

Maurice Duverger Introduccion A La Politica

It is a common misconception that the battle for gender equality in political life has been won. In most member states, women are significantly under-represented in local, regional and national decision-making bodies. On a Europe-wide level, they account for only 18 % of parliamentary membership. This book traces the history of the Council of Europe policy on promoting the women’s participation in political life. It describes the principles and methods behind policies, the institutional mechanisms on which they are based, and analyses the major topics involved. It concludes by discussing areas essential for future work: gender quotas for political parties, guaranteed social rights for women and the reinforcement of secularity.

En Bolivia, el 9 de abril de 1952, después de tres días de combates los trabajadores derrotaron al ejército nacional, arrebataron el poder político a la oligarquía e impusieron un gobierno al servicio del pueblo. Nació la Revolución Nacional, una de las tres ms grandes realizadas en Latinoamérica durante el Siglo XX. El ensayo La Novela Revolucionaria. Contribución a la Crítica demuestra que novelas publicadas durante el periodo pre revolucionario, provocaron cambios ideológicos en las consciencias de los lectores populares, y de ese modo contribuyeron a la Revolución Nacional Boliviana. Otras novelas escritas durante los aos del gobierno revolucionario, procuraron crear una conciencia en favor de una revolucin socialista. Al hacerlo instauraron un nuevo subgénero novelesco: La novela revolucionaria boliviana. El ensayo est enfocado en el análisis dialéctico de dos categorías: Historia y novela. Ofrece referencias conceptuales formuladas por teóricos (Karl Marx, Georg Lukes, Gerald Genette y Robert Jauss) que privilegian una crítica literaria basada en las interconexiones entre el desarrollo social y la cosmovisión que se expresa en las novelas que reflejan, de uno u otro modo, dicha realidad. El ensayo precisa que la novela boliviana posee la capacidad de tomar de la vida de los trabajadores sus experiencias ms esenciales, y las expresa artísticamente. Siendo lo ms relevante el propósito de ayudarlas a convertirse de una clase en s una clase para s. El mérito del ensayo del Dr. Guido J. Arze es haber sabido demostrar que las novelas revolucionarias bolivianas ayudaron a promover la lucha armada liberadora, usndolas como vehculos de concientizacin, y con ello consagraron un nuevo subgénero: La novela revolucionaria boliviana. Novela que difiere en cuanto a su funcin de sus semejantes las novelas de la Revolucin Mexicana y de la Revolucin Cubana.

The Study of Politics

Thailand’s Buddhist Kingship in the 20th and 21st Centuries

Private and Public Reflections of Lived Experience in Southeast Europe

Economic Warfare Or Detente

A European Ethnography

Bibliographical Series

Remembering Communism

This book develops a sociology of international political work, based on four years of embedded observation inside the cabinet of a European Commissioner. Includes Part 1, Number 1: Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals (January - June)

Borrowing Constitutional Designs

Cultural History in France

The French Fifth Republic, Establishment and Consolidation (1958-1965)

Paul Lafargue and the Founding of French Marxism, 1842-1882

Ordinary Citizens and the French Third Republic

Constitutional Law in Weimar Germany and the French Fifth Republic

Power, Influence and Rites

Introducción a la políticaEditions Gallimard**Introducción a la Educación Comparada**EUNED**Introduction À la Politique. The Idea of Politics. The Uses of Power in Society ...** Translated by Robert North & Ruth Murphy**The Study of Politics**Catalog of Copyright Entries, Third Series**1964: January-June**Copyright Office, Library of Congress

A comprehensive reference resource on comparative constitutional law, this title examines the history and development of the discipline, its core concepts, institutions, rights, and emerging trends.

Teoría política y constitucional

An Assessment Of East-west Economic Relations In The 1980s

Political Theory Vs. Political Reality

The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Constitutional Law

Introduction à la sociologie politique

Genderware

Conquest and Resistance in the Ethiopian Empire, 1880 -1974

This book analyzes the negotiation of socio-political concepts, such as citizenship, republicanism, and representation, between “ordinary” French citizens and their representatives in parliament during the early twentieth century. By examining the letters written to French Deputies of the Chamber (députés) at a tumultuous time in French political history, the author sheds light on the role that politically unorganized citizens played in the process of democratization. Central to the investigation are the aspirations, wishes and demands of individuals acting on their own or as spokespersons for informal communities. The way that they formulated personal requests in their letters to députés reveals their expectations of political representatives, the regime, and their own place in society. By taking a closer look at the epistolary relations between voters and non voters on the one hand and their deputies on the other during a time of rapidly succeeding governments, economic crises and changes in electoral laws, this book demonstrates how the Third Republic’s existence was co-determined by ordinary citizens’ perceptions of the regime. Helping readers to reflect on the nuances of the politicization process, this innovative book offers unique insights for those researching French political history and modern European political culture.

The thesis examines the Catholic social teaching, as it is expressed in papal encyclicals, in wide context of contemporary political doctrines and major events of 20th century. The author proposes a method of following political messages of the Catholic Church during the last century. He challenges a standard Church’s claim of immutability of its teaching. He shows, on the firm constitutional basis, both of Church’s action and of its official message. From classical confrontational strategy face to modernity, through the attitude of “dialogue” during the Second Vatican Council, the Church insists on remaining a recognized participant of significant contemporary debates even in conditions of postmodernity.

Translating Frantz Fanon Across Continents and Languages

Cómo leer, razonar y estudiar ciencia política

Revista de educación # 229

Catalog of the Western Language Collections

Introduction À la Politique. The Idea of Politics. The Uses of Power in Society ... Translated by Robert North & Ruth Murphy

Claves y mapas preliminares

This work examines the Ethiopian imperial conquest and Oromo military resistance and the consequent feudal political economy and administration, centre periphery relations, the origins of identity based conflicts and continuity and change in Oromo’s socio-political institutions.

Based on two decades of fieldwork, including over a hundred interviews with various political and economic actors at different social levels, as well as documentary and media analysis, this volume presents an account of the Buddhist monarchy in Thailand, offering a sociology of elites, an analysis of the economic influence of the Crown and an examination of the magic and ritual dimension of kingship. An exploration of the role and status of the Palace over the last century, whether as a guarantor of democracy, a symbol of stability, a source of power or an object of popular discontent, Thailand’s Buddhist Kingship in the 20th and 21st Centuries will appeal to scholars of sociology and anthropology with interests in material religion, politics and Southeast Asian studies.

Ten-year Supplement, 1956-1965

Introduccion a la politica. trad. castellana de jorge esteban. 3.ed

Negotiations Between People and Parliament, c.1900-1930

L'Etat Dans Le Discours Social de L'Eglise Au Xxe Siecle

Political Theory

La Novela Revolucionaria. Contribución a La Crítica

Transitions on International Communist Developments

¿De qué trata la ciencia política si los politólogos no se forman en aulas para practicar los más precisos y reales entresijos del poder? De no dilucidarse a tiempo, esta duda atormenta a estudiantes de una carrera de la que no atinan a descifrar su sustancia. «¿Para qué estudié ciencia política?», se cuestionan así quienes perciben que su perfil carece de un claro conjunto de habilidades profesionales. El objetivo de este libro es responder a estas inquietudes. Con dicho afán, su originalidad radica en sacar a la luz asuntos que no acaban de ser esclarecidos en los cursos introductorios a la carrera por ser de una naturaleza diferente y preliminar a la historia temática de la disciplina. ¿Qué es la ciencia política: cómo se la lee, razona y estudia? Situadas antes de la exposición de los enfoques y métodos de la disciplina, estas preguntas implican un tratamiento muy distinto, relacionado además (y en concreto) con el gozoso descubrimiento de una vocación de estudio. Pensado para estudiantes, este libro se dirige también a los profesores. ¿Cómo (hacer) leer la ciencia política, más allá de la mera decodificación de sus textos?, es algo que compete a las labores docentes. Ciencia de la política, o estudio científico de la política, como su nombre expresa, constituye un modo especializado de analizar lo político. ¿Cómo construir ese ángulo de vista? ¿Qué insumos resultan indispensables? Este ensayo trabaja sobre esas coordenadas.

Paul Lafargue, disciple and son-in-law of Karl Marx, was among the most important persons giving organized political expression to Marxism in France. He helped found both the first French collectivist party and the first French Marxist party. He was the first Marxist to sit in the French legislature and for three decades served as the chief theoretician and propagandist for Marxism in France. With his wife, Laura, he translated the Communist Manifesto and other works, introducing and applying Marxist thought in France. Demonstrating an almost seamless web between intellectual and family history, Leslie Derfler relates ideas and family identity in this account of the first forty years of Paul Lafargue’s life. Lafargue, like his famous father-in-law, called for ideological purity and demanded total hostility to anarchists and reformists. He insisted on economic determinism, the primacy of the concept of the class struggle, and the theory of surplus value. But he made his own contributions as well, particularly in his insistence on rejecting the domination of bourgeois values. Lafargue’s most famous pamphlet, The Right To Be Lazy, showed the advantages that labor could derive by rejecting the bourgeois work ethic. An intellectual of power, he pioneered in the application of Marxist methods of analysis to questions of anthropology, aesthetics, and literary criticism. Born in Cuba of mixed racial descent, Lafargue joined in demonstrations as a medical student in Paris in the 1860s and was forced into exile. Resuming his studies in London, he became a fixture in the Marx household until he married Laura Marx and moved to Paris. There he worked to expand the influence of the International Workingmen’s Association, but fled to Spain following the general repression after the fall of the Paris Commune. He continued his efforts on behalf of Marxism in Spain and then for ten years in London before returning to France, where he helped to found the new Marxist Parti Ouvrier Français, in 1882.

Political science

Introducción a la política

The Political Commissioner

Local Debates, Global Perspectives

Developed Socialism In The Soviet Bloc

General Catalogue of Printed Books

International Organization

Named the American Political Science Association’s Best Book on Race, Ethnicity, and Politics for 2014 When we think of minorities—linguistic, ethnic, religious, regional, or racial—in world politics, conflict is often the first thing that comes to mind. Indeed, discord and tension are the depressing norms in many states across the globe: Iraq, the former Yugoslavia, Sudan, Israel, Sri Lanka, Burma, Rwanda, and many more. But as David Lublin points out in this magisterial survey of minority-based political groups across the globe, such parties typically function fairly well within larger polities. In Minority Rules, he eschews the usual approach of shining attention on conflict and instead looks at the representation of minority groups in largely peaceful and democratic countries throughout the world, from the tiniest nations in Polynesia to great powers like Russia. Specifically, he examines factors behind the electoral success of ethnic and regional parties and, alternatively, their failure to ever coalesce to explain how peaceful democracies manage relations between different groups. Contrary to theories that emphasize sources of minority discontent that exacerbate ethnic cleavages—for instance, disputes over control of natural resource wealth—Minority Rules demonstrates that electoral rules play a dominant role in explaining not just why ethnic and regional parties perform poorly or well but why one potential ethnic cleavage emerges instead of another. This is important because the emergence of ethnic/regional parties along with the failure to incorporate them meaningfully into political systems has long been associated with ethnic conflict. Therefore, Lublin’s findings, which derive from an unprecedentedly rich empirical foundation, have important implications not only for reaching successful settlements to such conflicts but also for preventing violent majority-minority conflicts from ever occurring in the first place.

determinism, the primacy of the concept of the class struggle, and the theory of surplus value. But he made his own contributions as well, particularly in his insistence on rejecting the domination of bourgeois values. Lafargue’s most famous pamphlet, The Right To Be Lazy, showed the mechanisms and processes that influence, determine and mint the private and public memory of communism in the post-1989 era. The common denominator to all essays is the emphasis on the process of remembering in the present, and the modalities by means of which the present perspective shapes processes of remembering, including practices of commemoration and representation of the past. The volume deals with eight major thematic blocks revisiting specific practices in communism such as popular culture and everyday life, childhood, labor, the secret police, and the perception of “ the system ” .

Introduction à la politique

Searching for the New France

Introduction to the Social Sciences (RLE Social Theory)

Catalog of Copyright Entries, Third Series

Consolidated Translation Survey

An Annotated Bibliography of the Holdings at the Hoover Institution

Minority Rules

After the collapse of communism, some thirty countries scrambled to craft democratic constitutions. Surprisingly, the constitutional model they most often chose was neither the pure parliamentary model found in most of Western Europe at the time, nor the presidential model of the Americas. Rather, it was semi-presidentialism—a rare model known more generally as the “French type.” This constitutional model melded elements of pure presidentialism with those of pure parliamentarism. Specifically, semi-presidentialism combined a popularly elected head of state with a head of government responsible to a legislature. Borrowing Constitutional Designs questions the hasty adoption of semi-presidentialism by new democracies. Drawing on rich case studies of two of the most important countries for European politics in the twentieth century—Weimar Germany and the French Fifth Republic—Cindy Skach offers the first theoretically focused, and historically grounded, analysis of semi-presidentialism and democracy. She demonstrates that constitutional choice matters, because under certain conditions, semi-presidentialism structures incentives that make democratic consolidation difficult or that actually contribute to democratic collapse. She offers a new theory of constitutional design, integrating insights from law and the social sciences. In doing so, Skach challenges both democratic theory and democratic practice. This book will be welcomed not only by scholars and practitioners of constitutional law but also by those in fields such as comparative politics, European politics and history, and international and public affairs.

This volume, which gathers contributions presented at the annual conferences of l’Association pour le développement de l’histoire culturelle (ADHC), questions the subjects and boundaries of cultural history in France – with regard to neighboring approaches such as cultural studies, media studies, and gender studies – to elaborate a “social history of representations.” Historians, philosophers and sociologists address a large variety of topics and methodological proposals. Definitions, objects and actors, memories and cultural transfers: this book depicts the major questions that underlie the historical debate at the beginning of the 21st century.

The Foundations of Twentieth-Century Political Thought

Eglise Catholique Et Transactions Politiques

Electoral Systems, Decentralization, and Ethnoregional Party Success

French Bibliographical Digest

The Council of Europe and the Participation of Women in Political Life

Introducción a la Educación Comparada

par M. Maurice Duverger... [Licence Ire année. 1962-1963].

This book provides an innovative look at the reception of Frantz Fanon’s texts, investigating how, when, where and why these—especially his seminal Les Damnés de la Terre (1961)—were first translated and read. Building on renewed interest in the author’s works in both postcolonial studies and revolutionary movements in recent years, interests in Translation Studies, the volume tells the stories of translations of Fanon’s texts into twelve different languages – Arabic, Danish, English, German, Italian, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Swahili and Swedish – bringing both a historical and multilingual perspective to the ways in which Fanon is cited today. With a group of scholars, the stories told combine themes of movement and place, personal networks and agency, politics and activism, archival research and textual analysis, creating a book that is a fresh and comprehensive volume on the translated works of Frantz Fanon and essential reading for scholars in translation studies, postcolonial studies and diaspora literature.

In this distinguished work Arnold Brecht, who served under more than a dozen German Chancellors and whose work in defense of democracy received recognition by the Adenauer government in 1953, surveys the philosophical and scientific foundations of political theory in the twentieth century. His wide-ranging treatise sweeps over the philosophical, juridical, scientific, sociological, methodological, and historical. The book is a pioneering effort toward an integrated presentation, a first attempt to offer a comprehensive modern political theory. The aim is both a systematic presentation and a full description of the recent genesis of thought. The pertinent teachings of representatives (Darwin, Mill, and Marx) and most of the present century (from Peirce, James, Simmel, and Weber to Husserl, Dewey, Lasswell, Northrop, and Fuller) are analyzed. Dr. Brecht incorporates, chapter by chapter, his own contributions. Social scientists, philosophers, lawyers, and students of religion will find it a challenging guide, written with precision and published in 1959. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions.

access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

A Critical Bibliography of French Literature V4 18th C Supplement

1964: January-June

A Framework for Analysis

The Library Catalogs of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University

Parties and Party Systems: Volume 1

World Politics

Frantz Fanon Across Continents and Languages

Professor Duverger at last provides the student with an overall view of the methodology of the social sciences. He briefly traces the origin of the notion of a social science, showing how it emerged from social philosophy. Its essential elements and pre-conditions are described; the splintering of social science into specialist disciplines is explained, and the need for a general sociology confirmed. The techniques of observation used by social scientists are dealt with in some detail and the unity of the social sciences is illustrated by examples of the universal application of these techniques. Documentary evidence in its various forms are described along with the basic analytical techniques, including quantitative methods and content analysis. Other methods of gathering information through polls, interviews, attitude scales and participant observation are all described. Professor Duverger brings together the different kinds of analysis used to assess the information thus gathered. Arguing that observing and theorizing are not two different stages or levels of research, he examines the practical value and difficulties of general sociological theories, partial theories and models and working hypotheses. He both describes and assesses the limitations of experiment and the scope of comparative methods in the social sciences. He then gives elementary instructions for using and assessing the value of mathematical techniques. The possibilities of presenting social phenomena through graphs and charts are also explored. There are useful book lists and diagrams.

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The Case of the Arsi Oromo