


	Great Britain	Russia	China	Mexico	Nigeria	Iran

Political Culture	<p>Nationalism: pride in being English</p> <p>Insularity: feeling of separation from rest of Europe</p> <p>Noblesse oblige: duty of the upper class to take responsibility for the welfare of the lower classes</p> <p>Multinationalism: boundaries include England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Small size: limited resources shaped efforts to colonize other lands and become an imperial power</p>	<p>Factors that shape Political Culture:</p> <p>Geographic Setting- Russia is the largest country in the world geographically. Russia is also one of the coldest countries on earth. Warm ports are few, and its history has been shaped by the desire to conquer countries that have blocked Russian access to the sea. Russians have many natural resources although they are very difficult to extract. Eastern Orthodoxy- The Russian Eastern Orthodox religion is inextricably linked to the state, so the principle of separation of church and state never developed. Even when the communist state forbade its citizens to practice religion, the acceptance of government control remained. Equality of result- The Russians appreciate the value of equality rather than the of equal opportunity. As a result, the Russian political culture is not particularly conducive to the development of capitalism.</p>	<p>Political culture shaped by period of dynastic rule, control by imperialist nations, and finally communist rule.</p> <p><b>Confucianism</b></p> <p><b>Maotism</b> stresses democratic centralism (responsibility of ruler to the people), ideal society based on self reliance and struggle, egalitarian social structure, the mass line, and loyalty to the state. Geography also influences political culture-- concentration on eastern seaboard influences politics, and isolation of west has caused problems. Chinese nationalism: idea of "<b>Middle Kingdom</b>," sense of entitlement among Han Chinese. (mandate of heaven, social hierarchy, goal of harmony, loyalty to family) influences politics today.</p> <p><b>Patron-client system</b>, concept of <b>guanxi</b> typified in Chinese politics</p>	<p>Have a long history of authoritarian rule, stability first brought by PRI's long dictatorship and centralization of power.</p> <p>Mexico's <b>Patron-client (camarilla system)</b> mainly got its support from rural areas where it is still in control today; this system is a huge part of Mexico's political culture that helped the PRI stay in power for so long.</p> <p>Mexico also has a history of <b>corporatism</b>, which means that the government gained control over interest groups, and interest group leaders got government positions. This system along with Mexico's patron-client system has created a history of corruption. Mexico's political culture is now becoming more democratic and the government more legitimate. There are social cleavages within Mexico that help shape its political culture including the north and south regional cleavage and the huge gap</p>	<p><b>Prebendalism: (Patron-client relations)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the practice of exchanging political and economic favors among patrons and clients.</li> <li>- invites corruption and only provides benefits for few while hurting the majority. Ex. Nigerian President giving oil revenues for support.</li> </ul> <p><b>State Control/Rich civil society - (Civil Society)</b>- the sectors of a country that lie outside government control. British and Military tried to completely control Nigeria's civil society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formal + Informal ethnic and religious associations, professional and labor groups, and NGO's have long influenced Nigerian society.</li> <li>- Groups mainly related through corporatism and clientelism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tension b/w modernity and tradition:</b> Modernity difficult to obtain due to ethnic-based military conflicts and personalized corrupt leadership practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Values established in pre-colonial era now conflict with values obtained during the colonial era.</li> </ul> <p><b>Religion:</b> Muslim North vs. Christian South.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identity centered on nationalism</li> <li>- Encounters with Western modernity</li> <li>- Shiism</li> <li>- Very divided with many social cleavages</li> </ul> <p><b>Sovereignty, Authority, Power</b></p>
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Skepticism about power-Russians are hostile toward their leadership. Russians have little trust in their political system and little trust in nongovernmental leaders as well. The importance of Nationality- People tend to categorize others based on their ethnicity and discriminate. Russians generally admire the Baltic people for their 'civility' and express distaste for Muslim-Turkish people. Anti-Semitism is strong in Russia and many blame the Jews for their problems.

between rich and poor.

<p>Political History</p>	<p>Gradualism: established strong traditions, explains transitions in policymaking power from King to Parliament</p> <p>Magna Carta: limited the power of the monarchy</p> <p>Bill of Rights: lists rights retained by Parliament, not individual citizens</p> <p>Common Law: based on local customs and precedent than formal legal codes, developed gradually</p> <p>Industrial Revolution: changed feudal system, increased the need for more resources which led to the...</p> <p>Colonial Era: increased British wealth and power "sun never sets on the British Empire"</p> <p>Reform Acts of 1832 and 1867: more people allowed to vote</p>	<p>The first rulers of Russian were Tsars who ruled in Moscow and cooperated with Mongrol Rulers. The Tsars also headed the Russian Orthodox Church. In the late 17th and 18th century Tsar Peter The Great introduced western technology and culture. Also, Catherine The Great managed to gain warm water access to the Black Sea. Alexander the 2 was assassinated in 1881 by his critics. By the 1890s, Marxists had arisen. VI Lenin changed the meaning of Marxism when he argued for democratic centralism, or a "vanguard" leadership group that would lead the revolution in the name of the people. Lenin's followers were called Bolsheviks. In 1918 a civil war broke out between the White Army, led by Russian military leaders and funded by the Allie powers, and the Red Army led by Lenin. The Reds won in 1920 and Lenin took power. Stalin took power from 1927 until his death in 1953. After Stalin</p>	<p>Dynastic cycle before the 20th century. Has ranked as one of the most influential political systems in the world for centuries. During the 19th century, the last dynasty, the Qing Dynasty, suffered the presence of imperialistic nations (i.e., England, Germany, France, and Japan), called <b>spheres of influence</b>. In 1911 was the Boxer Rebellion, where peasants rose up against foreign powers, but were crushed. Then, <b>Chiang Kai-shek Nationalist Party or Kuomintang</b> and <b>Mao Zedong</b> established the Chinese Communist Party. Mao gained strength for his party through the <b>Long March</b>. Both parties united in defense of the Japanese invasion, but Mao emerged as a hero. In 1949, the Nationalists along with Chiang fled to Taiwan and claimed that it was the true China while Mao created the People's Republic of China. Mao engaged in economic models called <b>Five Year Plans</b> that mimicked the Soviet technique and instilled quotas for economic productivity. <b>The Great Leap Forward</b> was a massive failure for communist China. The Cultural Revolution was a purge of "decadent" elements of Chinese society and was meant to rally youth around the hardliners' communist cause. <b>Deng Xiaoping Tiananmen Square</b>. For now, China is under the rule of President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao. established the</p>	<p>Mexico's political history has been violent and unstable. The impact of Spanish colonialism can be seen in the largely Catholic population and the social cleavage between mestizos and Amerindians. After independence Mexico has seen many failed regimes and military coups, causing instability. Santa Anna led a repressive regime, he lost half of Mexico's territory and brought even greater social unrest and instability. <b>Porfirio Diaz</b> brought the idea of <b>non-reelection PRI</b> was created by <b>Calles</b> and his followers, they needed a way to transfer power from one president to the next without a complete change in government. They created the PRI so that the party could nominate its candidate for the next election. This brought continuity and stability for eighty years, but the corruption and centralization of power of the</p>	<p><b>Pre-Colonial Era (800-1860 C.E.)</b> - gradual diffusion of Islam through Cultural Diffusion (Contact with and spread of customs and beliefs of other people.)</p> <p><b>Colonial Era (1860-1960)</b> - Indirect rule from British (trained natives to fill the Euro-style bureaucracy in South) - North governmental structures left untouched due to political hierarchies according to Islamic tradition. - North Vs. South cleavage grows larger.</p> <p><b>Modern Nigeria (1960-Present)</b> - Independence obtained in 1960 - Parliamentary government replaced by a military dictatorship in 1966, set the stage for government to change quickly and violently. <u>Parliamentary government has been changed to a presidential system which models the US. There is a Senate and House of Representatives</u> - Ethnic identities now the major basis for conflict in Nigeria. - Institutionalization of corruption among the political elite. - <b>National Question</b> posed towards Nigeria (Possibility that Nigeria would not survive as a country. 1960-66 Tafawa Balewa 66-75 Yakubu Gowon 75-76 Murtala Muhammed 76-79 Olusegun Obasanjo 79-83 Shehu Shagari 83-85 Muhammed Buhari 85-93 Ibrahim Babangida 93-98 Sani Abacha 99-2007 Olusegun Obasanjo 2007-Present Umarau Yar'Adua/ Goodluck Johnathan</p>	<p>-Safavid dynasty 1501-1722</p> <p>-Qajar dynasty 1794-1925</p> <p>-Reza Khan Shah Pahlavi 1925-1941</p> <p>-Muhammad Rezah Shah 1941-1971</p> <p>-1979 Revolution: Founding of Islamic Republic</p>
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died in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev became premier of the USSR. Leonid Brezhnev took power from 1956 until 1982. Mikhail Gorbachev then took control from 1985 until 1991. Then, in 1991 Boris Yeltsin was in charge. In 1993 a new constitution was put in place.

and made China more moderate, aside from the 1989 incident in

PRI regime was ended when Vicente Fox was elected president. Now Mexico has become more democratic and much of the corruption from the patron-client system has been weeded out, but, Mexico is still fraught with corruption and fraud. to Mexican politics and brought thirty years of stability to Mexico. But he was also repressive and forced millions of peasants into servitude. The

Sovereignty	Sovereignty in the UK comes from the parliamentary system, the more powerful house of commons and the honorable house of lords. Also more regional governements have been allowed to govern and make decisions on the local level	For most of the 20th century, public authority and political power emanated from one place: The Politiburo of the Communist Party. The politburo was a small group of men who climbed the ranks of the party through nomenklatura, an ordered path from local party soviets to the commanding heights of leadership. When the USSR dissolved, it's authority and power vanished with it, leaving in place a new government structure with questionable legitimacy. Still, the political culture and historical traditions of Russia are firmly entrenched and have shaped the genesis of the new regime, and undoubtedly will determine the nature of it's future.	Cultural influences of Confucianism and Maoism, history of authoritarian power; Chinese nationalism aids in sovereignty, as seen in the resistance to the spheres of influence	Sovereignty in Mexico comes from it's presidential democracy. The people directly elect the president, the representatives in legislature and many state and local leaders.	Sovereignty in Nigeria lies in it's Presidential system similar to that of the United States and before, a parliamentary system similar to that of the British.	-Reformers have a lot of popular authority  -The clerics have political authority
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Sources of Power	<p>Legitimacy has developed gradually.</p> <p>The Prime Minister holds most the power in the parliament as leader of the majority party.</p>	<p>The main source of power lies in the President. He has the power to appoint the prime minister and the cabinet, issue decrees that have the force of law, and dissolve the Duma.</p>	<p>The President is head of state. The Premier is head of government. They both are aligned with the Chinese Communist Party, which retains the greatest amount of power, which is concentrated in the Politburo, specifically the Standing Committee</p>	<p>The head of government and head of state is the president. The legislature makes legislation and can vote down legislation made by the president; historically the legislature has been a rubber stamp, but recently that has begun to change.</p>	<p>The President holds the majority of the power with the ability to appoint the Head Minister of the Federal Ministry and also holds the positions of Head of Government and Head Of State.</p>	<p>-Elections - Appointments</p>
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Constitution	<p>Has an unwritten constitution.</p> <p>Constitution of the Crown- "constitution" evolved over time with important documents combining to form the C of the C.</p>	<p>The Russian Constitution was created in 1993. It created a 3 branch government, with a president, a prime minister, a lower legislature house called the Duma, and a Constitutional Court.</p>	<p>The fourth constitution of the PRC was created in 1982, with four revisions thus far. It created a governmental system that is paralleled by the party system.</p>	<p>Constitution of 1917 resembles the U.S. Constitutions, the government is separated into three branches and theoretically the president, legislature and judiciary check and balance each other but Constitution is long and easily amended when government has need to change something.</p>	<p>The current constitution is the 1999 Constitution. It was adopted in its original form on May 29, 1999 in Abuja, at the dawn of the Nigerian Fourth Republic.</p>	<p>-Established in 1979 during the Islamic Revolution</p>
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Regime type	Unitary state with political authority centralized in London. (Whitehall). Parliamentary system,	Russia has a federal government structure, but practices asymmetric federalism. Some regions are much stronger than the others, so power is devolved unequally across the country.	China has a centralized government with some regional power in rural areas concerning local elections. Communist government "with Chinese characteristics"—advocates capitalism; has parallel party system alongside government.	Mexico has a federal presidential system and is an illiberal democracy.	Nigeria is a federal presidential representative democratic republic, whereby the President is both head of state and head of government, and of a multi-party system.	Theocratic Democracy
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<p>Economic System</p>	<p>Liberalism- philosophy that emphasizes political and economic freedoms for the individual and the market.</p> <p>Until 1970's collective consensus philosophy- supports a great deal of gov control of the economy</p> <p>Neoliberalism under Margaret Thatcher- revival of old liberalism ideals</p>	<p>Russia practices a centralized planning economy. Today Russia's economy is fueled by it's huge oil and gas reserves.</p>	<p>Capitalism, but government provides social services, so communist. Combines private sector and socialist government. Economy is based on cheap manufacturing, highly concentrated in <b>Special Economic Zones (SEZs)</b></p>	<p>Mexico has a free market economy and obtains most of its income from oil. Northern Mexico is largely industrialized and southern Mexico is largely rural and agricultural. There is a huge economic gap between the rich and the poor, and the poverty has been a huge social and political problem.</p>	<p>Nigeria is a <b>rentier state</b>. Nigeria, like Iran, receives income by exporting their oil and leasing out oil fields to foreign countries.</p>	<p>-State ownership of resources</p> <p>-Trying to nationalize industries</p> <p>-Fueled by oil</p>
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Legitimacy	through gradualism.	Historically, political legitimacy has been based on strong, autocratic rule, first by centuries of tsars, then by the firm dictatorship of many of the party leaders during the 20th century. Under communism rule, Marxism-Leninism proved the legitimacy base for the party. The Constitutions legtmacy has been seriously tested by attempted coups and intense conflicts. As a whole, the government lacks legitimacy.	Modern China draws legitimacy from Maoism and its ideals (collectivism, struggle and activism, the mass line, egalitarianism, and self-reliance). Communist Party Politburo is legitimate power in China, but leadership has come under a lot of criticism in recent years; Party is said to be corrupt and irrelevant, holding authoritarian power over an increasingly market-based economy. Questions of legitimacy include the Tiananmen Square incident in 1989 and the unrest in Tibet that has continued in the past few years.	Mexico draws legitimacy through its continued liberal reforms of the economy and government. elections have become more legitimate, and the legislature has been able to be more than just a rubber-stamp for the president but its own identity. These continued reforms bring legitimacy of it's democracy to other countries and it's people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-some checks and balances between government branches</li> <li>-some independent decisions in the courts</li> <li>-revival of civil society</li> <li>-Independent Media</li> <li>-the recent peaceful succession of power</li> </ul>	Comes from both God and popular sovereignty
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<p>Belief Systems: Religion/ Ideology</p>	<p>Separation of Church and state. Population is mostly Christian. Many Muslims have moved to the UK and have been subject to racism.</p>	<p>Tsarist Russia was Russian Orthodox, with the Tsar also being the head of church. Boris Yeltsin also encouraged Russian Orthodox. Today most ethnic Russians identify themselves as Russian Orthodox, but they are still largely nonreligious with only a small percentage regularly attending church.</p>	<p><b>Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism</b> all influence Chinese beliefs, however the most prominent ideology is the communist ideals (see above Maoism.) More recently is <b>Deng Xiaoping Theory:</b> "It doesn't matter whether a cat is white or black, as long as it catches mice," ideology that encourages the private sector while upholding communist ideals.</p>	<p>Mexico is largely Catholic because of the Spanish influence. There are some Indian religions practiced among the Amerindians but Catholicism is the main religion.</p>	<p>Islam and Christianity. Islam was originally spread around the 11th century while Christianity made its debut with the British's indirect rule of southern Nigeria.</p>	<p>Islamic-Sunni &amp; Shiites</p>
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<p>Governance and Accountability</p>	<p>If the constituents disagree with the way things are being governed, they simply elect different officials during the next election.</p> <p>A vote of confidence occurs when the majority party loses. In such an instance, the cabinet and Prime Minister, by tradition, step down. Election for new MPs must be held immediately.</p>	<p>Polls have shown that most people dislike their current political system and have great mistrust of the government. Many people are more in favor of democratic ideals. Alienation is also indicated by a low level of participation in interest groups. Vladimir Putin is the only president who has shown high approval rates.</p>	<p>Due to the lack of transparency, the government cannot be held accountable by the people. There is a lack of <b>political efficacy</b> in China, as the populace has little effect on how the government operates, as most policy is set not only within the CCP, but specifically in the <b>Politburo Standing Committee</b>. There has been feedback in favor of a democratic system in China, but the government has proven to only liberalize in the economy, not politics.</p>	<p>There are theoretical checks and balances between the president, legislature, and judiciary but the judiciary is still largely controlled by the government and is not yet completely separate. Growing transparency and legitimacy within the bureaucracy and legislature have led to larger amounts of government accountability. Protests and elections are also used by the people to keep their government in check.</p>	<p>Citizens have a low level of trust in the government. Due to previous false promises, promises of democracy usually are taken with a grain of salt. Most Nigerians believe that elections are not honest and fair. Most Nigerians are considered cynical of their government. All of the distrust of the government originates from the overwhelming amount of corruption within the Nigerian Government.</p>	<p>-More liberalization, but less than during Khatami's presidency</p> <p>-Some officials appointed (esp by Guardian Council), therefore loyal to the appointer</p>
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**Citizens,  
Society, and  
the State**

Great Britain

Russia

China

Mexico

Nigeria

Iran

<p>Cleavages and Politics</p>	<p>Ethnic: only about 7.1% are not of European Origin. Of the 7.1%,</p> <p>23% Undiain 16% Pakistani 12% Afro-Caribbean 10% Black African</p> <p>there are also cleavages between England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Social Class has always been and important cleavage in England</p> <p>Religious cleavages between Christians and Muslims are present. In NI, the Catholics and Protestants really dont get along and there has been a decent amount of violence between the two sides</p>	<p>Ethnic- 80% are ethnic Russians. The northern Muslim region of Chechnya has fought many years for their freedom.</p> <p>Racial- Russians tend to look down upon Muslim-Turkish people.</p> <p>Class-There is a big gap between the rich and the poor because the rich are political elites who have gained their wealth through nomenklatura. Most citizens are middle class.</p> <p>Gender-There is no gender cleavage in Russia.</p> <p>Religious- Most Russians don't practice a religion. 15-20% are Russian Orthodox. 10-15% are Muslim. and 2% are Other Christian.</p> <p>Regional-City dwellers are more likely to be well educated and in touch with western culture. The northern region of Caucaus has constantly been fighting for it's freedom.</p>	<p>Ethnic Cleavage: tensions between the Han, who are the majority with around 90%, and the 55 other ethnic groups. Specific hostile tensions between the Han and Uigher and the Han and Tibetans</p> <p>Religious: the Chinese government is nonreligious</p> <p>Regional Cleavage: very important; correlates with industry and wealth. Coastal region is better off economically than the Western portion</p>	<p><b>Ethnic</b> cleavages: mestizo v. Amerindian <b>Class:</b> cleavage between social classes, the gap between the middle class and the poor is huge</p> <p><b>Regional:</b> north v. south cleavage urban v. rural</p> <p>Cleavages in Mexico are very coinciding, it is often the urban middle-class from the north v. the poor rural southerners.</p>	<p><b>Ethnic Cleavages</b> <b>Igbo, The Yoruba and The Hausa-Fulani.</b> All three of these cultures had powerful, well-established cultures prior to c focus around the three main ethnic groups: The olonization. They have remained strong and are the main forces behind many political parties.</p> <p>Religious Cleavages can be found between the mostly Muslim North and the predominantly Christian South. The greatest examples of the tensions that this cleavage creates can be found in the use of <b>Sharia Law</b> in Abuja, the federal district, and any state that wishes to use it, as well as the violence that can be found in such <b>Middle Belt</b> cities as Jos.</p> <p>Regional Cleavages mostly fall along the same lines that the Ethnic and Religious Cleavages have already created. The North Vs The South can be defined in Religiously (Muslim Vs. Christian,</p>	<p>Religion: Christians Baha'i</p> <p>Ethnicity: Mostly Pe</p> <p>Social Class: class supp benefitted social pro class peop are oppos</p> <p>Reformers: Conservat regime as clerics an want secu to be infu</p> <p>Pragmatic clerics: Pr favor libe Conservat property are protec law</p>
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Civil Society	<p>QUANGOS- (quasi-autonomous nongovernmental organizations) interest groups that together with gov officials develop public policy</p> <p>Political Parties:</p> <p>Labour-generally supported by the working class</p> <p>Tories-supported by the upper class</p> <p>Liberal Democrats-formed by Liberals and Social Democrats alliance, headed by Nick Clegg</p>	<p>Russia has a relatively undeveloped civil society. For example, most Russians don't attend church. Only 1% report to belonging to a political party. Any groups that do exist, the government has placed severe restrictions on their activities, especially on groups that are openly critical of the government's policies. Vladimir Putin heads a youth movement called Nashi who support the government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very weak civil society</li> <li>• press censored</li> <li>• government opponents suppressed</li> <li>• e.g. Tiannmn Square</li> <li>• Interest groups must register with the government, thus undermining their independence and utility</li> <li>• regional groups only nominally represented</li> </ul>	<p>There is a long history of a "lively" civil society in Mexico which provided an atmosphere where public protests were acceptable. Under the PRI, interest groups were controlled under state corporatism. PAN was created from an interest group that opposed the PRI's rule. Interest groups in Mexico are found everywhere, as the individual parties, unions, trade organizations like the Educational Workers' Union which is Latin America's largest trade union.</p>	<p>Most Civil society is based around ethnic lines, and interest groups that have been made by such ethnic gatherings have always tried to shape political decisions. These groups have served both unifying and divisive forces, and they have strengthened since 1999. Some non-ethnically based groups include trade unions and professional organizations, who work to protect the rights of their members.</p>	<p>Civil soci under the Ahmadine newspapers and books and tolerate p that civil seen amo population</p>
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Media Roles	has a free press, government controlled news agency, BBC, despite this lots of transparency. Specific parties have blatant news agencies that provide party rhetoric.	Under Soviet Rule, the official newspaper, Pravda, was only printed when the government wanted it to. Now, media is privately owned and is free to criticize the government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The internet is limited by government regulations. For instance, Google searches of Tiananmen Square in China result in no results about the massacre of 1989.</li> <li>• in recent years, the media is gaining small steps forward, by gaining some ability to criticize the government. in 2010, 12 newspapers wrote a joint critique of the government.</li> <li>• internet censored (Google Scandal 2010)</li> </ul>	Under the PRI media was controlled and any opposition to the regime was not allowed. The media began to become more independent with the fall of the PRI. Now there are several major television networks in the country and foreign networks such as the BBC and CNN are accessible.	The Media in Nigeria has almost always been relatively free, despite military rulers. There are several nationwide Newspapers, but this is surprisingly not a very used form of journalism, as about only two thirds of Nigerian's are literate. Instead, a more important news source is found in Radio and Television. The Government has tried to turn this use of Media into a unifying force, but the Constitutional right of states to have their own Stations makes this difficult. These stations instead become a divisive force between the states of Nigeria.	Radio and by the IR and maga Compared the region more free government
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Political Participation	high voter turnout, high political efficacy: general party allegiance for labour and conservative, consistant following.	Voter turnout is fairly high, higher than in the United States. Citizens can vote in the presidential elections and in the Duma elections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grassroots Village elections since late 1980s</li> <li>• voter turnout quite high in Hong Kong</li> <li>• voter turnout higher in urban areas (more education)</li> </ul>	Political participation has historically been characterized with protest and revolution. But now citizens through increasingly legitimate, regular elections. President, legislature and many local government officials are directly elected.	Elections in Nigeria have been consistently plagued by fraud and corruption, which has made many Nigerians unhappy with their government. There have been many protests and ethnic violence. Most interest groups have been organized along ethnic lines, but there have been a few that have not been, which gives hope for Nigeria.	While ma relatively Ahmadine
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Social Movements	National Health Service- rather leftist. Colletive Consensus early twentieth century up to 70's in the seventees there was a radical leftward shift and this lead to the countries swing to Thatcherism- very conservative politics and cracking down on the Unions. eventually there was a third way when the Labour Party was elected with Blair.	There aren't many notable social movements in Russia, besides Nashi. A group created by Putin to attempt to foster an acceptance for the government within young people. Also, Nashi has a procreation day in which the kids are forced to procreate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three reform protest movements since Mao.</li> <li>----1978-79 = Democracy movement.</li> <li>*call for the fifth moderization (democracy) on the "democracy wall"</li> <li>*initially tolerated by Deng</li> <li>*reformist leader eventually sentenced to 15 years in prison</li> <li>*led to the CP's 4 principles of protest</li> <li>---- 1986-87</li> <li>---- 1989 Tiananmen Square</li> <li>-----Student led protest demanding democracy, later leading to a disaster and many deaths</li> <li>*initiated in May '89 on the death of ousted reformer Hu Yaobang.</li> <li>*protest about openness of leadership/ corruption</li> <li>*became well organized as students and workers coordinated outside CP</li> <li>*June 4th, 91989 = PLA sent in by Li Peng to end protests.</li> </ul>	Urban popular movements concerned with social welfare spending, city services, feminism, neighborhood improvements, economic development and so on have gained strength. Now, government has been forced to negotiate and bargain with the groups leading these social movements.	Many social Movements have sprung up since the 1999 election. Often based around religious or ethnic groups, these movment try to pressure the federal government to react to their greivances. A favoite target has been the foreign based Oil companies that drill for oil around Nigeria. Groups like MEND and MOSOP try to get the Oil companies to promote fair business practices and adhere to environmental standards, through methods either violent or peaceful.	The Gree democrac influence system, a movemen
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Citizenship and social representation	autonomous interest groups yet neo-corporatism is existant. quango's are unique to Britain , quasi nongovernmental organizations. "winner take all" Parliamentary system, and safe districts for high members of party.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• less than 40 percent of party members come from the peasantry, although peasants still make up the largest single group within the CCP.</li> <li>• The fastest growing membership category consists of officials, intellectuals, technicians, and other professionals.</li> <li>• Women make up only about 20 percent of the membership and only about 4 percent of the Central Committee.</li> </ul>	Populism has always been a key theme w/ charasmatic leaders w/ a significant peasant base. Interest groups represent citizens stemming from labor unions. Camarrilla patron client system is important in determining the nature of politcal participation.	Most social representation occurs through the patron client system known as <b>Prebendalism</b> , in which all public offices are treated like Personal Feifdoms.	Growing
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Political and Economic Change	Great Britain	Russia	China	Mexico	Nigeria	Iran
<p>Revolution, coups, war</p>	<p>GrEATBRITAINDKJFDK:LJFL</p> <p>Magna Carta started trend towards democracy and legitimacy. Glorious Revolution of 1688 started giving power to parliament. generally a gradualist approach to deomcracy and freedom.</p>	<p>RUSSIA RUSSIA RUSSIA</p> <p>The Decembarist Revolt of 1825 took place Russian intellectuals and Nicholas the first who ruthlessly crushed the revolt. The Revolution of 1917 caused the state to collapse. In 1918 a civil war broke out between the White Army, led by Russian Military leaders and funded by the Allie powers, and the Red Army led by Lenin. The Reds won in 1920. In 1991 the conservatives led a coup that tried to remove Gorbachev from office. The coup failed when popular protests broke out and soldiers from the military deflected rather than support their leaders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1644-1912:</b> Qing Dynasty</li> <li>• <b>1912:</b> End of dynastic rule, founding of the Republic of China under Sun Yat Sen.</li> <li>• <b>1919:</b> May Fourth Movement against European presence and control</li> <li>• <b>1921:</b> Founding of the Communist Party of China.</li> <li>• <b>1927:</b> Start of the Chinese Civil War between the Chinese Nationalist Party, Kuomintang (KMT) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).</li> <li>• <b>1937:</b> Beginning of the Second Sino-Japanese War aka World War II</li> <li>• <b>1949:</b> Founding of the People's Republic of China under Mao Zedong and the Chinese Communist Party; KMT retreats to Taiwan</li> </ul>	<p>Mexico uses the revolutions of 1821 and 1921 as sources of pride and national identity. Mexico has had fewer coups in comparison to other latin american countries because of PRI hampering of military influence. Diaz coup brought stability, a tradition of authoritarianism, economic growth, and economic disparity between rich and poor.</p>	<p>Nigeria has a long history of bouncing between Military Coup d'etats and Civilian Governments. There has been a total of 4 civilian governments that since the country's independence in 1960, and eight Military leaders, as well as a secession of Biafra.</p>	<p>The 1979 revolution instituted a theocratic republic that is currently in place today, in which Ayatollah Khomeini became the Supreme Leader and Shah Reza Pahlavi was overthrown. The shah's Father/ Predecessor, Reza Khan, came to power in a 1921 coup, with assisstance from the British government. He was forced to abdicate in 1941 after Britain and the Soviet Union invaded Iran, due to the Shah's pro-nazi leanings. In 1953, Muhammad Mossaddeq, the Prime Minister of Iran, was overthrown through a CIA/ British plot.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1960:</b> Chinese and Soviet Union governments split over communist policies.</li> <li>• <b>1966:</b> Start of the Chinese Cultural Revolution</li> <li>• <b>1976:</b> Mao Zedong dies.</li> <li>• <b>1979:</b> Government begins one-child policy.</li> <li>• <b>1989:</b> Tiananmen Square.</li> <li>• <b>1997:</b> Hong Kong returns to Chinese rule after 156 years under the British Crown.</li> </ul>			
<p>Trends and types of political change (democratization)</p> <p>Components</p> <p>Promoting or inhibiting factors</p> <p>Consequences</p>	<p>Gradualism, a steady movement towards democracy, Nobles Oblisse or the social need for the wealthy to take care of the power, why top down change works.</p>	<p>Any regime change creates legitimacy issues, but Russia's case was extreme, with public policy directed at some very tough issues and seemingly intractable problems. The abrupt change in leadership goals and style between Yeltsin and Putin also has made it difficult to follow continuous threads in policy over the years, although alternating between reform and authoritarianism is an old theme that goes back to the days of the tsars. Russia has not tried to democratize and has kept their centralized government. Factors inhibiting them from doing so is a lack of legitimacy and trust in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The national government is still very elite and self-electing, but local provinces are becoming more and more democratic.</li> <li>• economic liberalization does not equate with political liberalization</li> </ul>	<p>PRI no longer holds complete control over government due to electoral reform a factor promoting democratization. Recent judicial reform is also noteworthy as a panel, versus a single judge, tries in law.</p>	<p>Nigeria has always tried to move towards a democracy, but the fragmented nature, combined with the winner takes all attitude of politics and the rampant corruption by those in power has made such movements very slow, with many steps backwards. The political trend of Military Rule has also had an adverse effect upon democratization of the Nigerian society.</p>	<p>Under the Pahlavi dynasty, both Shahs did nothing to aid democracy. Reza Khan established an authoritarian state. In 1975, Muhammad Reza announced the formation of the Resurgence Party and declared Iran to be a one-party state with himself as its head. After the 1979 revolution, along with the Supreme Leader, a presidential post was created, who was elected through popular vote. From 1979 to 1989 there was also a Prime Minister, but following the 1989</p>

		their government, widespread corruption within their political system, and charismatic leaders.				constitutional amendment the post was removed and the Prime Minister's powers were divided. Following the 2009 Iranian elections, it is believed
Trends and types of economic change ""	mixed economy with quangos and recent denationalization of industry, mostly in the service sector, post industrial nation.	Mikhail Gorbachev enacted his perestroika reforms, primarily considering of market economy programs inserted into the traditional centralized state ownership design of the Soviet Union. Between 1997 and 2007 the economy steadily improved. Today Russia's economy is fueled by it's huge oil and gas reserves.	<b>Four Modernizations:</b> In 1973 Zhou Enlai's proposed a system of government that focused on developing industry, military, agriculture, and science in China. It was most notably used by Deng Xiaoping. The Four Modernizations have been the focus of the country's official policy goals every since.	Characterized by Pendulum Theory--shifting presidents who set off a back and forth effect of socialist reform--like privatization of oil under PEMEX and import substitution--and changes to entrepreneurship and foreign investment with open trade with america.	Nigeria in 1960 took on a strategy of Import Substitution, that lasted until 1999. However, the extended period of Import substitution, along with broken promises by other governments and the instable exchange rate of the Naira has produced the incredible statistic that the Nigerian Total Debt increased by about 1,000 percent during the last 20 years of the 21st century.	Iran's nuclear energy program has led to it facing a variety of sanctions from countries like the US. Oil exports account for a large amount of the Gov't revenue, and Iran was a Rentier state under the Pahlavi Dynasty. Inflation is high, around 11%. 16th in terms of PPP. Rising unemployment among the youth represents a major hurdle for the gov't. Taxes are kept low, as the government earns a large sum from oil.
Relationships between political and economic change	Thatcher stopped negotiations with trade unions. Clause 4-changed the political views of labour party on the economic sector.	Between 1997 and 2007 the Russian economy steadily improved, due to recent privatizations. Today Russia's economy is fueled by it's huge oil and gas reserves.	"I don't care if it's a white cat or a black cat. It's a good cat so long as it catches mice." -- <b>Deng Xiaoping</b> This quote from China's economic modernizer indicates his belief that progress is more important than following specifically communist or capitalist belief. With China's rapid economic growth, it is now said that China functions under capitalism with Communist tendencies.	w	Since the newest regime change, in which the fourth republic was created, the change to a structural adjustment system has allowed for more economic development, but the long term traditions of corruption and new styles of attack upon Foreign oil companies have made the development	Under the Pahlavi dynasty, Iran had much economic success, due to trade with the US and other countries. Following the 1979 revolution, Iran continued to earn money from oil, but economic sanctions due to nuclear power have hurt its gdp.





Unitary/Federal	Unitary with private education and almost all of government happening in London, in the southern part of the country causing a north-south cleavage.	Federal-Some regions are stronger than others, so power is devolved unequally across the country (asymmetric federalism). Current regime contains 89 regions/republics	Federal, but the majority of power is in the party, which controls the national government. The government was originally based on the idea of democratic centralism, but it has become more federal in recent years.	Federal but fed. gov has a large influence on regional decisions.	-- federal system- under military government federalism didn't work b/c government didn't allow states to have separate sovereignty	Unitary
Centralization/Decentralization	very centralized a compact country to begin with.	Because of Yeltsin's weak leadership in the Federation's early stages, many republics ruled themselves almost independently. This has led to some decentralization. However, Russia's previous regime of a highly centralized government has created a centrally oriented state today.	China began as a centralized state, but has moved towards decentralization in recent years. There has been a push to give local governments a little more power because it gives the government more legitimacy.	Under PRI highly centralized w/ legislature rubberstamping executive decisions. Recently Mexico has become more decentralized (gridlock now exists in legislature) but b/c of a weak and corrupt bureaucracy the executive is still pretty centralized.	- centralized under military rule - decentralized in new regime-state governments have been getting more power.	
Executives	Prime Minister: Gordon Brown	President- Dimitry Medvedev-Head of State- Appoints Prime Minister and Cabinet, issues decrees Prime Minister- Vladimir Putin- Head of Government	Premier- Wen Jubao President- Hu Jintao	President who serves a six-year term for those non-Spanish speakers out there. Incumbent used to choose the successor. Felipe Calderon	- (acting) president- <b>Goodluck Jonathan</b> - vice president- currently none b/c Jonathan was vice pres but after Yar'Adua stepped down due to health problems, Jonathan became pres.	Supreme Leader: <b>Ali Khamenei</b>  President:  <b>Mahmoud Ahmadinejad</b>

Legislatures	<p>house of commons is their legislature</p> <p>they mostly debate and vote along party lines because a vote of no confidence would mean that parliament would have to be broken up, and there would need to be a new prime minister</p> <p>house of lords can only delay passing of bills so not real power there</p>	<p>Bicameral</p> <p>Duma-Lower House-450 Deputies selected by proportional representation (as of 2007)- technically passes bills, approves budget, and confirms political appointments. Really serves as a rubber stamp for President's actions</p> <p>Federation Council-Upper House-Consists of two members from each of the 89 republics. Since 2002 one rep is selected by the governor of each region and another is selected by regional legislature. Power to delay legislation</p>	<p>National People's Congress-2,591 members. Elections are first past the post. The congress has a standing committee, similar to the politburo standing committee, which contains 159 members. The congress also picks the premier, state council and both main courts.</p>	<p>Bicameral w/ 500 Chamber of deputies and a 128 member senate. all legislators are directly elected. 300 deputies are directly elected, 200 are proportional and 4 senators come from each of the 31 states and Mexico City.</p>	<p>- Senate has 109 senators- three from each of the 36 sts and one from the capital (Abuja)</p> <p>- Senators are elected by popular vote</p> <p>- House of Representatives contains 360 members, who come from single-member districts</p> <p>- Representatives are elected by plurality and are of various ethnicities</p>	<p>Majilis: 290 seats</p> <p>Single Member District - Approved by Guardian Council to run</p>
Parliamentary/Presidential	parliamentary	Mixed-strongly presidential	Presidential	Presidential	- presidential	Presidential
<p>Elections</p> <p>§ Presidential</p> <p>§ Parliamentary</p> <p>§ &amp;nbsp; &amp;nbsp; Referendum</p> <p>§ Noncompetitive</p>	<p>free and fair</p> <p>mainly party based voting</p>	<p>President-Directly elected for a four year term. Two consecutive term limit. Two round voting system</p> <p>Prime Minister-Appointed by President</p>	<p>For most of the elections, especially presidential, the CCP controls who the citizens can vote for. Non-party members, including capitalists, can now be elected to the legislature, and</p>	<p>Elections have become competitive after 71 years of PRI control through bribery, and ballot stuffing. With election reform, and an independent voting agency in charge of implementing fair elections,</p>	<p>- mostly competitive elections- as seen w/ ballot box stuffing in Yar'Adua's election, corruption is ever present (especially high in 2007)</p>	<p>All elected officials must be approved by the Guardian Council.</p> <p>-Majilis</p> <p>-President</p> <p>-Assembly of Religious Experts are all directly elected.</p> <p>-Supreme Leader</p> <p>-Judiciary</p> <p>-Expediency Council</p> <p>-Guardian Council</p> <p>-Cabinet</p>

		<p>Duma-elected by proportional representation</p> <p>President can call for a national referenda by popular vote on important issues</p> <p>Technically Russia is a multiparty system, but Putin's parties, mainly United Russia, dominate the Kremlin.</p>	<p>the local elections are even less restricted. The local elections are competitive, while the national elections are not.</p>	<p>mexico now directly elects their government in a fair way.</p>		<p>Are all appointed.</p>
<p>Electoral System</p> <p>§ Proportional</p> <p>§ FPTP</p>	<p>single member district and proportional</p> <p>plurality</p> <p>FPTP</p>	<p>Proportional in the lower legislative house (Duma)</p> <p>Executive-Two rounds</p>	<p>The election system is highly competitive and first past the post in rural areas, however it is not competitive in national elections. The party controls almost all elections, but there are signs that the elections are getting more competitive and fair. This is shown by the fact that capitalists are beginning to be elected to the national peoples congress.</p>	<p>The president is directly elected via popular vote. The legislature is elected in a combination of proportional and direct election.</p>	<p>- elections are first-past-the-post</p> <p>- if none of the candidates obtain a majority of votes, a 2nd election is conducted (this has yet to occur)</p> <p>- presidents must receive at least 25% of the votes in 2/3 of the states so that the president is popular among different ethnicities and religions</p>	<p>Single Member District</p>
<p>Political Parties</p> <p>§ Organization, membership, institutionalization, ideological position</p>	<p>three main parties</p> <p>Labour- more liberal appeal to middle class</p>	<p>United Russia- Putin's Party. Sponsors Nashi (Political youth group)- Dominant</p>	<p>The <b>CCP</b>, or Chinese Communist Party, is the main party, and has a</p>	<p>PRI- used to control gov. for 71 years. rural, less educated, old thinking populace.</p>	<p><b>-People's Democratic Party (PDP)</b></p> <p>- has had candidates since 1998</p> <p>- noregional ties- pres and vice pres "switch off", w/one Christian and one Muslim</p>	<p>-The Alliance of Builders of Islamic Iran: Conservative and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad</p>

	<p>Tories-more conservative, some say more pragmatic, upper class</p> <p>liberal dems- a compromise of the two major parties, it falls near the center</p> <p>because of single member plurality smaller parties dont get a lot of rep</p>	<p>The Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF)- Remnant of Soviet Communist Party. Second strongest party. Opposed reforms, emphasizes nationalism and centralized planning.</p> <p>Liberal Democrats- Radical party headed by Vladimir Zhirinovsky. Sexist, anti-Semitic, pro nuclear warfare. Branch of Putin's party</p> <p>Fair Russia-Led by Speaker of the Federation Council Sergei Mironov. Branch of Putin's Party.</p> <p>Yabloko (Apple!)- Reformist party. Pro democracy. Does best among intellectuals who supported Gorbachev. Lost all of its Duma representation with 2007 electoral reforms</p>	<p>structure that mimics that of the government. Most of the power is really focused in the party. The <b>General Secretary</b> is Hu Jintao, he is followed by the <b>Politburo standing committee</b>- 9 members, from <b>politburo</b>- made up of central committee members, who come from the national party congress.</p>	<p>PAN-northern, middle class, better educated Mexicans support this party.</p> <p>PRD- younger, politically active, populace from middle states. these are a bunch of rebels and thank god this is my last entry because i am going crazy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obesanzo ('03) and Yar'Adua ('08) have been elected president</li> <li>- <b>All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- party of former military general Muhammadu Buhari</li> <li>- got 32% votes in '03 and 19% votes in '07</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Action Congress (AC)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- merger of several political parties</li> <li>- ran Atiku Abubakar as pres candidate in '07</li> <li>- initially disqualified by Independent Nat'l Election Commission (at Obesanzo's request) but Supreme Court overturned it</li> <li>- received 7% votes</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>-The Iranian Reform Movement: Hossein Mousavi</p>
<p>Party Systems</p>	<p>ideological and social differences</p>	<p>Mostly gain power through relationship to Putin. Reformist parties are</p>	<p>The only party allowed in China is the CCP except for a few members</p>		<p>- parties usually form on regional/ethnic bases and are centered around leaders, so they are not permanent</p>	<p>Conservative vs Reformer parties</p>

		mainly ideological	of capitalist parties.			
Leadership and Elite Recruitment	pretty much like U.S. political parties	Recruit from youth groups (Nashi, Youth Guard, Locals)  Encourages strong and widespread party loyalty	Most recruitment is through the nomenklatura, and the idea of guanxi, which is the Chinese version of a patron-client relationship. Many of the elites are referred to as "technocrats," because the party wants better educated people. Recruitment is no longer based on class or ideology. Currently, the leaders of the government are all engineers of some type.		- technically anyone can join politics, but people really advance up the ranks through joining the military	Religion plays a large role in politics. Most politicians are clerics. Revolutionary Guard is also a power base.
Interest Groups and Interest Group systems	Quangos  interest groups have about the same amount of pull that they do here  same types of issues	Oligarchs-May be defined as interest group because they have had major influence in policymaking due to economic power.  State Corporatism-state determines which groups have input into policymaking	No interest groups are allowed, there are no groups for workers rights, and most groups get broken up if the government doesn't like what they are doing. If protests get out of hand, the leading protesters get arrested. The Chinese government completely controls the vast majority of all civil society.		- interest groups have had impact on politics even under military rule - examples - labor unions - business interests - human rights groups - religious-based groups	Revolutionary Guard really has most of the influence

			<p><b>Falun Gong-</b> Started as a spiritual group, grew too large, and the government tried to destroy it, however a few members still remain.</p>			
Bureaucracies	stable and powerful	Huge, but inefficient, bureaucracy. Corrupt	Merit based, members owe their job to the person above them. The party's structure is very similar to the bureaucracy that has been carried over from the old dynasties.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-British established bureaucracy system during colonial rule</li> <li>- people obtain jobs through bribery and <b>prebendalism (rewards system for obtaining jobs)</b></li> <li>- are mostly <b>parastatals (companies owned by the state that provide social/ commercial welfare)</b></li> <li>- seen as corrupt and inefficient</li> </ul>	Clergy dominated it. Nepotism common. Plays a large role in maintaining conservative Islamic values.
Military and other coercive institutions		The army was a very important source of strength during the cold war era from 1945 to 1991. The military did not usually take a lead in politics, and generals did not challenge the power of the politburo. Under the Russian Federation, the army shows no real signs of becoming a political force. The Russian military is often known for poor performance. Recently, military spending has increased and	<p>PLA- many party leaders have been at the top of the military hierarchy. It is seen as a stepping stone into the upper party. The police are used to violently suppress demonstrations along with the military. The Tiananmen Square protests were put down by the military.</p> <p>During Mao's "Cultural Revolution" the Red Guard was used to stop anyone who opposed Mao.</p>		<p>The military the "<b>military in government</b>" and the "<b>military in barracks</b>"</p> <p>Military in the barracks is a strong force behind policymaking in Nigeria. By becoming so active in political affairs, it lost its credibility as a temporary, objective organization that maintains order</p> <p>Distinction between fulfills traditional roles of the military, an their leaders have been critical of military control of political power</p> <p><u>One of the few institutions in the country that is truly national in character</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Army is for conventional warfare</li> <li>-Revolutionary Guard is to protect the Supreme Leader and is also a political power base</li> <li>-Basij militia are the political thugs with some distance between them and the Supreme Leader</li> </ul>

		has become more active in areas such as Georgia and Chechnya.			<p>Able to transcend the deep ethnic and religious cleavages of the country</p> <p>Many of the brightest and most ambitious Nigerians make their way up through the echelons of the military</p>	
<p>Judiciaries</p> <p>§ Degrees of autonomy</p> <p>§ Judicial review (including EU in relation to states, citizens)</p> <p>§ Types of law</p>	<p>parliamentary sovereignty has limited judicial review</p> <p>common law</p> <p>law lords is highest court in the land</p>	<p>In 1993 a constitutional court was created in an effort to build a judicial system that is not controlled by the executive. The court has 19 members appointed by the president and approved by the federation council. The courts have both been active in policy-making, however their independence from the executive is questionable. Putin regime put a lot of money into legal reform. There is still a lot of corruption in the system.</p>	<p>The Chinese judicial system is not autonomous, and they do not have judicial review. The judges are picked by the National People's Congress. There is a Supreme People's Court, and a Supreme People's Procuratorate. The legal system is being used by citizens to increase their power, and to try to make sure the laws are being applied fairly. Because the judiciary is not truly independent, these attempts are not very successful.</p>	<p>Nigerian courts originally had a great deal of autonomy in the early years of their independence.</p> <p>However, military rule undermined the judiciary by establishing military decrees. Under this political system, judicial review was suspended.</p> <p>Presently, the strength of the judiciary has grown, as proven by the tribunals established to hear accusations of voter fraud in 2007</p> <p>States now have the option of creating sharia law courts to deal with Islamic cases</p>	<p>-Sharia law: Islamic law courts</p> <p>-Qanun: law made by the legislator</p> <p>Final interpretation of the law is by the Supreme Leader, Guardian Council and the Assembly of Religious Experts</p>	



Public Policy	Great Britain	Russia	China	Mexico	Nigeria	Iran
Common Policy Issues	GREATBRITAINUK post blair policy on minorities, terrorism, EU negotiations on sovereignty,	<p>Uncertainty in the regimes future. Legitimacy issues. Trends in policy issues have been difficult to follow due to abrupt changes in leadership. The alternation between reform and authoritarianism, however, has been a trend since the days of the czars.</p>	<p>Policy issues can be broken up into four groups: democracy/ human rights issues, population issues, economic issues, and foreign policy/ international trade issues.</p> <p>Democracy/human rights: ethnic cleavages cause uprisings which are often stifled in an undemocratic way, such as military force. Also, the struggle for democracy has also caused the government to engage in questionable strategies for restoring stability.</p> <p>Population issues: one child policy, now facing a depletion of population that will not be able to sustain larger older generation; lack of females</p> <p>Economic issues: Unemployment and inequality, inefficiency of the state sector, pollution</p> <p>Foreign policy: tensions with Japan and Taiwan,</p>		<p>Military rule in Nigeria has resulted in top-down policy making. Power is concentrated in the Presidency, and much input comes from the channels of patron clientelism. "<b>Loyalty pyramid</b>" involves senior government officials who are supported by a broader base of loyal junior officials. Elites make policies out of self interests frequently.</p>	<p>-Power struggle between orthodox and moderate factions -Nuclear energy/weapons -Hate of Israel, the United States, and the West</p>

			international protest over Tibet, US-China relations			
Economic Performance	conservative or Keynesian view points on economics, dealing with gloabl recession.	The heart of the demise of the Soviet Union was economic problems. Gorbachev enacted perestroika reforms but they never actually followed through. Yeltsin's shock therapy, and abrupt shift away from the centrally planned economy, created chaos. The government defaulted on billions of dollars in debts. From 1997 to 2007, the economy steadily improved, but it took a sharp fall in 2008 when oil priced declined. The rubble fell in value, unemployment grew and production dropped. The Russian economy is fueled by its huge oil and gas reserves. In 2009, Medvedev outlined economic priorities for Russia to improve and diversify their economy.	What we know about China's economy comes directly from them and is suspect. However, their recent numbers are showing that they have been performing quite well, and have not suffered during the recession.		Nigeria's economy is strongly tied to a single commodity -- oil. Due to this, their recent economic performance has been poor, as the price of oil has been relatively low. In recent decades, Nigeria has attempted to reform their economy, as in the case of Babengide's economic program of "structural adjustment." This sought to restructure and diversify the Nigerian economy.	-Largely based on oil; economy fluctuates with oil prices -Largest manufacturer in the region, makes of cars, appliances, and more -subsidies

Social Welfare	standard of living is high  some social problems are lack of integration by minorities, minority/majority cleavages, social class differences (muslims)	Government has given the responsibility of social welfare mainly to subnational organizations. Social security and welfare programs provide modest support for the most vulnerable segments of Russia's population. Many have begun to rely on these sources.	There is some inequality and unemployment, and the government is undoubtedly repressive. However, literacy is above 90%, remarkably high for such a populous country, the life expectancy is high for an Asian country, and the standard of living is high in the cities (comparatively.) Of course, rural areas face the issues of poverty and deprivation that the cities do not.		-Almost 60% of Nigerians live beneath the poverty line. -Similar to Mexico in the way that both have a huge disparity between the wealthy and impoverished -Government requires only minimal taxes, in an effort to relieve the burden -Social services are provided for a portion of the population	-High subsidies, charities run by religious institutions
Civil Liberties, Rights, Freedoms	have extensive liberties	The Russian Constitution grants citizens civil liberties very similar to the ones stated in the U.S. constitution. Civil liberties in Russia are shrinking as freedoms are being restricted.	Very limited. Some civil rights are more prominent in rural areas outside of Beijing's control, but as a whole, civil liberties are quite restricted in comparison with first world nations.		-Has extensive interest groups that engage actively with political parties -Labor unions have recently regained their strength -Most basic rights guaranteed under the fourth republic -Media is surprisingly independent (was so even under military rule)	-Media is controlled -Government runs radio and TV -Civil rights and liberties are heavily restricted -Sharia Law -Women heavily restricted
Environment		Air pollution from heavy emissions, transportation in major cities. Agricultural pollution, deforestation, radioactive contamination, ground water contamination. Russia has a great wealth of natural resources. Oil and gas extractions are hard on the environment. Pollution, especially radioactive contamination, has resulted in many health defects.	The environment is in terrible condition in China, Beijing is often so polluted that it is not safe for the citizens to be on the streets. However, in recent years the Chinese government has made it a priority to reduce emissions (especially in preparation for the 2008 Beijing Olympics.) China currently is the leader in wind turbine usage. Still, 16 of the 20 most polluted cities in the world are in China.		-Major environmental issues are occurring in the Niger Delta, where frequent oil spills have resulted in the death of the fishing industry -Has the highest deforestation rates in the world -In late 1995, Nigeria's execution of eight environmental activists, notably Nobel Peace Prize nominee Ken Saro-Wiwa, made international headlines	-pollution, possibly nuclear waste, oil spills, etc.

Population and Migration	<p>Many immigrants to the UK come from India.</p> <p>Muslim immigrants seem to have the hardest time assimilating into the British population.</p> <p>Pop.- roughly 61 million</p>	<p>In recent years, Russia has suffered a dramatic drop in overall population, now averaging at about an 18% decline. Economic hardship has not encouraged large families, and health issues have created a high death rate. To combat this, Russia is encouraging Russians who live abroad to return to their homeland, however the financial crisis has lessened the appeal.</p>	<p>Population: 1.3 billion</p> <p>Most migration occurs in Chinese emigrating to other countries (mostly United States.) Many migrants to Hong Kong</p> <p>Very slim minorities of immigrants who have moved for business</p>		<p>-The most populous country in Africa (about 140 million)</p> <p>-As of 1999, there were some 6,000 refugees in Nigeria</p> <p>-The net migration rate in 2000 was negative 0.2 migrants per 1,000 population</p>	<p>-Persians</p> <p>-Azeris</p> <p>-Kurds</p> <p>-Arabs</p>
Economic Development	<p>UK has yet to adopt the euro</p> <p>Liberalism: emphasizes political and economic freedoms for the individuals and the market</p>	<p>In 2009, Medvedev outlined economic priorities for Russia to improve and diversify their economy.</p>	<p>Has recently encouraged privatizing industry and capitalism; has tried to develop economic sectors besides manufacturing (companies such as Lenovo expanding quaternary sector)</p> <p>Has booming service industry</p>		<p>In 1985, Babangida regime developed an economic structural adjustment program with the support of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.</p> <p>This program has had mixed results, but Nigeria remains heavily in debt. Para-statals remain state owned, and the private economic sector has not grown significantly.</p>	<p>-Moving to nationalize industry and expand economy</p> <p>-Increasing military spending and "space programs"</p> <p>-Increasing in manufacturing and self-reliance</p>

<p>Factors influencing public policymaking and implementation</p> <p>§ Domestic</p> <p>§ International</p>	<p>British relationship with the EU</p> <p>Terrorism and cohesion</p> <p>upcoming elections</p> <p>devolution and constitutional reform</p>	<p>Relations with the US &amp; EU.</p> <p>Economy</p> <p>Minority regions such as Chechnya</p> <p>Corruption</p>	<p>-Population, pollution, corruption, ethnic cleavages</p> <p>-Political image, economic trading partners</p>		<p><b>-Cleavages:</b></p> <p>-Ethnicity: Hausa-Fulani (north), Igbo (southeast), Yoruba (west)</p> <p>Religion: north is primarily Muslim, while south is predominantly Christian</p> <p><b>Other factors:</b></p> <p>-Corruption amongst high level officials</p> <p>-Violence in Niger Delta (causes foreign investment to pull out of the country)</p> <p>-Lack of governmental legitimacy</p> <p>-International price of oil</p> <p>-Human development index</p>	<p>-Bad relations with the U.S.</p> <p>-Sharia law</p> <p>-Strong sense of nationalism</p> <p>-Shiite and Persian cultural influences</p>
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