ISSUES IN COMPARATIVE POLITICS

I COMPARATIVE POLITICS: THE STATE

A Definition: independent legal authority over a population in a particular territory
B. A state is not necessarily a nation
C. Growth in the number of states

II. LARGE AND SMALL STATES

A. Area
B. Population:
C. Relationship between size and power or importance
D. Size
E. Geographic location

III. Rich and poor countries

A. Level of economic development
B. Measurements
   1. Gross national product
   2. Purchasing power parity
   3. Per capita income
   4. Labor force as related to economic development
   5. Education, welfare, life expectancy
C. Problems of industrialized countries include environmental costs

IV. Economic inequality within countries: distributive equity

A. Positive association between economic development and equality of income
B. Dual economies: rural and urban sectors
C. Stages of economic and political development
   1. Primary stage of dual economy which is related to income inequality increasing
   2. Secondary stage of instability which may produce either violence or appropriate interest aggregation and articulation within legitimate political system

V. Dilemmas: population growth, economic development and environment

A. Redistribution with growth based in investment in education, agricultural inputs, rural infrastructure and labor intensive industries, export oriented growth emphasizing ‘comparative advantage.”
B. Population problems tend to mitigate effects of development
C. Environmental problems concomitant with industrial development

SUMMARY OUTLINE

PERCENTAGE GOALS FOR CONTENT AREA EXAMINATION

1. The sources of public authority and political power (5 - 15%)
   A. The nature and sources of governments’ legitimacy (social compacts, constitutionalism, ideologies, and other claims to political legitimacy)
   B. Historical evolution of national political traditions
   C. Political culture and socialization: transmission of political values

V. Political change (15 - 25%)
   A. The internal and external sources of political change (e.g., industrialization, urbanization, economic crisis, international economy, foreign invasion, diffusion of new ideas and ideologies)
   B. The nature of political change
      1. Regime continuity and change (revolutionary and evolutionary, violent and nonviolent change of regime)
      2. The changing basis of regime legitimacy
      3. The changing scope of governmental activity
   C. The consequences of political change (e.g., redistribution of land, change in ownership of means of production, circulation of elites, changing nature of citizen participation, changing party systems, the acquisition and/or loss of citizen rights)
VI. Ethnic and religious differences

A. Ethnic autonomy movements:
B. Ethnic and national conflicts as a result of post-colonial realignment:
C. Migration of labor
D. Ethnic differences remain in spite of or even because of modern' difference' between social classes, occupations, interests and ideologies
E. Language differentiation
F. Religious differentiation
   1. Christianity largest, Islam second
   2. Denominations and fractionalization of religions
G. Ethnic cleavages plus economic inequalities may be associated with political struggle

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VII. Religious fundamentalism

A. History of fundamentalism
B. Religions of the book:
C. Issue of separation of church and state
D. Theocratic regimes
E. Problem of polarizing and fragmenting effects on the internal politics of states

VIII. World trends and political problems

A. Growth and spread of technology
B. Rise of the service economy
C. Liberalization of markets
D. Growth of international trade
   1. North American Free Trade Association (NAFTA)
   2. General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)
E. Urbanization
F. Spread of education and literacy
G. Increasing spread of communication
H. Environmental deterioration a result of population growth and Industrialization

IX. Four major political trends

A. Democratization

X. International organization and cooperation

II. Society and politics

A. Bases of social cleavages (class, ethnicity, language, religion, etc.)
B. Depth and persistence of such cleavages and the permeability of social boundaries

C. Political consequences of social cleavages
D. Translation of social cleavage into political conflict
E. Institutional expression of social cleavages (party systems and political elites)

III. Citizen and state (socialization)

A. Beliefs that citizens hold about their government and its leaders
B. Processes by which citizens learn about politics
C. The ways in which citizens vote and otherwise participate in political life
D. The variety of factors that influence citizens to differ from one another in terms of their political beliefs and behaviors

VI. Introduction to comparative politics

A. Purpose and methods of comparison
B. Classifying governments and politics
C. Problems in cross-cultural analysis

V. Political change

A. The internal and external sources of political change (e.g., industrialization, urbanization, economic crisis, international economy, foreign invasion, diffusion of new ideas and ideologies)
B. The nature of political change
   1. Regime continuity and change (revolutionary and evolutionary, violent and nonviolent change of regime)
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POLITICAL CULTURE & POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION

I. Political Culture

A. Definition as 'distribution of political attitudes'

B. Levels of study
   1. System
   2. Process level
   3. Policy level

C. Legitimacy of government
   1. Definition: degree to which citizens believe government has the rightful power to compel obedience
   2. Sources
      a. Tradition
      b. Ideology
      c. Evaluation of policy efficacy
   3. May be undermined when:
      a. Citizens dispute territorial boundaries
      b. Citizens reject recruitment process
      c. Citizens lose confidence in policy outcomes

D. Process propensities
   1. Levels of participation
      a. Participants
      b. Subjects
      c. Parochials
   2. Beliefs and behaviors re social divisions
      a. Classes, regional groups, ethnic communities
      b. Interaction, trust/ hostility

E. Policy propensities
   1. Basis in political beliefs
   2. Consensual and conflictual political cultures
      a. Organization of differences
      b. Degree of divisiveness

II. Political Socialization

A. Definitions

1. Political socialization:
2. Socialization:
3. Political socialization:
4. Political self:

B. Ongoing process
   1. Both direct and indirect transmission and learning
   2. Cultural transmission: leads the citizens to view and experience politics in a different way
   3. Patterns can be unifying or divisive

C. Agents of political socialization
   1. The family
      a. Attitudes toward authority
      b. Locating individual in social world

II. Society and politics (5 - 15%)

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7. Interest Groups
   a. Occupation
   b. Ethnic
   c. Civic
   d. Policy

8. Political parties
   a. Deliberate, functional groups
   b. Competitive systems

9. Direct individual contact with governmental structures
   a. Lost frequent is tax authorities

III. Trends in contemporary political cultures

A. Result of similar environmental conditions and exposure to the same historic events

B. Current trends
   1. Modernization
   2. Secularization
   3. Marketization
   4. Democratization
   5. Fundamentalism
   6. Ethnic awareness

C. Each trend generates:
   1. Counter-trend
   2. Change in relationship between citizen and government
   3. Degree of legitimacy accorded government
   4. Shifting value priorities

D. Conclusion: political culture and socialization are dynamic, not static, phenomena

V. Political change

A. The internal and external sources of political change (e.g., industrialization, urbanization, economic crisis, international economy, foreign invasion, diffusion of new ideas and ideologies)

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   1. Regime continuity and change (revolutionary and evolutionary, violent and nonviolent change of regime)
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POLITICAL STRUCTURE AND POLITICAL RECRUITMENT

I. Definitions

A. Political structures: organized ways that people carry out political activities

B. Political recruitment: system used to determine which people are selected to become active members of these structures and how long they remain there

C. Role of elections: depends on who is allowed or compelled to participate and what sort of competition is permitted

II. Elections

A. Role depends on constraints on participation–who?

B. Examples of elections:

1. United States
2. Nigeria
3. Russia
4. South Africa

III. Democratic and authoritarian structures

A. Democracy’s dependency on participation

B. Authoritarian systems control level and type of participation

IV. Recruitment of citizens–table 4.1

A. Participant activities

1. Definition: those activities in which the average citizen makes some attempt to influence policy making
2. Examples: interest articulation, interest aggregation, policy making

B. Subject activities

1. Definition: those activities in which the average citizen is involved in policy implementation
2. Examples: resource provider, resource receiver, behavior regulatee

V. Who participates?

A. Citizens as participants

1. Direct political protest
2. Membership in formal and informal groups
3. Interest aggregation in elections
4. American involvement reflective of:
   a. Institutional setting
   b. Resources of individuals
5. Tendencies to participate influenced by attitudes, education’s opportunity, gender role, wealth

B. Citizens as subjects

1. Extractive capability of governments: taxes
2. Receivers of government benefits
3. Compliance with rules and regulations
4. Symbolic involvement

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A. The nature and sources of governments’ legitimacy (social compacts, constitutionalism, ideologies, and other claims to political legitimacy)

B. Historical evolution of national political traditions

C. Political culture and socialization: transmission of political values

IV. Political framework (35 - 45)

A. Types of regimes (communist, authoritarian, democratic, etc.)

B. The scope of government activity (social and economic policy, planning, and control)
C. The institutions of national government (legislatures, executives, bureaucracies, and courts)

1. The major formal and informal institutional arrangements and powers

2. Relations among these institutions

3. Relations to sub-national political units

D. Political parties and interest groups

1. Their functions, organization, and development

2. The range of interests that are or are not represented

3. Links to institutions of government and effects on political process

E. Political leadership: recruitment and succession

VI. How much participation?

A. Era of participant democracy (1950-1960’s)

B. Possible negative aspects of too much participation

C. Limits to majority rule

D. Cost of participation

E. Newly mobilized groups

VII. Recruitment of elites

A. Eligibility of better educated, wealthy, skilled and/or ideologically sound

B. Selection by recruitment structures

C. Instability of government predicts to succession crises

D. Supportive of democracy and legitimacy if rulers’ actions will be in the interest of the ruled

VIII. Control of elites

A. Traditional and modern authoritarian systems

1. Goal is self-perpetuation

2. Recruitment carefully regulated

3. Socialization efforts

4. Normative incentives

5. Financial incentives

B. Democratic systems
POLITICS OF ENGLAND

I. England's exceptionalism:

A. Democracy evolved without revolution or civil war
B. Distinctiveness evidenced in failure to transplant institutions
C. Empire became Commonwealth of Nations
D. Not self-defined as European
E. From powerful and rich to post-industrial challenges

II. Constraints of history

A. Crown established as central political authority when Henry VIII broke with Roman Catholic Church and established Church of England
B. Struggle between Parliament and Crown in 1600's
C. 1832 Reform Act enfranchised majority of males by 1885
D. Ramifications of World War I and II
E. 1960's disillusionment
F. 1970's Conservative then Labour government
G. 1979-1991 Margaret Thatcher
   1. Falklands
   2. Economic policies
   3. Leadership style
   4. Relationship to party, public, and Parliament
   5. John Major and beyond
H. National pride in inheritance

III. Environment of the political system

A. Political divisions
   1. State: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: union not federal system
   2. Great Britain: England, Scotland and Wales
   3. England, 55 percent of the territory of Great Britain
B. Identification as English, Welsh and Scots
C. Northern Ireland
D. England
   1. 80 percent of population of Great Britain
   2. Multiracial due to immigration from colonies
E. Insularity and involvement
   1. Contracting military and diplomatic commitments
   2. Dependency on world trade

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IV. Framework of government

A. The Crown
   1. No written constitution
   2. Symbolizes authority of government

B. The government
   1. Downing Street: the Prime Minister
      a. First among equals
      b. Party management through patronage
      c. Parliamentary performance
      d. Election as party leader
      e. Leadership in policy

   2. Whitehall: cabinet and cabinet ministers
      a. Fusion of executive and legislative powers
      b. Decision making in committees
      c. Not fixed positions or portfolios
      d. Bureaucracies: Chancellor of the Exchequer, Treasury, Home Office

C. Civil Service
   1. Public service tradition vs contemporary management and accountability emphasis
   2. Duties include drafting legislation, preparing briefs
   3. Permanent secretary

D. Parliament
   1. House of Lords
      a. Debating club
      b. Can delay but not veto legislation
   2. House of Commons (651 members)
      a. Debate principles of policies rather than legislation
      b. Scrutinizing and assessing colleagues
      c. Parliamentary committees
      d. Voicing ideas and raising issues
      e. Backbenchers and front benchers

E. Attitude of closure
   1. “Need to know” dominates “right to know”
   2. Policy of discretion

V. Political culture

A. Legitimacy measured by compliance

B. Sources of legitimacy
   1. Process
   2. Tradition
   3. Trusteeship

C. Cultural expectations as constraints

VI. Political socialization

A. Divisions of conservative, liberal, Labour

B. Cumulative effect of:
   1. Family, strongest when known
   2. Gender
   3. Education (public and private
traditional)

4. Class
5. Media
6. Judgments as to government performance

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C. The institutions of national government (legislatures, executives, bureaucracies, and courts)
   1. The major formal and informal institutional arrangements and powers
   2. Relations among these institutions
   3. Relations to sub-national political units
D. Political parties and interest groups
   1. Their functions, organization, and development
   2. The range of interests that are or are not represented
   3. Links to institutions of government and effects on political process
E. Political leadership: recruitment and succession

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VII. Participation and recruitment

A. Majority of English not regularly active in politics
B. Experience and geography most important determinants
C. Cabinet ministers
   1. From ranks of MPs
   2. Safe seats and constituency
   3. Not area experts
D. Civil servants
   1. Civil Service Commission
   2. Life long tenure
   3. Recruited from best and brightest
E. Intermittent Public Persons
   1. From public position of responsibility
   2. Representing interest group
   3. Expert advisers

VIII. Articulating group interests

A. Negotiation and agreement preferred pattern
B. Importance of trade unions
C. Outsiders determined by congruence of political values
D. Permanent insiders

IX. The party system: choice and aggregation

A. Government is party government
B. Generally a two party system: Labour and conservative with sometimes participation of Social Democrats and Liberals
C. Party elects Prime Minister, cabinet rule

X. Policy preferences

A. Generally centrist and consensus policies
B. Agreement on welfare state; disagreement over extent
   1. National Health Service
   2. Education
C. Importance of the Treasury
D. Trends:
1. Decentralization
2. Privatization
3. Emphasis on market

E. Local government

F. Centralization of foreign policy

G. Results:
1. Relative high levels of extractive capabilities
2. High levels of regulatory ability
3. Welfare increases in health, education, housing

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POLITICS OF FRANCE

I. Introduction

A. Contemporary relevance

B. History

1. French Revolution (1789)
2. First French Republic (1791)
3. Napoleon (1799) and the First Empire (1802)
4. Louis Philippe (1830)
5. Revolution and the Second Republic (1848-52)
6. Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III) (1852)
7. Franco-Prussian War (1870) the French commune
8. Third Republic (1871-1940)
9. World War II and Vichy government
10. Fourth Republic (1944-1958)
11 Fifth Republic (1958—)

C. Economy and society

1. Atlantic, Continental, Mediterranean
2. 56.7 people
3. Strong industrialized, modern economy
4. Strong agricultural sector

II. The Constitution and governmental structure

A. Constitution of 1958; presidential/parliamentary system

B. President

1. Elected directly by people for seven year term
2. Chief of state
   a. Duties:
      (1) Submits legislation to the electorate
      (2) Dissolve Parliament and call for elections
      (3) Emergency powers

C. Parliament

1. National Assembly (577) elected by citizens
2. Senate (321) indirectly elected by electoral college

D. Cabinet

E. Constitutional Council judicial check on constitutionality

III. Political culture

A. The Burden of History

1. Abstraction and symbolism
2. Distrust of government and politics
3. Permanent instability v regular alternation between brief violent crises and prolonged period of routine
4. Most emergencies result in Constitutional crisis

B. Religious and antireligious traditions

1. Early congruence of authoritarian regimes and Catholic church
2. Rural populations tend to be more conservative and religious
3. Religions: Catholicism, Islam, Judaism, Protestant

C. Class and status importance in decline

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IV. Political socialization

A. Family a safe haven, significant influence

B. Associations
   1. Lack of belief in value of cooperation
   2. Reinforce social divisions
   3. Limited in commitment, little actual participation

C. Education
   1. Importance for national doctrine from time of Napoleon
   2. Minister of Education controls curriculum, exams...
   3. Open admission to university
   4. Structures produce elite maintenance

D. Socialization and communication
   1. Importance of newspapers, television
   2. Gradual privatization

V. Mass and elite recruitment

A. Elections extensive and frequent

B. The electorate
   1. First European country with universal franchise
   2. Women granted vote in 1944
   3. Age 18

C. Electoral participation and abstention
   1. High regardless of disenchantment
   2. Abstention highest in referenda and European elections
   3. Abstention lowest in presidential elections
   4. High and growing levels generally
   5. Importance of age, social class, education

D. Parliamentary elections
   1. Problem of party cohesion and discipline
   2. Multiparty system, first round, alliances
   3. Bipolarity results

E. Referendums and Presidential elections
   1. Referendums
      a. High public approval
      b. Technically are plebiscites'
   2. Presidential elections
      a. Nationwide competition
      b. High levels of attention and participation

F. Recruitment and style of elites
   1. Large number from grands corps
   2. Cumul des mandate (may hold more than one official office)
   3. Creates an influential elite

VI. Interest groups

A. Expression of interests
   1. Historical cleavages of class and religion
   2. Ideological roots and commitments

B. Numbers change with criticality

C. Style is radical in action and announced objectives

D. Low membership in labor unions

E. Important groups:
   1. General Confederation of Labor
   2. French Democratic Confederation of Labor
   3. Workers' Force
   4. Federation of National Education
   5. National Council of French Employers
   6. National Federation of Agricultural Unions

F. Means of access and styles of action
   1. Direct access to administrators
   2. Neocorporatism
   3. Government subsidized interest groups
   4. Importance of group protest

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   E. Political leadership: recruitment and succession
VII. Political parties

A. The traditional system
1. Internally created by legislature
2. Tend to less discipline, coherence
3. Mandate of ‘career, conscience, constituency’
4. Parties tend to organizational weakness
5. Multiparty tradition

B. Right and center parties
1. Rally for the Republic (RPR)
   a. Lineal descendant of Gaullist party
   b. Conservative, rightist, older, wealthy
   c. 1974 Jacque Chirac, and Edouard Balladur
2. Union for French Democracy (UDF)
   a. Valery Giscard d’Estaing and Republican Party
   b. Centrist alliance of 1978 creates UDF
3. National Front (FN)
   a. Jean-Marie Le Pen, 1972
   b. Far right
   c. Support from working class, young
   d. Issues of law and order and immigration

C. The left
1. Socialist Party (PS)
   a. Weak working class alliances
   b. Support from industrial north, wine growers of south, civil servants, teachers, fixed income individuals.
   c. Stronger in local government than central
   d. Party of Francois Mitterrand
   e. Concern for social justice more than Marxism
   f. Problems with Maastricht and political corruption
2. The Communists (PCF)
   a. Major force until 1 970's
   b. Swift electoral decline
   c. Georges Marchais replaced by Robert Hue, 1994

C. Senate
1. Elected by college composed of people selected by small town mayors, the parties of the center
2. Historically hostile to social and economic change and in defense of traditional republican liberties
3. Can do little more than delay legislation
4. Constitutional amendments need approval of simple or three-fifths majority
5. Relationship with National Assembly relatively peaceful

VIII. Policy processes

A. The executive
1. President
   a. Elected
   b. Duties: chose PM; chair Council of Ministers
   c. General secretariat and staff at Elysee Palace
2. Prime Minister
   a. Chosen and appointed by President
   b. Duties: administration, develop legislation, budget, calls interministerial meetings
3. Times of ‘cohabitation’
   a. President's power limited by lack of control of administrative machinery
   b. Prime Minister's power limited by Parliament and President

B. National Assembly
1. Power curtailed as lesson of history
2. Most legislation proposed by government
3. Blocked vote requires Parliament to accept entire bill
4. Parliament votes board enabling law and government enacts legislation
D. Checks and balances
1. No tradition of judicial review; new Constitutional Council
2. Council of State dating to 1799 a. Advice on interpretation of constitutional texts
   a. Advise on interpretation of constitutional texts
   b. Recourse to individual citizens

IX. The State and territorial relations
A. Characterized by high degree of centralized authority but central government needs local officials to govern
B. Divisions:
   1. 100 departments administered by prefect with directly elected general council
   2. 22 regions with prefect and elected assembly
C. Relationship
   1. Enhanced by ‘cumul des mandate’
   2. Financial dependence on center
   3. Administrative dependence on sub-national units
   4. Conflict of interest problems

X. Policy performance and prospects
A. A welfare state
   1. Uneven ability to distribute benefits of growth
   2. Regressive indirect taxation
   3. Most effective in social transfers
   4. High levels of unemployment and poverty
   5. Calls by conservative leaders for increased social spending
B. Nationalization and regulation
   1. Nationalization after World War II
   2. Privatization efforts in late 1980's
   3. Regulatory weight
      a. Diminished in industry
      b. Expanded with regard to individual rights
      c. Expanded in environmental controls
      d. Restriction on individuals of foreign origin
C. Outlook: France and the new architecture of Europe
   1. Ethnic consciousness

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POLITICS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

I. Introduction

A. Importance of Russia
B. Geographically, militarily, strategically and as study of comparative
   1. Changes in past decade
   2. Catalyst for change was in decline of performance
C. Identity
D. Imperial Russia
   1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
   2. Republican Russia
E. Transition to pluralist democracy
F. Economic transformation

II. The Institutional Setting

A. The old regime (1917-1989)
   1. Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870-1924)
   2. Communist party as ‘vanguard’ party
      a. 20 million members; 9 percent of adults
      b. Membership rate higher among highly educated
      c. Senior party officials called ‘secretaries’
   3. The Soviets’ as representative organs
   4. USSR as federal state, nominally equal, sovereign national republics subordinate to the center
   5. The Politburo
B. Reasons for system failure
   1. Over centralization
   2. Economic
   3. Political
   4. No provisions for transfer of power
   5. Lack of transparency

C. Gorbachev calls for change
   1. ‘Law governed state’
   2. Glasnost
   3. Pragmatic economic changes
   4. Modernization
   5. Democratic, socialist system

D. Immediate changes
   1. Eastern Europe experiences popular revolutions
   2. Unification of Germany
   3. Baltic Republics secede
   4. Increased political competition
   5. Coup attempt
   6. Political rise of Boris Yeltsin
      a. more radical and uncompromising
      b. calls for rapid economic and political transformation

E. Immediate institutional changes
   1. New office of state president, 1990
      2. The Russian Republic
      3. Congress of People’s Deputies and Supreme Soviet
      4. Presidential republic
      5. Federal Assembly
         a. Bicameral parliament
         b. State Duma, lower house
         c. Council of the Federation, upper house

F. Problems
   1. Boris Yeltsin and reversion to authoritarianism
   2. Chechen Republic
   3. Tatar Republic
   4. Regional - center disputes over degree of autonomy
   5. Administrative, legislative and fiscal weakness at center

1. The sources of public authority and political power
   (5 - 15%)

A. The nature and sources of governments’ legitimacy (social compacts, constitutionalism, ideologies, and other claims to political legitimacy)
B. Historical evolution of national political traditions
C. Political culture and socialization: transmission of political values
III. Political Culture

A. Result(s) of two revolutionary upheavals and two major wars
B. Stable commitment to democratic values
C. Consistent dissatisfaction with current regime
D. Low levels of confidence in political institutions
E. Support individual rights for self but not others
F. Communist political socialization
   1. Comprehensive: family, school, youth groups, mass media, adult political education
   2. Remarkably ineffective and counter-productive
G. Russian political culture as influenced by:
   1. Generational change
   2. Education level
   3. Urbanization and industrialization
   4. Heritage, often mythologized, of true Russia
   5. High level of expectations and associated frustrations

IV. Political participation and recruitment

A. Old Soviet regime participation
   1. Collective involvement
   2. Symbolic, formality
   3. Real participation a potential threat
   4. Voting levels high; races uncontested gave appearance of mass support while maintaining party control
B. Non-state organizations
   1. Repressed
   2. Movements for civil, religious and political rights
      a. Andrei Sakharov
      b. Father Gleb Yakunin
      c. Zviad Gamsakhurdia
      d. Viacheslav Chornovil
C. Rise of informal organizations
   1. Popular fronts and mass demonstrations
   2. Strikes and other labor actions
   3. Ethnic protest
D. Electoral participation
   1. Rise of Yeltsin
   2. Competitive elections
      a. Sharp decline in number of women, workers, rural
      b. Continuance of prestige elite
      c. Handicap of prior government experience
      d. Lower voter turnout
      e. Success of anti-reform parties
E. Elite adaptation and replacement
   1. Decline of nomenklatura system
   2. Infusion of new people was additive rather than replicative so old elites maintained and adapted to circumstances
   3. Few checks and balances between legislative and administrative branches in the regions
   4. Elections predicted to become more important

V. Interest articulation and aggregation

A. Public societies: labor, professional unions, associations for youth, women and veterans
B. Bureaucratic interests
C. Frederick C. Barghoorn’s classifications
   1. Factional, inter elite
   2. Sectional, within state organizations
   3. Subversive, groups which challenge fundamental institutions and doctrines
      a. Red ideology
      b. Brown ideology
II. Society and politics (5 - 15%)

A. Bases of social cleavages (class, ethnicity, language, religion, etc.)

B. Depth and persistence of such cleavages and the permeability of social boundaries

C. Political consequences of social cleavages

D. Translation of social cleavage into political conflict

E. Institutional expression of social cleavages (party systems and political elites)

IV. Political framework (35 - 45)

A. Types of regimes (communist, authoritarian, democratic, etc.)

B. The scope of government activity (social and economic policy, planning, and control)

C. The institutions of national government (legislatures, executives, bureaucracies, and courts)
   1. The major formal and informal institutional arrangements and powers
   2. Relations among these institutions
   3. Relations to sub-national political units

D. Political parties and interest groups
   1. Their functions, organization, and development
   2. The range of interests that are or are not represented
   3. Links to institutions of government and effects on political process

E. Political leadership: recruitment and succession

D. Since 1991, clear change from statist to pluralist
   1. New economic interests
   2. Criminal groups
   3. The Civic Union
   4. Difficulties of labor organization
   5. Potential of corporatist institutions
   6. Regional organizations

VI. Interest aggregation and political parties

A. Base of political parties
   1. Single interest, occupational group
   2. Ideological movement

B. Elections as stimulus to political party organization

C. Voting system a combination of:
   1. Single member districts, and
   2. Candidates nominated on party lists

D. Three political families’ of parties
   1. Opposition
   2. Democrats
   3. Centrists

E. Major parties: Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, Communist Party of the Russian Federation, Agrarian, Russia’s Choice, Party of Russian Unity and Accord, the Russian Movement for Democratic Reform, Dignity and Charity. Women of Russia

VII. The politics of economic transition

A. Goal to reverse economic decline

B. Need to transform both political and economic systems

C. Prescriptions for a market economy
   1. Coherent set of enforceable legal rights to ownership and control of capital assets
   2. System of prices reflecting supply and demand
   3. Regulatory institutions to enforce rules of the game

D. Problems:
   1. Former economic model
   2. Sheer size of the economy
   3. Commitment of resources to military
   4. Need for new infrastructure

E. Public recognition of need to change
   1. Underestimated problems
   2. Confusion between prosperity and system
   3. Constitutional crisis of 1993

F. Specific problems
   1. Blame on international conspiracy
   2. Inter-regional barriers
   3. Inflation

G. Privatization

H. Inherent contradiction between stability and market fluctuation

VIII. Rule adjudication and the primacy of law

A. The law governed state

B. Judicial reform
   1. The procuracy
   2. The jury trial v judges plus lay assessors
3. Development of advocates
C. The Supreme Court
D. The Constitutional Court
E. The Supreme Court of Arbitration
F. The Federal Counter-Intelligence Service (formerly KGB)
G. Undermining of law by administrative regulations
H. Threat to law may be President Yeltsin
   1. Personal proclivity
   2. Instances such as Chechan
   3. Right to issues decrees (ukazy)

IX. Is Russia a democracy?
A. Coherence of Russian identity and incoherence of the territorial political unit which includes multiple nations
B. Crime
C. Simultaneous requirement for order and disorder (change)
D. Freedom and responsibility of the media
E. Public expectations and government responsiveness

V. Political change (15 - 25%)
A. The internal and external sources of political change (e.g., industrialization, urbanization, economic crisis, international economy, foreign invasion, diffusion of new ideas and ideologies)
B. The nature of political change
   1. Regime continuity and change (revolutionary and evolutionary, violent and nonviolent change of regime)
   2. The changing basis of regime legitimacy
   3. The changing scope of governmental activity
C. The consequences of political change (e.g., redistribution of land, change in ownership of means of production, circulation of elites, changing nature of citizen participation, changing party systems, the acquisition and/or loss of citizen rights)

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A. Types of regimes (communist, authoritarian, democratic, etc.)
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CHINA

I. Introduction

A. Current issues

B. National crisis of Tiananmen Square
   1. World's fastest rate of economic growth
   2. Leadership transition

C. Overview of success and failure
   1. Revolution 1949
      a. Qing dynasty, tradition of centralized authority
      b. Three decades of revolution and violence
   2. Uneven economic development
   3. Eras of political rigidity and eras of relaxation

D. Political tradition
   1 Centralized authority system
   2. Hierarchical social system
   3. Bureaucratic tradition
   4. Confucianism the legitimizing, official ideology

E. Revolutionary setting
   1. Inability to exercise sovereignty 1890-1945
   2. Extreme poverty and class divisions
   3. Rival warlord forces
   4. War with Japan

F. Chinese Communist Party (CCP) rise to power
   1. May Fourth Movement of 1919
   2. Sun Yat-Sen and the nationalist movement
   3. Chiang Kai-shek and the army of the Guomindang
   4. Yanan Period (1936-1945)
   5. Rural revolution
   6. Ideology of Marxist-Leninism with 'Chinese face'
   7. Political history

G. Political history of the CCP
   1. 1949-1957 Rapid industrialization
   2. 1958-1976 Maoist model
   3. 1977-1989 Socialist modernization

H. The political system's changing environment
   1. Changes in class structure
   2. Survival and importance of basic unit of family
   3. Concentration of power in party-state-army
   4. Social welfare successes
   5. Successes in economic growth
   6. Problems continue in land - labor - population ratios
1. The sources of public authority and political power

A. The nature and sources of governments' legitimacy (social compacts, constitutionalism, ideologies, and other claims to political legitimacy)

B. Historical evolution of national political traditions

C. Political culture and socialization: transmission of political values

V. Political change

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II. Constitution and political structure

A. State structures

1. National People's Congress
   a. 3,000 deputies
   b. Mandated to meet once a year for five years
   c. Elected by provincial level congresses and army
   d. Powers: amendment, legislation and appointment
   e. Powers generally exercised by Standing Committee

2. State Council
   a. Chief administrative organ
   b. Chief administrator is premier
   c. Membership of high ranking party members
   d. Translates party decisions into state decrees
   e. Powers generally exercised by Standing Committee

3. Supreme People's Court
   a. Responsible to congresses at respective levels
   b. System of procurators
   c. Controlled by political-administrative hierarchy

4. Local State Structures
   a. Levels: provincial, county and basic
   b. Each includes a people's congress
   c. Meet briefly and irregularly
   d. Work done through standing committees

B. Party Structures (roughly parallel to state)

1. National Party Congress
   a. Meets every five years, irregular in practice
   b. Elects Discipline Commission
   c. Central Committee -- most important body in PRC

(1) Politburo
II. Society and politics (5 - 15%)

A. Bases of social cleavages (class, ethnicity, language, religion, etc.)

B. Depth and persistence of such cleavages and the permeability of social boundaries

C. Political consequences of social cleavages

D. Translation of social cleavage into political conflict

E. Institutional expression of social cleavages (party systems and political elites)

II. Revolutionary values

1. Reaction to feudalism, bourgeois temptation and human weakness
2. Four fundamental principles:
   a. Socialist road
   b. Leadership of the CCP
   c. Dictatorship of the proletariat
   d. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought

III. Agents of socialization

1. Family
2. Ethnicity and religion
3. Education
4. Communications

D. Process

1. Socialization and major political change
2. Importance of individual experience
3. Generational differences

IV. Political participation and recruitment

A. Expectations:

1. Repression of independent organizations
2. Mobilized participation of the masses
3. Expectation of unanimous support
4. Control of diversity
V. Interest articulation

A. Masses articulate scattered and unsystematic ideas while party aggregates them and turns them into concentrated and systematic ideas
B. Fear of competition or opposition
C. Use of gains, personal connections
D. Letters to mass media, Democracy Wall
E. Passive resistance Mass organizations
F. Bureaucratic interest aggregation and elite conflict

III. Citizen and state (socialization) (5 - 15%)

A. Beliefs that citizens hold about their government and its leaders
B. Processes by which citizens learn about politics
C. The ways in which citizens vote and otherwise participate in political life
D. The variety of factors that influence citizens to differ from one another in terms of their political beliefs and behaviors

IV. Political framework (35 - 45)

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C. The institutions of national government (legislatures, executives, bureaucracies, and courts)
D. Political parties and interest groups
E. Utilization of models
F. Administration
   1. World's largest bureaucracy
   2. Longest experience with bureaucratic rule
   3. Strives for decentralization and
responsiveness

4. Problem of politicos and experts

VII. Rule enforcement and adjudication

A. Not highly legalistic
B. Dependent on informal social controls
   1. Traditional
   2. Ideological
      a. Class enemies and class allies
      b. Misuse and abandonment of terms
C. Importance of mediation committees
D. Criminal law
   1. Importance of rehabilitation and reintegration
   2. First criminal code in 1979

VIII. Public policy: performance and evaluation

A. Three periods each successful in major goals
   1. 1950’s: extraction and regulation
   2. Leftist period: distribution
   3. Post-Mao: growth
B. Sectoral successes
   1. Highest in agriculture
   2. Creation of modern industrial base
C. High growth rate in the world in last 15 years
D. Movement from centralization to decentralization
E. Major problems
   1. Decrease in power concomitant with decentralization
   2. Growth of capitalism with consequent distributional effects
   3. Regional disparities

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IX. China and the world

A. Major concerns were and are domestic
B. Korean War 1950-1953
C. Taiwan
D. Vietnam
E. Soviet Union
1. Sino-soviet border
2. Models of Marxist-Leninism disputes
F. United States
1. Richard Nixon (1972)
2. Normalization of relations
3. Human Rights and MFN

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