

how does a non democratic state influence civil society

How Does a Non Democratic State Influence Civil Society?

how does a non democratic state influence civil society is a question that delves into the complex relationship between political power and public life. Civil society, broadly speaking, encompasses the networks, organizations, and institutions that exist independently of the government and contribute to the social, cultural, and political fabric of a country. When a state operates under non-democratic principles—such as authoritarianism, totalitarianism, or other forms of centralized control—the dynamics between the government and civil society become particularly intricate and often contentious.

Understanding the ways in which a non democratic state influences civil society sheds light on the challenges faced by citizens in asserting their rights, expressing dissent, and fostering community participation. It also helps us appreciate the resilience of civil society actors who navigate restrictive environments. In this article, we will explore how non-democratic regimes shape civil society, the tools they use to control or co-opt it, and the various responses from civil society itself.

Defining Civil Society and Its Role

Before diving into the impact of non-democratic states, it's important to clarify what civil society entails. Civil society refers to the sphere of social activity and organization that exists outside the direct control of the state and the market. This includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, labor unions, religious institutions, advocacy groups, and informal networks of citizens.

Civil society plays several crucial roles:

- **Advocacy and Accountability:** It promotes human rights, transparency, and government accountability.
- **Social Cohesion:** It fosters community bonds and a sense of shared identity.
- **Public Participation:** It provides a platform for citizens to engage in dialogue and influence public policy.
- **Service Provision:** It often fills gaps in welfare and social services.

In democratic settings, a vibrant civil society is considered essential for a healthy polity. But what happens when democracy is absent?

How Does a Non Democratic State Influence Civil Society?

Non-democratic regimes tend to perceive civil society with suspicion, often viewing independent

organizations and networks as potential threats to their authority. As a result, they implement various strategies to control, suppress, or manipulate civil society to maintain their grip on power.

1. Restricting Freedom of Assembly and Expression

One of the primary ways a non democratic state influences civil society is by limiting freedoms critical to its operation. Restrictions on freedom of speech, assembly, and association hamper the ability of civil society actors to organize, protest, or voice dissenting opinions.

Laws may be enacted to ban or tightly regulate NGOs, community groups, and media outlets. Public demonstrations might be prohibited or violently dispersed. Surveillance and censorship become tools to monitor and stifle opposition voices. These measures create an environment of fear and self-censorship, effectively shrinking the space for independent civil engagement.

2. Co-opting and Controlling Organizations

Rather than outright banning all civil society groups, non-democratic states often attempt to co-opt or infiltrate them. This can involve:

- Establishing government-controlled “NGOs” to mimic independent organizations while promoting state agendas.
- Funding or placing loyalists in leadership positions within genuine civil society institutions.
- Forcing organizations to register with stringent conditions that undermine their autonomy.

Through these tactics, the state blurs the lines between genuine grassroots activism and state propaganda, weakening the credibility and effectiveness of civil society.

3. Legal and Administrative Harassment

Non-democratic regimes frequently use bureaucratic hurdles and legal harassment as subtle yet effective means of control. Civil society organizations may face:

- Excessive paperwork and arbitrary delays in registration.
- Sudden tax audits or financial investigations.
- Criminal charges against leaders under vague or politically motivated accusations.

Such pressures exhaust the resources and morale of civil society groups, limiting their capacity to operate freely.

The Impact on Social Movements and Public Engagement

Civil society is often the breeding ground for social movements that push for change. In non-democratic states, the suppression and manipulation of civil society have profound consequences for public engagement and activism.

1. Fragmentation and Distrust

When the state actively infiltrates or undermines civil society, it sows distrust among activists and the general public. People become wary of joining organizations for fear of surveillance or betrayal. This fragmentation weakens collective action and diminishes the social capital necessary for sustained movements.

2. Underground and Alternative Networks

Despite repression, civil society actors often find creative ways to resist. They may operate underground, using informal networks and digital communication to evade state monitoring. Social media, encrypted messaging apps, and diaspora communities become vital channels for mobilization and information sharing.

However, these methods carry risks and may limit the reach and impact of activism.

3. International Solidarity and Pressure

Civil society groups in non-democratic states sometimes seek support from international organizations, foreign governments, or global advocacy networks. This external backing can provide resources, visibility, and protection. At the same time, states often exploit nationalist rhetoric to delegitimize such support as foreign interference.

Economic and Cultural Dimensions of Influence

The influence of non-democratic states on civil society goes beyond politics. It also extends to economic and cultural spheres, shaping how communities organize and express their identities.

1. Control Over Funding and Resources

States may restrict or monitor the funding of civil society organizations, particularly those receiving foreign aid. By controlling financial flows, regimes can starve independent groups of necessary resources or force them to conform to state priorities.

2. Cultural Narratives and National Identity

Non-democratic states often promote official narratives that emphasize unity, traditional values, or national greatness. Civil society organizations that challenge these narratives—whether advocating for minority rights, historical truth, or alternative cultural expressions—face suppression.

In this way, the state attempts to shape not only political but also cultural dimensions of society, limiting pluralism and diversity.

Resilience and Adaptation of Civil Society

Despite the many obstacles posed by non-democratic governance, civil society is rarely entirely extinguished. Many organizations and activists demonstrate remarkable resilience and adaptability.

Strategies for Navigating Restrictive Environments

- **Building Coalitions:** Partnering with other groups to share resources and amplify voices.
- **Using Legal Loopholes:** Operating within the narrow spaces allowed by the law to maintain some activities.
- **Engaging in Service Delivery:** Focusing on social services to gain community trust and avoid direct political confrontation.
- **Leveraging Technology:** Employing digital tools to communicate securely and organize discreetly.

These approaches enable civil society to survive, and sometimes thrive, even under authoritarian rule.

Broader Implications for Society and Governance

The way a non democratic state influences civil society has far-reaching implications. When civil society is restricted, the feedback mechanisms that hold governments accountable weaken, leading to increased corruption, human rights abuses, and social unrest.

Conversely, the persistence of civil society activities—even limited ones—can lay the groundwork for eventual political liberalization, social reconciliation, and democratic transition. The interplay between state control and societal resistance is a dynamic that shapes the trajectory of nations over time.

Exploring how does a non democratic state influence civil society not only informs our understanding of authoritarianism but also highlights the enduring human desire for freedom, participation, and community.

Frequently Asked Questions

How do non-democratic states control civil society organizations?

Non-democratic states often control civil society organizations by imposing strict regulations, monitoring their activities, restricting funding sources, and sometimes infiltrating or co-opting leadership to ensure these organizations do not challenge the regime.

In what ways do non-democratic regimes suppress dissent within civil society?

Non-democratic regimes suppress dissent by censoring media, arresting activists, banning protests, employing surveillance, and using intimidation or violence to discourage opposition within civil society.

How does censorship in non-democratic states affect civil society's ability to operate?

Censorship limits access to information, restricts freedom of expression, and prevents civil society from raising awareness or mobilizing support, thereby weakening their capacity to advocate for social or political change.

Can civil society exist independently in a non-democratic state?

While civil society can exist in non-democratic states, its independence is often severely limited due to government control, legal restrictions, and fear of repression, which hinder its ability to function autonomously and effectively.

What role does state propaganda play in shaping civil society in non-democratic countries?

State propaganda manipulates public opinion by promoting government narratives, discrediting opposition, and fostering loyalty, which can undermine civil society groups that challenge the official discourse or policies.

How do non-democratic states use legal frameworks to influence civil society?

They enact restrictive laws that limit registration, funding, and activities of civil society organizations, criminalize dissent, and create bureaucratic hurdles to weaken or dissolve groups that threaten the regime.

Are there examples of civil society successfully influencing policy in non-democratic states?

Yes, despite challenges, some civil society groups in non-democratic states have influenced policy through grassroots mobilization, international advocacy, and leveraging social media to raise awareness and pressure governments for reforms.

Additional Resources

****The Dynamics Between Non-Democratic States and Civil Society****

how does a non democratic state influence civil society is a question that invites a multifaceted exploration of political power, social organization, and individual freedoms. Non-democratic regimes, characterized by centralized authority and limited political pluralism, exert a profound influence on civil society—the network of organizations, institutions, and individuals that operate independently from the government. Understanding this relationship is crucial for comprehending how power structures shape social activism, public discourse, and community engagement in contexts where democracy is constrained or absent.

The Nature of Civil Society Under Non-Democratic Regimes

Civil society traditionally includes NGOs, advocacy groups, labor unions, religious organizations, and informal networks that provide avenues for citizens to express interests and participate in public life. In non-democratic states, the scope and autonomy of these entities are often curtailed, affecting their capacity to function as independent actors.

Non-democratic systems tend to prioritize regime stability and control over pluralism, which inherently limits the freedom of assembly, expression, and association. This creates an environment where civil society is either co-opted, suppressed, or forced underground. The question of how does a non democratic state influence civil society thus revolves around mechanisms of control, repression, and occasional tactical accommodation.

Mechanisms of Influence and Control

Non-democratic regimes deploy a variety of strategies to shape civil society:

- **Legal Restrictions:** Laws are often enacted to regulate registration, funding, and operations of NGOs and community groups. These legal frameworks can be vague or stringent, allowing the state to revoke licenses or prosecute activists arbitrarily.
- **Surveillance and Intimidation:** Security apparatuses monitor civil society actors, instilling fear and discouraging dissent. Surveillance extends to digital communications, limiting the use

of online platforms for mobilization.

- **Co-optation:** Some organizations are absorbed into state-controlled networks, blurring the line between genuine civil society and government instruments. This undermines trust and independence within the sector.
- **Media Control:** State dominance over media outlets restricts the dissemination of critical viewpoints, limiting civil society's reach and influence.

These tools collectively dampen the vibrancy and effectiveness of civil society, shaping it into a controlled or compliant sector rather than a dynamic force for social change.

Comparative Perspectives: Civil Society in Democratic vs. Non-Democratic Contexts

Comparing civil society under democratic and non-democratic regimes highlights the stark contrast in operational freedom and impact.

In democratic states, civil society typically enjoys legal protections and political space, enabling advocacy, accountability, and community building. Civil organizations can challenge government policies, promote transparency, and mobilize citizens for social causes.

Conversely, in non-democratic states, civil society often operates under constant threat. For instance, in authoritarian regimes like China or Russia, NGOs face restrictive registration processes and intense scrutiny. Activists risk imprisonment, and independent media is frequently shut down or censored. This environment forces civil society to adapt by either aligning with state interests or developing covert methods of advocacy.

Despite these challenges, civil society in non-democratic settings can sometimes serve as a subtle channel for social negotiation and limited reform. For example, religious groups or professional associations may negotiate with the state to carve out limited autonomy or advocate for specific community needs without directly confronting political authority.

The Role of Digital Technology

The rise of digital communication platforms has transformed how civil society operates, even in restrictive environments. Non-democratic states often respond to this by increasing internet censorship, deploying sophisticated surveillance technologies, and blocking access to social media.

Nevertheless, digital tools have empowered activists to organize, share information, and raise awareness beyond traditional state controls. This digital dimension adds complexity to how does a non democratic state influence civil society, as governments must balance the benefits of technological advancement with the risks it poses to regime control.

Impacts on Social Movements and Public Participation

Civil society's role in fostering social movements is significantly altered under non-democratic regimes. Political repression limits public demonstrations, while state propaganda can delegitimize dissenting voices.

- **Restricted Mobilization:** Public protests and campaigns often face harsh crackdowns, reducing the visibility and scale of social movements.
- **Fragmentation:** Fear and mistrust can fragment civil society, preventing unified action and weakening collective influence.
- **Alternative Spaces:** Informal and cultural spaces sometimes emerge as alternative venues for civic engagement, though these are precarious and subject to state intervention.

Despite these hurdles, civil society can persist as a critical forum for community support, education, and limited advocacy, maintaining some degree of social cohesion even under authoritarian constraints.

Pros and Cons of State Influence on Civil Society

While the overarching impact of non-democratic states on civil society tends to be restrictive, there are nuanced outcomes worth noting:

- **Pros:**
 - State support for certain organizations can lead to resource availability and operational stability in non-political sectors like culture and social welfare.
 - Controlled civil society may prevent societal fragmentation by channeling collective energies into approved activities.
- **Cons:**
 - Suppression of dissent stifles innovation, accountability, and social progress.
 - Co-optation undermines legitimacy and erodes trust between citizens and institutions.
 - Limited freedom of association restricts the development of political pluralism and citizen empowerment.

These pros and cons illustrate the complex balancing act non-democratic states perform in managing civil society.

Case Studies: Civil Society Under Authoritarian Regimes

Examining specific instances offers concrete insights into how non-democratic states influence civil society.

China

China's government enforces strict regulations on NGOs, requiring foreign-funded groups to register and operate under close supervision. The "Foreign NGO Management Law" of 2017 exemplifies how legal frameworks can restrict independent activity. However, non-political organizations focusing on environmental issues or poverty alleviation sometimes receive state encouragement, allowing limited civic participation within defined boundaries.

Russia

In Russia, the "foreign agent" law stigmatizes NGOs receiving overseas funding, branding them as potential threats to national security. This has led to the closure of numerous organizations and a chilling effect on civil activism. Nonetheless, grassroots movements persist, often leveraging digital platforms and informal networks to maintain influence.

The Future of Civil Society in Non-Democratic States

The evolving interplay between authoritarian governance and civil society is shaped by technological innovation, international pressure, and internal sociopolitical dynamics. As non-democratic states adopt more sophisticated strategies to monitor and constrain civil organizations, activists continue to innovate with decentralized platforms, encrypted communication, and cross-border collaborations.

Understanding how a non-democratic state influences civil society remains critical for policy analysts, human rights advocates, and scholars seeking to promote inclusive governance and sustainable social development globally. The resilience and adaptability of civil society in these contexts underscore the enduring human aspiration for participation, accountability, and collective empowerment—even in the face of political repression.

How Does A Non Democratic State Influence Civil Society

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: CIVICUS Global Survey of the State of Civil Society Volkhart Heinrich, Lorenzo Fioramonti, CIVICUS (Association), 2007 The second volume of the CIVICUS Global Survey of the State of Civil Society offers a wide-ranging analysis of key issues facing civil society worldwide with contributions from prominent researchers and civil society practitioners. Comprising 24 chapters, the book draws on the information collected by the CIVICUS Civil Society Index project in more than 45 countries to explore issues such as civil society's accountability, its relations to the state and corporate sector and its role in governance and development. It also includes regional overviews of the state of civil society in different continents. By bringing together a diversity of perspectives and themes, this book offers one of the most comprehensive and engaging analyses of civil society worldwide. Other Contributors: Helmut Anheier, Stefanie Bailer, Monica Blagescu, Thilo Bodenstein, David Bonbright, L. David Brown, Jerzy Celichowski, Julius Court, Wolfgang D rner, Alan Fowler, Marc M. Howard, Mohini Kak, Mahi Khallaf, Natalia Kirytopoulou, Petr Kopecky, Barry Knight, Carmen Malena, Jacob Mati, Cas Mudde, Kumi Naidoo, Paul Opoku-Mensah, Aruna Rao, Laurie Regelbrugge, Janine Schall-Emden, Andres Serbin, Catherine Shea, Carla Suarez, Rajesh Tandon, -zlem T r, and Jan van Deth.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Civil Society and Regional Governance Anders Uhlin, 2016-09-12 Through detailed comparative case studies of civil society engagement with two major regional international organizations in Southeast Asia this book demonstrates the potentials and limitations of civil society actors as democratizing agents in governance beyond the nation-state. Drawing on previous research on civil society, social movements, transnational activism, and democratization, Uhlin develops an analytical framework focusing on a) how national and international political opportunities shape—and are shaped by—civil society advocacy; b) how civil society activists frequently combine inside and outside strategies when targeting international organizations; and c) how civil society advocacy can have a liberalizing impact on the targeted international organizations. Drawing on rich empirical data, including more than 100 qualitative interviews with civil society activists and representatives of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the study demonstrates how civil society actors have contributed to pushing ADB—and to a much lesser extent ASEAN—in a political liberal direction, improving transparency, strengthening accountability, and introducing mechanisms protecting people from the abuse of power. With its innovative analytical framework, broad scope covering civil society activism across Southeast Asia, and in-depth analysis of civil society attempts to influence ADB and ASEAN the book makes important contributions to research on civil society activism in Southeast Asia as well as the more general field of civil society and governance beyond the nation-state.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Civil Society and Democratic Theory Gideon Baker, 2003-08-27 This book introduces radically alternative models of civil society that have been developed outside the liberal democratic frame of reference, models which suggest that civil society does offer new and non-statist democratic possibilities. Drawing on a wide range of civil society theory-practice from Eastern Europe and Latin America (including the Zapatistas in Mexico), and from visions of global civil society too, this book is uniquely positioned to consider the questions posed by these alternative voices for democratic theory and practice. * Are there alternatives to the liberal democratic vision of civil society? * Is a democracy located in civil society rather than the state either possible or desirable? * How and why has the concept of civil society come to be used so widely today? * Can global civil society further the struggle for democracy initiated by national civil societies?

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: The Weakness of Civil Society in Post-Communist Europe Marc Morjé Howard, 2003-03-27 Over a decade has passed since the collapse of communism, yet post-communist citizens are still far less likely to join voluntary

organizations than people from other countries. Why do post-communist citizens mistrust public organizations? What explains this pattern of weak civil society? And what does this mean for democracy in the region? This engaging study addresses these questions with a provocative argument about the enduring impact of the communist experience on its countries and citizens. Howard argues that the experience of mandatory participation in state-controlled organizations and vibrant private networks during the communist period, combined with the disappointment with post-communist developments, have left most citizens with a lasting aversion to public activities. Howard analyzes the findings from over 30 democratic countries on the World Values Survey and also presents extensive and original evidence from his own research, focused on Eastern Germany and Russia.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Resourceful Civil Society

Zhanna Kravchenko, Lisa Kings, Katarzyna Jezierska, 2022-06-07 This open access book examines how civil society organizations in Poland, Russia, and Sweden (re)act to transformations of opportunities and limitations in access to various forms of resources. The volume's contributions discuss the constraints associated with different types of resources as well as organizations' capacities to generate resources—or compensate for their lack—as they negotiate and contest barriers. The resourcefulness of civil society is revealed to be rooted in a variety of capabilities: converting resources, eliciting organizational change, and metamorphosing in response to organizational and environmental development.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Producing Reproductive Rights

Udi Sommer, Aliza Forman-Rabinovici, 2019-08-15 With events and movements such as #MeToo, the Gender Equality UN Sustainable Development Goal, the Irish and Chilean abortion policy changes, and the worldwide Women's March movement, women's rights are at the top of the global public agenda. Yet, countries around the world continue to debate if and how women should have access to reproductive rights, and specifically abortion. This book provides the most comprehensive comparative review of this topic to date. How are reproductive rights produced? This book analyzes three spheres of influence on abortion policymaking: civil society, national government, and international bodies. It engages scholars as well as undergraduate and graduate students in social sciences, law, gender studies, and development and sustainability studies. With insights into the influence of intergovernmental bodies, international health organizations, state-level political representatives, and religious civil society players, this book will be of interest to policymakers, organizations and individuals concerned with influencing reproductive policy.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Public Diplomacy and Civil Society Organisations Ibrahim Natil, 2023-09-28 This book explores the roles of civil society organisations (CSOs) when engaging in public diplomacy activities and their impact on community development and change. It provides up-to-date analysis of the challenges and constraints facing CSOs involved in diplomatic missions and working with foreign donors. Bringing together case studies from Cameroon, Egypt, Poland, Palestine, Lebanon and Libya, this edited collection reflects on how external calls for proposals in the fields of women's empowerment, community development, education, training, exchange programmes, democracy, human rights and peacebuilding influence the way civil society organisations contribute, deliver, intervene and position themselves in various societies. It explores the lessons learnt by various CSOs in identifying societal problems, understanding grassroots demands, prioritising development agendas and campaigning for peacebuilding. Grounded in a firm theoretical framework and based on up-to-date empirical research, the book reflects on the leadership shown by civil society organisations in development, politics and business and their impact on community development initiatives and local change process. This book will be an important resource for researchers, policymakers, donors, NGO practitioners and the beneficiaries themselves, within the areas of international development, peacebuilding, civil society, politics and international relations.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior Russell J. Dalton, Hans-Dieter Klingemann, 2007 Assembles the world's leading scholars

on public opinion and political behaviour to describe the state-of-the-art research on the beliefs, values and behaviours of contemporary politics.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: *Citizens, Civil Society, and Activism under the EPRDF Regime in Ethiopia* Camille Louise Pellerin, Logan Cochrane, 2023-07-15 In 2014-15, the Ethiopian government, together with many academics and observers, was surprised by the outbreak of anti-government protests, as large-scale public contestation of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) had been largely absent in the regime's history. The dominant narrative about the EPRDF regime was that it was a top-down government, using authoritarian methods to ensure the population abided by its visions and directives, and describing its role in paternalistic ways, such as being the protector and guardian of the people. Changing this narrative, *Citizens, Civil Society, and Activism under the EPRDF Regime in Ethiopia* considers how citizens and civil society expressed their interests and exerted their agency in an authoritarian setting. Focusing on the EPRDF regime over a period of three decades up to 2019, the book explores civic activism in Ethiopia, presenting diverse examples of how citizens have (re)shaped the country. Challenging state-centric readings of state-society relations under EPRDF governance, this collection provides a counternarrative that emphasizes the role and agency of citizens and civil society. The contributing authors draw on a heuristic analytical framework that examines different types of interactions between civil society and state actors (co-optation, co-operation, coexistence, and contestation) and captures the ways in which civil society actors make their voices heard. At a time when authoritarian forms of governance are increasingly prevalent across the world, this critically important collection offers insight into how citizens claim their agency and challenge state power in apparently top-down contexts.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: *International Encyclopedia of Civil Society* Helmut K. Anheier, Stefan Toepler, 2009-11-24 Recently the topic of civil society has generated a wave of interest, and a wealth of new information. Until now no publication has attempted to organize and consolidate this knowledge. The *International Encyclopedia of Civil Society* fills this gap, establishing a common set of understandings and terminology, and an analytical starting point for future research. Global in scope and authoritative in content, the *Encyclopedia* offers succinct summaries of core concepts and theories; definitions of terms; biographical entries on important figures and organizational profiles. In addition, it serves as a reliable and up-to-date guide to additional sources of information. In sum, the *Encyclopedia* provides an overview of the contours of civil society, social capital, philanthropy and nonprofits across cultures and historical periods. For researchers in nonprofit and civil society studies, political science, economics, management and social enterprise, this is the most systematic appraisal of a rapidly growing field.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: *Post-Soviet Civil Society* Anders Uhlin, 2006-03-20 The development of civil society has varied greatly across the former Soviet Union. The Baltic states have achieved a high level of integration with the West and European Union membership, while some regions in Russia lag far behind. Now for the first time there is a comparative study of civil society and democratization across post-Soviet national borders. Acknowledging the enormous variation throughout the region, the book offers unique data on developments in Russia, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Applying an innovative analytical framework derived from theories of democratization, civil society, social movements and transnational relations, the researchers have formulated broader comparisons and generalisations without neglecting the specific post-Soviet context. The book provides a systematic comparison across sectors as well as nations, and includes chapters on NGOs, the state and conflict, and transnationalisation. Quantitative survey data is combined with qualitative interviews and case study research to both confirm previous findings about the weakness of post-communist civil society and to qualify previous research.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: *Causes and Consequences of Democratization* Anastassia V. Obydenkova, Alexander Libman, 2015-05-22 In recent decades, the

regions of Russia have taken different paths of regime transition. Despite the consolidation of an autocratic regime at national level and the centralization steered by Vladimir Putin's government, the variation across sub-national regimes persists. Using an innovative theoretical framework, this book explores both causes and consequences of democratization in the regions of Russia. It is the first study in the field to systematically integrate structural and agency approaches in order to account for economic, social, historical and international causes of democratization and to trace its consequences. By focusing on the challenging and under-studied topic of sub-national regimes, the book provides a unique perspective on regime transition and the new theoretical framework contributes to a better understanding of democratization world-wide. The book will be of key interest to scholars and students of democratization, sub-national regimes, East European politics, comparative politics, post-communism, and international relations.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Zionist Israel and Apartheid South Africa Amneh Badran, 2009-09-10 This book is a comparison of two ethnic-national apartheid states - South Africa and Israel - which have been in conflict, and how internal dissent has developed. In particular it examines the evolution of effective white protest in South Africa and explores the reasons why comparably powerful movements have not emerged in Israel. The book reveals patterns of behaviour shared by groups in both cases. It argues that although the role played by protest groups in peace-building may be limited, a tipping point, or 'magic point', can become as significant as other major factors. It highlights the role played by intermediate variables that affect the pathways of protest groups: such as changes in the international system; the visions and strategies of resistance movements and their degree of success; the economic relationship between the dominant and dominated side; and the legitimacy of the ideology in power (apartheid or Zionism). Although the politics and roles of protest groups in both cases share some similarities, differences remain. Whilst white protest groups moved towards an inclusive peace agenda that adopts the ANC vision of a united non-racial democratic South Africa, the Jewish Israeli protest groups are still, by majority, entrenched in their support for an exclusive Jewish state. And as such, they support separation between the two peoples and a limited division of mandatory Palestine / 'Eretz Israel'. This timely book sheds light on a controversial and explosive political issue: Israel being compared to apartheid South Africa.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Building Civil Society and Democracy in New Europe Sven Eliaeson, 2009-03-26 The European enlargement process culminating in 2004 was - as a follow-up to die Wende and the implosion of the Russian empire - an event of the same magnitude as 1815 and 1919. Like 1918-19, it was an "exit into history", a momentous event in post-Westphalian Europe. Even if acceptance of ten new countries was premature, it was appropriate to the moment history provided. The presence of the "New kids on the block" meant both problems and prospects. The end of the cold war meant the fall of the iron curtain - but a mental remnant of the curtain remains, in terms of attitudes regarding civility, corruption, and transparency, and expectations for democratic politics. Several of the "new" countries are "late children of 1848". For them, entering NATO was more important than joining the EU, and also preceded EU-membership. Poland is bigger than the other 2004 countries together and has a heavy historical legacy. It is - as Germany used to be - imprinted by its special path between East and West and fear of being encircled by enemies. Although the Building of Civil Society and Democracy in countries in transformation can draw on experiences from the countries already within the EU, there is no primrose path for EU-integration. It is, moreover, an irony that the new member states, as a result of the expectations for post-Communist politics, build institutions of a kind that are no longer sufficiently efficient for "old" Europe. The new countries became a full-scale experiment in rule by experts: now by neo-liberals instead of Communists. A common European public sphere and civil society might emerge, but its form remains visible only at the horizon.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Building Civil Society in Authoritarian China John W. Tai, 2014-08-28 How is modern civil society created? There are few contemporary studies on this important question and when it is addressed, scholars tend to

emphasize the institutional environment that facilitates a modern civil society. However, there is a need for a new perspective on this issue. Contemporary China, where a modern civil society remains in a nascent stage, offers a valuable site to seek new answers. Through a comparative analysis of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in today's China, this study shows the importance of the human factor, notably the NGO leadership, in the establishment of a modern civil society. In particular, in recognition of the social nature of NGOs, this study engages in a comparative examination of Chinese NGO leaders' state linkage, media connections and international ties in order to better understand how each factor contributes to effective NGOs.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: The West, Civil Society and the Construction of Peace Mikkel Vedby Rasmussen, 2003-12-09 The West, Civil Society and the Construction of Peace describes how the challenges of peacemaking following the First and Second World Wars defined the West. In turn, the difficulties in applying the Western recipe for peace to the new security challenges of a globalizing world is threatening to destroy the international community. Mikkel Vedby Rasmussen explains how the values of civil society have held the West together and concludes that 'the democratic peace ' is not a 'law' but a recipe for security.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: The Varieties of Religious Repression Ani Sarkissian, 2015-01-02 The Varieties of Religious Repression argues that seemingly benign regulations and restrictions on religion are tools that non-democratic leaders use to repress independent civic activity, effectively maintaining their hold on power. Ani Sarkissian examines the interaction of political competition and the structure of religious divisions in society, presenting a theory of the variances of religious repression across non-democratic regimes.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Transnational Civil Society and the World Bank C. Pallas, 2013-11-12 Transnational civil society is often seen as an important contributor to the democratization of global governance. In their engagement with the World Bank, however, transnational civil society organizations prioritize pre-existing mission over responsiveness to claimed stakeholders and undercut the authority of developing country governments.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: Rethinking Civil Society in Transition Ester Sigillò, 2025-10-01 This book illustrates the results of ethnographical research designed to shed light on the notion of civil society in a context characterized by the transformation of power relations. Such transformation is given by shifting resources, renewed local and international opportunities, and a general reframing of goals and objectives. The academic literature has usually relied on a substantialist understanding of the notion of civil society - referring to the latter as something that exists a priori or does something. This volume relies, instead, on a relational approach - where civil society becomes the name we give to a host of complex interactions in which local associations are involved in a time of reconfiguration of power relations. Building on this approach, this volume analyses the relational dynamics affecting Tunisian associations after the fall of the authoritarian regime in 2011 and their implications for the changing political order. Findings show two main interrelated trends: the nationwide professionalization of local associations and the localized networking strategies of various socio-political categories crossing the associational sector. The book shows how their members understand the standardization of local associations as a strategy to have guaranteed access to the public sphere and, therefore, to influence the changing political order.

how does a non democratic state influence civil society: The Handbook of Civil Society in Africa Ebenezer Obadare, 2013-09-21 This volume brings together the most up to date analyses of civil society in Africa from the best scholars and researchers working on the subject. Being the first of its kind, it casts a panoramic look at the African continent, drawing out persisting, if often under-communicated, variations in regional discourses. In a majority of notionally 'global' studies, Africa has received marginal attention, a marginality often highlighted by the usual token chapter. Filling a critical hiatus, the Handbook of Civil Society in Africa takes Africa, African developments, and African perspectives very seriously and worthy of academic interrogation in their own right. It offers a critical, clear-sighted perspective on civil society in Africa, and positions African discourses

within the framework of important regional and global debates. It promises to be an invaluable reference work for researchers and practitioners working in the fields of civil society, nonprofit studies, development studies, volunteerism, civic service, and African studies. Endorsements: This volume signposts a critical turning point in the renewed engagement with the theory and practice of civil society in Africa. Moving from traditional concerns with disquisitions on the appropriateness and possibility of the existence and vibrancy of the idea of civil society on the continent, the volume approaches the forms, contents, and features of the actually existing civil society in Africa from thematic, regional, and national angles. It demonstrates clearly the extent to which core intellectual work on civil society in Africa has largely moved from concerns with cultural reductionism to a nuanced examination of the complexities of (formal, non-formal, organizational, non-organizational, traditional, newer, usual, unusual) engagements, detailing the extent to which, over time, civil society as a concept has been indigenized, appropriated and adapted in the terrains of politics, society, economy, culture and new technologies on the continent. In all this, the book accomplishes the near-impossible. Without sacrificing the vigour, rigor and freshness of the often unpredictable fruits of up-to-date research into regional and national differences that crop up in the documentation of Africa's multiple realities and discourses, the volume weaves together a rich tapestry of the historical, theoretical and practical dimensions of an expanding civil society sector, and accompanying growth in popular discourse, advocacy, and academic literature, in such a diverse continent as Africa, into a meaningful whole of insightful themes. Written and edited by a very distinguished cross-continental and multi-disciplinary collection of researchers, research students, practitioners and activists, the volume provides cutting-edge evidence and makes a definitive case for a new lease of life for civil society research in Africa. -Adigun Agbaje, Professor of Political Science, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. Throughout Africa, forms of civic engagement and political participation have seen dynamic change in recent decades, yet conceptions of civil society have rarely accounted for this evolution. This volume is an essential source of new thinking about political association and collective action in Africa. The authors offer a wealth of analysis on changing organizations and social movements, new forms of interaction and communication, emerging strategies and issues, diverse social foundations, and the theoretical implications of a shifting associational landscape. The contributors provide an invaluable addition to the comparative literature on political change, democratic development, and social movements in Africa. Peter Lewis, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced international Studies

Related to how does a non democratic state influence civil society

DOES Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DOES is present tense third-person singular of do; plural of doe

DOES Definition & Meaning | Does definition: a plural of doe.. See examples of DOES used in a sentence

"Do" vs. "Does" - What's The Difference? | Both do and does are present tense forms of the verb do. Which is the correct form to use depends on the subject of your sentence. In this article, we'll explain the difference

DOES | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary Get a quick, free translation! DOES meaning: 1. he/she/it form of do 2. he/she/it form of do 3. present simple of do, used with he/she/it. Learn more

DOES definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary does in British English (dʌz) verb (used with a singular noun or the pronouns he, she, or it) a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of do 1

does verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of does verb in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

| **does** (WASHINGTON, DC) – As part of Washington DC’s reopening, the Department of Employment Services (DOES) will begin providing in-person services at the American Job Center at 4058

When Should I Use 'Don't' and When Should I Use 'Doesn't'? Don't and doesn't are contractions of "do not" and "does not." To figure out when to use each on, you have to know when to use do and does. The verb d

Do VS Does | Rules, Examples, Comparison Chart & Exercises Master 'Do vs Does' with this easy guide! Learn the rules, see real examples, and practice with our comparison chart. Perfect for Everyone

Does vs does - GRAMMARIST Does and does are two words that are spelled identically but are pronounced differently and have different meanings, which makes them heteronyms. We will examine the definitions of the

DOES Definition & Meaning - Merriam-Webster The meaning of DOES is present tense third-person singular of do; plural of doe

DOES Definition & Meaning | Does definition: a plural of doe.. See examples of DOES used in a sentence

"Do" vs. "Does" - What's The Difference? | Both do and does are present tense forms of the verb do. Which is the correct form to use depends on the subject of your sentence. In this article, we’ll explain the difference

DOES | definition in the Cambridge English Dictionary Get a quick, free translation! DOES meaning: 1. he/she/it form of do 2. he/she/it form of do 3. present simple of do, used with he/she/it. Learn more

DOES definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary does in British English (dʌz) verb (used with a singular noun or the pronouns he, she, or it) a form of the present tense (indicative mood) of do 1

does verb - Definition, pictures, pronunciation and usage notes Definition of does verb in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Meaning, pronunciation, picture, example sentences, grammar, usage notes, synonyms and more

| **does** (WASHINGTON, DC) – As part of Washington DC’s reopening, the Department of Employment Services (DOES) will begin providing in-person services at the American Job Center at 4058

When Should I Use 'Don't' and When Should I Use 'Doesn't'? Don't and doesn't are contractions of "do not" and "does not." To figure out when to use each on, you have to know when to use do and does. The verb d

Do VS Does | Rules, Examples, Comparison Chart & Exercises Master 'Do vs Does' with this easy guide! Learn the rules, see real examples, and practice with our comparison chart. Perfect for Everyone

Does vs does - GRAMMARIST Does and does are two words that are spelled identically but are pronounced differently and have different meanings, which makes them heteronyms. We will examine the definitions of the

Related to how does a non democratic state influence civil society

The Battle Over Civil Society (Dissent11h) Over the past decade, there’s been an intense, often bitter debate on the left over whether fascism is the correct framework

The Battle Over Civil Society (Dissent11h) Over the past decade, there’s been an intense, often bitter debate on the left over whether fascism is the correct framework

Civil Society and the Liberal Democratic Project (American Enterprise Institute1mon) Last month I participated in a meeting of a dozen or so foundation leaders and think tankers. We spent two days grappling with, as the invitation put it, the “functions and dysfunctions of the present

Civil Society and the Liberal Democratic Project (American Enterprise Institute1mon) Last month I participated in a meeting of a dozen or so foundation leaders and think tankers. We spent two days grappling with, as the invitation put it, the “functions and dysfunctions of the present **Civil society helps uphold democracy and provides built-in resistance to authoritarianism** (6don MSN) When the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, the United States and Western Europe devoted much diplomacy and foreign aid to helping the former USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe develop civil society

Civil society helps uphold democracy and provides built-in resistance to authoritarianism (6don MSN) When the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, the United States and Western Europe devoted much diplomacy and foreign aid to helping the former USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe develop civil society

UN experts urge states to stop criminalizing civil society and peaceful assembly (Jurist11d)

UN and regional human rights experts on Friday urged states to halt the criminalization of protesters and civil society activists, following what they called a pattern of arbitrary arrests and

UN experts urge states to stop criminalizing civil society and peaceful assembly (Jurist11d)

UN and regional human rights experts on Friday urged states to halt the criminalization of protesters and civil society activists, following what they called a pattern of arbitrary arrests and

Related Articles

- [science explorer solutions prentice hall grade 7](#)
- [logitech mx keys mini manual](#)
- [mark twain media answer keys](#)

[Back to Home](#)