PSCI 116
Political Change in the Third World

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1. **Midterm**
   - In class, Oct 7
   - 20 pts for objective-style questions, 80 pts for essay
   - Cheat sheet allowed

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2. **Office Hours**
   - Office: Perelman Center for Political Science and Economics
   - Office Hours: Weds 1-3pm, Room 300

Post-colonial Nation Building

Decolonization movements and nationalist movements happening simultaneously

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- Why is this challenging in the post-colonial world?
- Kurds, Pashtuns, Catalans, Roma, Palestinians: too many nations for them each to have their own state
- Fight on two fronts: to rid themselves of the oppressor and identify a collective identity

Identities and Violence: Mamdani

Main argument: political identities different from cultural identities; culture is basis of separation (ethnicity, race), but power makes it political

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Example of Rwanda: Pre-colonial state

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- Hutu was not an ethnic group but a political identity; prosperous Hutu became Tutsi over generations

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Colonial Rwanda

- First time in the history of Rwanda that Hutu/Tutsi came to identify two groups
- one branded indigenous (Hutu), the other alien (Tutsi). Hutu = uncivilized; Tutsi = civilized;
- British divide and rule tactics, pitted the two groups against each other
- Racialization of Hutu/Tutsi

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- Nationalism reproduced the colonial racialized political identities
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Why did it happen?

- Instead of transforming the political world created by colonialism, they confirmed it
- Who do we want to be as Rwandans? Idea of one nation / nation-state was not debated/discussed.

- Summary: book about the capabilities of states to achieve changes in society their leaders want through planning, policy, actions
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- What are these capabilities?
  - Penetrate society
  - Extract resources and use them
  - Regulate social relationships
  - Determine how life should be ordered
- Difference between strong and weak states
- Strong states = those w high capacity to complete these tasks

State Strength: Midgal

- Argument: Dual nature of states
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    - Ethnic/tribal cultural groups (chiefs) + tensions
    - Linguistic groups, racial groups
    - Class tensions
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- High levels of diversity in many of these new post-colonial nations
- These new states have struggled to maintain social control

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Political Modernization

- Rationalization of authority: the replacement of a large number of traditional, religious, familial, and ethnic political authorities by a single secular, national political authority
- Differentiation of new political functions and the dev of specialized structures
- Increased participation in politics by social groups throughout society

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Figure: The Gap Hypothesis

$$(1)\ \frac{\text{Social mobilization}}{\text{Economic development}} = \text{Social frustration}$$

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$\implies$ Modernization can lead to corruption and violence (corruption an outlet to bypass more violent reactions)

- Social systems have conflicting roles (Example of Ghana)
- Solidarity of the family kept the individual law abiding (not the political institutions); extended family most important unit
- Worst vice was to disgrace the family
- Rational actors who are committed to the state are also playing ongoing roles as members of clans, tribes or regions, and thus sees corruption as emerging as an unavoidable dilemma even for well-meaning, rational agents of the state

Measurement Indicators

Polity IV: Focus on free and fair elections, executive power

Figure: Polity IV Measure

The "Polity Score" captures this regime authority spectrum on a 21-pont scale ranging from -10 (hereditary monarchy) to +10 (consolidated democracy). The Polity scores can also be converted into regime categories in a suggested three part categorization of "autocracies" (-10 to -6), "anocracies" (-5 to +5 and three special values: -66, -77 and -88), and "democracies" (+6 to +10).

- Competitiveness of executive recruitment
- Openness of executive recruitment
- Regulation of participation

Measurement Indicators

1. Freedom House (Freedom in the World Index), 1-100 scale

2. Economist Index, 1-10 scale