

Political Stability And Civil Military Relations Under Gorbachev

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Political Stability and Civil-Military Relations Under ...

A paradox lies at the center of traditional civil-military relations theory. The military, an institution designed to protect the polity, must also be strong enough to threaten the society it serves. A military take-over or coup is a worst-case example. Ultimately, the military must accept that civilian authorities have the "right to be wrong".

Civil-military relations - Wikipedia

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Political Stability And Civil Military Relations Under ...

Stability: Arab Civil-Military Relations During Times of Political Crisis.* I have examined the final electronic copy of this dissertation for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with a major in Political

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Political Stability And Civil Military Relations Under ...

Introduction. Civil-military relations have received extensive scholarly attention, especially during the 1960s–1980s period when coups d ’ état were very common in West Africa, in particular, and Africa, in general. Since the beginning of what Samuel Huntington described as the “ Third Wave of Democratization ” 1 in the 1990s, there has been a relative decline in militarism in politics in the region.

The Colonial Legacy of Civil-military Relations and ...

While accepting control by the civilian government, the armed forces, under the guise of professionalism, may retain the ability to act independently. Such control is objective. The military regulate and control its own affairs without challenging the position of the civilian government as the supreme authority.

TANZANIA: CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS AND POLITICAL STABILITY

Mwalimu Nyerere was clearly the architect of stable civil-military relations in Tanzania. This stability survived him and was inherited by his successors in the multiparty system. Several changes were made after 1992, and the government clearly holds the key to communication with the armed forces.

Tanzania: Civil-military Relations and Political Stability ...

Stability: Arab Civil-Military Relations During Times of Political Crisis.* I have examined the final electronic copy of this dissertation for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with a major in Political Science. Ian G. Down, Major Professor

Roots of Stability: Arab Civil-Military Relations During ...

At worst, a civil war. Ian Khama resigning from the military before entering civilian politics, rather than using the position of general to install himself directly, however, is an example of the way military leaders can acquire political power without setting a precedent for coups.

What Botswana Can Teach Us About Political Stability ...

The military is the only entity with the capacity to avert violence on a substantial scale. Thus, Egypt will have the best chances of positive outcomes for both preventing civil war and increasing the prospects of stable democracy if the military’s intervention can preserve order and create a stable transition process to a new government.

Political Stability and Military Intervention in Egypt

Lebanon initially enjoyed political and economic stability, which was shattered by the bloody Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990) between various political and sectarian factions. The war partially led to military occupations by Syria (1975 to 2005) and Israel (1985 to 2000).

Lebanon - Wikipedia

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Ethiopia on brink as PM orders military response to ...

Ethiopia Deploys Military to Restive Tigray Region, Threatening Country ’ s Stability Drawn-out internal conflict could move Ethiopia ’ s attention—and troops—away from the fight against al ...

Mexican society is becoming militarized due to the increased use of the Mexican military in domestic affairs. This militarization is the result of three factors: the internal focus of the military, the drug war, and corruption. The internal focus of the Mexican military is based on doctrine. Mexico’s drug war began in 1986 when U.S. President Reagan convinced their government that the trafficking of drugs constituted a National security threat. Corruption is pervasive in Mexico due to the combination of seven decades of authoritarian rule by the hegemonic Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the associated effects from transnational drug trafficking. The army represents the last publicly respected institution in Mexico. During the past three years, almost the entire law enforcement apparatus to combat drug trafficking has been replaced with military soldiers and numerous key political appointees and governmental positions have been filled with Mexican generals and colonels. There are few national interests more profoundly consequential to the United States than the political stability and general welfare of Mexico. The militarization and changing civil military relations in Mexico is an important aspect in U.S. Mexico relations and must be considered impossible policy changes.

This book is a structural and hermeneutic analysis of civil-military relations in Haiti. The equilibrium theory of civil-military relations developed here postulates that the stability of a political system capable of preventing military intervention is the result of three sets of balanced relationships: those obtaining between the military and civil society, between the military and civilian government, and between the civil society and the civilian government. An unresolved conflict in one or more of the relationships is potentially capable of offsetting the balance of forces and leading to military intervention. This study clarifies our understanding of key issues that have plagued the political stability of the state. It shows that military intervention cannot succeed without civilian cooperation. The Haitian political system has evolved so that civil society increasingly has the means of forcing the military into the barracks. The ability to achieve this end depends on the political will of civil society to organize itself so as to fulfill its own democratic mission.

In recent decades, several East Asian nations have undergone democratic transitions accompanied by changes in the balance of power between civilian elites and military leaders. These developments have not followed a single pattern: in Thailand, failure to institutionalize civilian control has contributed to the breakdown of democracy; civil-military relations and democracy in the Philippines are in prolonged crisis; and civilian control in Indonesia is yet to be institutionalized. At the same time, South Korea and Taiwan have established civilian supremacy and made great advances in consolidating democracy. These differences can be explained by the interplay of structural environment and civilian political entrepreneurship. In Taiwan, Korea, and Indonesia, strategic action, prioritization, and careful timing helped civilians make the best of their structural opportunities to overcome legacies of military involvement in politics. In Thailand, civilians overestimated their ability to control the military and provoked military intervention. In the Philippines, civilian governments forged a symbiotic relationship with military elites that allowed civilians to survive in office but also protected the military’s institutional interests. These differences in the development of civil-military relations had serious repercussions on national security, political stability, and democratic consolidation, helping to explain why South Korea, Taiwan, and, to a lesser degree, Indonesia have experienced successful democratic transformation, while Thailand and the Philippines have failed to establish stable democratic systems.

Taming the Tiger views Nigeria as a country on the verge of political, economic and social disintegration, the result of political instability. At the core of Nigeria’s political instability is the Nigerian military, which ruled the country for nearly thirty of Nigeria’s thirty-nine years of post-colonial history, including fifteen years of continuous and uninterrupted rule from 1984-1999. Author ‘Emeka Nwagwu compares the Nigerian military to an untamed tiger marauding the jungles, preying on the other animals within its ecological system. This work is a clarion call for civil-military relations reform as a mechanism for arresting the drift toward political instability. According to Nwagwu, unless the military is “tamed,” military officers will continue to be a force for instability that would ultimately lead to national disintegration.

Militaries generally play a vital role in the survival of states, neutralizing both domestic and foreign threats. In addition, during moments of political crisis when political institutions and processes break down, militaries play an integral part of a particular regime’s survival. Each chapter of this study analyzes a critical component of military decision-making and regime survival in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Jordan is the central case study for each chapter. Through the collection of data from interviews with security personnel in Jordan, this study offers an in-depth investigation of civil-military relations in the MENA region. There is a shortage of research on this topic, and this study seeks to fill the gaps in important places in the political science literature. In order to fill these gaps, this study begins by establishing a new and alternative approach to understanding security decision-making called the identity-rationalist model. This new model incorporates notions of identity into cost-benefit analysis. Then the study tests hypotheses on military loyalty, finding that integration of the military into the political economy of a country has the greatest explanatory power for military defection. Finally, this study gives a detailed exploration of Jordanian intelligence services to understand why the institutions are effective at maintaining state stability despite the volatility of the MENA region. Together the three core chapters each contribute to the literature on civil-military relations and understanding the complexity of security forces in the Arab world.

This book examines two sides of civil–military relations in developing countries. One is the place of civil-military relations within a state ’ s political and economic systems; the other is the role of the military on a state ’ s maintenance of peace and stability. The book thus proposes that the function of soldiers is not only to defend and deter, but also to develop. The chapters provide a comprehensive analysis of civil-military relationship with comparative cases on Botswana, China, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, and The Arab Spring Countries of the Middle East including Bahrain, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, Yemen and Libya. Each chapter analyzes the historical, cultural and political factors that shape the direction of the man on the white horse (military elite) and the politician. In doing so, this book reveals the potential impact of the nature of civil military relations on democratization, political and economic development, and on regional/international security. Dhirendra Vajpeyi and Glen Segell discuss and critique the current models and literature on civil-military relations. The innovative framework and careful choice of case studies, presented in a jargon-free, accessible style, makes this book attractive to scholars and students of civil military relations and development studies, as well as policymakers.

Civil-military cooperation has always been a key factor in both peace and conflict situations, and is vital in today’s political climate. This indispensable volume analyzes the various types of civil-military cooperation across different settings and contexts, to include humanitarian operations such as emergency relief following tsunami, earthquakes and refugee crises, as well as stability and reconstruction operations such as those in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The book contains contributions from both senior academics and practitioners such as military officers and humanitarian personnel and discusses the benefits and logistics of civil-military cooperation. It closes with recommendations that will be of value to both academics and practitioners, making it a must read for anyone interested or involved in these operations.

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