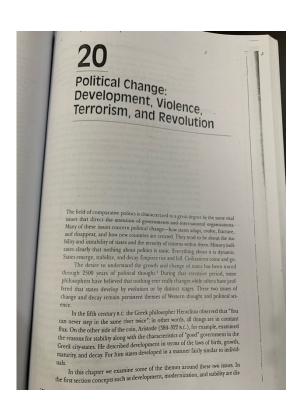
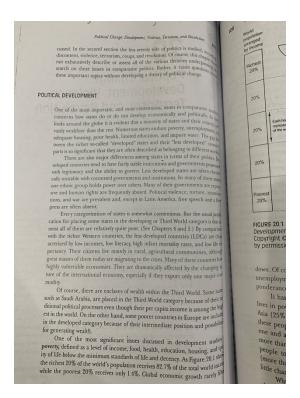
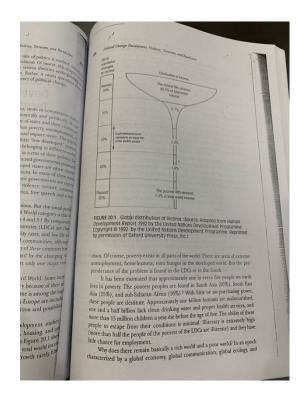
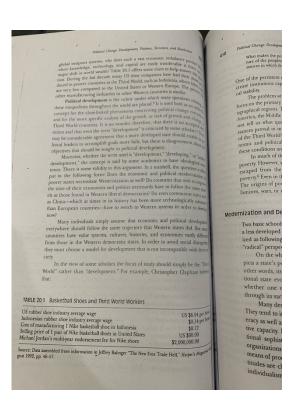
WEEK 16: Political Change: Development, Violence, Terrorism and Revolution









what makes the policies of the third week in some names of discrete and policies and policies who take week in some names of discrete in a six do no suggested in which they find Memorlers a set pers in a, but the same of the comme gipters of the persistent questions is whether political lenders in the Third World can be justifications expable of stucking economic growth and materialistic political politi Modernization and Dependency Theories Two basic schools of political soience clash in explaining whyome stars remain in less developed condition than others. The two groups may be crushed characterized as following either traditional theories of policial development of the more floating present of dependency thereo?

On the whole, the political modernization showled of comparative politics development in terms of its internal charges over time, in other words, its advocates ask by what processes and insustanceal charges a tradi-tional state evolves into a developed or modern state? The central question whether one can account systematically for patterns of political development through its various stages? through its various stages.⁹

Many descriptions of the conditions of developed states have been outlined. They tend to include such social conditions agreater urbanization and higher lie-tracy as well as economic conditions such as greater industrialization and produce the capacity, those developed political systems are also associated with organizations of political systems are also associated with organizations and government, the chological improvement (an increase in forganizations and government, the chological improvement (an increase in expansizations and government, the chological improvement (an increase in expansizations and government, which is a substitution of the analysis of the conditions are considered to the conditions and the conditions are conditionally secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased-knowledge, rationally, secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased-knowledge, rationally, secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased-knowledge, rationally, secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased-knowledge, rationally, secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased-knowledge, rationally, secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased knowledge, rationally, secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased knowledge, rationally, secular values, and fluides are characterized by increased knowledge. US \$6.94 per hou \$0.14 per hou \$0.12 IS \$80.00 10,000.00

providers of cheap labor for the benefit of the capitaling states. For many Thed guided scholars it is this existence on the persphary which plaguan Third World and the capitaling states of the property which plaguan Third World ng the Theories and the Theories

The sension between these two schools begins with their basic assumption. The gast focuses on modernization while the executed of course on Thotal West of exercises with the states of the world. Both are alspery concept, What is dependency?

The problems of the states should be part as a supery concept, What is reported to the states should be provided to the states who are just a supery concept. What is reported to the states should be provided to the states of the states of each state out of state many constraints of the states of the s changes not annelpaned by most neckboars. **

Students of the "dependency approach" missalenly assume that the user of more dependency remains unaltered throughout history. They homogenise the especial dependency remains unaltered throughout history. They homogenise the especial content of all Third World states into one presenceived pattern due to colonize and pattern due to colonize pattern due to colonize pattern due to colonize and expensed pattern due to colonize and pattern due to colonize and expensed pattern due to colonize at the time of national independence and the content due to the colonize and the colonize firms and farm. They then act an aideonate the meaning and the colonize firms and farm and its impact on the local conomy thus perpetuates itself even after independence.

Lattly, dependency theories do not explain why states in the Third World differ so greatly in their choices about public policy. Some states have been successfully in their choices about public policy. Some states have been successfully the pattern of the colonization of Assales and the concernation of Africa and Lain America to the exclusion of Assaledosigeally, they seemed to be assing that the Third World states on of the safety the great of the colonization of the colonization of Assaledosigeally, they seemed to be assing that the Third World states ought to breach with the global capitalist system in order to achieve a higher degree of independence.

The same of the colonization of Assaledosigeally, they seemed to be assing that the Third World states ought to breach with the global capitalist system in order to achieve a higher degree of independence. The simple fact is that both types of theories about development have proven incapable of explaining economic and political development around the world. Gurly, a theory combining the two arguments is required. The emergence of democracy in the states of the former Soviet Union and Bastern Europe as well as democracy in the states of the former Soviet Union and Bastern Europe as well as relieve in Latin-America were certainly not forecast by scholars of either tradition. There is also great interest in the dramatic economic development in certain Asian there is also great interest in the dramatic economic development in certain Asian.

ng the Theories and the Internation of the country o modeline the state of development annual to be some developed, to be some developed.

The modernization school of thought in based extentially on the sign. The modernization school of thought in the second school of the sign of the second school of the sign of the second school of lier if they wan to make a consumer the common of the control of t The rapid modernization of fundamentalism as a class-based movements thanges not anticipated Students of the "dep dependency remains unal ence of all Third World s enee of all Third World S Some even limit their res plain how that period cre present-day dependency entrepreneurial class—the the comprador replace the come the managers of men between the local in the developmental process and the choices that leaders make to contract and challenges. If The dependency school, which is basically Marxisi inspired, attempts to 4 strabe the situation of LIDCs as being caused by their incorporation into the glost capitalist economy during the period of colonization. They reject the idea of LDCs must follow the "Western" route to development. For them, the understooment of the Third World is seen as a product of unequal relationships been the richer capitalist states and the poorer undeveloped ones. They believe that lowing the advice to open up markets in the Third World will only exacertate differences between the rich and poor countries. In some of these approachs world economy is seen as actually creating "underdevelopment" and pover of 17th/World 17th capitalist states are said to maintain their economic domains by manipulating factors such as wages, resources, capital, markets, prices, technologies. The Third World states remain as suppliers of raw materials. economy thus perpeti Lastly, depender differ so greatly in the cessful in achieving scholars tend to con-Ideologically, they seemith the global capi incapable of explain Clearly, a theory of

perious authoritants and dependency theory As Wester puts, successed of comulate development and dependency theory As Wester puts, successed ones and political development, must take into account both the constraints as nonestanding of the contraints as the proper time of degree times too iteratures on development have been more than the time of the times of the Western world on Tay, and the times and the internal dynamics of their countries have been recognitive to the contraints and the internal dynamics of their countries have been recognitive and the produced dynamics of their countries have been recognitive and the representation of the country to another is in discrept, opened which could be replaced from one country to another is in discrept, opened which are been recleared from one country to another is in discrept, opened which are been recleared from one country to another is in discrept, opened with the countries of the second countries of the countr

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Over time, political systems may decay, break apart, or even die. State leaders must constantly make choices about how to maintain order in view of their citizens demands and expectations. Sometimes such demands cannot be met and order breaks down, giving rise to bombings, kidnappings, riots, and general turmoil. Discontent, strife, and political violence are prevalent in all states, democrate.

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Scholar Historians de try to explain to explain le between th tions accom
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TABLE 20.

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Scholars use many techniques in an attempt to understand political violence
try to explain the conceptual underprinnings of the years, and philosopher's
tustine science school of thought in political violence over the years, and philosopher's
tustine science school of thought in political vicines, on the other hand, stempts
to explain levels of violence by tusting hypothesis about the statistical relationships
tions accompanying it."

There are many types of political violence. One way to characterize them is
by developing a taxonomy to indicate their primary characteristics. Table 20.2 constructs the basic factors factors and targets) involved in political violence, while
omitting other items such as the tools used or the degree of organization and parcicipation. As the table indicates, the state may be the recipient or the perpetrator
of political violence. War, for example, is a type of wolence which put the government of one state against the government of another, while political assassimations
concern individual or group violence against other individuals or groups who represent the government or state. (Violent relations among states is examined in
Chapter 21.) The state also may use violence against its own citizens. When it does
so for law enforcement reasons, as when it arrests, detains, imprisons, or even exe-TABLE 20.2 Types of Political Violence State Political Crime Terrorism Assassinations Individuals Riots Coups d'état or Gre

Actors

the detail by. The pot thereby do auses of pother mo

Internal Security and Law

philad Carge Designates, Visions, Terrense, and Romans.

The basic hypothesis of Carr's research was that return depressed, which the control of the carry of the difference between the expectations of individuals and expressed, which difference between the expectations of individuals and expressed, which is a discontent in mediated by a not for all formed state. But is always using a discontent in mediated by a not for all formed state. But is always to seem and a discontent in mediate to great the control of t Cart 3 1000 Week.

1. Peniutal Relative Economic Deprivation. The difference between individuals' expectations (goods and conditions of life) and capabilities (the amount of these goods and conditions that they believe they can obtain) to 2. Partialpation in Past Strife. Societies in which surfe occurs develop beliefs that justify the use of strife in the future.

3. Patential Corrian. The more coercion there is, the less strife there will be. Coercion is operationalized as military participation rates and regime repressue-cast.

3. ness."

Institutionalization. Certain organizational features encourage strife, including 4. Institutionalization. Lectain organizational teatures encourage sinte, including external assistance.

5. Social and Structural Facilitation. Several factors in this category were examined.

a. Certain stable and persisting social structures which retard frustration. An 'inaccessibility' index which took into account such variable sa terrain and transportation networks. b. The extent and quality of organization for collective action affecting political strile.

c. External support for initiators of strile, including symbolic support as well as more concrete support in the form of funds and weapons.

d. Legitings of the Regime. The lower the support for the regime, the higher the level of confer and the When these variables and their interactions were examined for all 114 states, the result provided a causal model of the determinants of civil strife. Gurt showed that three variables proved very powerful in explaining strife. Structural facilitation accounted for just under half of the explained variance while persisting depriva-

ment leadership through reregular military action, were discussed in Chapters I and 15.

When groups wish to form a separate state out of an alterady existing one, a when regional advention and deaire for increased autonomy are present, it often spalls over into political violence. Examples can be found in many countries, eve democracies. In Granda duming the 1970s, the Frind the Liberation At Quidway as volved in bombings, kidnappings, and murter in its quest for an independent of proper the First Republican Army in Northern Ireland, the Palestinan Liberation Organization in Israel, and the Tamilis in Si Lahar are more recent example of groups that have used violence for political purposes.

How can political scientists explain the various means of political violence against political violent as against political violence. The answers is clear. Unless they discuss the deai of particular cases, they must revert to some form of quantituities estudy, the papose of quantituities analysis is to construct a causal model of strife and thereby a literal violence. Analysis can then employ these factors along with other most descriptive information to determine whether the state's political violence has been most explicit research designs is by Ted Gurr. After examining a series of various most explicit research designs is by Ted Gurr. After examining a series of various file of the level of civil strife across countries was explained by, or known to be caused by the factors iffed in the model.

ified in the model.

sige-scale revolts.²⁵
Gorf operationalized these conGorf of such details as the numb,
Info such details as the numb,
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Prisint Relative Economic Dep pectations (goods and conditions) and conditions that the oods and conditions that the participation in Past Strife. Soc Porticipation in a strange of the full of cion is operationalized as

Institutionalization. Certain external assistance.

Social and Structural Facili a. Certain stable and pe "inaccessibility" inde transportation netwo b. The extent and qua

cal strife. c. External support fo more concrete sup 6. Legitimacy of the Regin level of strife will be.

When these variab the result provided a ca that three variables pro



TERRORISM AND OTHER STRIFE-PRONE ACTIVITY

Political violence can be expressed in many forms. In recent years group-in-pair violence, and terrorism in particular, has been a well-used technique of those which to influence societies. Terrorism is the systematic use or threat of violence against individuals or states to obtain political concessions. The word terrorise comes from the name given to Robespierre's Committee on Public Salen, was used mass executions to terrorize citizens during the French Revolution.

Today, we are more familiar with hostage taking and bombing as terror weapons than we are with the use of the guillotine, but the results are similar for is used by individuals, groups, and states in order to get governments to a their policies in the direction the terroriss demand. Examples are legion: American Flight 103 was blown out off the sky over Lockerbie, Scotland, by a 6 caled bomb; Western hostages were held for many years in Lebanon; a good ment building was blown up in Oklahoma Giyri 11995; and so on.

Research in this field is streemely diverse, opulminous, and often confusion; for example, well over 6000 volumes exist on terrorism alone. Unlike the fusicial examination of general strife, the study of violence-prone groups is sust

one determine which of the policy of society are more lauron of society are more four basic types of discorporate and policy of the policy of

pour basic types of discr | Orninals—they do not pre | Naishists—they want the de | Naishists —they want the de | Naishists —they want the de | Naishists | Naishista a country | Tamil Tiger separatists | Naishists | Naishista |

The third type of the dominant political structur pletely. Typically, these groess. They question the leg self determination for the appropriate for political structures. nducements for political rationale for militant acti

BOX 20.1 New wave terro

be name of terrorism has c signation of the former Sowie also ended the repressive see the material. Demorphism of the proposition was possibilities to make more than turning up in German the available. In August 1994, however fedding nearly nine poun stoops for a nuclear bomb ances would be useful in b by, or, released into the air

paired Cange Designate, Videou, Torona, and Romana
said on comparative case, audies. The major categories as checking used by exger and study these cases include organization, learning to the case of the case 1. Crainabl—they do not project a vision of a radical transformation of society.

2. Nahidu—they want the destruction of society but have no positive goals.

3. Nationalists with narrow, particularitie goal—they to be transposed from a state radical radi The third type of these groups appeals to individuals who wish to attack the dominant political structures of a country but do not aim to destroy the state completely. Typically, these groups represent ethnocultural, nationalist, or racia interest. Ency question the legitimacy of the state, demanding genera sutomony and self-determination for their groups. These beliefs and demands serve as powerful inducements for optical mobilization as the desire for a "homeland" is a powerful rationale for militant action. The nature of terrorism has changed since 1990. When the Cald War ended with the disintegration of the former Soviet Ulmon, it lifted the threat of global nuclear war. However, it
also ended the repressive security system that guarded Soviet nuclear weapons and fissionable material. Demoralized Russian and other ex-Soviet scientist and security guards soon
as possibilities to make money from the situation. Literally hundreds of makonents have
been turning up in Cermany, Austria, and Switzerland offering death that usually turn our
be so windles.

In August 1994, however, an international gang of smugglers was caught in Munich
Podding nearly nine pounds of plutonium 293 for about \$250 million. This was about
Podding nearly nine pounds of plutonium does not have to be exploded to be deadly. 10
owners would be useful in blackmail, since it would suffice to proton a crist sentire water supowners would be useful in blackmail, since it would suffice to proton a crist sentire water supply, or, released into the air, would cause hundreds of thousands of cases of lung cancer. BOX 20.1 New wave terrorism: Plutonium for sale.

and prechouse. It is fast, their behavior in "selections" every amount of recognition and approximate of any heavising manufactures are being based on a manufacture of the personalises of extractions and any amount of the personalises of extractions are personalised on the second personal properties of the personal p

Withdraw—that is, sever all contacts with outside society.
 Engage in ritualistic conformity—that is, conform while being alienated.
 Engage in reformism—that is, remain active, but not engage in radical or

4. Rebel—that is, make attacks, which may be violent, on the system.³⁹

4. Rebel—that is, make attacks, which may be worten, on the system.

The important question is, why do some groups move to category four as use political volence? The answer seems to be related to ideology and to the vaisability of facilitation structures. The group must have both an ideology that of guide the actions of its members and the necessary resources for analysis, organization, and action.

From this literature on terrorism, we can conclude that the greater the solicity of the state and its institutions. And, the more this ideology is buttered.

Such discontented green services frustration;

Express frustration;

Publicize grievances to n.

Publicize the results of re.

Demystify the power of the Make the territory unge.

Provoke repression whi

Often, oppressed gring ones, can gain them that this goal has been a nally, such groups may aims. Depending on u blood cycle can begin i vengeance.

REVOLUTION

Possibly no word in olution. The issue of old empires and ideology. Revolutical, and political in political mental changes is used to encompassimations of the political compassimations of the political compassion of the political may be non-rev swift action by institutions by the military h isting political The revo

used to guide ment leaders changes in purpose of havior four

This and chan

Passal Google Company of the Company Often, oppressed groups feel that only hoten speed actions, especially shock has this goal has been achieved by many violence from groups. There as no doubt that this goal has been achieved by many violence groups groups one the years. The allowand produces groups one they seen all, such groups may engage in my comparison, or citid seen delivered by many comparison, or citid seen delivered they are the product of the produ REVOLUTION Possibly no word in the English language evokes both hope and fear more than revolution. The issue conjures up images of the birth of new rations, the destruction of eld empires and wholesale shughter of human beings in the anne of policial ideology. Revolutions are momentous events, involving fundamental economic, so cial, and political change.

In political science the term revolution is used to deptet massive or fundamental conomic, so cial, and political extence the term revolution is used to deptet massive or fundamental conomic, so cial, so the state of the state o This three-part definition (use of violence, capturing of the state apparatus, and changing societal values) restricts the study of change. It avoids the wider use

ed from obtained and identification and identification as discontented group four forms.

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of the concept word revealment in reference to changing fads in toxed, and of the concept word revealment in reference to changing fads in toxed, and the concept word revealment in reference to changing fads in toxed, and the concept word revealment in reference to changing fads in toxed, and the concept with the concept and the concept with th

Causes of Revolution

so neworking to the most popular method of studying revolutions is to determine what their cast or conditions are. Both theorists and practitioners (who wish to make of profreolutions) would like to know the answer to this perplexing question. But dusions on the subject are contested and often are affected by ideological base Certainly, a series of factors tends to coincide with revolutions. They make serious economic difficulties, external wars, and a growing acceptance of two violence in the prusuid of social transformation. For the most part, the explications tend to be either ideologically consecrative or ideologically progressive servatives stend to believe that revolutions occur when change takes place

rapidly Progressives base place when there is not possible with the residual policy and progressive and progre

By conti in England, to showed impro-as class anta-tellectuals, a case. M Brin-torical traje-fused to su gitimacy ar over and in were repla-characteri-

pagedly. Progressives base their conclusions on the assumption that renderion take when there is not enough change. A few shall be added to the progressive explanation of the change as combination take explanation to examine some of the change as combination take explanation of the change as the change of the chastical works of Karl Mary. Puppose, before a should be come of the change of the chastical works of Karl Mary. Puppose, before the change of the change of the world. As an economic causes, the reader will reculate the change of the world. As an economic causes, the reader will reculate the change of the world. As an economic causes, the reader will reculate the change of the complex of the world. As an economic causes, the reader will reculate the change of the complex of the co Milit:

their cause e or preven on. But cor gical biases hey includ e of the us ne explant essive. Col place to

which result in a disequition when the elite no in other words, when it NOTES 1. James A. Bill arbus, Ohio: Met 2. World Bank, Vand United N. Oxford Unive The Anatomy of than Debt: The D. Lairson ar Wealth (New 3. Howard I. W FIGURE 20.3 The Davies "J" curve theory of revolution. (Source: Adapted lames C. Davies, "Toward a Theory of Revolution," in Robert J. Jackson and Michael B. Stein, deat, issues in Comparative Politics (New York: St. Martin Press, 1971), p. 372.)

