Liberal Democracy And Peace In South Africa The Pursuit Of Freedom As Dignity

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Pathways to Democracy - James Frank Hollifield 2014-01-21
First Published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.
Democracy, Good Governance and Development in Africa - Mawere, Munyaradzi 2015-10-24
Questions surrounding democracy, governance, and development especially in the view of Africa have provoked acrimonious debates in the past few years. It remains a perennial question why some decades after political independence in Africa the continent continues experiencing bad governance, lagging behind socioeconomically, and its democracy questionable. We admit that a plethora of theories and reasons, including iniquitous and malicious ones, have been conjured in an attempt to explain and answer the questions as to why Africa seems to be lagging behind other continents in issues pertaining to good governance, democracy and socio-economic development. Yet, none of the theories and reasons proffered so far seems to have provided enduring solutions to Africa's diverse complex problems and predicaments. This book dissects and critically examines the matrix of Africa's multifaceted problems on governance, democracy and development in an attempt to proffer enduring solutions to the continent's long-standing political and socio-economic dilemmas and setbacks.

Power Sharing and Democracy in Post-Civil War States - Caroline A. Hartzell 2020-06-11
Provides empirical evidence that power-sharing measures used to end civil wars can help facilitate a transition to minimalist democracy.

End of History and the Last Man - Francis Fukuyama 2006-03-01
Ever since its first publication in 1992, The End of History and the Last Man has provoked controversy and debate. Francis Fukuyama's prescient analysis of religious fundamentalism, politics, scientific progress, ethical codes, and war is as essential for a world fighting fundamentalist terrorists as it was for the end of the Cold War. Now updated with a new afterword, The End of History and the Last Man is a modern classic.

Legacy of Iraq - Benjamin Isakhan 2015-07-12
'The Legacy of Iraq' critically reflects on the abject failure of the 2003 intervention to turn Iraq into a liberal democracy, underpinned by free-

market capitalism, its citizens free to live in peace and prosperity. It argues that mistakes made by the coalition and the Iraqi political elite set a sequence of events in motion that have had devastating consequences for Iraq, the Middle East and for the rest of the world. Today, as the nation faces perhaps its greatest challenge in the wake of the devastating advance of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and another US-led coalition undertakes renewed military action in Iraq, understanding the complex and difficult legacies of the 2003 war could not be more urgent. Ignoring the legacies of the Iraq war and denying their connection to contemporary events could means that vital lessons are ignored and the same mistakes made again.

Populism and Liberal Democracy - Takis S. Pappas 2019-04-02
Populism and Liberal Democracy is the first book to offer a comprehensive theory about populism during both its emergence and consolidation phases in three geographical regions: Europe, Latin America and the United States. Based on the detailed comparison of all significant cases of populist governments (including Argentina, Greece, Peru, Italy, Venezuela, Ecuador, Hungary, and the U.S.) and two cases of populist failure (Spain and Brazil), each of the book's seven chapters addresses a specific question: What is populism? How to distinguish populists from non-populists? What causes populism? How and where does populism thrive? How do populists govern? Who is the populist voter? How does populism endanger democracy? If rising populism is a threat to liberal democratic politics, as this book clearly shows, it is only by answering the questions it posits that populism may be resisted successfully.

The Relationship Between the South African Foreign Policy and the Millenium African Recovery Plan - Ignatius Mabula 2017-10-10
Essay from the year 2013 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: Africa, course: International Relations, language: English, abstract: The relationship between South Africa and MAP emanates from South Africa's Foreign policy which advanced: Promotion of justice, democracy and human rights as well as prosperity and security achieved through economic development. South Africa's philosophy of African Renaissance directed at rejuvenating and renewing Africa transforms the continent into an arena of peace, security and stability, was blended into MAP. Economically, South Africa's adoption of neo-liberal policies in MAP were encouraged by South Africa's incorporation of neo-liberal visions in MAP and have been influenced by the country's adoption of Growth, Equity and Redistribution (GEAR) in 1996. GEAR became the macro-economic framework for all policies of the government whose aim was to make South Africa the preferred destination for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as well as allowing the country to occupy a comfortable position in the rapidly globalising world. However, MAP has been grappling with numerous challenges and its dependency underpinning. These challenges include structural, endogenous and exogenous factors which continue to constrain Africa's endeavours. This paper focuses on the relationship between South African foreign policy and MAP. The paper explores foundations and the evolution of South African foreign policy dating back to the apartheid foreign policy which has been perceived as pariah to the current democratic foreign policy of a middle power operating along multilateral avenues and being perceived as a pivot. Throughout the paper, the reader is afforded the opportunity to witness the operationalization of the South African foreign policy objectives; the African Renaissance, and the Millennium African Recovery Plan (MAP), which are the cornerstones of the relationship between South Africa and MAP. South Africa remains one of

Elite Foundations of Liberal Democracy - John Higley 2006
This compelling and convincing study represents the culmination of the authors' several decades of research on the pivotal role played by elites in the success or failure of political regimes. Revising the classical theory of elites and politics, John Higley and Michael Burton distinguish basic types of elites and associated political regimes. They canvas political change during the modern historical and contemporary periods to identify circumstances and ways in which the sine qua non of liberal democracy, a consensually united elite, has formed and persisted. The book considers an impressive body of cases, examining how consensually united elites have fostered forty-five liberal democracies and how

disunited or ideologically united elites have thus far prevented liberal democracy in more than one hundred other countries. The authors argue that obstacles to the emergence of elites propitious for liberal democracy are more formidable than democratization enthusiasts recognize. They assess prospects for the transformation of disunited and ideologically united elites where they now exist, ask whether current challenges to Western liberal democracies will undermine their consensually united elites, and explore what the rise of the distinctive elite clustered around a George W. Bush may portend for America's liberal democracy. The authors' powerful and important argument reframes our thinking about liberal democracy and questions optimistic assumptions about the prospects for its spread in the twenty-first century.

Freedom in the World 2018 - Freedom House 2019-01-31
Freedom in the World is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The methodology of this survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied to all countries and territories.

Passions and Constraint - Stephen Holmes 1995-06
A historical reconstruction and elegantly written defense of liberalism challenges common assumptions about liberal theory, argues that institutional restraints serve to enable effective democracy, and contends that a liberal constitution increases the state's capacity to focus on specific problems. UP.

Liberal Democracy - Max Meyer 2020-01-01
This open access book aims to show which factors have been decisive in the rise of successful countries. Never before have so many people been so well off. However, prosperity is not a law of nature; it has to be worked for. A liberal economy stands at the forefront of this success - not as a political system, but as a set of economic rules promoting competition, which in turn leads to innovation, research and enormous productivity. Sustainable prosperity is built on a foundation of freedom, equal opportunity and a functioning government. This requires a stable democracy that cannot be defeated by an autocrat. Autocrats claim that "illiberalism" is more efficient, an assertion that justifies their own

power. Although autocrats can efficiently guide the first steps out of poverty, once a certain level of prosperity has been achieved, people begin to demand a sense of well-being - freedom and codetermination. Only when this is possible will they feel comfortable, and progress will continue. Respect for human rights is crucial. The rules of the free market do not lean to either the right or left politically. Liberalism and the welfare state are not mutually exclusive. The "conflict" concerns the amount of government intervention. Should there be more or less? As a lawyer, entrepreneur, and board member with over 40 years of experience in this field of conflict, the author clearly describes the conditions necessary for a country to maintain its position at the top.

Global Competition or Convergence? - Hornát, Jan 2018-02-01
The dynamics of internal changes in China – whether these changes impact its national economy or its political order and distribution of power – have imminent influence on its relations with the rest of the world. The important, and perhaps less treated, question vis-à-vis China's rise is how and to what extent do internal changes in China affect its external behavior and thus its relations with the current world hegemon, the United States. In addition, this publication asks what the clash of two politically, culturally and economically different internal orders of the US and China will mean for their future interactions in the twenty-first century. The aim of this publication is not to measure and encompass the entirety of the posed question, but rather to provide an incursion into this problem through two specific case studies – one focusing on the interactions of two distinct political cultures and the other on the economic, geopolitical and ideological interplay of the US and China on the African continent. As will be demonstrated, incompatible as the two regimes and their respective foreign policies may seem, they will not necessarily predestine conflicts in mutual relations. As America can well coexist with China even if it does not meet the Western standards of a liberal democracy, so does the competition in Africa between these two major powers not have to amount to a zero-sum game. At the end of the day, both countries might meet halfway in their respective political interactions.

The Politics of Peace - Laurent Goetschel 2011
The politics of peace has undergone tremendous changes since the end of the Cold War: It moved from an ideological debate into a well-established policy field. How does this affect its content? And, what are the implications for peace research? On the occasion of its 20th anniversary, the Swiss Peace Foundation (swisspeace) invited contributions from eminent experts regarding the most controversial issues of this debate, which include state building, international interventions, civil society, and business actors. The book concludes with some thoughts on the interaction between research and politics. (Series: Internationale Politik - Vol. 3)

The Future of Liberal Revolution - Bruce Ackerman 2008-10-01
Since 1989, the Cold War has ended, new nations have emerged in Eastern Europe, and revolutionary struggles to establish liberal ideals have been waged against repressive governments throughout the world. Will the promise of liberalism be realized? What can liberals do to make the most of their opportunities and construct enduring forms of political order? In this important and timely book, a leading political theorist discusses the possibility of liberal democracy in Western and Eastern Europe and offers practical suggestions for its realization. Bruce Ackerman begins by sketching the challenges faced a Western Europe free for the first time in half a century to determine its own fate without the constant intervention of the United States and the Soviet Union. Unless decisive steps are taken, this moment of promise can degenerate into a new cycle of nationalist power struggle. Revolutionary action is now required to build the foundations of a democratic federal Europe—a union strong enough to keep the peace and to combat the threat of local tyrannies. Ackerman next considers Eastern Europe and discusses fundamental problems overlooked in the rush to build market economies there. He points out that leading countries—including Poland, Hungary, and Russia—have yet to establish new constitutions, contenting themselves instead with hasty amendments to old Communist documents. This is a great mistake, says Ackerman, for there is an urgent need to constitutionalize liberal revolution, and the window of opportunity for doing this is far smaller than many people realize. Neither judicial efforts to punish collaborators with the old regimes and to redress wrongs done to their victims nor the judicial activism now sweeping Eastern Europe should take priority over the formulation of democratically legitimated constitutions. Ackerman concludes by considering the impact of 1989 on South Africa, Latin America, and the United States, exploring how decisive liberal action throughout the world can help to expand the range of functioning constitutional democracies and recover liberalism's lost revolutionary heritage. .

American Democracy Promotion - Michael Cox 2000-08-31
Why does the United States promote democracy? How successful has it been? And why do critics often attack it for doing so? These are at least three of the questions examined in this wide-ranging discussion of American efforts to recast the international order in its own political image. The answers provided by a distinguished group of analysts are as diverse as they are challenging to traditional ways of thinking about US democracy promotion in terms of either a misconstrued moralism or an ideological facade masking some deeper, more sinister purpose. As we enter into the Twenty First century with American hegemony intact, it is vital to understand what drives the world's last remaining superpower. And this original study helps us do precisely that by exploring in detail and depth one of the more contentious, least analysed and most misunderstood aspects of American foreign policy.

Liberal Democracy and Peace in South Africa - H. Kotzé 2010-12-14
South Africa's transition to democracy was met by the global audience with at first, disbelief, followed later by applause. After fifteen years of democracy big questions remain: has a more democratic regime also lead to a more liberal society? And has democracy made for a more peaceful society?

The Democratization Project - Ashok Swain 2011
This volume, drawing on the work of a variety of scholars, contributes to identifying and understanding the challenges and opportunities presented by the current wave of democratization to the peace and development of the world both at the domestic level in selected

countries, trends in regions of the world, and in the global system of the post-Cold War Era.

Policing and Crime Control in Post-apartheid South Africa - Ms Anne-Marie Singh 2012-12-28
Once a marginal political issue, crime control now occupies a central place on the social, political and economic agenda of contemporary liberal democracies. Nowhere more so than in post-apartheid South Africa, where the transition from apartheid rule to democratic rule was marked by a shift in concern from political to criminal violence. In this book Anne-Marie Singh offers a comprehensive account of policing transformations in post-apartheid South Africa. Her analysis of crime and mechanisms for its control is linked to an analysis of neo-liberal policies, providing the basis for a critique of existing analyses of liberal democratic governance. Themes addressed in the book include the exercise of coercive authority, state and non-state expertise in policing, the 'rationally-choosing' criminal, and the importance of developing an active and responsible citizenship.

Just and Unjust Peace - Daniel Philpott 2012-06-01
Winner of the 2013 Christianity Today Book Award in Missions / Global Affairs Winner of the Aldersgate Prize Honorable Mention Winner of the 2014 International Studies Association International Ethics Section Book Award In the wake of massive injustice, how can justice be achieved and peace restored? Is it possible to find a universal standard that will work for people of diverse and often conflicting religious, cultural, and philosophical backgrounds? In Just and Unjust Peace, Daniel Philpott offers an innovative and hopeful response to these questions. He challenges the approach to peace-building that dominates the United Nations, western governments, and the human rights community. While he shares their commitments to human rights and democracy, Philpott argues that these values alone cannot redress the wounds caused by war, genocide, and dictatorship. Both justice and the effective restoration of political order call for a more holistic, restorative approach. Philpott answers that call by proposing a form of political reconciliation that is deeply rooted in three religious traditions--Christianity, Islam, and Judaism--as well as the restorative justice movement. These traditions offer the fullest expressions of the core concepts of justice, mercy, and peace. By adapting these ancient concepts to modern constitutional democracy and international norms, Philpott crafts an ethic that has widespread appeal and offers real hope for the restoration of justice in fractured communities. From the roots of these traditions, Philpott develops six practices--building just institutions and relations between states, acknowledgment, reparations, restorative punishment, apology and, most important, forgiveness--which he then applies to real cases, identifying how each practice redresses a unique set of wounds. Focusing on places as varied as Bosnia, Iraq, South Africa, Germany, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, Chile and many others--and drawing upon the actual experience of victims and perpetrators--Just and Unjust Peace offers a fresh approach to the age-old problem of restoring justice in the aftermath of widespread injustice.

On Liberal Peace - John MacMillan 1998
"This is a study of the relationship between liberalism, liberal states and peace. Basing his approach on a synthesis of political philosophy and history, John MacMillan explores the concept and manifestations of liberal pacifism, to argue that it is most pronounced when associated with an anti-statist, cosmopolitan form of liberalism. He traces the emergence of a liberal international order and stresses certain key elements such as the rights of the individual in international society, liberal notions of political economy and self-determination, and the area of civil-military relations, in order to show the way in which liberals have regarded peace as a unique primary good. The analysis rests upon a distinction between "liberalism", understood as an evolving ethical discourse, and "liberal states" which may in practice contain a number of ideological strands, some of which - such as statism, nationalism and imperialism - are antithetical both to liberalism and to peace. Through this distinction, MacMillan moves beyond the current understanding that liberal pacifism is manifest only in relations between liberal states, and argues for recognition of a broader eirenic legacy. He defends this claim against the historical record of violence by liberal states, and considers

in particular World War I, the South African war, 1899-1902, the Suez war, the French wars of decolonization and the Vietnam war."-- Bloomsbury Publishing.

Millennial Africa - John S. Saul 2001
Following his two widely-read volumes of essays, Saul projects his analysis of the economic and social structure of southern Africa in relation to the rest of the world forward into the new millennium. Painstakingly confronting central questions related to the practice of war and peace and to the prospects for democracy and development throughout the continent, Saul emphasises that the problems of Africa are continually shaped by its insertion in the global capitalist system, and suggests that the struggle for socialism must be a part of the solution for contemporary Africa.

Peace and Conflict in Africa - David Francis 2013-04-04
Nowhere in the world is the demand for peace more prominent and challenging than in Africa. From state collapse and anarchy in Somalia to protracted wars and rampant corruption in the Congo; from bloody civil wars and extreme poverty in Sierra Leone to humanitarian crisis and authoritarianism in Sudan, the continent is the focus of growing political and media attention. This book presents the first comprehensive overview of conflict and peace across the continent. Bringing together a range of leading academics from Africa and beyond, Peace and Conflict in Africa is an ideal introduction to key themes of conflict resolution, peacebuilding, security and development. The book's stress on the importance of indigenous Africa approaches to creating peace makes it an innovative and exciting intervention in the field.

Democracy - Inter-parliamentary Union 1998
Principles to realization - Cherif Bassiouni

Enduring Conflict - Adrian Little 2014-02-27
This unique text challenges the notion that absence of conflict is the foundation and norm of a stable political environment. Combining complexity theory and the notion of signature with case studies, it argues that political processes need to be understood within their social and cultural contexts. It thus develops the idea of enduring conflict, referring to both the enduring nature of political conflict and the endurance of people in conflict-ridden societies, looking at countries involved in conflict transformation, such as Northern Ireland, Cambodia, Indonesia, and South Africa. Examining debates around trauma, memory, and reconciliation, the work shows how conflicts are so socially and culturally ingrained and protracted that political agreements alone cannot bring substantive change. In addition, key texts, such as peace agreements, along with interviews of politicians, participants, and NGOs help identify the conditions under which notions like peace, democracy, and conflict resolution can even be conceived - let alone implemented. This innovative text is a significant contribution to the literature as it highlights the limitations of conflict resolution strategies and identifies the issues that pertain to conflicts throughout global politics. Written in an accessible manner, it will be highly attractive to students in conflict processes, peace studies, and international relations theory.

Theories of the State - Patrick Dunleavy 1987
This is the first accessible, systematic study of the five schools of thought that dominate modern political science in the West.

The Liberal Peace and Post-War Reconstruction - Roger MacGinty 2013-09-13
This critical and comparative book is comprised of arguments for and against the dominant western style of peace interventions and post-war reconstruction that has been applied around the world. It examines and assesses the nature of the peace that these have achieved or offer for the future.

Christianity and Democracy - John W. de Gruchy 1995-06
The need for global democratisation is now widely recognised, but there is considerable debate about what this means and how it can be achieved. In this important study John de Gruchy examines the historic and contemporary roles of Christianity in the development of democracy. He traces the gestation of modern democracy in medieval Christendom, and then describes the virtual breakdown of the relationship as democracy becomes the polity of modernity. Five twentieth-century case studies - the USA, Nicaragua, sub-Saharan Africa, Germany and South

Africa - demonstrate the extent to which ecumenical Christianity has begun to reconnect with democracy and act as its contemporary midwife. De Gruchy argues that democracy needs to rediscover its spiritual heritage, while Christianity needs to develop a theology adequate for its participation in the realisation of a just democratic world order.

Forging Democracy from Below - Elisabeth Jean Wood 2000-10-30
This book, first published in 2000, analyzes the role of economically marginalized people in recent transitions to democratic rule.

Liberal Democracy and Peace in South Africa - H. Kotzé 2010-12-14
South Africa's transition to democracy was met by the global audience with at first, disbelief, followed later by applause. After fifteen years of democracy big questions remain: has a more democratic regime also lead to a more liberal society? And has democracy made for a more peaceful society?

Saving Globalization - Mike Moore 2011-11-09
Globalization is not new, nor is it a policy, it's a processthat has existed as long as man looked over the horizon, travelledand traded. It can't be stopped but it can beslowed. It came to a grinding halt in August 1914 and theMarxist detour cost millions of lives and lost three generationstheir opportunity and hope in many countries. More wealth hasbeen created in the past 60 years than in all of history. After the most successful decade of sustained economic growth inhistory, this progress is threatened. Extreme inequality, corruption and environmental degradationthreaten the stability and legitimacy of many developingcountries' regimes. Anti-globalization andanti-capitalist campaigners' confidence has been emboldeneddue to the present economic crisis. Protectionist rhetoric isgrowing as are the arguments to control and regulate markets. Leaders are meeting to discuss how to face these problems andcreate a new international architecture. How did we get tothis position? What should we do? What is it that determineswhy some contemporary states are successful while others havefailed? Saving Globalization departs from its analysis ofthe globalised economy in the twenty-first century to answer thesequestion by tracing the development of what Moore considers to be'the big ideas of history': democracy,

independentcourts, the separation of church and state, property rights,independent courts, a professional civil service, and civilsociety. Democratic capitalism has worked for most people. Why? It is a remarkable story, from the Greeks to the Geeks,encompassing technological progress and the corrections andcontradictions between liberty and equality, technology, growth andthe environment. In defence of the many virtues andopportunities that globalisation offers, Mike Moore makes the casefor a fresh and new approach to our international Institutions andfor domestic policies that promote equity and fairness. The book controversially attacks the new enemies of reason andevidence. The threats now come from all sides, especiallyworkers in developed countries who fear for their jobs. MikeMoore is a political practitioner turned theoretician.

Mediapolitik - Lee Edwards 2001
This title seeks to show that the mass media can either enrich or enslave the human spirit, depending upon their moral foundation. If the media follow a liberal democratic model, they contribute to a free society. If they follow an authoritarian or totalitarian model they can perpetuate a regime.

Police Abuse in Contemporary Democracies - Michelle D. Bonner 2018-03-28
This volume offers a much-needed analysis of police abuse and its implications for our understanding of democracy. Sometimes referred to as police violence or police repression, police abuse occurs in all democracies. It is not an exception or a stage of democratization. It is, this volume argues, a structural and conceptual dimension of extant democracies. The book draws our attention to how including the study of policing into our analyses strengthens our understanding of democracy, including the persistence of hybrid democracy and the decline of democracy. To this end, the book examines three key dimensions of democracy: citizenship, accountability, and socioeconomic (in)equality. Drawing from political theory, comparative politics, and political economy, the book explores cases from France, the US, India, Argentina, Chile, South Africa, Brazil, and Canada, and reveals how integrating

police abuse can contribute to a more robust study of democracy and government in general.

Region-Building in Southern Africa - Chris Saunders 2013-07-04
How successful have Southern African states been in dealing with the major issues that have faced the region in recent years? What could be done to produce more cohesive and effective region-building in Southern Africa? In this original and wide-ranging volume, which draws on an interdisciplinary team of mainly African and African-based specialists, the key political, socio-economic, and security challenges facing Southern Africa today are addressed. These include the various issues confronting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and its institutions; such as HIV/AIDS, migration and xenophobia, land-grabbing and climate change; and the role of the main external actors involved with the region, including the United Nations, the European Union, the United States, and China. The book also looks at the Southern African Customs Union and Southern African Development Finance Institutions, including the Development Bank of Southern Africa and Industrial Development Corporation, and issues of gender and peacebuilding. In doing so, the book goes to the heart of analyzing the effectiveness of SADC and other regional organisation, suggesting how region-building in Southern Africa may be compared with similar attempts elsewhere in Africa and other parts of the world.

Five Rising Democracies - Ted Piccone 2016-02-23
Shifting power balances in the world are shaking the foundations of the liberal international order and revealing new fault lines at the intersection of human rights and international security. Will these new global trends help or hinder the world's long struggle for human rights and democracy? The answer depends on the role of five rising democracies—India, Brazil, South Africa, Turkey, and Indonesia—as both examples and supporters of liberal ideas and practices. Ted Piccone analyzes the transitions of these five democracies as their stars rise on the international stage. While they offer important and mainly positive examples of the compatibility of political liberties, economic growth, and human development, their foreign policies swing between interest-based

strategic autonomy and a principled concern for democratic progress and human rights. In a multipolar world, the fate of the liberal international order depends on how they reconcile these tendencies.

Democracy and Africanness - Hannah Muzee 2022-12-02
This book examines the governance and democratization process in Africa, its history, trends, and prospects. Written by a diverse panel of experts, the book provides an intersectional and interdisciplinary analysis of Africa's democratic environment. Chapters cover topics such as the evolution of democracy in Africa, electoral politics, gender, activism, human rights, and cultural diversity. Critically assessing the fit of democracy for African countries and offering strategies for the Africanization of democracy, this volume will be important for researchers and students interested in African politics, postcolonial theory, democracy, and governance.

Globalization and Challenges to Building Peace - Ashok Swain 2008
Although globalization creates new wealth and encourages technological innovations, it has also failed to support and promote sustainable human development and thus can be accused of generating anguish and deprivation. This has already resulted in growing civil unrest and, in some cases, contributed to armed conflicts in the developing world. However, peace and conflict research has hitherto somehow overlooked the influence of increasing globalization on the formation and management of such emerging conflicts. This impressive edited volume asks the question: what concrete measures exist which can be effective in addressing the causes of conflict and building peace in an increasingly interdependent world?

South Africa and the Case for Renegotiating the Peace - Pierre du Toit 2016-11-11
South Africa is awash with policy failures, and policy confusion. We argue firstly, that our current discord over policy details has its origin in the (celebrated) negotiated transition. We hold that the vote count of an 85% majority in the Constituent Assembly in 1996 obscured the reality that the Constitution meant different things to different negotiators. The result was that South Africa, from the very start of the democratic era,

lacked a national consensus on how to go about consolidating democracy. We keep on failing to build a proper roof over our democracy because the constitutional foundations are weak.ÿ

Beyond Liberal Order - HARRY. VERHOEVEN 2022-05
What does liberal order actually amount to outside the West, where it has been most institutionalized? Contrary to the Atlantic or Pacific, liberal hegemony is thin in the Indian Ocean World; there are no equivalents of NATO, the EU or the US-Japan defense relationship. Yet what this book calls the 'Global Indian Ocean' was the beating heart of earlier epochs of globalization, where experiments in international order, market integration and cosmopolitanisms were pioneered. Moreover, it is in this macro-region that today's challenges will face their defining hour: climate change, pandemics, and the geopolitical contest pitting China and Pakistan against the USA and India. The Global Indian Ocean states represent the greatest range of political systems and ideologies in any region, from Hindu-nationalist India and nascent democracy in Indonesia and South Africa, to the Gulf's mixture of tribal monarchy and high modernism. These essays by leading scholars examine key aspects of political order, and their roots in the colonial and pre-colonial past, through the lenses of state-building, nationalism, international security, religious identity and economic development. The emergent lessons are of great importance for the world, as the 'global' liberal order fades and new alternatives struggle to be born.
Democracy Assistance - Peter Burnell 2013-10-23

This examination of how Western governments support democracy worldwide considers how countries use this aid. Attention is paid to post-conflict situations and semi-authoritarian regimes where democratization has stalled, and international support of democratic decentralization is assessed.

Politics in Deeply Divided Societies - Adrian Guelke 2013-04-25
The establishment of durable, democratic institutions constitutes one of the major challenges of our age. As countless contemporary examples have shown, it requires far more than simply the holding of free elections. The consolidation of a legitimate constitutional order is difficult to achieve in any society, but it is especially problematic in societies with deep social cleavages. This book provides an authoritative and systematic analysis of the politics of so- called 'deeply divided societies' in the post Cold War era. From Bosnia to South Africa, Northern Ireland to Iraq, it explains why such places are so prone to political violence, and demonstrates why - even in times of peace - the fear of violence continues to shape attitudes, entrenching divisions in societies that already lack consensus on their political institutions. Combining intellectual rigour and accessibility, it examines the challenge of establishing order and justice in such unstable environments, and critically assesses a range of political options available, from partition to power-sharing and various initiatives to promote integration. The Politics of Deeply Divided Societies is an ideal resource for students of comparative politics and related disciplines, as well as anyone with an interest in the dynamics of ethnic conflict and nationalism.