

Information Democracy And South Asia

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State of Democracy in South Asia

"This report seeks to shift the locus of discourse on democracy away from the global North to 'most of the world'. It does so by examining democratic experience in South Asia - a region marked by poverty, illiteracy, complex diversities, and multiple and overlapping structures of social hierarchy-and by daring to ask not just what democracy has done to South Asia but also what South Asia has done to democracy. Based on the first - ever social scientific survey of political opinions and attitudes across the five countries in the region-Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka-the report offers a fresh analysis of the promise of democracy for the ordinary people, its institutional slippages, obstacles in its functioning, and its mixed outcomes. The report combines public opinion data with expert assessment, case studies, and dialogue with democracy activists."--BOOK JACKET.

Information Democracy and South Asia

This volume offers a collection of lucid, theoretically stimulating articles that explore and analyse the institutions and values which are salient in understanding political practices in South Asia. Combining a wide range of theoretical and empirical approaches, and blending the work of experts long established in their respective fields with refreshing and innovative approaches by younger scholars, this collaborative and cross-disciplinary endeavour facilitates a deeper understanding of the subcontinent's diverse and complex political and democratic practices in the 21st century.

Global Trends on the Right to Information

4. King vs. Parliament: Democratization in Nepal

Trysts with Democracy

Contributed articles.

Building Democracy in South Asia

Title first published in 2003. Chowdhury looks at the problems of democratization and development as it relates to building democratic institutions in the newly democratizing countries such as Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

Problems of Governance in South Asia

Contributed seminar papers.

Democratization in South Asia

This book reflects the crisis of development, the associated crises of state and its impact on regional cooperation in South Asia. The resulting political and social unrest, violence and militarisation of state structures are considered in detail. The contributors to this volume focus on the depth of the crises and articulate alternatives available and sustainable in the South Asian context -- the common heritage, the renewable resource base and the available stock of knowledge which enlarges the range of technological options.

Non-traditional Security

Democracy in Southeast Asia seems to be in crisis. The contributors to this volume argue that this is a crisis of democratic governance. They look into its causes, consequences and prospects, comparing themes of democratic governance in Southeast Asia such as political culture, civil society, political parties and institutions and human rights

The Challenge in South Asia

Grounded in the Weberian tradition, *Islam and Democracy in South Asia: The Case of Bangladesh* presents a critical analysis of the complex relationship between Islam and democracy in South Asia and Bangladesh. The book posits that Islam and democracy are not necessarily incompatible, but that the former has a contributory role in the development of the latter. Islam came to Bengal largely by Sufis and missionaries through peaceful means and hence a moderate form of this religion got rooted in the society. Both militant Islam and militant secularism are equal threats to democracy and pluralism. Like democracy, political Islam has many faces. Political Islam adhering to democratic norms and practices, what the authors call "democratic Islamism," unlike "militant Islamism," is not anti-democratic. The book shows that the suppression of democracy and human rights creates avenues for the consolidation of militant Islamism, orthodox Islam, and "Islamic" terrorism, while the "fair play" of democracy results in the decline of anti-democratic form of political Islam.

The Crisis of Democratic Governance in Southeast Asia

This book engages with the concept, true value, and function of democracy in South Asia against the background of real social conditions for the promotion of peaceful development in the region. In the book, the issue of peaceful social development is defined as the conditions under which the maintenance of social order and social development is achieved – not by violent compulsion but through the negotiation of intentions or interests among members of society. The book assesses the issue of peaceful social development and demonstrates that the maintenance of such conditions for long periods is a necessary requirement for the political, economic, and cultural development of a society and state. Chapters argue that, through the post-colonial historical trajectory of South Asia, it has become commonly understood that democracy is the better, if not the best, political system and value for that purpose. Additionally, the book claims that, while democratization and the deepening of democracy have been broadly discussed in the region, the peace that democracy is supposed to promote has been in serious danger, especially in the 21st century. A timely survey and re-evaluation of democracy and peaceful development in South Asia, this book will be of interest to academics in the field of South Asian Studies, Peace and Conflict Studies and Asian Politics and Security.

Islam and Democracy in South Asia

A comparative and historical study of the interplay between democratic politics and authoritarian states in South Asia.

The Dynamics of Conflict and Peace in Contemporary South Asia

Human Rights, Democracy and Governance is one of the volumes of the series titled 'Imagine a New South Asia', presented by ActionAid International Asia. These volumes are based on the study by INSA-Imagine a New South Asia-a citizens' initiative to promote more regional cooperation for a collective future with a common vision for all the countries of this region. This volume emphasizes on unity in South Asia based on liberty and fraternity. It acknowledges that the countries of this region are still enmeshed in post-colonial struggles of identity, which makes the idea of such a unity appear ra.

Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia

The book...is a significant attempt to study the methodologies adopted by the South Asian countries, while implementing local democratic institutions in their respective countries.

Democratic Transition in Asia

This title will be available in its entirety in Open Access. By providing various fascinating first-hand accounts of how citizens negotiate their rights in the context of weak state institutions, Citizenship and Democratization in Southeast Asia offers a unique bottom-up perspective on the evolving character of public life in democratizing Southeast Asia.

Human Rights, Democracy and Governance

In reaction to British imperialism during the 19th and 20th centuries, Indian Muslims and Hindus imagined and invented their separate and distinct religious communities and communal nationalisms. These were institutionalized in the subcontinent's political systems by the British government in collaboration with Indian politicians. Stern argues that this production of communalism has been crucial in structuring the composition and organization of South Asia's politically dominant classes, and that they, in turn, have been crucial in determining parliamentary democracy's growth or atrophy on the subcontinent. In what became India, the overwhelmingly Hindu National Congress formed a coalition of professionals and landed peasants, later joined by industrialists, that was friendly to the development of parliamentary democracy. In its western provinces, Pakistan's legacy from British government was a ruling coalition of landlords and civilian and military bureaucrats that has continued to impede the development of parliamentary democracy. Until 1971, this coalition equated parliamentary democracy with the loss of their dominance to Pakistan's Bengali majority. Only among them, in Pakistan's eastern province, now Bangladesh, was there a politically dominant coalition of classes that was friendly to the development of parliamentary democracy. It had the ironic effect in Pakistan of entrenching the west's anti-democratic coalition. Dogged by the legacies of twenty-four years as Pakistan's subordinate province, disorganization among its dominant classes and a vanished rural base, the development of parliamentary democracy in Bangladesh has been slow and uneven.

Local Democracy in South Asia

This introductory textbook provides students with a fundamental understanding of the social, political, and economic institutions of six South Asian countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It adopts a broad theoretical framework and evaluates the opportunities and constraints facing South Asia's states within the context of democracy. Key features include: An introduction to the region. The history and political development of these South Asian states, including evaluations of their democratic trajectories. The management of conflict, economic development, and extremist threats. A comparative analysis of the states. Projections concerning democracy taking into consideration the opportunities and constraints facing these countries. This textbook will be an indispensable teaching tool for courses on South Asia. It includes pedagogical features such as political chronologies, political party descriptions, text boxes, a glossary, and suggestions for further reading. Written in an accessible style and by experts on South Asian politics, it offers students of South Asian politics a valuable introduction to an exceedingly diverse region.

Citizenship and Democratization in Southeast Asia

Contributed articles.

Democracy and Dictatorship in South Asia

This book brings ethnographies of everyday power and ritual into dialogue with intellectual studies of theology and political theory. It underscores the importance of academic collaboration between scholars of religion, anthropology, and history in uncovering the structures of thinking and action that make politics work. The volume weaves important discussions around sovereignty in modern South Asian history with debates elsewhere on the world map. South Asia's colonial history – especially India's twentieth-century emergence as the world's largest democracy – has made the subcontinent a critical arena for thinking about how transformations and continuities in conceptions of sovereignty provide a vital frame for tracking shifts in political order. The chapters deal with themes such as sovereignty, kingship, democracy, governance, reason, people, nation, colonialism, rule of law, courts, autonomy, and authority, especially within the context of India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. The book will be of great interest to scholars and researchers in politics, ideology, religion, sociology, history, and political culture, as well as the informed reader interested in South Asian studies.

An Introduction to South Asian Politics

Combining theoretical and empirical insights, this book provides an in-depth analysis of South Asia's transition in the areas of democracy, political economy and security since the end of the Cold War. It provides a close scrutiny to the state of democracy and political economy in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Globalization and Non-traditional Security in South Asia

This book explores the theoretical and empirical relationship between democracy and governance in the Asia-Pacific region. Examining a variety of country cases and themes addressing the theoretical tension between governance and democracy, it illuminates how this impacts political and civil societies across the region. Analysing the character, structure and current trajectories of politics in the Asia-Pacific, democratic or otherwise, this book demonstrates that the role of civil society, political society and governance has significantly differed in practice from what has been commonly assumed within the international community. The book includes both theoretical investigations tracing the modern development of the concepts of governance, development and democratization as well as regional and country-specific observations of major issues, presenting comprehensive country-level studies of China, Singapore, Thailand, Cambodia, the Philippines, Myanmar, Fiji and the Solomon Islands. Presenting fascinating insight into non-democratic governance, civil society and the rule of law in illiberal contexts, Governance and Democracy in the Asia-Pacific will prove to be of great use to students and scholars of Asian politics and society, as well as international and comparative politics.

South Asian Sovereignty

South Asia has had a tumultuous and varied experience with constitutional democracy that predates the recent rise in populism (and its study) in established democracies. And yet, this region has remained largely ignored by constitutional studies and democracy scholars. This book addresses this gap and presents a contribution to the South Asia-centric literature on the topic of the stability and resilience of constitutional democracies. Chapters deal not only with relatively well known South Asian countries such as India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, but also with countries often ignored by scholars, such as Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, and Afghanistan. The contributions consider the design and functioning of an array of institutions and actors, including political parties, legislatures, the political executive, the bureaucracy, courts, fourth branch / guarantor institutions (such as electoral commissions), the people, and the military to examine their roles in strengthening or undermining constitutional democracy across South Asia. Each chapter offers a contextual and jurisdictionally-tethered account of the causes behind the erosion of constitutional democracy, and some examine the resilience of constitutional institutions against democratic erosion.

South Asia in Transition

This book is an in-depth empirical study of four Asian and African attempts to create democratic, decentralised local governments in the late 1980s and 1990s. The case studies of Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Karnataka (India) and Bangladesh focus upon the enhancement of participation; accountability between people, politicians and bureaucrats; and, most importantly, on whether governmental performance actually improved in comparison with previous forms of administration. The book is systematically comparative, and based upon extensive popular surveys and local fieldwork. It makes an important contribution to current debates in the development literature on whether 'good governance' and decentralisation can provide more responsive and effective services for the mass of the population - the poor and disadvantaged who live in the rural areas.

Governance and Democracy in the Asia-Pacific

This handbook offers a comprehensive analysis of the processes and actors contributing to auto-cratization in South Asia. It provides an enhanced understanding of the interconnectedness of the different states in the region, and how that may be related to autocratization. The book analyzes issues of state power, the support for political parties, questions relating to economic actors and sustainable economic development, the role of civil society, questions of equality and political culture, political mobilization, the role of education and the media, as well as topical issues such as the Covid pandemic, environmental issues, migration, and military and international security. Structured in five sections, contributions by international experts describe and explain outcomes at the national level in India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The final section analyzes conditions for democracy and autocratization and how they are affected by the interplay of political forces at the international level in this region. India – building an ethnic state? Pakistan – the decline of civil liberties Bangladesh – towards one-party rule Sri Lanka – the resilience of the ethnic state How to comprehend autocratization in South Asia – three broad perspectives This innovative handbook is the first to describe and to explain ongoing trends of autocratization in South Asia, demonstrating that drivers of political change also work across boundaries. It is an important reference work for students and researchers of South Asian Studies, Asian Studies, Area Studies and Political Science. The Open Access version of this book, available at <http://www.taylorfrancis.com>, has been made available under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial-No Derivatives 4.0 license.

Constitutional Resilience in South Asia

Human Rights, Democracy and Governance is one of the volumes of the series titled, *Imagine a New South Asia*, presented by ActionAid International Asia. This volume emphasizes on unity in South Asia based on liberty and fraternity. The chapters assess and analyse the state of affairs in areas of human rights, democracy, governance, political trends and the rise of regionalism in different South Asian countries, and suggest measures to strengthen ties.

Democracy And Authoritarianism In South Asia

Southeast Asia, an economically dynamic and strategically vital region, seemed until recently to be transiting to more democratic politics. This progress has suddenly stalled or even gone into reverse, requiring that analysts seriously rethink their expectations and theorizing. The Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian Democratization provides the first book-length account of the reasons for democracy's declining fortunes in the region today. Combining theory and case studies, it is structured in four major sections: Stunted Trajectories and Unhelpful Milieus Wavering Social Forces Uncertain Institutions Country cases and democratic guises This interdisciplinary reference work addresses topics including the impact of belief systems, historical records, regional and global contexts, civil society, ethnicity, women, Islam, and social media. The performance of political institutions is also assessed, and the volume offers a series of in-depth case studies, evaluating the country records of particular democratic, hybrid, and authoritarian regimes from a democratization perspective. Bringing together nearly 30 key international experts in the field, this cutting-edge Handbook offers a comprehensive and fresh investigation into democracy in the region This timely survey will be essential reading for scholars and students of Democratization and Asian Politics, as well as policymakers concerned with democracy's setbacks in Southeast Asia and the implications for the region's citizens.

Democracy and Decentralisation in South Asia and West Africa

What is the relevance of civil society to people empowerment, effective governance, and deepening democracy? This book addresses this question by examining the activities and public participation of

non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the areas of religion, ethnicity, gender and the environment. Examples are taken from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. State regimes' attempts to co-opt the concept or reject it as alien to "Asian values" have apparently not turned out as expected. This is evident from the fact that many Southeast Asian citizens are inspired by the civil society concept and now engage in public discourse and participation. The experience of civil society in Southeast Asia shows that its impact -- or lack of impact -- on democratization and democracy depends on a variety of factors not only within civil society itself, but also within the state.

Routledge Handbook of Autocratization in South Asia

Focuses on the globalization-democratization nexus and shows how governance is being restructured and democracy sometimes deepened in this new global era.

Human Rights, Democracy and Governance

This volume examines the countries in Southeast Asia that have conducted multi-party elections.

Routledge Handbook of Southeast Asian Democratization

South Asia is one of the most volatile regions of the world, and India's complex democratic political system impinges on its relations with its South Asian neighbours. Focusing on this relationship, this book explores the extent to which domestic politics affect a country's foreign policy. The book argues that particular continuities and disjunctures in Indian foreign policy are linked to the way in which Indian elites articulated Indian identity in response to the needs of domestic politics. The manner in which these state elites conceive India's region and regional role depends on their need to stay in tune with domestic identity politics. Such exigencies have important implications for Indian foreign policy in South Asia. Analysing India's foreign policy through the lens of competing domestic visions at three different historical eras in India's independent history, the book provides a framework for studying India's developing nationhood on the basis of these idea(s) of 'India'. This approach allows for a deeper and a more nuanced interpretation of the motives for India's foreign policy choices than the traditional realist or neo-liberal framework, and provides a useful contribution to South Asian Studies, Politics and International Studies.

Civil Society in Southeast Asia

This book is one of the first in-depth and systematic studies on the functioning and aspiring federations of South Asia. It examines how federal dynamics in India, Pakistan, Nepal, and Sri Lanka are impinged on by the nature of their specific constitutions; their societal, political and cultural fabrics; composition of power elites and ruling classes; structures of political economy and market; electoral and party systems; mass media; and information technology. The authors offer a comparative, analytical, conceptual, and theoretical framework to understand patterns and trends as also experiences of and possibilities for federalism in South Asia. They highlight divergences and similarities, successes and key challenges, while indicating federalism's wider regional relevance in the discourse on democracy and governance. The book concludes that the multicultural character of these societies — beset with ethnic and regional conflicts, separatist and military undercurrents — makes federal political solutions the only viable route. Providing a wealth of material, this will deeply interest scholars, students and teachers of comparative politics, political science, federal studies, area studies as well as those interested in political structures and processes in South Asia.

Southeast Asian Responses to Globalization

Until the 1990s, secularism was understood largely as exclusion of religion from the public domain. However, in the last two decades, the world has witnessed the return of religion as a medium and subject of national, regional, and global politics. With such a shift, the previously unquestioned Western values of modernity and secularism find themselves at loggerheads with the increasing assertion of religious identity, which results in difference-based conflicts. This antagonism also gives rise to a vibrant, religiously pluralistic civil society and speaks of a post-secular turn in modern Southeast Asian democracies. *Secularism, Religion, and Democracy in Southeast Asia* tries to understand the rise of religion in modern democracies and how everyday economic, social, and political conditions aid this post-secular phenomenon in Southeast Asia. Setting itself apart from most studies of religion in

Southeast Asia through its regional focus, this volume explores the ideas, practices, state responses, and anxieties related to the religious–secular divide in this geopolitical region.

The Politics of Elections in Southeast Asia

This book offers a regional analysis of the impact of fake news – misinformation, malinformation and disinformation – on electoral democracy and freedom of expression in Southeast Asia, which has taken place in the middle of a global health pandemic. The book maps the impact of social media and the internet on democracy in the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that have already been in the throes of democratic regression for some time. Including an analysis of countries that do not have national elections, the chapters provide detailed information on the extent of internet and social media penetration in each country, the laws that are deployed to reel in its political potential for critics and demonstrate the impact on democracy or the prospects for democracy. Collectively, contributors note that disinformation is a serious problem in the region that negatively impacts elections and how governments' attempts to deal with the phenomenon inevitably lead to the targeting of dissenting voices and opposition as anti-state fake news. The deleterious impact on democracy and freedom of expression, facilitated by a citizenry that is prone to manipulation of facts, appears to be the standard modus operandi in the regional authoritarian complex. This book is the first to undertake a regional analysis of disinformation in Southeast Asia and is a significant contribution to the literature on democracy, elections and disinformation. It will be of interest to researchers in the fields of Political Science and Asian Politics, in particular Southeast Asian Politics.

India in South Asia

This volume provides an introduction to the politics of the five key southeast Asian states - Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines - and is intended as a textbook for undergraduate and graduate students taking courses on this subject. Using a comparative politics and political economy perspective, the author focuses in particular on the degree of democracy in the five countries, arguing that in all the countries considered democracy is, to varying degrees, imperfect. The book synthesises a wide range of scholarship, and presents the material in a concise and accessible way.

Federalism in South Asia

Across South Asia in the last two decades, there has been widespread emphasis on governance reforms aiming to reduce poverty through Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The recent development agenda has had great impact over the region, and this book finds that it largely widens the gap between the rich and poor, which combined with rising inflation, contributes to political instability. The book analyses the discourses of development agenda and governance crisis and provides a survey of the region by not only focusing on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh but also on the smaller countries in the region, such as Bhutan. Explaining three components of the development agenda as criteria for economic development – poverty reduction, governance reforms and civil society participation through liberal democracy – this book explores the consequences of the neo-liberal democracy and recent development agenda coupled with governance reforms. This work argues that the political economy of South Asia is largely derived from experiences of historical colonialism and recent changes driven by contemporary rise of India as a global power after the triumph of new-liberal democracy and market capitalism in the post-cold war era. It proposes a strengthening of the instruments of endogenous governance and people's participation in South Asian countries to reduce poverty through MDGs and other development goals in combination with top-down and bottom up approaches. Offering an understanding of governance and development in the context of the South Asia, this book will be of interest to academics in the fields of Political Economics, International Development Studies, Political Science, and Governance Studies, as well as policy makers.

Secularism, Religion, and Democracy in Southeast Asia

Although India and Pakistan were part of a single state until liberation from British colonial rule in 1947, the former has since emerged as the world's largest "democracy, whereas the latter has been under military control for most of its history. In this thought-provoking volume, Asma Barlas explores the complex and delicate issue of democracy in

Fake News and Elections in Southeast Asia

The region's most powerful organisation, ASEAN, is being challenged to ensure security and encourage democracy while simultaneously reinventing itself as a model of Asian regionalism. Ten analysts from six countries address the pressing questions that Southeast Asia faces in the 21st century.

Politics in Southeast Asia

Poverty and Governance in South Asia

Democracy and International Trade

In this ambitious exploration of how foreign trade policy is made in democratic regimes, Daniel Verdier shows that special interests, party ideologues, and state officials and diplomats act as agents of the voters. Constructing a general theory in which existing theories (rent-seeking, median voting, state autonomy) function as partial explanations, he shows that trade institutions are not fixed entities but products of political competition.

Votes, Vetoes, and the Political Economy of International Trade Agreements

Preferential trading arrangements (PTAs) play an increasingly prominent role in the global political economy, two notable examples being the European Union and the North American Free Trade Agreement. These agreements foster economic integration among member states by enhancing their access to one another's markets. Yet despite the importance of PTAs to international trade and world politics, until now little attention has been focused on why governments choose to join them and how governments design them. This book offers valuable new insights into the political economy of PTA formation. Many economists have argued that the roots of these agreements lie in the promise they hold for improving the welfare of member states. Others have posited that trade agreements are a response to global political conditions. Edward Mansfield and Helen Milner argue that domestic politics provide a crucial impetus to the decision by governments to enter trade pacts. Drawing on this argument, they explain why democracies are more likely to enter PTAs than nondemocratic regimes, and why as the number of veto players--interest groups with the power to block policy change--increases in a prospective member state, the likelihood of the state entering a trade agreement is reduced. The book provides a novel view of the political foundations of trade agreements.

Geopolitics and International Trade: The Democracy Advantage

Do political regimes determine how geopolitics influence international trade? This paper provides an empirical answer to the question by analyzing the joint impact of democracy and geopolitical distance between countries with an augmented gravity model of bilateral trade flows and an extensive dataset of more than 4 million observations on 59,049 country-pairs over the period 1948–2018. Implementing the Poisson Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood regression and the two-stage least squares with instrumental variable approach, I find that geopolitical developments are not as important as income and geographical distance in determining bilateral trade flows and that democracy fosters international trade and moderates the potential negative impact of geopolitics. While the impact of democracy and its interaction with geopolitical distance are significant across all countries, the magnitude of these effects is substantially larger in advanced economies than in developing countries, reflecting the greater strength of democratic institutions, on average, in advanced economies.

Free Trade, Sovereignty, Democracy

A penetrating look at major challenges to the World Trade Organization and the future of trade liberalization. It also shows how the WTO is moving in a direction at odds with basic democratic principles. The author closes his analysis with some policy recommendations.

Handbook of the International Political Economy of Trade

This accessible, comprehensive and pertinent Handbook will be of interest to academics, researchers and students working in the fields of international politics, in particular political economy and foreign policy, and the economics of trade.¾ Practitio

The Globalization Paradox

For a century, economists have driven forward the cause of globalization in financial institutions, labour markets, and trade. Yet there have been consistent warning signs that a global economy and free trade might not always be advantageous. Where are the pressure points? What could be done about them? Dani Rodrik examines the back-story from its seventeenth-century origins through the milestones of the gold standard, the Bretton Woods Agreement, and the Washington Consensus, to the present day. Although economic globalization has enabled unprecedented levels of prosperity in advanced countries and has been a boon to hundreds of millions of poor workers in China and elsewhere in Asia, it is a concept that rests on shaky pillars, he contends. Its long-term sustainability is not a given. The heart of Rodrik's argument is a fundamental 'trilemma': that we cannot simultaneously pursue democracy, national self-determination, and economic globalization. Give too much power to governments, and you have protectionism. Give markets too much freedom, and you have an unstable world economy with little social and political support from those it is supposed to help. Rodrik argues for smart globalization, not maximum globalization.

Free Traders

Today's global economy was largely established by political events and decisions in the 1980s and 90s, when scores of nations opened up their economies to the forces of globalization. In *Free Traders*, Malcolm Fairbrother argues that politicians' embrace of globalization was much less motivated by public preferences than by the agendas of businesspeople and other elites. Drawing on over one hundred interviews with decision-makers, and analyses of archival materials from Canada, Mexico, and the U.S., Fairbrother tells the story of how each country negotiated and ratified two agreements that substantially opened and integrated their economies: the 1989 Canada-U.S. and trilateral 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement. Contrary to what many commentators believe, these agreements-like free trade elsewhere-were based less on mainstream, neoclassical economics than on the informal, self-serving economic ideas of business. While the stakes in the globalization debate remain high, *Free Traders* uses a comparative-historical approach to sharpen our understanding of how globalization arose in the past to provide us with clearer trajectory for how it will develop in the future.

The Constitutionalization of the World Trade Organization

This work untangles debates about constitutionalisation and argues that the WTO is not, and should not, be described as a constitution by the standards of any conventional definition, or by the lights of any constitution to which we ought to aspire.

Saving Globalization

Globalization is not new, nor is it a policy, it's a process that has existed as long as man looked over the horizon, travelled and traded. It can't be stopped but it can be slowed. It came to a grinding halt in August 1914 and the Marxist detour cost millions of lives and lost three generations their opportunity and hope in many countries. More wealth has been created in the past 60 years than in all of history. After the most successful decade of sustained economic growth in history, this progress is threatened. Extreme inequality, corruption and environmental degradation threaten the stability and legitimacy of many developing countries' regimes. Anti-globalization and anti-capitalist campaigners' confidence has been emboldened due to the present economic crisis. Protectionist rhetoric is growing as are the arguments to control and regulate markets. Leaders are meeting to discuss how to face these problems and create a new international architecture. How did we get to this position? What should we do? What is it that determines why some contemporary states are successful while others have failed? *Saving Globalization* departs from its analysis of the globalised economy in the twenty-first century to answer these questions by tracing the development of what Moore considers to be 'the big ideas of history': democracy, independent courts, the separation of church and state, property rights, independent courts, a professional civil service, and civil society. Democratic capitalism has worked for most people. Why? It is a remarkable story, from the Greeks to the Geeks, encompassing technological progress and the corrections and contradictions between liberty and equality, technology, growth and the environment. In defence of the many virtues and opportunities that globalisation offers, Mike Moore makes the case for a fresh and new approach to our international institutions and for domestic policies that promote equity and fairness. The book controversially attacks the new enemies of reason and evidence. The threats now come from all sides, especially workers in developed countries who fear for their jobs. Mike Moore is a political practitioner turned theoretician.

Democracy and Trade Policy in Developing Countries

Since the 1970s, developing countries have experienced two notable trends: the rise of new democratic regimes and the rush to free trade. These joint trends have led some to argue that democracy and free-trade go hand in hand in the developing world, each supporting the other. Mukherjee argues that trade politics in developing countries resists such easy categorization. Instead, his book offers an innovative theoretical framework identifying the specific economic conditions and democratic institutions that influence trade policy in developing countries. He focuses particularly on the changing domestic political interactions among parties, party leaders, and labor and capital in developing nations. He draws upon large time-series datasets as well as cross-national survey data analysis to test hypotheses. Then, looking more closely at Brazil, India, Indonesia, and South Africa, he also provides comparative case-study evidence, such as within-country data on trade barriers and campaign contributions. The most comprehensive treatment of the subject to date, "Democracy and Trade Policy in Developing Countries" will be essential reading for scholars and policymakers alike, not only for the understanding it provides for trading strategies now, but for what it reveals about the prospects for international economic cooperation in the future.

Straight Talk on Trade

Deftly navigating the tensions among globalization, national sovereignty, and democracy, Straight Talk on Trade presents an indispensable commentary on today's world economy and its dilemmas, and offers a visionary framework at a critical time when it is most needed.

A Human Rights Framework for Trade in the Americas

This volume includes many of Edward D Mansfield's contributions to research on the political economy of trade. Among the topics addressed are the effects of power relations and international economic institutions on trade flows, the influence of domestic politics on trade policy, the factors that shape the mass public's attitudes toward trade, and the determinants of the formation and expansion of international trade agreements. The Political Economy of International Trade is an essential reference for scholars and graduate students interested in the international political economy. Contents: Systemic Approaches to the International Trading System: The Concentration of Capabilities and International Trade Power Politics and International Trade Alliances, Preferential Trading Arrangements, and International Trade International Institutions and the Volatility of International Trade The Political Economy of Trade Policy and Trade Attitudes: The Political Economy of Nontariff Barriers: A Cross-National Analysis Free to Trade: Democracies, Autocracies, and International Trade Votes and Vetoes: The Political Determinants of Commercial Openness Support for Free Trade: Self-Interest, Sociotropic Politics, and Out-Group Anxiety The Political Economy of Preferential Trading Agreements: The Proliferation of Preferential Trading Arrangements Why Democracies Cooperate More: Electoral Control and International Trade Agreements Vetoing Co-operation: The Impact of Veto Players on Preferential Trading Arrangements Multilateral Determinants of Regionalism: The Effects of GATT/WTO on the Formation of Preferential Trading Arrangements The Expansion of Preferential Trading Arrangements Readership: Postgraduates, researchers, academics, and policymakers interested in international political economics. Key Features: Covers a much broader range of topics than other competing titles Addresses the international influences on trade flows, the domestic influences on both trade flows and trade policy, and how individuals in the United States perceive trade, and also addresses the international and domestic influences on trade agreements between countries The author and his co-authors are among the most prominent scholars of international political economy Keywords: Political Economy; International Trade; Globalization

The Political Economy of International Trade

Does integration into international markets and political co-operation help to build democracy? This question is motivated by an interesting empirical observation: between 1950 and 2000 the magnitude of international trade and co-operation increased rapidly while the majority of the observed regime transitions did not establish democratic rule but various types of authoritarianism. The study employs a game theoretic model that explicitly accounts for democratization and developments towards authoritarianism. Additionally it suggests utilizing an unconventional measure of regime change that considers positive and negative meaningful institutional changes as well as minor alterations. By applying various regression models it can be shown that strongly integrated authoritarian regimes are less likely to develop towards democracy. While less integrated regimes rather democratize, increasing levels of

integration into global markets are likely to stabilize authoritarianism. Moreover, if integrated regimes alter, they are more likely to shift towards stricter authoritarianism. The findings motivate to rethink the common academic and political perception that international co-operation and integration foster democratization. The results of this examination strongly question the efficiency of policies that rely on this perception.

Protectionism

A deep and unresolved tension exists within American trade politics between the nation's promotion of an open world trading system and the operations of its democratic domestic political regime. Whereas most scholarly attention has focused on how domestic politics has interfered with the United States' global economic leadership, Orin Kirshner offers here an analysis of the ways in which U.S. leadership in the arena of global trade has affected American democracy and the domestic political regime. By participating in multilateral trade agreements, the U.S. Congress has transferred its trade policymaking authority to the president and, through international trade negotiations, from the American state to the GATT/WTO regime. This reorganization of policymaking authority has resulted in the "triumph of globalism," and fundamentally alters the citizen-state relationship assumed in democratic theory. Kirshner illustrates this process through four case studies: The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1945, The Trade Expansion Act of 1962, The Trade Act of 1974, The Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, and further examines the impact of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act of 1994 on the political and institutional structure of American trade politics up to the current period. *American Trade Politics and the Triumph of Globalism* makes a significant contribution to the study of both international trade and domestic American politics. This is essential reading for students and scholars of trade policy, international political economy, American politics, and democratic theory.

The International Constraints on Regime Changes

The World Trade Forum 2001 on Trade and Human Rights addressed the most controversial issues in the debate on globalization

American Trade Politics and the Triumph of Globalism

The editors have succeeded in bringing together an excellent mix of leading scholars and practitioners. No book on the WTO has had this wide a scope before or covered the legal framework, economic and political issues, current and would-be countries and a outlook to the future like these three volumes do. 3000 pages, 80 chapters in 3 volumes cover a very interdisciplinary field that touches upon law, economics and politics.

International Trade and Human Rights

A 'new generation' of EU trade policies aims to advance public goods - such as promoting sustainable development, protecting human rights and enhancing governance in third states. The pursuit of these objectives raises important questions regarding coherence, effectiveness, legitimacy and extraterritoriality. In *Global Governance through Trade* leading scholars from different disciplines address these topical questions. The book contains a comprehensive analysis of the concept of governing through trade and investigates how the EU 'exports' regulation through conditional market access regulation, bilateral trade agreements and unilateral trade policy. Several case studies complement the general analysis and provide an in-depth assessment of the European Union's new trade policies. This multidisciplinary book will be an enlightening read for a wide-ranging audience encompassing academics, policymakers, policy analysts and students of, amongst others, trade law and policy, global governance, sustainable development, human rights and labor standards.

The World Trade Organization

This volume must be read and recommended to the policy makers of developed and developing countries alike. *Global Business Review* In a world in which noisy anti-globalization groups get huge media attention, it is refreshing to read this more-measured analysis of the interface between international economics and politics, and of the positive role institutions such as the WTO can play to improve our lot. Kym Anderson, The World Bank, US David Robertson is an expert guide on the intricacies of international trade politics, the WTO, and so-called civil society. This valuable book incisively cuts through the rhetoric surrounding international trade and should be read by all who care about the future

of the world trading system. Douglas A. Irwin, Dartmouth College, US This book is an amazing and unusual piece of scholarship. It reviews with equal candour the activities of industry groups, NGOs and the multilateral organisations, giving readers an understanding of where the debate about globalisation is taking the world economy. Peter J. Lloyd, University of Melbourne, Australia This is a carefully crafted, well balanced and eminently readable monograph. It bravely tackles some of the critical, yet controversial, issues of contemporary international political economy. The author pulls no punches, and, as a consequence, his analysis and policy recommendations are particularly pertinent and refreshing. John H. Dunning, University of Reading, UK and Rutgers University, US The great historic lesson of the second half of the 20th century was that opening national economies to international trade and flows of capital, knowledge and enterprise boosts prosperity and liberty. Yet, in recent decades promoters of Green and other single issues have turned against openness. In this book, David Robertson draws on his wide practical experience and academic knowledge to unmask the follies, and warn of the damages from protectionism. Wolfgang Kasper, University of New South Wales, Australia David Robertson supplies a definitive account the definitive account of the economics and politics of global commerce. His book is impressively informed about the vicissitudes of international trade and rests on extraordinary knowledge of the treaties and institutions that have governed its perilous course through recent decades. Unusually in a work of such learning, the author openly confronts the enemies of free trade. He exposes the self-interest of international lawyers and NGOs when they attempt to restrict trade and his analyses of failings in the EU and UN are hard to refute. International Economics and Confusing Politics is a signal resource for anyone concerned with the management of the global economy. Eric Jones, Melbourne Business School, Australia and Netherlands Institute of Advanced Study The IMF, the World Bank and GATT/WTO have had to adapt to changing circumstances in the past 60 years as they guided the world economy to growing interdependence and prosperity. Now they face several simultaneous challenges. In this book, David Robertson discusses the rise of new economic players, including proliferating NGOs, self-promoting UN agencies and emerging economies (such as Brazil, China and India), which call into question the management of G7 governments. This volume assesses the future of international economic relations as economic imbalances are exacerbated by these developments and by changing international alliances. The author also considers the interests of small developing countries, which are acting collectively to seek a place at the table , as well as more preferential treatment. International socialism has re-invented itself as participatory democracy , which is employed by civil society to challenge inter-governmental agencies. The future of international economic integration will depend on how these developments affect trade, finance, aid and development policies. Providing a review of international economic relations

Democracy and Trade Policy

The Oxford Handbook of the Political Economy of International Trade surveys the literature on the politics of international trade and highlights the most exciting recent scholarly developments. The Handbook is focused on work by political scientists that draws extensively on work in economics, but is distinctive in its applications and attention to political features; that is, it takes politics seriously. The Handbook's framework is organized in part along the traditional lines of domestic society-domestic institutions - international interaction, but elaborates this basic framework to showcase the most important new developments in our understanding of the political economy of trade. Within the field of international political economy, international trade has long been and continues to be one of the most vibrant areas of study. Drawing on models of economic interests and integrating them with political models of institutions and society, political scientists have made great strides in understanding the sources of trade policy preferences and outcomes. The 27 chapters in the Handbook include contributions from prominent scholars around the globe, and from multiple theoretical and methodological traditions. The Handbook considers the development of concepts and policies about international trade; the influence of individuals, firms, and societies; the role of domestic and international institutions; and the interaction of trade and other issues, such as monetary policy, environmental challenges, and human rights. Showcasing both established theories and findings and cutting-edge new research, the Handbook is a valuable reference for scholars of political economy.

Global Governance through Trade

When does international law allow a State or group of States to adopt trade measures in order to "coerce" another State to comply with its international obligations to ensure respect for human rights? In answering this question this book draws together complex areas of international law which include the rules prohibiting interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States, the rules regulating

extra-territorial exercises of jurisdiction, the law of State responsibility and the international legal rules requiring the protection of human rights and regulating international trade. The literature on "Trade "and" ..." issues invariably focuses on a limited number of these areas, or approaches the issues from an international relations or economic perspective. This book will assist specialists in international human rights law and international trade law, academic and government lawyers who advise on or implement international trade policy and those studying the use of human rights related trade measures.

International Economics and Confusing Politics

Examining the powerful idea of the return, reconstitution and redeployment of the public domain in a post-Seattle and post-Washington consensus world order, this innovative book is the most forward-looking and comprehensive examination of the need to rethink the tenants of global free trade. In the past two decades, countries have focused on broadening and guaranteeing market access, and as the pendulum swings back for the market, the issue of investing in the public domain becomes a priority. The authors believe that devising new institutions of governance for a globalizing world requires fundamental change nationally and internationally. They argue that new public spaces, places and services are required to strengthen democracy and create sanctuaries in society where the market mechanism cannot reach. The public domain is an incipient concept that enables states to reduce the intrusiveness of markets and at the same time develop a strong national performance to reduce the inequality and social exclusion in an increasingly volatile global economy. This original volume boasts an impressive list of international contributors who have demonstrated innovation and leadership in their fields. It will strongly appeal to advanced students, academics and policy makers involved in the field of global governance and international political economy.

The Oxford Handbook of the Political Economy of International Trade

This book examines the evolution and application of participatory trade politics in West Africa and discusses the theoretical implications for political economy and global governance approaches to trade policy-making. The author traces the involvement of a network of West African global justice Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), local NGO and movement platforms, and trade unions in the negotiations for an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union. Building on this empirical analysis, she develops a theoretical framework of trade policy formation that is not limited to conceptualizing trade as a policy field aimed exclusively at regulating exporting and importing activities in the global economy. Instead, she analyzes how material and ideational spheres interact in the way in which communities set the rules that enable them to trade across long distances. Attempting to reconcile demands for inclusivity with current economic policy-making, the author reframes the way in which we theoretically pose questions of who makes trade policy decisions, through which mechanisms and why trade policy-making practices change, or resist change. Transformations in Trade Politics will be of interest to students and scholars of International Political Economy, Global Governance, Social Movement Studies, International Economic Relations, International Trade Relations, African Politics, The Politics of African/International Development, EU politics and EU-African Relations.

Human Rights Related Trade Measures Under International Law

This book explores how the European Union responds to the ongoing challenges to the liberal international order. These challenges arise both within the EU itself and beyond its borders, and put into question the values of free trade and liberal democracy. The book's interdisciplinary approach brings together scholars from economics, law, and political science to provide a comprehensive analysis of how shifts in the international order affect the global position of the EU in dimensions such as foreign and security policy, trade, migration, populism, rule of law, and climate change. All chapters include policy recommendations which make the book particularly useful for decision makers and policy advisors, besides researchers and students, as well as for anyone interested in the future of the EU.

The Market or the Public Domain

"As the processes of regionalisation and globalisation have intensified, there have been accompanying increases in the regulations of international trade and economic law at the levels of international, regional and national laws. The subject matter of this series is international economic law. Its core is the regulation of international trade, investment and cognate areas such as intellectual property and competition policy"--

A Global Look to the Local

As Secretary General of the ICF and previously Assistant General Secretary of the IMF, Charles Levinson played an important part in developing the countervailing labour response to the multinational corporations. His earlier work, *Capital, Inflation and the Multinationals* (Routledge Revivals, 2013) displayed the force of his insight into the dynamics of modern economics and technology. First published in 1972, this book considers the opportunities which allow unions to command an increasing share in decisions that shape the worker's destiny. Chapters include discussions on the multinational corporations, industrial democracy and the ideas behind collective bargaining.

Democracy and Trade Policy

In this book, Quan Li and Rafael Reuveny combine the social scientific approach with a broad, interdisciplinary scope to address some of the most intriguing and important political, economic, and environmental issues of our times. Their book employs formal and statistical methods to study the interactions of economic globalization, democratic governance, income inequality, economic development, military violence, and environmental degradation. In doing so, Li and Reuveny cross multiple disciplinary boundaries, engage various academic debates, bring the insights from compartmentalized bodies of literature into direct dialogue, and uncover policy tradeoffs in a growingly interconnected political-economic-environmental system. They show that growing interconnectedness in the global system increases the demands on national leaders and their advisors; academicians and policy makers will need to cross disciplinary boundaries if they seek to better understand and address the policy tradeoffs of even more complex processes than the ones investigated here.

Transformations in Trade Politics

Named one of the best books of the year by The Sunday Times of London, and already a bestseller in England, Noreena Hertz's *The Silent Takeover* explains how corporations in the age of globalization are changing our lives, our society, and our future -- and are threatening the very basis of our democracy. Of the world's 100 largest economies, fifty-one are now corporations, only forty-nine are nation-states. The sales of General Motors and Ford are greater than the GDP (gross domestic product) of the whole of sub-Saharan Africa, and Wal-Mart now has a turnover higher than the revenues of most of the states of Eastern Europe. Yet few of us are fully aware of the growing dominance of big business: newspapers continue to place news of the actions of governments on the front page, with business news relegated to the inside pages. But do governments really have more influence over our lives than businesses? Do the parties for which we vote have any real freedom of choice in their actions? Already sparking intense debate in England and on the Continent, *The Silent Takeover* provides a new and startling take on the way we live now and who really governs us. The widely acclaimed young socio-economist Noreena Hertz brilliantly and passionately reveals how corporations across the world manipulate and pressure governments by means both legal and illegal; how protest, be it in the form of the protesters of Seattle and Genoa or the boycotting of genetically altered foods, is often becoming a more effective political weapon than the ballot-box; and how corporations in many parts of the world are taking over from the state responsibility for everything from providing technology for schools to healthcare for the community. While the activities of business, frequently under pressure from the media and the consuming public, can range from the beneficial to the pernicious, neither public protest nor corporate power is in any way democratic. What is the fate of democracy in the world of the silent takeover? *The Silent Takeover* asks us to recognize the growing contradictions of a world divided between haves and have-nots, of gated communities next to ghettos, of extreme poverty and unbelievable riches. In the face of these unacceptable extremes, Noreena Hertz outlines a new agenda to revitalize politics and renew democracy.

The European Union in a Changing World Order

This compilation of articles commemorates the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade and the 50th anniversary of Ghana's independence. Drawing on lessons from the slave trade, studies of the international finance institutions, and the struggles of many African people to make a living, these essays provide insights into how free trade policies have a profoundly negative impact on democracy and justice in Africa. Whether it is the effects of trade policies on informal street traders who in Africa are often women, the decimation of a country's health system as a result of the World Bank's obsession with low inflation, or the sacrificing of community rights in the interests of multinational corporations, it is clear that "free" trade policies impose a profit-first and people-last regime in Africa. Contributors include

Charles Abugre, Tope Akinwande, Soren Ambrose, Nnimmo Bassey, Patrick Bond, Jennifer Chiriga, Cheikh Tidiane Dieye, M. P. Giyose, Manu Herstein, Mouhamadou Tidiane Kasse, Salma Maoulidi, Stephen Marks, Mariam Mayet, Henning Melber, Winnie Mitullah, Patrick Ochieng, Oduor Ongwen, Robtel Neajai Pailey, Liepollo Lebohang Pheko, and Jagjit Plahe. "

Public Participation and Legitimacy in the WTO

Analyses the ways markets and democracy have diffused around the world through interdependent decision-making.

International Trade Unionism (Routledge Revivals)

Trade was once an esoteric economic issue with little domestic policy resonance. Activists did not prioritize it, and grassroots political mobilization seemed unlikely to free trade advocates. The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement in the early 1990s was therefore expected to be a fait accompli. Yet, as *Trade Battles* shows, activists pushed back: they increased the public consciousness on trade, mobilized new constituencies against it, and demanded that the rules of the global economy protect the collective rights and common good of citizens. Activists also forged a sustained challenge to U.S. trade policies after NAFTA, setting the stage for future trade battles. Using data from extensive archival materials and over 215 interviews with Mexican, Canadian, and U.S. trade negotiators; labor and environmental activists; and government officials, Tamara Kay and R.L. Evans assess how activists politicized trade policy by leveraging broad divisions across state and non-state arenas. Further, they demonstrate how activists were not only able to politicize trade policy, but also to pressure negotiators to include labor and environmental protections in NAFTA's side agreements. A timely contribution, *Trade Battles* seeks to understand the role of civil society in shaping state policy.

Democracy and Economic Openness in an Interconnected System

A powerful case for the global market economy The debate on globalization has reached a level of intensity that inhibits comprehension and obscures the issues. In this book a highly distinguished international economist scrupulously explains how globalization works as a concept and how it operates in reality. Martin Wolf confronts the charges against globalization, delivers a devastating critique of each, and offers a realistic scenario for economic internationalism in the future. Wolf begins by outlining the history of the global economy in the twentieth century and explaining the mechanics of world trade. He dissects the agenda of globalization's critics, and rebuts the arguments that it undermines sovereignty, weakens democracy, intensifies inequality, privileges the multinational corporation, and devastates the environment. The author persuasively defends the principles of international economic integration, arguing that the biggest obstacle to global economic progress has been the failure not of the market but of politics and government, in rich countries as well as poor. He examines the threat that terrorism poses and maps the way to a global market economy that can work for everyone.

The Silent Takeover

This book adds to debates over the international dimensions of democratic change by studying the policies and actions of three sets of Western actors: namely, governments, multinational companies, and international NGOs. This actor-based triangular approach responds to observations that the strategic, economic, and social aspects of international democracy have rarely been studied in a combined, holistic fashion. During the 1990s, Western governments, multinational companies, and civil society organizations all came to engage more notably in debates over democratic trends. But were they genuine when they professed a concern with democracy in developing countries? Which of these dynamics - governmental, commercial, or social - was the most influential in propelling efforts to encourage democratization and which helped explain the limits of democracy's international reach? Did political, economic, and social actors form a broad network of international democratic momentum, or did their respective perspectives increasingly diverge? Exploring these questions, the book presents extensive empirical material relating to Western policies in a number of developing regions, covering the period from the mid-1990s to 2003. Oxford Studies in Democratization is a series for scholars and students of comparative politics and related disciplines. Volumes concentrate on the comparative study of the democratization process that accompanied the decline and termination of the cold war. The geographical focus of the series is primarily Latin America, the Caribbean, Southern and Eastern Europe, and relevant experiences in Africa and Asia. The series editor is Laurence Whitehead, Official Fellow, Nuffield College, University of Oxford.

From the Slave Trade to 'Free' Trade

Thomas Zweifel's persuasive and highly relevant book is a significant contribution to the literature on IO governance. Do international organizations represent the interests of the global citizenry? Or are they merely vehicles for the agendas of powerful nations and special interests? Thomas Zweifel explores this increasingly contentious issue, deftly blending history, theory, and case studies. Zweifel's analysis covers both regional organizations (e.g., the EU, NAFTA, NATO, the AU) and such global institutions as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization. With international organizations becoming perhaps the most appropriate forum for tackling myriad transnational challenges, his systematic study of how these organizations function is central to the study of both international relations and democracy in the 21st century. Thomas D. Zweifel, CEO of the Swiss Consulting Group, is also adjunct professor at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. Previously, he served as director of global operations for the Hunger Project. Contents: The Democratic Deficit of International Organizations. An Approach to Transnational Democracy. A Brief History of International Organization. The United Nations. The World Bank. The International Monetary Fund. The World Trade Organization. The European Union. From OAU to African Union. Other Regional Organizations: NAFTA, NATO, and ASEAN. Global Citizenship?

The Global Diffusion of Markets and Democracy

Trade Battles

[Crisis Of Indian Democracy 1st Edition](#)

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Intro

Why was the BBC documentary on PM Modi censored in India?

Why India has had more internet shutdowns than any other country

What's it like for working journalists in India?

Why was the Citizenship Amendment Act of 2019 controversial?

Is PM Modi governing like a democratic leader should?

Indian democracy under PM Indira Gandhi vs. PM Modi

Comparing and contrasting Indian and Canadian checks and balances

Is India's the world's toughest democracy to govern?

What accounts for PM Modi's popularity?

How does the Indian diaspora view Modi?

Has India's standing in the world been diminished?

Do western countries rely on India for their own geopolitical needs?

Democracy's Grand Festival: A Journey Through India's Electoral History With Rajdeep Sardesai - Democracy's Grand Festival: A Journey Through India's Electoral History With Rajdeep Sardesai by India Today 17,071 views 2 days ago 45 minutes - This riveting journey through **India's**, electoral history brings to light the evolution of the world's largest festival of **democracy**,.

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CJI Chandrachud During CAA Hearing: 'Govt Doesn't Even Have Infrastructure To Implement The Rules' - CJI Chandrachud During CAA Hearing: 'Govt Doesn't Even Have Infrastructure To Implement The Rules' by Times Of India 47,312 views 7 hours ago 3 minutes, 15 seconds - The Supreme Court declined to halt the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) implementation amid 237 petitions challenging it.

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PBS NewsHour full episode, March 18, 2024 - PBS NewsHour full episode, March 18, 2024 by PBS NewsHour 105,708 views 1 day ago 56 minutes - Monday on the NewsHour, Russian President Vladimir Putin extends his reign after securing a landslide but rigged seventh term.

Introduction

Putin's Rule

Vote 2024

News Wrap

Putin's Rule

Freedom of Speech

Politics Monday

America's Safety Net

Brief but Spectacular

Newstrack With Rahul Kanwal: PM Lays Out 'Viksit Bharat' Vision | What Will New Govt Bring? -

Newstrack With Rahul Kanwal: PM Lays Out 'Viksit Bharat' Vision | What Will New Govt Bring? by

India Today 18,668 views 9 hours ago 48 minutes - Newstrack With Rahul Kanwal: PM Lays Out

'Viksit Bharat' Vision | What Will New Govt Bring? #rahulgandhi #pmmodi #bjp ...

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- 237 Petitions Against Modi Government's CAA | Is CAA "Unconstitutional?" | 2024 Polls | Barkha

Dutt by Mojo Story 10,433 views Streamed 14 hours ago 38 minutes - More than 237 petitions have

been filed in the Supreme Court challenging the CAA or the Citizenship Amendment Act notified ...

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15,259 views 1 year ago 3 minutes, 38 seconds - Congress MP Rahul Gandhi, during his lecture at

Cambridge University, on Friday said the institutional framework required for ...

The biggest electoral year in history: Will democracy survive 2024? | DW News - The biggest electoral

year in history: Will democracy survive 2024? | DW News by DW News 627,783 views 1 month ago

33 minutes - 2024 is the biggest electoral year in history, with people heading to the polls in dozens

of countries. This is DW's preview to the ...

A battle of the system: Democratization once seemed unstoppable — but now authoritarianism is on

the rise. Will 2024 be the year democracy gets a vote of confidence, or eats itself alive?

The world votes: How does democracy work?

Taiwan: A win for democracy? A split vote in Taiwan won't ease geopolitical pressure, but the elections

themselves are part of the systemic struggle between autocracy and democracy.

India: Is majority rule enough? Prime Minister Narendra Modi is expected to secure a third term in

office. But amid accusations of discrimination toward minorities, is gaining majority support good

enough for good democracy?

Can South Africa revive its democratic dream? 2024 marks thirty years since the end of the racist

apartheid regime in South Africa. Amid falling turnout and voter frustration, can a push to rejuvenate

South African democracy work?

Mexico: Change for good? Mexico is set to get its first woman president in 2024. But amid allegations

of backsliding under the outdoing leader, will this change help turn things around?

Will European democracy vote itself out of office? Hundreds of millions are eligible to vote in EU

elections, but with the far right expected to make gains, will the bloc's democracy be hamstrung by

populist interests?

Will the US resign from democracy's top job? Donald Trump is expected to make a comeback in

the 2024 presidential race. Could a possible return imperil the future of democracy in the US and

beyond?

Will democracy survive? Democracy stands on shaky ground in 2024. Is it still the right system for

the challenges of this century?

Siddhartha Deb: With Kashmir crisis, India reveals its democracy is a "sham" - Siddhartha Deb: With

Kashmir crisis, India reveals its democracy is a "sham" by Democracy Now! 9,692 views 4 years ago

5 minutes, 34 seconds - Following a communications blackout and military crackdown in Kashmir on

Aug. 5, the **Indian**, government announced that it ...

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- A **democracy**, is a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. But, how does a

democratic, government function?

Intro

Why Elections

Election Commission

Judiciary

Why I'm Scared of Democracy #108 - Why I'm Scared of Democracy #108 by Nas Daily 21,212,289

views 2 years ago 1 minute – play Short - shorts.

Two Candidates

Guess Who Will Win
Free Business Class
Democracys Danger
Outro

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National Endowment for Democracy

Promoting Liberal Democracy

Chinese Model

Myanmar

The 10 Most Important Countries to India's Future

Citizen Engagement

A Cybersecurity Campaign Playbook

Sri Lanka

Crony Capitalism Index

What Is the View in India of the Indian Diaspora and of Indians Who Are Living in the United States

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Overcoming Our Crisis of Confidence in Democracy | Policy Stories - Overcoming Our Crisis of Confidence in Democracy | Policy Stories by PolicyEd 281,970 views 2 years ago 4 minutes - From political upheaval and disinformation to rising inequality, an array of challenges threatens confidence in our **democracy**.,

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Introduction

What is Democracy

History of Democracy

Medieval Times

Other Countries

Conclusion

India: An emerging superpower - Democracy, development, displacement (1/2) | DW Documentary - India: An emerging superpower - Democracy, development, displacement (1/2) | DW Documentary by DW Documentary 191,515 views 1 year ago 51 minutes - India,, the world's largest **democracy**,, turns 75. With his special brand of non-violent resistance, Mahatma Gandhi paved the way ...

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This Is a Part of the Topal Fellowship for Which We Are Very Grateful To Thank Sydney Topol and the Total Family Foundation for Support of Student Research and Inquiry about the Use of Nonviolent Resistance around the World Today's Topple Fallow Whom Were Highlighting Is an Eye Atsumichi Who Has Convened an Extraordinary Group of People To Talk with Us about the Topic of Nonviolent Resistance as It Relates to India Today I Also Want To Thank the Carr Center for Human Rights Policy at Harvard Kennedy School Particularly Sushma Raman Jana Brown Larissa De Sevilla Silver Ax and Alex Keller for Their Support of Our Event Today Today's Co-Host and I at Sevice as a Recent Graduate of Harvard Kennedy School

There Is no Idea of an Imagination of Being Able To Take People with You and the Base of Not Taking People with You Is that You Have Completely Got Rid of Your Democratic Ideals You've Made the Whole of Society into an Authoritarian Mass Which Has To Listen to People at the Top and that People at the Top Are Now Completely Confused They Don't Know the Numbers They Don't Know How Many Are Getting Ill There Is an Obsession Only with the Numbers of Tobit People and that Also Is Continuously Throwing People into a Safe State of Saying Why Did We Go through All this if It's Still Continuing To Spread at this Level and Make Everyone Insecure

This Is Actually the Last Nail in the Coffin of the Kind of Dissent That Is Essential in a Democracy and

What We Are Seeing Today Is that while Access to Justice Has Been Whittled Down and Is Reduced to Video Conferencing Virtual Conferencing That to Only in Metropolitan Swat another Place the Police Is Acting in a Partisan Manner and all Human Right Defenders Who Are Politically Opposed to the Viewpoint of the Government in Power Are Today Being Incarcerated under this Laconian Law Which Makes Bill Very Very Difficult I Want To Move Very Quickly on from There to Talking a Little Bit about Kashmir

And I Think One Needs To Again Recognize Something That We Didn't Quite Talk about Early I Didn't Talk about Is that this Whole Scenario Has Come into One of the Most Unequal and Growing Unequal Societies in the World so the Inequalities of India if There Were To Be a Shift It's Not a Few People Going Out and Distributing Food Grains It's Not a Shortage in the Country It Is a Problem of Distribution It Is Not a Shortage of Resources It's a Problem that the Private Sector Has Concentrated those Resources More and More It's Not a Question of Else Facility Is Not Existing It's that those Health Facilities Are Only in the Private Sector

Kerala Health Minister

History of Police Alignment in India

Black Lives Matters Protest

Closing Reflection

Democracy - A short introduction - Democracy - A short introduction by MinuteVideos 1,611,025 views 10 years ago 3 minutes, 10 seconds - This is a 3 minute video to introduce the most basic concepts of a **Democracy**,. **Democracy**, is a form of government in which all ...

Why Democratic Governments Were Toppled in Pakistan? | Ep 01 | The Fight for Democracy - Why Democratic Governments Were Toppled in Pakistan? | Ep 01 | The Fight for Democracy by TCM Originals 399,826 views 7 months ago 14 minutes, 15 seconds - From General Ayub Khan to General Pervez Musharraf, **democracy**, in Pakistan has a history of suffering at the hands of military ...

Gravitas: Why is Blinken 'inspecting' Indian democracy? - Gravitas: Why is Blinken 'inspecting' Indian democracy? by WION 135,614 views 2 years ago 5 minutes, 12 seconds - US Secretary of State Antony Blinken discussed sensitive domestic issues with a group of **Indian**, civil society leaders. Why is the ...

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Democracy And Authoritarianism In South Asia

Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia | Why Ayesha Jalal Criticize Pakistani and Bengali Army - Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia | Why Ayesha Jalal Criticize Pakistani and Bengali Army by CRPS TV Iran Version 873 views 4 years ago 5 minutes, 50 seconds - Although, Ayesha Jalal beautifully describes **authoritarianism**, during British rule in India but i cannot understand why she oppose ...

Democracy, Authoritarian Capitalism, and China: Crash Course World History 230 - Democracy, Authoritarian Capitalism, and China: Crash Course World History 230 by CrashCourse 2,170,695 views 8 years ago 15 minutes - In which John Green teaches you about the end of World History, and the end of the world as we know it, kind of. For the last ...

Intro

Democracy

Thought Bubble

Chinese State Capitalism

Chinese Meritocracy

Predictions

Book Review: Democracy and Authoritarianism in Pakistan - Book Review: Democracy and Authoritarianism in Pakistan by BHTV 1,796 views 3 years ago 8 minutes, 16 seconds - BookReview #Pakistan #**Democracy**, #Jamia '**Democracy and Authoritarianism**, in Pakistan' is an analytical and descriptive study ...

Understanding what authoritarianism is | University of Amsterdam | Political Science Department - Understanding what authoritarianism is | University of Amsterdam | Political Science Department by Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research 96,850 views 5 years ago 3 minutes, 6 seconds

- Is **democracy**, dying? Many people are worried about **authoritarianism**,, about the pressure on free media, free speech and ...

Democracy vs Authoritarianism - Democracy vs Authoritarianism by Ms. Mar 16,016 views 2 years ago 2 minutes, 56 seconds - Comparing **democratic and authoritarian**, regime types.-- Created using Powtoon -- Free sign up at ...

COVID-19 and Democracy in Southeast Asia: Building Resilience, Fighting Authoritarianism - COVID-19 and Democracy in Southeast Asia: Building Resilience, Fighting Authoritarianism by ASIA CENTRE 156 views 2 years ago 2 minutes, 17 seconds - On 9 December 2020, Asia Centre released a baseline study on "COVID-19 and **Democracy**, in **Southeast Asia**,: Building ...

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Does authoritarianism exist in Central Asia

But how exactly does authoritarianism look like in the Central Asian context?

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Geopolitics of the Region

Building Regional Trust

What Trump's Reelection Could Mean for Asia

Great Power Competition and Cooperation

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It Is Just a Sheer Pity that Ozma Is Not There To Help Coordinate the Global Challenge against Delis Brazen Disregard for Human Rights the Remarkably Deafening Silence That Shrouds the Kashmir Issue Loudly Advertises the International Community's Abject Abandonment of all Ethical Considerations in the Name of State Security and Vague and Sterile Legal Strictures with no Relevance Whatsoever to Shifting Conditions at the Social Base Kashmir Is Looming Presence on the South on South Asia's Near and Distant Future Is an Inverse Proportion to Our Collective Loss of that Indomitable Will and Voice of Courage

The State in Military Dominated Pakistan Had Relinquished all Responsibility To Protect the Lives of Its Citizens in the Aftermath of September 11 Attacks on the United States of America and Pakistan's Official Withdrawal of Support for the Taliban Regime in Afghanistan Militants Read by the State's Own Intelligence Agencies Fight Proxy Wars in Neighboring Countries Turned against Their Own Pay Masters Following a Standoff between the Military and Extremists Holed Up in the Capital's Lal Masjid or Red Mosque Complex in July 2007 Disaffected Militants Went on a Violent Spree in Which Even the Highest of Highs Were Not Spared a New Poison Began Drowning all Sense of Reasonableness and Safety in the Highly Securitized Land of the Pure January 4th 2011

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views 2 years ago 1 hour, 36 minutes - Held as a webinar on April 15, 2021 at 8pm EDT, this was

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Mexico: Change for good? Mexico is set to get its first woman president in 2024. But amid allegations of backsliding under the outdoing leader, will this change help turn things around?

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Freedom Of Information And Youth

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or freedom of information legislation that define the ambit of national interest and enable citizens to request access to government-held information. The... 94 KB (9,790 words) - 08:46, 5 March 2024

as the Freedom of Information (FOI) Program, on July 23, 2016, in Davao City. The executive order established the first freedom of information (FOI) Program... 18 KB (2,043 words) - 13:11, 29 October 2023

Sound of Freedom is a 2023 American Christian thriller film directed and co-written by Alejandro Monteverde, and starring Jim Caviezel, Mira Sorvino and Bill... 62 KB (6,094 words) - 04:49, 18 March 2024

and "everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all... 96 KB (10,103 words) - 18:55, 19 March 2024

Retrieved 19 August 2020. Freedom Fighters Remember. Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. 1997. ISBN 978-81-230-0575-1... 51 KB (1,122 words) - 10:56, 14 March 2024

freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas... 210 KB (22,627 words) - 09:48, 20 March 2024

history of governmental censorship, particularly in the 16th to 19th centuries, but today freedom of press is guaranteed by the French Constitution and instances... 42 KB (5,228 words) - 17:03, 14 March 2024

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holding that police misconduct records are public information under the Illinois Freedom of Information Act. Having obtained the police records, the Invisible... 43 KB (4,064 words) - 07:02, 21 March 2024

State of the Union address), he proposed four fundamental freedoms that people "everywhere in the world" ought to enjoy: Freedom of speech Freedom of worship... 31 KB (3,560 words) - 22:06, 12 March 2024

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populist political party in the... 129 KB (10,921 words) - 12:07, 14 March 2024
framers of the constitution. The right to freedom in Article 19 guarantees the freedom of speech and expression, as one of its six freedoms. The law... 34 KB (4,658 words) - 07:12, 12 February 2024
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Access to Government Information
Situation in the Philippines
Breakout Segment
Breakout Room 1
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Philippines
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https://www.twitch.tv/im_dontai/ ...

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Demographic Transition in South Asia

Demographically And Also Economically South Asian Region, Comprising The Countries Of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan And Sri Lanka, Is One Of The Critical Major Regions Of The World. By World Standards, It Is Characterized By High Rate Of Population Growth, High Density And High Dependency. South Asian Population Growth Makes It Virtually Certain That The Tremendous Rate At Which Population Is Increasing Will Double The Number Of People In The Region Within Next 30 Or 40 Years, However Vigorous And Efficient Family Planning Programmes May Be. Indisputably, This Region Has Been Facing A Population Explosion Of Crisis Dimensions. The Entire Battle Against Poverty Is Thwarted By The Rapid Increase In Population. Without Reduction In The Rate Of Population Increase, The Cherished Hopes Of The People For Better Life Are Doomed To Frustration. In The Present Study, An Attempt Has Been Made To Analyse The Facts And Features Of South Asian Population And The Demographic Factors Affecting The Pace And Level Of Economic And Social Development In The Region. A Population Policy For The Region Is Also Worked Out, For South Asian S Population Problem Cannot Be Solved By Pretence And Wishful Thinking. It Is Emphasized That In The Present Context Of South Asia What Needed Is The Increase In The Productive Capacity To Support A Large Population On The One Hand And To The Reduction In Fertility Rates On The Other Hand So That Growth Of Population Is Stabilized At A Lower Level.

Demographic Transition in Asia

Contributed articles.

Population Transition in South Asia

Increasing life expectancy in South Asia is resulting in a demographic transition that can, under the right circumstances, yield dividends through more favorable dependency ratios for a time. With aging, the disease burden shifts toward noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) which can threaten healthy aging. However, securing the gains expected from the demographic dividend—where developing countries' working and nondependent population increases and per capita income thus rises—is both achievable and affordable through efficiently tackling NCDs with prevention and control efforts. This book looks primarily at cardiovascular disease (CVD) and tobacco use since they account for a disproportionate amount of the NCD burden—the focus is strategic, rather than comprehensive. The goal of this book is to encourage countries to develop, adopt, and implement effective and timely country and, where appropriate, regional responses that reduce both population-level risk factors and the NCD burden. The work develops (i) an NCD burden and risk factor profile for all countries and the region as a whole; (ii) a rationale for public policy and action for NCDs; (iii) a framework to guide the formulation of public policies and strategies for NCDs; (iv) a country profile, including capacity and ongoing NCD activities,

as well as policy options and actions for NCDs that will help stimulate policy dialogue within and among countries; and (v) a regional strategy for NCD prevention and control where regional collaboration offers added value. The achievements of this book are (i) developing a framework for policy options to identify key areas for strategic country- and regional-level policy and actions; (ii) bringing together demographic and aging trends, disease and risk factor burden data, alongside analyses of capacities and accomplishments to tackle NCDs; and (iii) using these inputs to develop policy options for country and regional strategies.

Capitalizing on the Demographic Transition

This compendium of nineteen chapters, written by South Asia scholars and international authorities in the field of population, provides an overview of a range of issues surrounding fertility change in South Asia over the past decade.

Fertility Transition in South Asia

“South Asia 2060” is a dialogue among 47 experts from a diverse range of expertise and backgrounds, ranging from policymakers to academia to civil society activists and visionaries, on the likely longer-range trajectories of South Asia's future. The collection explores current regional trends, possible future trajectories, and the key factors that will determine whether these trajectories are positive or negative for the region, as a region. Departing from a purely security-based analysis, the volume considers factors such as development and human well-being to reveal not what will happen but what could happen, as well as the impact present conditions could have on the rest of the world.

South Asia 2060

This book studies the on going demographic transition in South Asia and extrapolates the results to assess the forthcoming changes in population structure of the countries in the region. It particularly focuses on twin issues of demographic dividend due to

Demographics, Employment and Old Age Security

Roger and Patricia Jeffery are well known for their work on religion and gender in South Asia. In their latest book, a study of the demographic processes of two castes in rural north India, they ask why fertility levels are higher among the Muslim Sheikhs than the Hindu Jats. They conclude that explanations can only partially be attributed to gender relationships and religion, and it is the economic and political interests of both groups which are the defining factors. Their marginal economic position provides little incentive for the Sheikhs to raise small families, while the Jats, who are locally dominant, are encouraged to use birth control and educate their children. The authors go on to demonstrate the significance of this analysis for a wider understanding of the problems of population and politics in India generally. The book will be invaluable for students of South Asia and for anyone interested in the demography of developing countries.

Population, Gender and Politics

This volume chronicles the extensive demographic transformations in Southeast Asia documenting how public health and other policy interventions contributed to rapid population growth and how new patterns of settlement and migration ensued.

Demographic Change in Southeast Asia

There is long-standing debate on how population growth affects national economies. A new report from Population Matters examines the history of this debate and synthesizes current research on the topic. The authors, led by Harvard economist David Bloom, conclude that population age structure, more than size or growth per se, affects economic development, and that reducing high fertility can create opportunities for economic growth if the right kinds of educational, health, and labor-market policies are in place. The report also examines specific regions of the world and how their differing policy environments have affected the relationship between population change and economic development.

International Conference

A collection of selected and condensed reports on the broad subject of Population Change in Southeast Asia, this book represents the work of young Southeast Asian social scientists. Their research has helped to cast more light on the problems associated with rapid population growth, more specifically the areas of fertility, population mobility, family planning, the evaluation of family planning programs, and the environmental influence of demographic behaviour.

The Demographic Dividend

Age structural transition is a process and a consequence of shifting age structure from a young aged population to old aged population. It is well known that economic growth in the East Asian countries was significantly contributed by demographic gift, that is decline in young aged population and increase in working aged population. However, little is known about the role of age structure changes on economic growth in the context of South and Southeast Asia. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the nature and process of age structural transition in the countries of South (Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka) and Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand). Further, this paper also attempts to study the influence of age structure changes on the economic growth in these countries. Time series analysis covering the period 1950-92 has been used for studying the relationship between age structure and economic growth, controlling macroeconomic variables such as investment share of GDP, net foreign balance, share of public consumption expenditure, inflation rate and openness. The 'demographic bonus' or 'window of opportunity' had a positive impact on economic growth in all Southeast Asian countries except in the Philippines. The South Asian countries did not perform well in terms of economic growth at the onset of 'window of opportunity'. The results also indicate that countries that have had open economies and had excellent human capital benefited more from the "window of opportunity". In the next 20-25 years, the window of opportunity is likely to benefit most South Asian countries if favourable policies are pursued to take advantage of this with opening up their economy. The demographic bonus will be available for another 15-20 years followed by a period of demographic turbulence in the Southeast Asian countries. There will be a faster growth in the old aged population after 15 years and stagnation/decline in the working aged population. As the gaps between demographic indicators are narrowing among the Asian countries, the question remains whether demographic convergence will lead to economic convergence in the future. The demographic transition has given the South Asian countries an opportunity for economic convergence. However, whether that opportunity is realised will depend on whether socio-economic policies are favourable to economic growth.

Population Change in Southeast Asia

Abstract: The demographic transition a change from high to low rates of mortality and fertility has been more dramatic in East Asia during this century than in any other region or historical period. By introducing demographic variables into an empirical model of economic growth, this essay shows that this transition has contributed substantially to East Asia's so-called economic miracle. The 'miracle' occurred in part because East Asia's demographic transition resulted in its working-age population growing at a much faster pace than its dependent population during the period 1965-1990, thereby expanding the per capita productive capacity of East Asian economies. This effect was not inevitable; rather, it occurred because East Asian countries had social, economic, and political institutions and policies that allowed them to realize the growth potential created by the transition. The empirical analyses indicate that population growth has a purely transitional effect on economic growth; this effect operates only when the dependent and working-age populations are growing at different rates. An important implication of these results is that future demographic change will tend to depress growth rates in East Asia, while it will promote more rapid economic growth in Southeast and South Asia.

Age Structural Transition and Economic Growth

This book overviews the issue of population ageing in five countries in South Asia and projects the emerging scenarios. With a new field survey, it also documents existing policies and programs on pensions and social security, and examines their fiscal implications for the economy and society. Ageing of population is an inevitable consequence of the process of demographic transition. Being ahead, the developed regions of the world have long experienced its consequences; but the developing world is only now facing the travails of population ageing. Though the population under the age of 15 years in 2000 was estimated to be 3.3 times the size of the population of 60 years and above, the elderly are expected to surpass the number of children under 15 years by the year 2050. Among the elderly, it

is the oldest old—those aged 80 years or more, whose numbers would increase most rapidly. Much of this growth would take place in the poor countries of the world. Five South Asian countries (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal) account for 100 million elderly persons in the beginning of 21st century and it is expected to reach 400 million in 2050. What are the fiscal implications of this tremendous growth for sustaining pensions and social security schemes in South Asia? Are these countries in need of pension reforms? Would these countries be able to provide good health care for the growing population of elderly persons afflicted by multiple diseases and disability? Experts from leading economic research institutions address the issue with a new survey conducted in each country. The book, in effect: Assesses the ageing scenario in five countries in South Asia: past, present, and future; Reviews existing policies and programs on pensions and social security for the elderly; Reports the findings of a sample survey in each of these countries conducted for this work in order to assess the nature, magnitude, and adequacy of various forms of pensions and social assistance; Suggests broad-based comprehensive pension and social security policies in South Asia. .

South Asia Economic Report

Home to close to 60 per cent of the world's population, Asia is the largest and by far the most populous continent. It is also extremely diverse, physically and culturally. Asian countries and regions have their own distinctive histories, cultural traditions, religious beliefs and political systems, and they have often pursued different routes to development. Asian populations also present a striking array of demographic characteristics and stages of demographic transition. This handbook is the first to provide a comprehensive study of population change across the whole of Asia. Comprising 28 chapters by more than 40 international experts this handbook examines demographic transitions on the continent, their considerable variations, their causes and consequences, and their relationships with a wide range of social, economic, political and cultural processes. Major topics covered include: population studies and sources of demographic data; historical demography; family planning and fertility decline; sex preferences; mortality changes; causes of death; HIV/AIDS; population distribution and migration; urbanization; marriage and family; human capital and labour force; population ageing; demographic dividends; political demography; population and environment; and Asia's demographic future. This handbook provides an authoritative and comprehensive reference for researchers, policymakers, academics, students and anyone who is interested in population change in Asia and the world.

Age Structural Transition and Economic Growth

The fifteen essays in this volume address from several viewpoints the question of what role population change played in East Asia's rapid economic development.

Demographic Transitions and Economic Miracles in Emerging Asia

This major volume challenges the popular notions that there is a universal and causal relationship between rising levels of schooling and declining levels of fertility, and that schooling enhances female autonomy.

Social Security for the Elderly

The mutual relationship between change in population distribution and its determinants and consequences on one hand, and social and economic development on the other, is becoming an increasingly important area of concern for researchers, policy makers and planners alike. During the last several years the International Geographical Union Commission on Population Geography has devoted much of its attention to this problem and organized a series of international meetings focusing on population redistribution and its ramifications in different parts of the world. During one such meeting, held in 1980 in Karachi, Pakistan, some thirty papers were submitted by participants coming mostly from five countries in South Asia: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The present volume is an outcome of that symposium, but it should not be regarded merely as a report of proceedings; these have been published separately by the Commission. Furthermore, all Pakistani papers were published in their original version in a separate volume edited by M.1. Siddiqi, who coordinated local arrangements for the meeting on behalf of Karachi University. This present volume offers only a selection of the original papers, all substantially edited and thoroughly revised, and brings them together with additionally solicited texts. All original figures have been redrawn and tables and references have been updated and standardized as much as possible.

The Demographic Dividend

Asia is in the midst of a great economic and social transformation. In virtually every dimension, life in Asia is changing at an unprecedented pace: its people have become richer, healthier, better fed, and more educated in a remarkably short period of time. But not all Asians have benefited equally. Some countries, regions within countries, and groups within societies still lag seriously behind. Asia is also a much more polluted and environmentally degraded place than it was 30 years ago. This book, *Emerging Asia: Changes and Challenges*, looks at this great transformation and analyzes the prospects for its continuation. Taking a forward-looking and broad view of the development process, the book identifies the major trends that are likely to influence Asia's future. It then asks how these might affect future policy and institutional choices.

The Future of Population in Asia

The literacy is the most potent factor so far as the social characteristic having deep bearing on the development of overall personalities of an individual is concerned. The competence with knowledge not only makes us feel as responsible citizens, it also

Routledge Handbook of Asian Demography

Recent studies show that almost all industrial countries have experienced dramatic decreases in both fertility and mortality rates. This situation has led to aging societies with economies that suffer from both a decline in the working population and a rise in fiscal deficits linked to increased government spending. East Asia exemplifies these trends, and this volume offers an in-depth look at how long-term demographic transitions have taken shape there and how they have affected the economy in the region. The *Economic Consequences of Demographic Change in East Asia* assembles a group of experts to explore such topics as comparative demographic change, population aging, the rising cost of health care, and specific policy concerns in individual countries. The volume provides an overview of economic growth in East Asia as well as more specific studies on Japan, Korea, China, and Hong Kong. Offering important insights into the causes and consequences of this transition, this book will benefit students, researchers, and policy makers focused on East Asia as well as anyone concerned with similar trends elsewhere in the world.

Population Change and Economic Development in East Asia

The volume stitches together a vast canvas that begins with historical demography and moves on to examine ethnographic perspectives, gender, family health and the ageing population of Asia. Tim Dyson and Ravindran Gopinath focus on historical demography. While Dyson's study has a broad sweep covering South and South-East Asia, Gopinath deals with a specific part of the sub-continent, namely, Madras Presidency. K.C. Zachariah and S. Irudaya Rajan bring to discussion contemporary demographic trajectories of two of India's low fertility states—Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Mahendra K. Premi presents a comprehensive profiling of demographic indicators at the sub-continental and regional levels for a more than hundred year period. Six studies by eminent scholars look at national data set on demographic ageing for two Asian giants—India and China. The volume also highlights gender, family planning and reproductive health issues, and dwells on the tragic consequences for the girl child when family size norms go down even as son preference persists. A compelling presentation of demographic transition in Asia that brings to fore contemporary research in this area.

Girls' Schooling, Women's Autonomy and Fertility Change in South Asia

Richard Leete presents a detailed and original analysis of the dimensions of the fertility transition that has occurred among the three major ethnic communities in Peninsular Malaysia since 1957 and among the ethnic communities in Sabah and Sarawak since 1960.

Demographic Change and Economic Growth in South Asia

The demographic trends of the twenty-first century will challenge the geopolitical assumptions of both the left and the right."--BOOK JACKET.

Population Redistribution and Development in South Asia

Unplanned Development offers a fascinating and fresh view into the realities of development planning. While to the outsider most development projects present themselves as thoroughly planned endeavours informed by structure, direction and intent, Jonathan Rigg exposes the truth of development experience that chance, serendipity, turbulence and the unexpected define development around the world. Based on rich empirical sources from South-East Asia, Unplanned Development sustains a unique general argument in making the case for chance and turbulence in development. Identifying chance as a leading factor in all development planning, the book contributes to a better way of dealing with the unexpected and asks vital questions on the underlying paradoxes of development practice.

Emerging Asia

From the perspective of human society, one of the most significant occurrences of the twentieth century has been the demographic transition — the movement from tragic and wastefully high death and birth rates to low rates in many countries. Many other countries, however, are still at only the early or intermediate stages of this process. In these countries, means need to be found to accelerate the transition. This book brings new evidence to bear on aspects of the demographic transition, with contributions from leading demographers, anthropologists, sociologists, and historians. The book ranges widely over the history and current experience of both developed and developing countries, with particular emphasis on Asia and Africa. The new field of anthropological demography is strongly represented, with contributions challenging much conventional wisdom.

Encyclopaedia of Education in South Asia

A paper on population in relation to poverty reduction, health and development.

Population Growth and Development in Southeast Asia

South Asia has created nearly 800,000 jobs per month during the last decade. Robust economic growth in large parts of the region has created better jobs -- those that pay higher wages for wage workers and reduce poverty for the self-employed, the largest segment of the region's employed. Going forward, South Asia faces the enormous challenge of absorbing 1 to 1.2 million entrants to the labor force every month for the next two decades at rising levels of productivity. This calls for an agenda that cuts across sectors and includes improving the reliability of electricity supply for firms in both urban and rural settings, dealing decisively with issues of governance and corruption, making access to land easier for urban informal firms and strengthening transport links between rural firms and their markets. It requires improving nutrition in early childhood to avoid cognitive impairment, intensifying the focus on quality of learning in education systems, equipping workers with the skills that employers demand, and reorienting labor market regulations and programs to protect workers rather than jobs. The continuance of high economic growth to help improve job quality is not assured. But the region's demography can provide a favorable tailwind. The growth of workers exceeds that of dependents in much of the region. The resources saved from having fewer dependents can be shifted to high-priority investments in physical and human capital accumulation necessary to create productive jobs in countries with an enabling policy framework. But the demographic window of opportunity is open for only the next three decades, a fact which lends urgency to the reform agenda. This book will be of interest to policy makers, their advisers, researchers and students of economics who seek solutions, not only to the challenge of creating more and better jobs in South Asia but globally as well. It is the first title in South Asia Development Matters, a new series that will serve as a vehicle for in-depth synthesis of economic and policy analysis on key development topics for South Asia.

The Economic Consequences of Demographic Change in East Asia

The Asian Economic Integration Report is an annual review of economic cooperation and integration that covers the 49 members of ADB in Asia and the Pacific. It documents progress made in trade and global value chains, cross-border investment, financial integration, the movement of people, and subregional cooperation. The theme chapter of this year's report explores the potential of technology to boost productivity in aging economies. It also discusses how innovations can help turn demographic challenges into opportunities.

Demographic Transition

The Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016, produced by the World Bank Group in partnership with the International Monetary Fund, comes at an inflection point in both the setting of global development goals and the demographic trends affecting those goals. This year marks the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the launching of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while the World Bank Group has in parallel articulated the twin goals of sustainably ending extreme poverty and sharing prosperity. This report presents the latest global poverty numbers, based on the 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP) data, and examines the pace of development progress through the lens of the evolving global development goals. The special theme of this year's report examines the complex interaction between demographic change and development. With the number of children approaching a global ceiling of two billion, the world's population is growing slower. It is also aging faster, with the share of people of working age starting a decline in 2013. But the direction and pace of these trends vary starkly across countries, with sizeable demographic disparities between centers of global poverty (marked by high fertility) and drivers of global growth (marked by rapid aging). These demographic disparities are expected to deeply affect the pursuit of the post-2015 agenda, accentuating existing challenges and creating new opportunities.

Malaysia's Demographic Transition

The volume takes four key themes related to ageing – the experience of old age; intergenerational relations; economics of and social policy for ageing; longevity and the culture of ageing - and examines how these issues are emerging in different regions of Asia, specifically, the former Soviet Union, South Asia, China, Japan and South-East Asia. In placing these Asian cases studies in the broader context of debates about, and policies on, ageing more generally, it brings them into the mainstream of comparative research on ageing from which they have been too often excluded. As the studies show, the relationship between ageing and poverty is a complex one and often reflects policy towards the aged rather than that the aged themselves are unproductive and dependent. Ageing, moreover, can no longer be considered as simply a national question; we also need to consider the implications of its global dimension in terms of issues such as human rights and quality of life.

The Graying of the Great Powers

Examines national ageing policies and programs, the sustainability of existing pension systems, housing and living arrangements, inter-generational transfer, and aspects of quality of life of the elderly population.

Unplanned Development

Tibetan Transitions uses the dual lenses of anthropology and demography to analyze population regulating mechanisms in traditional Tibetan societies, and to link recent fertility transitions with family systems, economic strategies, gender equity, and family planning ideologies.

The Continuing Demographic Transition

Population and the World Bank