Facing the Challenge of Democracy: Democracy and Its Alternatives: Understanding Post-Communist Societies

The struggle against communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union paved the way for the emergence of new democracies in the region. This volume explores the challenges faced by post-communist societies as they transitioned from authoritarian rule to democratic governance. It examines the social, economic, and political factors that influenced the development of democracy in the region, and considers the role of international organizations, such as the European Union and the United States, in supporting democratic transition. The book is edited by Susan Scarrow, Chair of the Department of Political Science, University of Houston, and Jonathan Slapin, Professor of Political Institutions and European Politics, Department of Political Science, University of Zurich.

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the political, social, and economic changes that took place in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union after the fall of communism. It identifies the key factors that shaped the transition to democracy, and assesses the success of these new democracies. The book is essential reading for students and scholars of political science, history, and international relations.

The book begins by examining the historical background of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It then proceeds to discuss the political, economic, and social changes that occurred after the fall of communism, and the challenges that post-communist societies faced in establishing democratic institutions. The book concludes by assessing the current state of democracy in the region, and considering the future prospects for democratic development.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part provides an overview of the historical context of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. It discusses the growth of communist ideology, the establishment of communist regimes, and the challenges faced by these regimes. The second part examines the political transition to democracy, and the challenges of establishing democratic institutions. It discusses the role of international organizations, such as the European Union and the United States, in supporting democratic transition. The third part considers the current state of democracy in the region, and assesses the future prospects for democratic development.

The book is written by a team of leading experts in political science, history, and international relations, and is based on the latest research and analysis. It is essential reading for students and scholars of political science, history, and international relations, and provides a comprehensive overview of the political, social, and economic changes that took place in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union after the fall of communism.
and democracy at the bottom—and its implications for the rest of the world. A timely and original book that will stir up interest and debate, The China Model looks at a political system that not only has a long history in China, but could prove to be successful at providing a new model of development for the rest of the world. A new answer to the age-old question of how to represent the people and how to achieve a balance between mass movements and political representation and a structure that is designed to avoid the destruction of power and power-playing at any level. Among other points, he argues that we must abandon mass voting in favour of statistical representation. For the new edition of this important work, the author has written a new introduction and updated the analysis of democratic issues and the crises of globalization. The problems he raised remain unsolved. Is Democracy Possible? Remains a distinctive and provocative discussion of the possibilities for the democratic reorganisation of modern society. The book concludes with a hopeful view of the possibilities for the democratization of the future, but one that questions the current anarchy of democracy.

From India to Turkey, from Austria to the United States, authoritarian regimes have raised repeal. Two core components of liberal democracy—individual rights and the political will—are at war, putting democracy itself at risk. In plain language and with the help of an impressive array of data, statistical analyses, and compelling stories, the author documents the forces that are challenging liberal democracy and the reply, full of arguments and evidence, that they are not in the interest of the world. The author challenges the existing political status quo and offers a more hopeful picture of the future. The book calls with a long epilogue, in which Ramet defends liberal democracy, highlighting its strengths and advantages. In this chapter, the author identifies five key choke points, which would-be authoritarianists typically seek to control, subvert, or eliminate: the media, the courts, the army, the parties, and Direct Democracy. How will the international community respond to the threat of authoritarianism? This book is a timely and important intervention in the debate about the future of liberal democracies.

The book addresses the arguments for and against democracy and the role that distrust plays in democracy from both a historical and theoretical perspective. This radical shift in perspective uncovers a series of practices—surveillance, prevention, and judgement—which through society corrects and prevents the spread of democracy. The author calls for a "new democracy"—one in which we reject the status quo as inadequate and dangerous. It is a democracy that avoids the mistakes of the past and creates the potential for even greater democratization and marketization.

Comparative Politics is a series for researchers, teachers, and students of political science that deals with contemporary government and politics. Global in scope, books in the series are characterized by a stress on comparative analysis and strong methodological rigor. The series is published with the European Consortium for Policy Research. For more information visit: www.ecprnet.eu. The series is edited by Susan grupos, Chair of the Department of Politics, Columbia University, University of Houston, and Thomas G. Paterson, Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Queensland. From the year 2017 The series is published by Routledge. General: 80.00, University of London, course: Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, language: English, abstract: In light of recent political occurrences such as the Brexit Referendum and Donald Trump's election as well as overall economic instability throughout the world, which political system is the most suitable? This question is of particular interest as political participation and democratic deliberation actually tend to make people worse—more irrational, biased, and mean. Given this grim picture, Brennan argues that a new form of political democracy is necessary. This new form of political democracy is based on the idea that political participation and democratic deliberation are fundamentally misguided. The argument is based on the premise that political participation and democratic deliberation are fundamentally misguided. The argument is based on the premise that political participation and democratic deliberation are fundamentally misguided. The argument is based on the premise that political participation and democratic deliberation are fundamentally misguided. The argument is based on the premise that political participation and democratic deliberation are fundamentally misguided. 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inadequate. Democracy Realized challenges the ideological dominance of neoliberalism, which insists that all countries must converge in their acceptance of the dictates of market "flexibility." Instead, Unger has developed practical alternatives that can narrow the divide between insiders and outsiders. In particular, he argues that in rich and poor countries alike, a more decentralized and inclusive relationship can be built between business and government, and that levels of civic engagement and group organization can be heightened and strengthened. In an age when leftist and progressive circles are marked by timidity and defensiveness, Unger's Democracy Realized restores intellectual courage and programmatic zeal to political thought. "Scintillating thought-provoking one of the very best of the great crop of recent books on the subject." Andrew Rawnsley, Observer Democracy has died hundreds of times, all over the world. We think we know what that looks like: chaos descends and the military arrives to restore order, until the people can be trusted to look after their own affairs again. However, there is a danger that this picture is out of date. Until very recently, most citizens of Western democracies would have imagined that the end was a long way off, and very few would have thought it might be happening before their eyes as Trump, Brexit and paranoid populism have become a reality. David Runciman, one of the UK's leading professors of politics, answers all this and more as he surveys the political landscape of the West, helping us to spot the new signs of a collapsing democracy and advising us on what could come next. Citizens are political simpletons—that is only a modest exaggeration of a common characterization of voters. Certainly, there is no shortage of evidence of citizens' limited political knowledge, even about matters of the highest importance, along with inconsistencies in their thinking, some glaring by any standard. But this picture of citizens all too often approaches caricature. Paul Sniderman and Benjamin Highton bring together leading political scientists who offer new insights into the political thinking of the public, the causes of party polarization, the motivations for political participation, and the paradoxical relationship between turnout and democratic representation. These studies propel a foundational argument about democracy. Voters can only do as well as the alternatives on offer. These alternatives are constrained by third players, in particular activists, interest groups, and financial contributors. The result: voters often appear to be shortsighted, extreme, and inconsistent because the alternatives they must choose between are shortsighted, extreme, and inconsistent. Facing the Challenge of Democracy features contributions by John Aldrich, Stephen Ansolabehere, Edward Carmines, Jack Citrin, Susanna Dilliplane, Christopher Ellis, Michael Ezeny, Melanie Freeze, Donald Green, Eitan Hersh, Simon Jackman, Gary Jacobson, Matthew Kaye, Jonathan Krasno, Arthur Lupia, David Magleby, Eric McGhee, Diana Mota, Candice Nelson, Benjamin Page, Kathryn Pearson, Eric Schickler, John Sides, James Stimson, Lynn Vavreck, Michael Wagen, Mark Westley, and Tao Xie.

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