

Democratizing Democracy Beyond The Liberal Democratic Canon Reinventing Social Emancipation

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How do different meanings of the concept of ' democracy ' operate in democracy promotion? How do conceptual decisions influence real political events? How is policy and reflection on democracy promotion shaped by the way different practitioners and scholars understand democracy? The Conceptual Politics of

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Democracy Promotion explores the way in which the meaning, content and context of ' democracy ' are interpreted by different actors in democracy promotion, and how these influence political decisions. Introducing a theoretically new approach to the study of democracy promotion, the volume shows how the alternate ways that

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democracy can be understood reflects specific interpretations of political and normative ideals, as well as being closely tied to social power relations, interests, and struggles between political actors. With original contributions from some of the most prominent specialists on democracy promotion and democratization, the book

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examines a number of concrete cases of democracy promotion and contestation over democracy ' s meaning. Re-examining democracy promotion at its time of crisis, this book will be of interest scholars and students of democracy and democratization, politics and international relations, international law, development

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studies and political theory.

Expertisation and Democracy in Europe provides a much-needed account of the role and re-organisation of expertise and expert knowledge in Europe and the European Union in a broad range of policy spheres, contributing to the debate triggered by the recent crises. It brings

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novel perspectives to debates on technocracy and our understanding of the relations between knowledge, experts and democracy. The book explores and assesses new and old linkages between knowledge, expertise and democracy, and expands and deepens the current debates by addressing questions such as: What is

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the role of expertise in Europe? How is knowledge of different kinds embedded in and decisive for democratic practice in contemporary democracies? How are we to assess recent transformations of the expert-citizens and government-civil society relationships from the perspective of democracy, and which paths are viable

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in the years to come? Finally, the book engages with and gives flesh to the notion of expertisation not only as a broad political and societal diagnosis, but also as a multidimensional and deeply contested process that enfold in concrete practices and institutional settings. This text will be of key interest to scholars and students of

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European studies, European and European Union politics, democracy, public policy, international relations, sociology, gender studies and media studies.

The capitalist mode of destruction traces contemporary capitalism ' s economic, ecological and democratic crises.

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Combining insights from a range of disciplines, including psychology, sociology and political economy, Panayotakis interprets these crises as manifestations of a previously unrecognized contradiction: over time, the benefits of capitalism ' s technological dynamism tend to decline even as its threats to humanity and the

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planet continue to mount. To explain this contradiction, the book analyzes the production and distribution of surplus in capitalist societies and rethinks the concept of surplus itself. Identifying the public sector and households as sites of production no less important than the workplace, this book attributes

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capitalism ' s contradictions to working people ' s lack of control over the surplus they produce. This lack of control is undemocratic and threatens the planet. Only a classless society, in which working people democratically determine the size and use of the surplus they produce, can effectively respond to our current

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predicament. Recognizing such a democratic classless society as the essence of the communist ideal, the book argues that, far from becoming obsolete, this ideal is ever more indispensable. But since the necessity of this ideal does not guarantee its realization, the book also investigates the conditions necessary for the formation

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of an anti-capitalist alliance for social justice, democracy and ecological sustainability.

Whatever other shortcomings of representative democracy may be apparent in our world today, one issue that clearly remains only partially resolved is the participation and policy impact of one

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half of the population--women. This comparative study examines this issue in the context of two African countries, South Africa and Uganda, both of which have accomplished much more at the level of women's political participation than most African or indeed other countries.

Anarchist Critique of Radical Democracy

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Histories of Canadian Democratization
The Conceptual Politics of Democracy
Promotion
Framing Citizen Participation
James Tully in Dialogue
A People's Utopia
On Global Citizenship
Authors from a variety of fields

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including law, political science,
international relations and economics
discuss matters of justice at the
national, international and global
levels.

The major conflicts between the
Global North and the South can be

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expected to result from the confrontation of alternative conceptions of democracy, mainly between liberal or representative democracy and participatory democracy. The hegemonic model of democracy,

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while prevailing on a global scale,
guarantees no more than low-
intensity democracy. In recent times,
participatory democracy has
exhibited a new dynamic, engaging
mainly subaltern communities and
social groups that fight against social

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exclusion and the suppression of citizenship. In this collection of reports from the Global South—India, South Africa, Mozambique, Colombia, and Brazil—De Sousa Santos and his colleagues show how, in some cases,

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the deepening of democracy results from the development of dual forms of participatory and representational democracy, and points to the emergence of transnational networks of participatory democracy initiatives. Such networks pave one of

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the waysto the reinvention of social emancipation. This is volume 1 of the Reinventing Social Emancipation project, edited by Boaventura de Sousa Santos.

In the spring of 2013, a wave of urban riots swept across Sweden after police

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shot an elderly man in his own home. When community residents from his marginalized city-district demanded an official apology, they were ignored. The anti-police insurgences that followed addressed deep problems of the Swedish welfare state, and the

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official responses revealed glitches built into democracy itself. In this updated edition of *Anarchist Critique of Radical Democracy: The Impossible Argument*, sociologist and historian Markus Lundström explores the boundaries of Swedish

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democracy. He probes in-depth interviews with community residents to explain how the 2013 riots intensified a profound democratic conflict: the social divide between the governors and the governed. Resistance to this divide is then traced

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through the defiance of governance and approaches to democracy in the history of anarchist thought. This book offers an original introduction to anarchism. It relates the diversity of anarchist thought to anti-police riots and the radicalization of democracy.

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This book provides a unique experimentalist approach to social movements that accounts both for the democratizing potential and the counter-hegemonic power of the epistemic practices of mobilized citizens.

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Economic Democracy for the 21st
Century
Beyond the Liberal Democratic
Canon
Participatory Governance in
Sustainable Communities
Edinburgh Companion to the History

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of Democracy

Participatory Budgeting in France,
Germany and the United Kingdom
Reclaiming Latin America
Beyond Post-Socialism

These days, it is easy to be cynical
about democracy. Even though there

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are more democratic societies now (119 and counting) than ever before, skeptics can point to low turnouts in national elections, the degree to which money corrupts the process, and the difficulties of mass participation in complex systems as just a few reasons

the system is flawed. The Occupy movement in 2011 proved that there is an emphatic dissatisfaction with the current state of affairs, particularly with the economy, but, ultimately, it failed to produce any coherent vision for social change. So what should

progressives be working toward? What should the economic vision be for the 21st century? After Occupy boldly argues that democracy should not just be a feature of political institutions, but of economic institutions as well. In fact, despite the importance of the

economy in democratic societies, there is very little about it that is democratic. Questioning whether the lack of democracy in the economy might be unjust, Tom Malleson scrutinizes workplaces, the market, and financial and investment institutions to consider

the pros and cons of democratizing each. He considers examples of successful efforts toward economic democracy enacted across the globe, from worker cooperatives in Spain to credit unions and participatory budgeting measures in Brazil and

questions the feasibility of expanding each. The book offers the first comprehensive and radical vision for democracy in the economy, but it is far from utopian. Ultimately, After Occupy offers possibility, demonstrating in a remarkably tangible

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way that when political democracy evolves to include economic democracy, our societies will have a chance of meaningful equality for all. Most Canadians assume they live under some form of democracy. Yet confusion about the meaning of the

word and the limits of the people's power obscures a deeper understanding. *Constant Struggle* looks for the democratic impulse in Canada's past to deconstruct how the country became a democracy, if in fact it ever did. This volume asks what limits and

contradictions have framed the nation's democratization process, examining how democracy has been understood by those who have advocated for or resisted it and exploring key historical realities that have shaped it. Scholars from a range

of disciplines tackle this elusive concept, suggesting that instead of looking for a simple narrative, we must be alert to the slower, untidier, and incomplete processes of democratization in Canada. *Constant Struggle* offers a renewed, sometimes

unsettling depiction, stretching from studies of early Indigenous societies, through colonial North America and Confederation, into the twentieth century. Contributors reassess democracy in light of settler colonialism and white supremacy,

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investigate connections between capitalism and democracy, consider alternative conceptions of democracy from Canada's past, and highlight the various ways in which the democratic ideal has been mobilized to advance particular visions of Canadian society.

Demonstrating that Canada's democratization process has not always been one that empowered the people, Constant Struggle questions traditional views of the relationship between democracy and liberalism in Canada and around the world.

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The return of interest in socialism and the critique of capitalism make *Beyond Post-Socialism* a timely work. The book explores the critical-theoretical and utopian contribution of a number of far-Left socialist currents, including anarchism, situationism and post-

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Marxism and thinkers, such as Castoriadis, Wallerstein, and Badiou. Most democratic theorists have taken Western political traditions as their primary point of reference, although the growing field of comparative political theory has shifted this focus.

In *Decolonizing Democracy*, comparative theorist Christine Keating interprets the formation of Indian democracy as a progressive example of a “postcolonial social contract.” In doing so, she highlights the significance of reconfigurations of

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democracy in postcolonial polities like India and sheds new light on the social contract, a central concept within democratic theory from Locke to Rawls and beyond. Keating's analysis builds on the literature developed by feminists like Carole Pateman and

critical race theorists like Charles Mills that examines the social contract's egalitarian potential. By analyzing the ways in which the framers of the Indian constitution sought to address injustices of gender, race, religion, and caste, as well as present-day struggles

over women's legal and political status, Keating demonstrates that democracy's social contract continues to be challenged and reworked in innovative and potentially more just ways.

Confronting Polarization,

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Misinformation, and Suppression
Austerity, ecological crisis and the
hollowing out of democracy
Libraries and the Global Retreat of
Democracy
Origins of the Iberian Divide in
Political Inclusion

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Experimental Statecraft at the
Thresholds of Neoliberalism
Constant Struggle

The People Vs. Democracy

We are living in a time
when social and political
authoritarianism appear to

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be gaining ground around
the world. This book
presents the democratic
practices, spaces and
processes that engage
directly with the
theoretical assumptions

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advanced by the
epistemologies of the
South, summoning other
contexts and empirical
realities that attest to
the possibility of a
renewal and deepening of

democracy beyond the liberal and representative canon, which is embedded within a world capitalist system. The chapters in this book put forward the ideas of demodiversity, of

high-intensity democracy,
of the articulation
between representative
democracy and
participatory democracy as
well as, in certain
contexts, between both

these and other forms of democratic deliberation, such as the communitarian democracy of the indigenous and peasant communities of Africa, Latin America and Asia.

The challenge undertaken
in this book is to demand
utopia, imagining a post-
abyssal democracy that
permits the democratizing,
decolonizing,
decommodifying and

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depatriarchalizing of
social relations. This
post-abysal democracy
obliges us to satisfy the
maximum definition of
democracy and not the
minimum, transforming

society into fields of democratization that permeate the structural spaces of contemporary societies.

Analyzing the electoral systems of various

countries, including those
of developing nations,
this work examines the
relationship between
democratic theory values
and the electoral
institutions used to

achieve them. Empirical data is used to find the institutions most appropriate to each model. ?This edited volume discusses critically the social implications of

current structural
transformations in Europe
within the broader context
of the global financial
crisis. Experts from
across Europe and the US
discuss challenges and

solutions to political and economic stability, security, growth, governance and integration on a country and regional level, especially focusing on vulnerable Southern and

Eastern European states.
New economic, political
and security processes and
realities are examined
closely, with the aim to
describe them in a
coherent framework.

Drawing on carefully
selected interdisciplinary
research, this collection
offers fresh insights into
the social repercussions
of the transition from
traditionally established

practices and perceptions
to new forms of
collaboration, integration
and governance.

For a century and more,
the idea of democracy has
fuelled musicians'

imaginations. Seeking to go beyond music's proven capacity to contribute to specific political causes, musicians have explored how aspects of their practice embody democratic

principles. This may
involve adopting
particular approaches to
compositional material,
performance practice,
relationships to
audiences, or modes of

dissemination and
distribution. Finding
Democracy in Music is the
first study to offer a
wide-ranging investigation
of ways in which democracy
may thus be found in

music. A guiding theme of the volume is that this takes place in a plurality of ways, depending upon the perspective taken to music's manifold relationships, and the

idea of democracy being entertained. Contributing authors explore various genres including orchestral composition, jazz, the post-war avant-garde, online performance,

and contemporary popular music, as well as employing a wide array of theoretical, archival, and ethnographic methodologies. Particular attention is given to the

contested nature of
democracy as a category,
and the gaps that
frequently arise between
utopian aspiration and
reality. In so doing, the
volume interrogates a key

way in which music helps
to articulate and shape
our social lives and our
politics.

Why Our Freedom Is in
Danger and How to Save It
Dialogues with the Far-

Left

Hannah Arendt and
Participatory Democracy
Finding Democracy in Music
Climate Crisis and the
Democratic Prospect
How Game Design Can

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Empower Citizens and
Transform Politics
The capitalist mode of
destruction
The emergence of the global
grassroots economic structural
reform movement known as the

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Solidarity Economy. This book contain the core papers, discussion and debates on the topic at the U.S. Social Forum of 10,000 people in Atlanta in the summer of 2007.

Between 1974 and 1990 more than thirty countries in southern

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Europe, Latin America, East Asia, and Eastern Europe shifted from authoritarian to democratic systems of government. This global democratic revolution is probably the most important political trend in the late twentieth century. In *The Third Wave*,

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Samuel P. Huntington analyzes the causes and nature of these democratic transitions, evaluates the prospects for stability of the new democracies, and explores the possibility of more countries becoming democratic. The recent transitions, he argues, are the

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third major wave of democratization in the modern world. Each of the two previous waves was followed by a reverse wave in which some countries shifted back to authoritarian government. Using concrete examples, empirical evidence, and

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insightful analysis, Huntington provides neither a theory nor a history of the third wave, but an explanation of why and how it occurred. Factors responsible for the democratic trend include the legitimacy dilemmas of authoritarian regimes; economic

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and social development; the changed role of the Catholic Church; the impact of the United States, the European Community, and the Soviet Union; and the "snowballing" phenomenon: change in one country stimulating change in others. Five key elite groups

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within and outside the nondemocratic regime played roles in shaping the various ways democratization occurred. Compromise was key to all democratizations, and elections and nonviolent tactics also were central. New democracies must

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deal with the "torturer problem" and the "praetorian problem" and attempt to develop democratic values and processes.

Disillusionment with democracy, Huntington argues, is necessary to consolidating democracy. He concludes the book with an

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analysis of the political, economic, and cultural factors that will decide whether or not the third wave continues. Several "Guidelines for Democratizers" offer specific, practical suggestions for initiating and carrying out reform.

Huntington's emphasis on practical

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application makes this book a valuable tool for anyone engaged in the democratization process. At this volatile time in history, Huntington's assessment of the processes of democratization is indispensable to understanding the future of democracy in the world.

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This interpretation of democratization by one of the leading scholars in the field aims to equip those caught up in democratization and democracy promotion with a more realistic understanding of the tensions and turbulence involved.

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Reclaiming Latin America is a one-stop guide to the revival of social democratic and socialist politics across the region. At the end of the Cold War, and through decades of neoliberal domination and the 'Washington Consensus' it seemed that the left could do nothing but

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beat a ragged retreat in Latin America. Yet this book looks at the new opportunities that sprang up through electoral politics and mass action during that period. The chapters here warn against oversimplification of the so-called 'pink wave'. Instead, through detailed

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historical analysis of Latin America as a whole and country-specific case studies, the book demonstrates the variety of approaches to establishing a lasting social justice. From the anti-imperialism of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas in

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Venezuela, Bolivia and Cuba, to the more gradualist routes being taken in Chile, Argentina and Brazil, Reclaiming Latin America gives a real sense of the plurality of political responses to popular discontent.

Democracy, Equality and the

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Majoritarian Challenge in India
ICOPROMO, Intercultural
Competence for Professional
Mobility
A Pragmatist Approach to the
Epistemic Practices of Social
Movements
Toward Post-Abyssal

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Democracies
Democratization and Struggles
Against Injustice
The Puzzle of Non-Western
Democracy
Fast Policy
Explores how republican
political thought can make a

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constructive and distinctive
contribution to our
understanding of democracy and
the challenges it faces.
Originally developed in Brazil,
participatory budgeting is
widely recognised as

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democratic innovation yet its concrete results vary greatly. Collating evidence from empirical and theoretical analysis, this book aims to provide an explanation for these varied results by analysing

participatory budgeting in France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

The first volume of the collection Reinventing Social Emancipation: Towards New Manifestos.

In his lead essay, Tully applies his distinctive philosophy to the global field of citizenship. The second part of the book contains responses from influential interlocutors including Bonnie Honig and Marc Stears, David

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Owen and Adam Dunn, Aletta Norval, Antony Laden, and Duncan Bell. These provide a commentary not just on the ideas contained in this volume, but on Tully's approach to political philosophy more

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generally, thus making the book an ideal first source for academics and students wishing to engage with Tully's work. The volume closes with a response from Tully to his interlocutors. This is the

opening volume in Bloomsbury's
Critical Powers series of
dialogues between authors and
their critics. It offers a
stimulating read for students
and scholars of political theory
and philosophy, especially those

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engaged with questions of citizenship. It is an ideal first source for academics and students wishing to engage with Tully's work.

The Third Wave

Democracy and Elections

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Expertisation and Democracy in
Europe

African Women in Politics and
Policy Making

Democratizing Democracy

Democratization

Global Perspectives on Adult

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Education

This book demonstrates how processes of globalization (economic, cultural, socio-political) are creating new possibilities and inequities and are thereby creating

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corresponding roles for adult education and learning in the South (Africa, Asia, South America) that are embedded in multiple political, economic and cultural projects for social change.

Drawing on the tools of game design to fix democracy. Anyone who has ever been to a public hearing or community meeting would agree that participatory democracy can be boring. Hours of repetitive

presentations, alternately
alarmist or complacent, for or
against, accompanied by
constant heckling, often with no
clear outcome or decision. Is
this the best democracy can
offer? In Making Democracy

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Fun, Josh Lerner offers a novel solution for the sad state of our deliberative democracy: the power of good game design. What if public meetings featured competition and collaboration (such as team challenges), clear

rules (presented and modeled in multiple ways), measurable progress (such as scores and levels), and engaging sounds and visuals? These game mechanics would make meetings more effective and

more enjoyable—even fun.
Lerner reports that institutions as diverse as the United Nations, the U.S. Army, and grassroots community groups are already using games and game-like processes to

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encourage participation.
Drawing on more than a decade
of practical experience and
extensive research, he explains
how games have been
integrated into a variety of
public programs in North and

South America. He offers rich stories of game techniques in action, in children's councils, social service programs, and participatory budgeting and planning. With these real-world examples in mind, Lerner

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describes five kinds of games and twenty-six game mechanics that are especially relevant for democracy. He finds that when governments and organizations use games and design their programs to be more like

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games, public participation becomes more attractive, effective, and transparent. Game design can make democracy fun—and make it work.

Development studies is in a

state of flux. A new generation of scholars has come to reject what was once regarded as accepted wisdom, and increasingly regard development and globalization as part of a continuum with

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colonialism, premised on the same reductionist assumption that progress and growth are objective facts that can be fostered, measured, assessed and controlled. Drawing on a variety of theoretical

perspectives and approaches, this book explores the ways in which social movements in the Global South are rejecting Western-centric notions of development and modernization, as well as creating their own

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alternatives. By assessing development theories from the perspective of subaltern groups and movements, the contributors posit a new notion of development 'from below', one in which these movements

provide new ways of imagining social transformation, and a way out of the 'developmental dead end' that has so far characterized post-development approaches. Beyond Colonialism, Development and

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Globalization therefore represents a radical break with the prevailing narrative of modernization, and points to a bold new direction for development studies.

Can contemporary democratic

governments tackle climate crisis? Some argue that democracy has to be a central part of a strategy to deal with climate change. Others argue that experience shows it not to be up to the challenge in the

time frame available-that it will require a stronger hand, even a form of eco-authoritarianism. A question that does not lend itself to an easy assessment, this volume seeks to out and assess the competing answers.

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While the book supports the case for environmental democracy, it argues that establishing and sustaining democratic practices will be difficult during the global climate turmoil ahead,

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especially in the face of state of emergencies. This inquiry undertakes a search for an appropriate political-ecological strategy for preserving a measure of democratic governance during hard times.

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Without ignoring the global dimensions of the crisis, the analysis finds an alternative path in the theory and practices participatory environmental governance embodied in a growing relocalization

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movement, and global eco-localism generally. Although such movements largely operate under the radar of the social sciences, the media and the political realm generally, these vibrant socio-ecological

movements not only speak to the crisis ahead, but are already well established and thriving on the ground, including ecovillages, eco-communes, eco-neighborhoods, and local transition initiatives. With the

help of these ideas and projects, the task is to influence the discourse of environmental political theory in ways that can be of assistance to those who will face climate crisis in its full magnitude.

Civility in Crisis
The Impossible Argument
After Occupy
Solidarity Economy: Building
Alternatives for People and
Planet
Beyond Colonialism,

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Development and Globalization
Experiments in Radical Social
Democracy
Demodiversity: Toward Post-
Abyssal Democracies
We inhabit a perpetually
accelerating and increasingly

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interconnected world, with new ideas, fads, and fashions moving at social-media speed. New policy ideas, especially “ ideas that work, ” are now able to find not only a worldwide audience but also transnational salience

in remarkably short order. Fast Policy is the first systematic treatment of this phenomenon, one that compares processes of policy development across two rapidly moving fields that emerged in the Global South and

have quickly been adopted worldwide conditional cash transfers (a social policy program that conditions payments on behavioral compliance) and participatory budgeting (a form of citizen-

centric urban governance).
Jamie Peck and Nik Theodore
critically analyze the growing
transnational connectivity
between policymaking arenas
and modes of policy
development, assessing the

implications of these developments for contemporary policymaking. Emphasizing that policy models do not simply travel intact from sites of invention to sites of emulation, they problematize fast policy as

a phenomenon that is real and consequential yet prone to misrepresentation. Based on fieldwork conducted across six continents and in fifteen countries, Fast Policy is an essential resource in providing

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an extended theoretical
discussion of policy mobility and
in presenting a methodology for
ethnographic research on global
social policy.

Democratization is the most
comprehensive volume on this

critical field of contemporary politics, with insightful coverage of the key theories, actors, dynamics, and developments. This authoritative guide brings together leading experts from diverse international

backgrounds, including some of the best known names in the field, making it an invaluable resource to students of democratization. This second edition reflects the dramatic changes in today's political

world, with empirical coverage of developments on every continent. It considers the role of new technologies, including a dedicated chapter on social media and democratization, as well as the resilience of

authoritarian tendencies in many parts of the world. The book is accompanied by a range of online resources designed to support both students and lecturers. For students: -
Revise key terms and test your

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knowledge of terminology from the book with our digital flashcard glossary. - Expand your knowledge of key developments in world affairs with additional case studies. - Take your learning further with

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links to reliable web content and relevant OUP journals. For registered adopters of the textbook: - Guide class debate with suggested seminar questions and activities. - Adapt PowerPoint(R) slides as a basis

for lecture presentations, or use as handouts in class.

This book critically examines the relationship between civility, citizenship and democracy. It engages with the oft-neglected idea of civility (as

a Western concept) to explore the paradox of high democracy and low civility that plagues India. This concept helps analyse why democratic consolidation translates into limited justice and minimal

equality, along with increased exclusion and performative violence against marginal groups in India. The volume brings together key themes such as minority citizens and the incivility of caste, civility

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and urbanity, the struggles for
'dignity' and equality pursued
by subaltern groups along with
feminism and queer politics, and
the exclusionary politics of the
Citizenship Amendment Act, to
argue that civility provides

crucial insights into the functioning and social life of a democracy. In doing so, the book illustrates how a successful democracy may also harbour illiberal values and normalised violence and civil

societies may have uncivil tendencies. Enriched with case studies from various states in India, this book will be of interest to scholars and researchers of political science, political philosophy, South Asian

studies, minority and exclusion studies, political sociology and social anthropology.

Democracy, States, and the Struggle for Social Justice draws on the fields of geography, political theory, and

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cultural studies to analyze experiments with novel forms of democracy, highlighting the critical issue of the changing nature of the state and citizenship in the contemporary political landscape as they are

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buffeted by countervailing forces of corporate globalization and participatory politics. Using interesting case studies, the book explores these 3 main themes: the meaning of radical democracy in light of recent

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developments in democratic
theory new spatial
arrangements or scales of
democracy – from local to
global, from streets protests to
the development of
transnational networks the

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character and role of states in the development of new forms of democracy The book asks and answers: are participatory models of democracy viable alternatives in their own right or are they best understood as

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supplemental to traditional
representative democracy?
What are the conditions that
give rise to the development of
such models and are they
equally effective at every scale;
i.e., do they only realize their

radical potential in particular, local places? A useful text in a broad range of advanced undergraduate courses including social movements, political sociology or geography, political philosophy.

Democratization in the Late
20th Century
Social Movements and Critical
Perspectives
Making Democracy Fun
Theory and Experience
Economic, Political and Security

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Transformations in
Contemporary Europe
Decolonizing Democracy
Republicanism and the Future of
Democracy
Re-examines the long and
complex history of democracy

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and broadens the traditional view of this history by complementing it with examples from unexplored or under-examined quarters.

Uiteenzetting over de opkomst van het populisme en het gevaar

daarvan voor de democratie.
This publication reflects the
outcomes of a project which
brought together experts and
practitioners in the field of
intercultural competence for
professional mobility and which

focused on group-oriented
(teamwork) intercultural
communication and interaction
competencies.

At a time of growing concern
over the fate of contemporary
democracy this book shows how

vast differences between countries in forms of political conduct, and taken for granted assumptions, determine what democracies actually accomplish. In *Democratic Practice*, Robert M. Fishman

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elucidates why some democracies include the economically underprivileged, and cultural others within the circles of political relevance that set policies and the political agenda, whereas others exclude

them. On the basis of in-depth research on Portugal and Spain, Fishman develops a theoretically innovative explanation for the breadth of democratic inclusion and draws out large implications for

democracies everywhere.
Democratic Practice examines
the record of two countries that
began the worldwide turn to
democracy in the 1970s,
showing how and why basic
assumptions about what

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democracy is, and how political actors should treat one another, diverged. The book offers detailed empirical evidence on how an inclusive approach to democratic politics provides major benefits not only for the

poor and excluded but also for others, drawing large lessons for contemporary democracies.

Transforming the Social Contract in India

Societies in Transition

Democratic Practice

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Conversations on Justice from
National, International, and
Global Perspectives
No Shortcuts to Power
Democracy, States, and the
Struggle for Social Justice
Western democracy is being

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questioned around the world.
At the same time, Western
aid groups are quick to say
that they are not trying to
impose a particular style of
democracy on others and that
they are open to supporting

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local, alternative forms of democracy. This book examines what it is about Western democracy that non-Westerners are reacting negatively to and whether the critics often are equating a

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dislike for certain Western social or economic features with an aversion to of Western political systems. It also explores the current state of debate about alternative forms of

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democratic practice in
different regions—Asia, Africa,
the Middle East, and Latin
America—and then puts
forward ideas about how
Western actors engaged in
democracy support can do a

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better job of incorporating
new thinking about alternative
democratic forms into their
efforts.

Libraries and the Global
Retreat of Democracy
focuses on how libraries

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coordinate their work in political and information literacy and how these efforts can be improved, the recommendations and examples within which will serve as inspiration and

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motivation to its readers.
This book centers on a relatively neglected theme in the scholarly literature on Hannah Arendt's political thought: her support for a new form of government in

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which citizen councils would replace contemporary representative democracy and allow citizens to participate directly in decision-making in the public sphere. The main argument of the

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book is that the council system, or more broadly the vision of participatory democracy was far more important to Arendt than is commonly understood. Seeking to demonstrate the

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close links between the council system Arendt advocated and other major themes in her work, the book focuses particularly on her critique of the nation-state and her call for a new

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international order in which human dignity and “ the right to have rights ” will be guaranteed; her conception of “ the political ” and the conditions that can make this experience possible; the

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relationship between
philosophy and politics; and
the challenge of political
judgement in the modern
world.