

DOWNLOAD PDF MODERNIZATION, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND NATIONALISM

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Chapter 1 : The Politics of ethnicity in Eastern Europe | Search Results | IUCAT

Modernization, human rights, and nationalism / Trond Gilberg Czechoslovakia / Milan J. Reban Nationalis vs. ideology / George and Patricia V. Klein.

Literature Review Methodology Scope of Research Facts and Findings Recommendation and Discussion Conclusion References

Even though intra-national attract international attention enormously, they have become infrequent and brief. Civil wars normally attract less attention, but they have become increasingly common and generally go on for years. This paper would like to prove that civil war resulted in conflict trap is now an important issue for development, especially, for least-developing countries LDCs. War kills development, but conversely, development retards war. Where development succeeds, may be, countries become progressively safer from violent conflict, making development easier in general. Where development fails, countries may at high risk of becoming caught in a conflict trap in which war destroys the economy and increases the risk of waging war. Many of the economic costs, such as high military expenditure and capital flight, remain for years after the conflict. The typical civil war starts a prolonged process of development in reverse. So how and what should they do to get out of the trap and develop their economy. Conflict weakens the economy and leaves a legacy of atrocities. It also creates leaders and organizations that have invested in skills and equipment that are only useful for violence. Some evidence suggests that decade by decade, civil wars have been getting longer. The purpose of this paper is to find out whether Cambodia and Burma are a part of bottom billion and stuck in conflict trap or not. If they are, how they get out of that trap. TROND Gilberg as the instructor of the research paper and thank to the academic research journals and studies both virtual and hard copy using as my sources to write and discuss this paper. Civil War and Development Policy Washington: Burma has been afflicted by ethnic conflict and civil war since independence in , and has experience done of the longest running armed conflicts in the world. Several ethnic groups were dissatisfied with the newly formed Union of Burma, which they felt did not guarantee equal rights and autonomy. The constitution was abrogated, all opposition activists put behind bars and any attempt to organize was severely repressed. The conflict in Burma appears to be extremely complicated. However, three main actors can be identified in the Burmese political conflict. But in the s this orientation gradually shifted towards a more market-friendly perspective. Instead, underdevelopment has fuelled interests in conflict, further highlighting security and encouraging disregard for developmental priorities. This, in turn, has provoked underdevelopment, conflict motives, security problems, a focus on military solutions, a disregard for development. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, p. The Khmer Rouge killed nearly two million Cambodians from to , spreading like a virus from the jungles until they controlled the entire country, only to systematically dismantle and destroy it in the name of a Communist agrarian ideal. Today, more than 30 years after Vietnamese soldiers removed the Khmer Rouge from power, the first genocide trials started in a bittersweet note of progress in an impoverished nation still struggling to rehabilitate its crippled economic and human resources TIME As the country descended into civil war, the Khmer Rouge presented themselves as a party for peace and succeeded in mobilizing support in the countryside and completely destroyed the market system when they took power on April 17, TIME The text leaves me genuinely unsure whether some huge countries Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Sudan are in or out and, in particular, Cambodia and Burma got out of the trap or not. Solutions to Get Out of the Conflict Trap Let talk about Burma first, despite the fact that Burma is rich in resources, the country is very poor. The ethnic minority areas have suffered the worst. Minority leaders complain that while the central government has been keen to extract natural resources from the ethnic states and sell them abroad, the money earned has not been invested to develop these isolated and war-torn areas Y , p. Dudley Jackson in his book Poverty published in ,

said that in order to live without poverty, people need to satisfy a variety of needs and their abilities to function adequately in society and it depends upon the extent to which these needs are met so-called economic insufficiency. When important needs are not met or fulfilled, individuals or families are said to be in poverty because their lives are not considered to be satisfactory. He regarded the problem in defining poverty as largely a cultural problem in determining what is or what should count as inadequate social functioning. When these aspects of life are in jeopardy a person or family may be considered to be in poverty but the people or country. Policy reforms along with political stability have fostered dramatic economic growth, averaging 7. In agriculture employed Rapid growth has led to a dramatic decline in poverty but widening inequality. The national poverty headcount fell from 39 percent in to Urban and rural poverty rates likewise decreased, although poverty levels remain higher in rural areas. Income disparities between the rich and the poor Prof. The economics of survival understanding how such social and political complexity has been sustained requires tracking the underpinnings of post-colonial economic life for Burma. In Burma, both are endemic. Political repression, ethnic divisions, the existence of porous borders and a free riding economy that frequently operates outside state or international legal parameters have created an arena where military-based organizations can carry on their struggles. Myanmar has long been subject to economic sanctions and other measures, implemented at different times by various Western countries. For many years, the U. However, the World Bank is in the process of opening an office in Yangon to begin implementing an interim technical assistance package. According to Karen Ballentine and HeikoNitzschke, , several of the adverse economic effects of civil war are highly persistent. Recall that during civil war military expenditure rises as a percentage of GDP from 2. During the first post-conflict decade the average country spends 4. This is far from being the only post-conflict cost of war, but alone it is substantial: Recall that during war capital flight increases from 9 percent of private wealth to 20 percent. By the end of the first decade of postconflict peace capital flight has risen further to Once a country has experienced a civil war it is much more likely to see further conflict, so that even though peace is an improvement, risk levels do not return to their pre-conflict level. Thus even once peace has returned, people may still wish to move more of their assets abroad that why they need to repatriate capital more than just peace. Now signal seems clear, economic life does not cease to exist during war. Rather, it adapts and takes on new forms. Every conflict has its own history, dynamics, and stakeholders. Meanwhile, open and liberal economic regime has fostered rapid expansion of trade and investment. Total trade between and increased at an annual average rate of FDI grew from almost nothing in the late s to an annual average of USD million between and and USD million in the second half of the s. The gap between the small number of wealthy people and the poor has been widening. Paper will use both quantitative and qualitative methods to analyze the study but because this paper is social research, I will use qualitative approach much more than quantitative. Than again, paper will address briefly on the causes of civil war in Burma in Prof. Solutions to Get Out of the Conflict Trap then will focus on the last resort from and solutions along with its impact following the introduced reform policy by the late General-president Thein Sein in However, in a new political system was introduced and a new military-backed government inaugurated that has reached out to the democratic opposition and armed ethnic opposition groups seeking more autonomy. Solving ethnic conflict remains the key issue for the country. First of all, it is important for the Tatmadaw to end all its current military operations against ethnic armed groups in the country. Ceasefire agreements negotiated at the local level between different armed ethnic opposition groups and the government are a first important step. However, in order to end the conflict in Burma and achieve true ethnic peace, the current talks must move beyond establishing new ceasefires Kramer , p. The crucial next step is holding negotiations at the national level between all ethnic armed opposition groups and the government at a special national conference to agree on a permanent peace settlement. However, it is as yet unclear how and when such a conference will take place and achieve. In recent months, the resignation of Vice President Tin Aung Myint Oo, which has been one of the most significant political events of the new administration so far, has had an economic impact. Widely regarded as a patron of the old business elite and an obstacle to key reforms, his departure may

facilitate easier decision-making and smooth the way for President Thein Sein to push ahead with his economic reform agenda. Current talks must lead to political dialogue to address ethnic issues, which remain the principle sources of conflict. Furthermore, although Burma is rich in resources, the country is extremely poor. Solutions to Get Out of the Conflict Trap and economic spheres. However, regulations to manage foreign investment are weak, raising questions about prospects for sustainable and equitable economic development, especially in the contested and conflict-prone borderlands Kramer , p. In the case of Cambodia, thirty years of warfare most forms of social capital in Cambodia were destroyed. During the Lon Nol regime, traditional sources of social capital were severely eroded throughout Cambodia. Many villages were forced to reallocate or were split as a result of warfare, bombing, and Lon Nol recruitment. Within villages exchange slowed, and solidarity around the temple dissolved. The Khmer Rouge destroyed all social, political, and economic institutions in this extreme communistic experiment, the brutal Khmer Rouge regime transformed and depleted what little social capital had remained from the Lon Nol period Colletta and Cullen In the index, it was ranked th, a very slight improvement compared to Its HDI value is given as 0. Persistent adverse legacy is the loss of social capital. Civil war can have the effect of switching behavior from an equilibrium in which there is an expectation of honesty to one in which there is an expectation of corruption. Once a reputation for honesty has been lost, the incentive for honest behavior in the future is greatly weakened. Clearly civil war is not the only way in which a society can become corrupted, but the point is that the costs inflicted by corruption are likely to persist long after the conflict is over. The main sector of the economy has always been agriculture. The structure of exports is also revealing. In fiscal , four Prof. Solutions to Get Out of the Conflict Trap commodities “ rice, minerals, timber and other agricultural products ” accounted for nearly three quarters of the total. In the decade from to , the picture was similar, with the same four commodities accounting for over 70 per cent by value including border trade. Industrial development is at a very low level.

Chapter 2 : Greater Romania - Wikipedia

One of the early volumes on the nature and significance of ethnicity in Eastern Europe consisting of essays on the subject by specialists on individual nationalities and on the region in general.

Long Khet In memory of running across provinces to escape American carpet bombs, his parents named him Khet. Khet was too young to remember the KR times, but he grew up in its echoes. He recalled clearly his childhood in post-war Cambodia, where many children were orphans, violence was merely a way to get things done, and there was an immense sense of hopelessness. His dedication to building a more democratic Cambodia stems from his experiences as a young man living in the country during and after war. Virak recalls policies that had severe consequences for ordinary citizens who had They did not talk to ordinary villagers because they believed those who were not like them were bad people “capitalists with the government. Song Kosal She knew she was different from the other children. She could not play like they played, and she did not look the same: I am the same as you. When she was five, she was injured by a landmine while helping her mother in the rice fields. Sarom was born in at Camp , a refugee center on the Cambodian-Thai border. Growing up she did not see class divisions. Refugees had been given the same materials to build their house and the same portions to feed their children. As a child, she had enough to eat, plenty of other children to play with, and even a library that showed her a world outside the fence. Neou Kassie Kassie pointed out the irony in how speaking English had been both a curse and a gift in his lifetime. On one hand, it was the reason he was suspected of being CIA and tortured for confession during the KR era. Kassie is the founder of the Cambodian Institute of Human Rights, a civil organization that has reached out to several provinces with workshops on human rights and made strides to include human rights education in Neb Sinthay Sinthay began his work with weapons reduction in late , doing fieldwork for a study on the feasibility of removing guns in Cambodian civil society. Meas Sokeo Sokeo said that in many ways, it would have been easier to live inside the Cham community than outside it: I can talk about my future, our community, our religion, and I do not feel threatened outside it is different. She dedicated her efforts to convincing the Thai government to end the forceful return of Cambodian refugees back into Cambodia. By distributing the names of refugees with Huy Romduoi For 10 years, Romduol has been working to strengthen communication between government officials, citizens, community leaders, and NGO staff. Through looking at local case studies, her workshops use points of disagreement as places to develop problem solving and communication skills. She focuses on helping participants explore their own issues of trust and understanding. Romduol is a senior program officer and training team leader for Working for Peace WFP , a social development programme under the Cambodian Development Resource Institute. Huot Thavory By , Thavory could not remember how many times she had taken refuge in trenches to escape the American bombs. She turned 15 that year and the Khmer Rouge revolution had just reached her village in Kampong Thom. They recruited her and other village youth to help further the movement: I spoke about the injustice of the carpet bombing, about the capitalists taking all the money while the farmers did the work, and how we should rise against Lol Nol and the capitalist suppressors. Cheang Sokha Sokha was eager to share his journal. At 10 years old, Sokha survived the Khmer Rouge years. He grew up during the civil war, in an environment Chea Vannath For Vannath, neither her extensive activism for democracy nor her leadership in Cambodian civil society was part of any plan. Growing up in a devout Buddhist family, she was taught early on that change is the only certainty. As president of the Coalition for Free and Fair Elections in the early 90s, she monitored election processes in order to improve transparency. Then, as president of

Chapter 3 : Faculty Members

After the end of the Cold War, nationalism has re-emerged as a challenge to world order. This study focuses in a comparison of nationalism in Asia and the West, and the relevance of nationalism in the face of globalization. After the end of the Cold War, nationalism re-emerged as a challenge to.

The third man was burned alive in the house. The press introduced the event using the following phrasing: The relevance of the marital status of the killed Romanian was unclear, as was the fact that he had a child. How did he know that the crime had no motive? All these details were employed in order to reinforce the sympathy of the reader with the killed Romanian and his family rather than with the killed or expelled Roma. For instance, aggressive comments by one of the Romanian peasants were presented in one article, followed by the comment: The author seems to imply that the speaker is not a bad guy but circumstances had made him angry. He just finished digging the grave of the Romanian killed by the Gypsies 11 ". In this case, as part of a news story, there is a melodramatic focus on the gravedigger. In other instances, journalists described the geography of the conflict by resorting to cheap melodrama. The same journalist only briefly mentioned that the Roma lynched in the same conflict would be buried in their home village. The ethnic affiliation was mentioned in connection with the Roma, while the Romanian was called either by his name or "the young man". Actors were additionally identified and categorised through language use and style of speech. In most cases, Romanians were quoted improbably speaking in grammatically correct Romanian. Roma were presented as speaking aggressively, vulgarly or incoherently. Romani speech was even reported in one article as having the "cadence of a machine-gun 14 ". Articles also tended to point the reader towards a purported Romani arrogance or double-standard, such as the Rom quoted as pleading, "My children are staying under the open sky. Many of the articles appearing in the Romanian press about the pogrom mentioned that the houses burnt down by the Romanian and Hungarian communities belonged to the "bad" Roma and that a few houses of the "good" Roma had been spared, implying that the mobs were cold, dispassionate, and simply administering justice. A study conducted several months later by a weekly publication revealed that, in fact, as one of the "good" Romani women said: Ethnicity of suspects is not usually mentioned when it comes to members of the majority. Journalistic practice in Romania perpetuates the widely-held view of Roma as unemployed criminals who make a living by stealing or tricking people. Roma are often scorned in newspaper articles, for example, for failing to have only one leader. Meanwhile, when reporting on achievements of Romani leaders, journalists often use thinly veiled sarcasm: After the Romanian soccer team won a match with the Argentinians in a World Cup match in July, Michael Hanult, a journalist from Agence France Presse, compared the virtuosity of the Romanian football team positively with a Romani folk music band. News of this report reached Romania via the Romanian national television station. A debate in the Romanian press subsequently erupted and lasted from July 5 until September 22, and comprised at least fifteen articles. With the exception of an editorial in *Evenimentul Zilei* 23, all of the articles had the same position in the matter: A simple comparison with a Romani folk band - not a very inspired one, but still a positive comparison - triggered the wounded pride of the Romanians. The comparison touched upon a deeply lodged fear of Romanians that they might be taken for a nation of Gypsies, as a foreigner might not distinguish between Rom and Romanian. The media does, however, reflect the powerfully negative attitudes of Romanian society toward Roma. Additionally, between and , the media tried to overcome the mistrust of the public by appealing to popular anti-Romani sentiment. In a society in which access to information other than that of heavily censored official sources was blocked, information circulated via informal channels and these were considered to be the most reliable; they were free from the direct control of the regime. This phenomenon has deep historic roots that go back before the communist era in Romanian history. After , this legacy continued to play an important role in Romanian society. In a society rapidly becoming more and more stratified, the media needed a topic that could bridge differences surfacing between different groups, and ethnicity played this role admirably. In a deep crisis

threatening all of the norms and values of Romanian society, Roma were made into scapegoats. In an attempt to restore lost credibility as a primary source of information, the Romanian media focused a sharp negative light on Roma. Other factors were also at play. For example, it was often deemed necessary to divert attention from failed policies in other fields. Also, the education journalists received during the communist period led to partisanship and opinionated reporting for pedagogical purposes. There was, additionally, a lack of journalistic ethics, a low level of professionalism, lack of experience in independent and objective journalism and a strong inclination towards self-censorship. There was a generalised aversion to anybody different from the society at large, since during the old regime difference was perceived as threatening. In the final analysis, the Romanian media played an important role in perpetuating old images and reawakening the embedded fears of the majority population towards Roma. Cristina Hanganu was born in Bucharest, Romania. She currently manages the Public Relations Department of a major telecommunications operator in Romania. According to the census, the last one conducted in Romania, out of a total population of 22,, the Romani population represented , or approximately 1. According to the same census, there were 1,, Hungarians in Romania in , making them the largest minority at 7. Some sources, however, claim that there are over 2,, Roma in Romania. This paper deals with the Romanian press from October to July and is limited to the top five daily newspapers with nationwide distribution in Romania: These papers reflect the main characteristics of the Romanian media as a whole and have a rather wide impact, although not as significant as that of television and radio. The newspapers surveyed for this article had various political orientations during the period under review. Evenimentul Zilei was comparatively objective but was also somewhat scandal-mongering. At the time, the government was led by the Party of Social Democracy in Romania, successor to the Communist party overthrown during the revolution. It won the elections and was in power until The opposition was represented by the Democratic Convention, a convention gathering together liberal and right wing parties and political groups. The power of the folk stereotyping of Roma should not be underestimated. Today parents still scare children by saying: Other Romanian sayings include "the Gypsy is not a man as the reed is not a tree" and "the Gypsy is still a Gypsy even on Easter". Romania Literara, 46, November , , " Gilberg, Trond, Nationalism and Communism in Romania:

Chapter 4 : Cutting edge: the Romanian press and Roma - European Roma Rights Centre

Dr. Trond Gilberg, Dean, Social Sciences and International Relations, Trond Gilberg holds a PhD in political science from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He has an academic career that goes back forty years, in the United States, Europe, and Asia.

Chapter 5 : Centre For Peace & Conflict Studies » Cambodian peacebuilders

National Library of Australia Legitimacy and modernization / Ivan Volgyes; Nationalism and politics / Z. Anthony Kruszewski; Modernization, human rights, and.

Chapter 6 : Greater Romania - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

The evolution in Romania of a governing system of socialist patrimonialism, as opposed to one of collective rule by counterbalancing elites, accounts for both the country's early and extensive contact with the international capitalist economy and its belated but sharp reaction to international economic disruptions.

Chapter 7 : Centre For Peace & Conflict Studies » Staff

In Trond Gilberg became the dean of the School of Social Science at Pannasastra University, in Phnom Penh,

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Cambodia, and Bruce Lasky is on permanent staff as a Law Professor.