Movement Theory Perspective On The Sunni Insurgency In Iraq

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Restructuring the Global Military Sector: New wars

CSA Sociological Abstracts: abstracts and indexes the international literature in sociology and related disciplines in the social and behavioral sciences. The database provides abstracts of journal articles and citations to book reviews drawn from over 3,800+ serial publications, and also provides abstracts of books, book chapters, dissertations, and conference papers.

The Military and Militarism in Africa

The Politics of Group Rights presents case studies from seven countries, illuminated by the latest insights from multicultural and group-rights theory, that explore the political implications of cultural diversity has powerful political implications for both industrialized nations and developing countries.

Boundaries of Cooperation

Proceedings of the National Conference on Nigeria Since Independence, Zaria, March 1983: The economic and social development of Nigeria

Archaeological and historical papers on the Vandals, looking at origins, their time in Spain and the establishment and functioning of the Vandali kingdom of North Africa. Essays mainly in German with some in English, French, Spanish and Italian.

Turks and Greeks

Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts

Orient

Das Reich der Vandalen und seine (Vor-)Geschichten

Military Masculinities

Sociological Abstracts

Daily Report

Within the larger context of the latter ethnic strife in Sri Lanka, this timely volume assembles a multidisciplinary group of scholars to explore the central issue of Tamil identity. Bringing historical, sociological, political, and geographical perspectives to bear on the subject, the contributors analyze various aspects of the Sri Lankan Tamil community as it strives to justify its rightful place on the island. Exploring the roots of conflict in Sri Lanka, the book traces the distinct historical origins of the Sri Lankan Tamils, discusses the impact of colonial rule, assesses the country's caste system, and questions the government's land settlement policy as well as other discriminatory practices. This exploration enables the contributors to explain the rise of militant movements in Sri Lanka - particularly the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who demand the right of self-determination. Finally, the volume addresses the explosive issues of separatism and secession.

Military Coups in Sub-Saharan Africa

This thesis investigates why Iraq's Sunni resorted to violent collective action, rather than non-violent political action, following Saddam's overthrow. Using social movement theory, I argue that decreasing political opportunities, existing mobilizing structures with violent repertoires, and effective framing of the opposition as kufr (non-Muslim) explain the emergence of Iraq's Sunni insurgency. I posit that Sunnis felt a profound grievance in the decreased political opportunities following the overthrow of Saddam Hussein. Furthermore, mobilization nearly always utilizes existing networks and adapts the characteristics of the physical spaces and organizational structures from which the movement emerges. I then trace the frames used throughout the conflict, illustrating that the common theme is opposition to rule by kufr - whether it be Coalition nations or Iraqi Shi'as - and this provides a concrete target for the insurgency. Examined throughout the movement emerges. I argue that the disbanded military and militant Islamist networks comprised the bulk of the first insurgent groups, and that these groups used their existing repertoires to shape Iraq's political environment. I then trace the frames used throughout the conflict, illustrating that the common theme is opposition to rule by kufr - whether it be Coalition nations or Iraqi Shi'as - and this provides a concrete target for the insurgency. Examined collectively, these three factors provide a sufficient explanation for the Sunni insurgents' turn to violence to address their political grievances. This argument stands in contrast to the classic of civilization and "cosmic war" arguments, which offer insufficient explanations.

The Minaret

Military Intervention in Identity Group Conflicts

This is a lively and well-written textbook, which will prove a valuable addition to the textbook series - mainly because the ideas it covers have changed so fundamentally in the last ten years. Nationalism and ethnicity are uniquely considered within the context of both traditional IR theory and new IR (ie Cold War perspective). I shan't explain the conflict between primordialism (the view that ethnicity is ethnic and ethnic division nature), instrumentalism (ethnicity is a tool to gain more power and purpose) and social constructivism (the emerging consensus that ethnicity is flexible and people can make choices about how they define themselves). Case studies are included on Quebec, Bosnia, Northern Ireland and Ethiopia.

United States Political Science Documents

Identity and Participation in a Social Movement Organization, the Boston-area Pledge of Resistance

Since the mid-1980s, there have been substantial cuts in military spending throughout the world except for Pacific Asia. The reasons are both political - the end of the Cold War, democratization in Africa and Latin America - and economic restructuring, adjustment programmes, debt and cuts in public spending. New data is the first of a two-volume study commissioned by UNUS to investigate the changes taking place worldwide in armed forces, arms industries and all other military-related activities. This volume offers an original analysis of what is now about contemporary wars. It argues that these wars have a contemporary logic that can be investigated in order to develop new institutional approaches towards prevention and resolution. The book includes general chapters on organised crime and warfare, the supply of weapons, the role of Islam and international law, as well as case studies on Bosnia, the Transcaucasus, Russian peacekeeping, Cambodia, South Asia and Africa. (Adapted from publisher's abstract).


Military Law and Law of War Review

Nationalism and Political Identity

Unizik journal of Arts and Humanities

As a developing international norm, the process of managing transboundary resources represents a significant opportunity for the development of peaceful cooperation through equitable and sustainable means-and yet paradoxically, this management process has the power also to create new tensions and reinforce pre-existing divisions amongst interested parties. This book explores the manifestations of this contradiction in the de facto boundaries of cooperation over transboundary resource management and that, under certain political-geographical conditions, the Cyprus...
conflict has not been unchanging and intractable. Of equal importance, however, it identifies an increasingly diverse and complex form of “transboundary relations” that have coexisted with, and have been directly related to, a central cleavage over the political economy of “cooperation.” Cooperation has become, both for the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities, a matter of judging its importance in terms of potential gain-losses. It is demonstrated that, with a majority of partitioned states, transboundary resource management in Cyprus is necessarily concerned with configurations of power, transboundary resource needs, the role of interests and ideas, and the functions of the partition boundary itself. Set within this framework, transboundary resources in Cyprus appear increasingly prevalent in the island’s affairs and represent a potentially critical focus both for future cooperation and conflict. While this book does not blindly offer a prescription for the resolution of this dilemma, it seeks to enhance what has been a surprisingly circumscribed understanding not only of cooperation within and across the boundaries of Cyprus, but also of the limits to that cooperation.

**MultiCultural Review**

The Asian economic “meltdown” that began in 1997 has demonstrated the urgent need for a post-cold war reappraisal of U.S. policy priorities in this critical region. American policy rests on the premise that the United States does not have to choose between economic and security priorities in Asia, because the American military presence is valued by regional powers in its own right. But is this premise justified? This timely book presents mindebates on the key issues facing the United States in Asia, together with the recommendations of an Economic Strategy Institute Study Group composed of leading scholars, businessmen, diplomats, and military leaders with Asian experience. Among the wide-ranging recommendations are controversial proposals for a gradual diversification of U.S. combat forces from Japan and Korea. The sixteen specialists who debate U.S. policy options in background papers prepared for the Study Group present conflicting perspectives on U.S. interests in China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Southeast Asia, and South Asia in a policy-challenging overview. Editors: Selig S. Harrison and Clyde V. Prestowitz, Jr., focus on the impact of an unfolding economic crisis in Asia today, and on the diminishing need for the forward deployment of U.S. forces resulting from improvements in U.S. airlift and sealift capabilities. The contributors are Doug Bandow, Barry Bosworth, Ted Galen Carpenter, James Clad, Reiner Adel, Eugene Carroll, Jr., Charles W. Freeman, Jr., Chalmers Johnson, Geoffrey Kemp, Paul H. Kristensen, Nicholas R. Larry, Martin L. Lasater, Mike Maziasz Mochilni, William J. Taylor, Ezra Vogel, Allen S. Whiting, and Jeffrey Winter. Selig S. Harrison is a senior scholar of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and a fellow of The Century Foundation. His many books on U.S. relations with Asia include The Widening Gulf: Asian Nationalism and U.S. Policy, Clyde V. Prestowitz, Jr., is president of the Economic Strategy Institute and former counselor to the Secretary of Commerce. He is the author of Trading Places: How We Allowed Japan to Take the Lead.

**The Historia**

**Journal of International Affairs**

**Update Latin America**

**Intervention in International Politics**

**Military Intervention in Identity Group Conflicts**

**Sublimal Warfare**

The African Governance Report, the most comprehensive report on governance in Africa, assesses and monitors the progress of African countries on governance, identifies capacity gaps in governance institutions and proposes policies and strategic interventions to improve governance on the continent. This third edition of the report, while continuing to monitor governance trends, adopts a thematic approach: elections and the management of diversity in Africa. Elections are central to democratic governance and the political management of diversity in plural societies. While elections are held with greater regularity in Africa, their content and quality remains suspect in many countries, with Africa’s rich diversity deployed as a combative tool in electoral conflicts. Elections have often triggered conflict, with violence, tension, arrests, and sharp elite divisions surrounding electoral processes and outcomes—a worrying trend for Africa’s democratic future. The report investigates elections in the face of managing diversity in Africa. It recommends major electoral, institutional, political and constitutional reforms to enable elections to facilitate the democratic management of diversity, while significantly improving their quality and credibility. These include reform of the party system to make it more inclusive and democratic, a move to more proportional electoral systems, and an increase in the autonomy and effectiveness of election management boards. The report argues that regional and subregional initiatives and frameworks for elections, democracy and governance have to be implemented and monitored to improve electoral performance and promote democratic consolidation and stability. —Page [4] of cover.

**ABF-Info**

**Democratic Peace in Theory and Practice**

In spite of all the attention that has been devoted to men’s identity in recent years, the links between men and the military have until now remained unquestioned, and thus unexplored. This groundbreaking volume deconstructs the traditional stereotypes of military identity and makes a strong case for a plurality of identities within a range of theoretical and empirical contexts. The contributors consider the ways in which military masculine identities are created and sustained in the armed forces and the societies in which they operate. Though mainly focused on the British army, this volume explores universal issues such as violence among military communities, the identity of women in the military, and the treatment of conscientious objectors.

**Survival International Review**

Ethnic Dimensions Of Politics And Political Dimensions Of Ethnicity Is An Area In Which Scholarship Has Remained Obvious For Long. The Present Volume Goes A Long Way In Rectifying This Anomaly.

**Ethno-nationalism and Emerging World (dis) Order**

Kurdistan in Search of Ethnic Identity

Military Intervention in Bolivia

Discord between Turkey and Greece over sovereign rights in the Aegean, which have serious implications for oil exploration, for rights of sea access for Turkey through the Aegean islands, and over the Cyprus issue has serious implications for settled peace in the Eastern Mediterranean. Greek hostility towards Turkey also negatively affects Turkey’s application for full membership of the European Union. The Sri Lankan Tamils

This thesis studies military intervention in identity group conflicts. Building on the concepts of conflict-entrepreneurship, I argue that military commanders must cope, confront, accommodate or compete with existing identity groups to be successful during intervention operations. I argue that the local military commander is relatively autonomous and therefore can and should aid the community in rebuilding durable, long-term institutions such as police, judiciary and local councils in areas torn by identity group conflicts. Israel’s 1982 intervention in Lebanon, Operation Peace for Galilee, and the United States’ intervention in Somalia, Operation Restore Hope, are used to highlight the common elements of intervention and the types of activities that encourage and discourage cooperation with the intervention force. The paradox of intervention is that it often solves a short-term problem at the same time it

Asia After the “miracle”

The Politics of Group Rights

Africa Insight

Ethnic Relations in Nigeria

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