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activism, neoliberalism, anarchism, migration, intervention, citizenship, security, political resistance and transformation. This book is of interest to students of Political Science, Sociology, Anthropology, Law, Geography, Media, Communication, and Cultural Studies.

The book provides an in-depth exploration of the concept of hybridity, which is characterized by a blend of different cultural, political, and social influences. The authors in this interdisciplinary collection draw on their in-depth knowledge of peacebuilding and development contexts in order to make sense of the mutually constitutive outcomes of processes of interaction between diverse norms, institutions, actors and discourses in the context of contemporary peacebuilding and development engagements.

The hybridity concept has been embraced by scholars and practitioners in response to the social and institutional complexities of peacebuilding and development practice. In particular, the concept appears well-suited to understanding, shaping and employing in historic and contemporary perspectives. The book offers fresh insights to hybridity debates that enhance to historical, theoretical and applied understandings.

International Intervention and Local Politics

The book examines a new form of power in contemporary global political economy. The book focuses on the hybridity of power in the context of international interventions and their impact on local politics. The book explores how power is being mediated in new democracies. How is power being mediated in new democracies? Can media function independently in the unstable and polarized political environment experienced after the fall of autocracy? Do major shifts in economic and ownership structures help or hinder new democracies? How do these new democracies impact the media and democracy? The book examines these questions, drawing on a vast set of data assembled by a large international project. The book shows how the combination of new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe, but chapters analysing new democracies in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia are also included. These new democracies represent a variety of what sociologists call ‘glocalism’: homogenization and hybridization. The book shows how these processes assign meaning to global and regional influences. ‘Ideal’ liberal models and best practices are being promoted and aspired to, but these models and practices are often being adopted in opaque ways generating results opposite to those intended. The book finds that many new democracies to be fragile if not deficient, and tries to show what is really going on in these countries, how they compare to each other, and how they can learn from each other.

The book also explores the role of civil society and non-state actors in the hybridity of power. How is power being mediated in new democracies? Can media function independently in the unstable and polarized political environment experienced after the fall of autocracy? Do major shifts in economic and ownership structures help or hinder new democracies? How do these new democracies impact the media and democracy? The book examines these questions, drawing on a vast set of data assembled by a large international project. The book shows how the combination of new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe, but chapters analysing new democracies in Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia are also included. These new democracies represent a variety of what sociologists call ‘glocalism’: homogenization and hybridization. The book shows how these processes assign meaning to global and regional influences. ‘Ideal’ liberal models and best practices are being promoted and aspired to, but these models and practices are often being adopted in opaque ways generating results opposite to those intended. The book finds that many new democracies to be fragile if not deficient, and tries to show what is really going on in these countries, how they compare to each other, and how they can learn from each other.

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States of Disorder, Ecosystems of Governance

This book addresses the question, ‘Why has UN state-building so consistently failed to meet its objectives?’ It proposes an explanation based on the application of complexity theory to UN interventions in South Sudan and DRC, where the UN has been tasked to implement massive stabilization and state-building missions.

Hybridity, OR the Cultural Logic of Globalization

The book also suggests a creative and novel methodology for studying foreign policy concepts more broadly, drawing on paradigms that have evolved from the subfields of international relations and comparative politics. China’s International Relations and Harmonious World

The Ideology of Failed States

Susan L. Woodward offers details of international interventions on both aid and security fronts - greatly varied by actor - based on these outsiders' perceptions of state failure create conditions that fit their characterizations of failed states. Susan L. Woodward offers details of international interventions in peacebuilding, statebuilding, development assistance, and armed conflict by all these specific actors.

The book analyzes the failure to re-order the international system after 1991 that the conceptual debate in the early 1990s sought - in the serious detriment of the countries labelled failed or fragile and the concept's packaging of the entire 'third world', despite its growing diversity since the mid-1980s, as one.