to global dimensions. The regulation of transplanetary and supraterritorial matters generally involves multiple and diffuse sites. States retain a key role in the construction, implementation and evaluation of the rules that apply to global social relations, but the statist apparatus of societal regulation that prevailed in the middle of the twentieth century has given way to a more polycentric order. For one thing, substantial elements of governance have over recent decades become global in scale. As logic might suggest, burgeoning global activities and issues have prompted a notable increase of rules and regulatory institutions with a global span. Some of this transplanetary governance has grown through a proliferation and expansion of suprastate agencies with multicontinental memberships and remits. Other global-scale regulation has taken a transgovernmental shape, with the development of largely informal transplanetary networks of state officials. Transgovernmental relations have addressed matters as disparate as crime, human rights, environmental regulation, and various areas of trade Slaughter, Perhaps the most visible transgovernmental apparatus is the Group of Eight G8 process developed since the mids. Still further global governance has expanded in recent times through nonofficial channels. Such developments demonstrate that governance of global and for that matter any other affairs need not by definition occur through the public sector Cutler et al. Concurrently with this substantial growth of global regulation, governance has also taken more regional form during the past half-century of intense globalisation, with an unprecedented expansion of rules and regulatory institutions that apply to a group of contiguous countries. For example, regional trade arrangements had been registered with the WTO as of Cosbey, Many analysts have explained this expansion of regional regulation as both a facilitator of and a policy response to globalisation Hettne et al. As elaborated later in this paper, this trend in contemporary governance opens important possibilities for political parties to achieve democratisation of globalisation through regionalisation. The growth of suprastate global and regional governance has by no means rendered country-based regulation through states irrelevant in a more global world. Arguments widely heard in the early s that ongoing globalisation would provoke a decline, retreat or even demise of the state have been comprehensively refuted. On the contrary, states “especially the more powerful states” remain central actors in 7 contemporary governance and indeed have ranked among the principal architects of globalisation Weiss, In this light the second section of this paper affirms that political parties and party systems focused on the state retain considerable historical mileage in the early twenty-first century. One major reorientation of state action has already been mentioned with regard to the growth and importance of transgovernmental networks. Moreover, under conditions of greater globality states have acquired a number of

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

different policy instruments, such as computer networks and in a few cases intercontinental missiles. In addition, although earlier theses that globalisation necessitates a contraction of the welfare state have been largely refuted, it is clear that states have significantly adjusted social policies in response to the growing global economy. And country-level governance has paralleled global governance with widespread privatisation of various regulatory tasks, as manifested inter alia in the creation of independent central banks and the spread of nonofficial financial services authorities. Finally, intense globalisation of the past half-century has transpired concurrently with a significant and in various ways contributed to a significant localisation of governance. Across the continents states have undertaken substantial devolution to substate regions and districts. Several states including Brazil and Canada have also revised their constitutions to accord greater autonomy to indigenous peoples residing in the country. Hence a political party can also have democratic purpose in a more global world when working in substate government. In sum, then, unprecedented globalisation of social life in recent history has been accompanied by substantial globalisation, regionalisation, reconfigured nationalisation, and resurgent localisation of governance. To dissect the regulation of a given global issue whether it be biodiversity loss, tourism, or whatever, analysts must consider public, private and public-private mechanisms across global, macro-regional, country, micro-regional and local scales. Societal regulation has lost the statist character that prevailed in what has frequently been described as the modern Westphalian system. Governance is now much more than government. Whatever label is used, however, the post-statist mode of governance requires that political parties shift their practices if they are to remain relevant and fulfil their democratising potentials in the twenty-first century. Democratic deficits in contemporary globalisation These democratic inputs from political parties are sorely needed in contemporary governance of global affairs. The shift from statism to polycentrism has generated enormous deficits of public participation in and public control of regulatory processes in society, particularly as they concern global issues. Shortfalls in democracy have produced some of the greatest public unease with contemporary globalisation, as witnessed most dramatically in large street protests as well as more pervasively in the casual conversations of everyday life. As with definitions of globalisation, this paper is not the place to undertake a lengthy excursion through the meanings of democracy. Of course political theorists have suggested highly diverse ways to achieve democracy deliberative, participatory, representative models and more. However, there is general agreement that, whatever its precise form, democracy prevails when the members of a public determine policies: The many democratic deficits in the governance of contemporary global affairs can be conveniently summarised under four headings. The first major problem is public ignorance. Effective democracy presumes competent agents. However, most people today have far from sufficient information and analytical tools to make sense of globalisation, let alone to take well-founded decisions about its governance. This ignorance is hardly surprising, given how poorly the various sources of public education have fulfilled their task in respect of global affairs. Schools, universities, mass media, civil society associations, governance agencies and political parties have all failed to give globalisation the quantity and quality of attention required to have an adequately informed public. A second leading source of democratic deficits in current governance of globalisation lies in institutional shortcomings. That is, the processes of formulating, implementing, enforcing and evaluating policies that govern global matters have failed to incorporate adequate mechanisms of public participation and public control. For example, public referenda on global policy questions have rarely occurred. Elections to representative offices have normally left global issues on the sidelines. Most public suprastate governance agencies and all private regulatory bodies concerned with global affairs have lacked a directly elected legislature. Meanwhile national parliaments and local councils as well as the political parties who field candidates for these offices have rarely exercised sufficient scrutiny of government actions in global realms. Courts on whatever scale, local to global have systematically failed to give people adequate means of obtaining redress when policies concerning global relations cause harm. Likewise, governance agencies of all 10 kinds have generally provided insufficient mechanisms for civil society participation in and scrutiny over their activities. Moreover,

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

civil society associations involved in global policy processes have themselves often failed to meet adequate democratic standards in their own behaviour. Alongside public ignorance and institutional failings, a third key type of democratic deficit in current governance of global matters relates to structural inequalities. It was earlier stressed that democracy requires equivalent opportunities for all to become involved in the policy decisions of a given polity. Yet contemporary global politics is everywhere steeped in social hierarchies. These deeply entrenched relations of dominance and subordination are manifold: All of these structural inequalities of opportunity have had the effect of arbitrarily skewing participation in global politics. Thus, undemocratically, certain major states have had greater weight in many global governance institutions.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

Chapter 3 : Port Manteaux Word Maker

By Dunja Speiser and Paul-Simon Handy Abstract Accelerated processes of globalisation - in the form of structural adjustment plans and of democratisation processes - have seriously shaken the fragile foundations of African countries.

Quotable "It is better to deserve honors and not have them than to have them and not to deserve them. Go, instead, where there is no path and leave a trail. Religion without science is blind. And the only thing that gets me through is a sense of humor The disease of assimilation and alienation of Jewish youth from its heritage and people is often spoken about, but its full gravity and danger are not comprehended by most of us. We face the problem of young Jews by the hundreds whose lack of Jewish identity and pride and whose Jewish rootlessness combine to drive them into foreign fields and hostile ideologies At the same time, in Israel, the ironic growth of a similar Jewish identity crisis has arisen to plague the state with young Jews who identify with the state but not the Jewish people and whose alienation from Jewish heritage and tradition has now been joined by weakening of ties with their fellow Jews in exile. It is controlled and decreed by G-d. Small people always do that, but the really great make you believe that you too can become great. The Jew who hears the cry of fellow Jews and casts off from himself the vanities and nonsense of money and sterile status What kind of unique creature is this whom all the rulers of all the nations of the world have disgraced and crushed and expelled and destroyed; persecuted, burned and drowned, and who, despite their anger and their fury, continues to live and to flourish. What is this Jew whom they have never succeeded in enticing with all the enticements in the world, whose oppressors and persecutors only suggested that he deny and disown his religion and cast aside the faithfulness of his ancestors?! The Jew - is the symbol of eternity. He is the one who for so long had guarded the prophetic message and transmitted it to all mankind. A people such as this can never disappear. The Jew is eternal. He is the embodiment of eternity. The resourcefulness of the modern Jews, both in mind and soul, is extraordinary It is only when he is alone - against all of his own efforts and frantic attempts - that he will, through no choice, be compelled to turn to G-d. Peace has its place, as does war. Mercy has its place, as do cruelty and revenge Never, ever deal with terrorists. Hunt them down and, more important, mercilessly punish those states and groups that fund, arm, support, or simply allow their territories to be used by the terrorists with impunity No trait is more justified than revenge in the right time and place.

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

Chapter 4 : The state, its failure and external intervention in Africa - CORE

Speiser, Dunja and Handy, Paul-Simon () The state, its failure and external intervention in Africa. Working Paper. Coventry: University of Warwick. Centre for the Study of Globalisation and Regionalisation.

Katzenstein, Cornell University, USA One of the truly revolutionary developments in global affairs over the last half-century is the development of an international global architecture, replete with international norms, laws, and governmental and nongovernmental organizations. We are arguably witnessing the emergence of a global community that has developed new kinds of obligations to distant strangers and imagining new forms of interventions that will remove various causes of suffering. Yet there also is cause for greater sobriety. This book, featuring published essays and new essays, provides a critical exploration of the politics and practice of global ethical interventions. Michael Barnett explores three defining themes and tensions that run through the essays regarding the relationship between global governance, ethics, and international order. The volume will be organized into four parts: This book will be of interest to students and scholars of global governance, international organizations, the United Nations system, humanitarian intervention, development, security and international ethics. Governing for the Common Good? UN and World Order 2. Bringing in the New World Order: Legitimacy, Liberalism, and the United Nations 3. From Juridical Sovereignty to Empirical Sovereignty 4. The United Nations and Global Security: The Norm is Mightier Than the Sword 5. Humanitarianism with a Sovereign Face: The Ethics of Intervention 6. The Politics of Indifference at the United Nations: Building a Republican Peace: Stabilizing States After War 9. Toward a Critical Study of International Ethics Since the unexpected end of the Cold War, standard arguments about power politics can no longer be adopted uncritically. These essays advocate an eclectic approach that helps in recognizing new questions and that seek to combine elements from different analytical perspectives in the exploration of novel lines of argument. Additionally, the book features an entirely new, substantial introduction that explores and elaborates the themes of the collection while bringing it up to date. This collection will be of significant interest to students and scholars of Japanese politics, security studies and international relations. Japanese Security in Perspective Peter J. Katzenstein and Nobuo Okawara Part 1: Katzenstein and Nobuo Okawara 4. Katzenstein and Yutaka Tsujinaka 5. Japan and Asian-Pacific Security: Katzenstein and Nobuo Okawara Part 2: Japanese and Asian Security in Comparative Perspective 7. Katzenstein Part 3: Analytical Eclecticism and Security Post-War Democracy Building 4. Elections and Electoral Engineering 5. The Limits and Virtues of Civil Society 6. The Antinomies of Refugee Return 7. It seeks to publish critical analyses of policies of, and developments in, European institutions and member states, their relations with European and other immediate neighbours, and their relations with the wider world, including regional and international organisations. It is also interested in non-European perspectives on Europe in a global context. See Order Form on Page 88 of this catalog Call toll free: Understanding Transatlantic Relations 2. The Transatlantic Bargain 3. The Kosovo War 4. Towards a Bipolar West January Assessing the Proliferation Threat 4. Basic Principles of U. Introduction Glenn Palmer Part 1: Vasquez and Yijia Wang. Comparing New Theory with Prior Beliefs: Koch and Randolph M. How to Study Conflict: Croco and Tze Kwang Teo Part 3: Negotiations, Guns and Money: Do Constrained Leaders Do Better? Faten Ghosn, Tamar R. London and Glenn Palmer January Transforming Media and Global Conflict 2. The Internet as a weapon of war? Transparency and accountability in the age of cyberpolitics: Global Security and Information warfare 5. Web activism as an element of global security Michael Dartnell 6. Computer-based information warfare across the Taiwan Strait Gary Rawnsley 7. Information warfare operations and the concept of self-defense Dimitris Delibasis Part 3: The Internet and Militant Jihadism: Global to Local Re-imaginings Frazer Egerton 9. How small are small numbers in cyberspace? Rivalry in cyberspace and virtual contours of a new conflict zone: The Sri-Lankan case Harinda Vidanage Feminist solidarity and the cybercrusade: Some notes on the social antagonism in netarchical capitalism Michel Bauwens Democracy and Security Edited by Matthew Evangelista, Cornell University,

DOWNLOAD PDF STATE FAILURE AND INTERVENTION IN AFRICA PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER

Ithaca, USA, Harald Muller and Niklas Schoernig, both at Peace Research Institute, Frankfurt, Germany This edited book offers a broad examination of how democratic preferences and norms are relevant to security policy beyond the decision of whether to go to war, therefore providing a fresh understanding of state behavior in the security realm. Casualty Aversion in Democratic Security Provision: Democratic Necessity or Business as Usual? Air War and Restraint: Curbing the Use of Indiscriminate Weapons: Technology, Nuclear Arms Control, and Democracy: Much Ado About Democracy: Actor on a Global Scale?

Chapter 5 : Obituaries - , - Your Life Moments

The globalization of political violence: globalization's shadow. in Africa / Paul-Simon Handy and Dunja Speiser state, its failure and external intervention.

Chapter 6 : Politics and International Relations / Research and Scholarly by Jessica Plummer - Issuu

Old Violences, New Challenges: The Adaptation of Basque ETA to its Changing Environment Asta Maskaliunaite Part V: State Failure and the Global Economy 8. State Failure and Intervention in Africa Paul-Simon Handy and Dunja Speiser 9.

Chapter 7 : The Globalization of Political Violence: Globalization's Shadow - CRC Press Book

The discourse of state failure helps to legitimize the spectrum of Western intervention in Africa and other non-Western societies, from governance reform to military intervention.

Chapter 8 : Political Parties and Global Democracy | Jan Scholte - blog.quintoapp.com

State Failure and Intervention in Africa Paul-Simon Handy and Dunja Speiser 9. Post-Conflict Recovery: New Wars and the Global Economy Tony Addison Part VI: Counter-Globalizations Antipodal Terrorists?

Chapter 9 : blog.quintoapp.com: Sitemap

The state, its failure and external intervention in Africa. its failure and external intervention in Africa. By PAUL-SIMON HANDY AND DUNJA SPEISER.