

---

# Diamonds Dispossession And Democracy In Botswana

---

This is likewise one of the factors by obtaining the soft documents of this **Diamonds Dispossession And Democracy In Botswana** by online. You might not require more era to spend to go to the books establishment as with ease as search for them. In some cases, you likewise accomplish not discover the declaration Diamonds Dispossession And Democracy In Botswana that you are looking for. It will unconditionally squander the time.

However below, in the same way as you visit this web page, it will be in view of that entirely simple to get as well as download lead Diamonds Dispossession And Democracy In Botswana

It will not receive many grow old as we tell before. You can realize it while achievement something else at home and even in your workplace. as a result easy! So, are you question? Just exercise just what we have enough money under as without difficulty as review **Diamonds Dispossession And Democracy In Botswana** what you later to read!

*Diamonds  
Dispossession  
And  
Democracy In  
Botswana* 2022-05-30

---

## HEATH LILIAN

---

Botswana - A Modern Economic History  
Berghahn Books  
In 1964 Kenneth Kaunda and his United National Independence Party (UNIP) government established the nation of Zambia in the former British colony of Northern Rhodesia. In parallel with many other newly independent countries in Africa this process of decolonisation created a wave of optimism regarding humanity's

capacity to overcome oppression and poverty. Yet, as this study shows, in Zambia as in many other countries, the legacy of colonialism created obstacles that proved difficult to overcome. Within a short space of time democratisation and development was replaced by economic stagnation, political authoritarianism, corruption and ethnic and political conflict. To better understand this process, Dr Larmer explores UNIP's political ideology and the strategies it employed to retain a grip on government. He shows

that despite the party's claim that it adhered to an authentically African model of consensual and communitarian decision-making, it was never a truly nationally representative body. Whereas in long-established Western societies unevenness in support was accepted as a legitimate basis for party political difference, in Zambia this was regarded as a threat to the fragile bindings of the young nation state, and as such had to be denied and repressed. This led to the declaration of a one-party state, presented as the logical expression of

UNIP supremacy but it was in fact a reflection of its weakening grip on power. Through case studies of opposition political and social movements rooted in these differences, the book demonstrates that UNIP's control of the new nation-state was partial, uneven and consistently prone to challenge. Alongside this, the study also re-examines Zambia's role in the regional liberation struggles, providing valuable new evidence of the country's complex relations with Apartheid-era South Africa and the relationship between internal and external opposition, shaped by the context of regional liberation movements and the Cold War. Drawing on extensive archival research and interviews, Dr Larmer offers a ground-breaking analysis of post-colonial political history which helps explain the challenges facing contemporary African polities.

[Ethnic Groups of Africa and the Middle East](#)

Routledge

This book offers a different approach to the structural prevention of mass atrocities. It investigates the conditions that enable

vulnerable countries to prevent the perpetration of such violence. Structural prevention is commonly framed as the identifying and ameliorating of the 'root causes' of violent conflict, a process which typically involves international actors determining what these root causes are, and what the best courses of action are to deal with them. This overlooks why mass atrocities do not occur in countries that contain the presence of root causes. In fact, very little research has been conducted on what the causes of peace and stability are, particularly in relatively countries located in regions marred by civil war and mass atrocities. To better understand how such vulnerable countries prevent the commission of mass atrocities, this book proposes an analytical framework which enables not only an understanding of risk which arises from the presence of root causes, but also of the factors that build resilience in countries, and consequently mitigate and manage such risk. Using this framework, three countries - Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania, are analysed to

account for their long term stability despite their location in neighbourhoods characterised by decades of civil war, ethnic repression and mass atrocities. This work is a significant contribution to the field of genocide studies and crimes against humanity and will be of interest to students and scholars alike.

**Party Systems and Democracy in Africa**

Reaktion Books

This book is a semantic and semiotic analysis of tourism texts that represent specific groups of San (or Bushmen) in modern Botswana, and is framed by postcolonial theory, post-tourism and resistance theories. Critically, the book demonstrates the power that both written and visual language can have upon consumers of texts. It provides a case-study of neo-colonial exploitation and, conversely, reveals the efficacy of self-representation for tourist consumption, with an increasing number of San offering alternatives to an entrenched ethnic hegemony, effecting gradual political and social recognition and autonomy. As such, the book is written in a spirit of optimism for the

burgeoning self-determination of a long-marginalised group. *Paying for Politics* Oxford University Press

The University of Milan's SHuS (Interdisciplinary Research Centre for Sustainability and Human Security: Co-operation and Governance agendas) offers a collection of high standard contributions and testimonies of good practice analyzing the complex subjects of access to rights and resources worldwide. This to a world looking to the future and projecting its goals of sustainable development. The thirty three contributors took part in the Milan University sessions of the International Conference dedicated to Land, Water and Resources Rights, organized by the Editor under the auspices of the EU-Joint Research Centre Expo 2015 and the City of Milan Scientific Committee for Expo 2015. With no claims to being exhaustive, the multi-disciplinary approach and the inter-disciplinary perspectives adopted to the topics are enforced by suggestions for political and legal approaches that a regional structure like the EU should be adopting to prevent legitimization leading to severe forms of

injustice against communities and individuals. SHuS has chosen open access to this e-book in order to create a seamless connection between scientific communities and the wider civil society. Thus it underscores one of the priorities of the Centre by ensuring the greatest possible impact of much needed multifaceted scientific approaches to society and the problems afflicting it. Competitive Authoritarianism Routledge

Today a billion people, including about 340 million of the world's extreme poor, are estimated to live in 'fragile states'. This group of low-income countries are often trapped in cycles of conflict and poverty, which make them acutely vulnerable to a range of shocks and crises. This engaging book defines and clarifies what we mean by fragile states, examining their characteristics in relation to "weak" and "failed" states in the global system, and explaining their development from pre-colonial times to the present day. It explores the connections between fragile statehood and

violent conflict, and analyses the limitations of outside intervention from international society. The complexities surrounding 'successes' such as Costa Rica and Botswana - countries which ought to be fragile, but which are not - are analysed alongside the more precarious cases of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Afghanistan and Haiti. Absorbing and authoritative, Fragile States will be an invaluable resource for students and scholars of international relations, security studies and development. *Bushmen in the Tourist Imaginary* Berghahn Books

Africa's Best and Worst Presidents seeks to deconstruct the current superstructure that colonialism created and maintains. It chastises and challenges Africans, academics in the main, to revisit and write a true history of Africa. Written by Africans themselves, such rewritten histories should aim to counter the counterfeit narratives which have proliferated, poisoned and diminished African sense of self and self-confidence. The history centred on African perspectives and experiences should go a

long way in our quest to truly unfetter Africa from dependency, desolations and mismanagement. This book calls upon all Africans to stand up fearlessly and tirelessly to take on decadent and despotic regimes that have always held Africa at ransom as they get lessons from the best managers of state affairs on whose feats they must expand. The option to critique, cross-examine and dissect past African presidents and their excesses is aimed at giving the young and frustrated generations of Africans the intellectual resources they need to arm themselves in resolve and pursuit of Africa's emancipation.

*Cultural Capital and Prospects for Democracy in Botswana and Ethiopia*  
Zed Books Ltd.

The growth of scholarship on the pressing problem of genocide shows no sign of abating. This volume takes stock of Genocide Studies in all its multi-disciplinary diversity by adopting a thematic rather than case-study approach. Each chapter is by an expert in the field and comprises an up-to-date survey of emerging and established areas of enquiry while highlighting problems and making

suggestions about avenues for future research. Each essay also has a select bibliography to facilitate further reading. Key themes include imperial violence and military contexts for genocide, predicting, preventing, and prosecuting genocide, gender, ideology, the state, memory, transitional justice, and ecocide. The volume also scrutinises the concept of genocide - its elasticity, limits, and problems. It does not provide a definition of genocide but rather encourages the reader to think critically about genocide as a conceptual and legal category concerned with identity-based violence against civilians.

*Parties, Political Finance, and Governance in Africa*  
Macmillan

"This book is about southern Africa's long walk to freedom, about the overturning of colonial rule in the northern territories and the dissolution of backs-to-the-wall white settler suzerainty first in what became Zimbabwe and then in South Africa. Chapters on the individual countries detail the stages along their sometimes complicated and tortuous struggle to attain the

political New Zion. We learn how and why the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland failed, how and why apartheid eventually collapsed, and exactly how the various components of this heavily white conquered and later white oppressed domain transitioned via diverse fits and starts into today's assemblage of proud, politically-charged, and still mostly fragmented nation-states. But what did the new republics make of their hard won freedoms? That is the subject of more than half of this book. Having liberated themselves successfully, several soon dismantled democratic safeguards, established effective single-party states, closed their economies, deprived citizens of human rights and civil liberties, and exchanged economic progress for varieties of central planning experiments and stunted forms of protected economic endeavors. Only Botswana, of the new entities, embraced full democracy and good governance. The others, even South Africa, at first tightly regimented their economies and attempted severely to limit the degrees of economic freedom and social

progress that citizens could enjoy. Corruption prevailed everywhere except Botswana. Today, as the chapters on contemporary southern Africa reveal, most of the southern half of the African continent is returning, if sometimes struggling, to return to the patterns probity and good governance that many countries abandoned in the decades after independence. Now there is a resurgence of high performance, which this book celebrates"--

**Integration in the Southern African Community Region**

Rowman & Littlefield  
Kenneth Good was professor of politics at the University of Botswana when he was expelled from the country. Here, he argues that Botswana's diamonds should be used to diversify the economy and reduce poverty. He also examines the dispossession of the Bushmen, and the government's grip on power.

Problems and progress in land, water and resources rights at the beginning of the third millennium John Wiley & Sons  
Weiss, Christopher Wyrod, Daniel J. Young  
Rethinking African Politics

Oxford University Press  
This fifth edition of Historical Dictionary of Botswana contains a chronology, an introduction, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary has over 500 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture.

Losing Your Land Langaa RPCIG

Botswana has been portrayed as a major case of exception in Africa-as an oasis of peace and harmony with an enduring parliamentary democracy, blessed with remarkable diamond-driven economic growth. Whereas the "failure" of other states on the continent is often attributed to the prevalence of indigenous political ideas and structures, the author argues that Botswana's apparent success is not the result of Western ideas and practices of government having replaced indigenous ideas and structures. Rather, the postcolonial state of Botswana is best understood as a unique, complex formation, one that arose dialectically through the meeting of European ideas and

practices with the symbolism and hierarchies of authority, rooted in the cosmologies of indigenous polities, and both have become integral to the formation of a strong state with a stable government. Yet there are destabilizing potentialities in progress due to emerging class conflict between all the poor sections of the population and the privileged modern elites born of the expansion of a beef and diamond-driven political economy, in addition to conflicts between dominant Tswana and vast other ethnic groups. These transformations of the modern state are viewed from the long-term perspectives of precolonial and colonial genealogies and the rise of structures of domination, propelled by changing global forces.

**Africa since Independence** Rutgers University Press

"Diamond also dissects the causes of the recent "democratic recession" in critical parts of the world, including the crime-infested oligarchy in Russia, the strong-armed pseudopopulism of Venezuela, the pathological corruption in Nigeria, and the military

security state of Pakistan. He traces many of these failed and failing democracies to the curse of oil, which stifles financial and electoral accountability as well as the willingness of established democracies to hold a firm line in support of civil society."

### **Fragile States**

Cambridge University Press

An indispensable introductory textbook that provides students with a genuinely comparative study of the different trajectories and experiences of independent African states. Paul Nugent explores a range of key concerns including the impact of HIV and AIDS, the contagion of warfare, and efforts at achieving national reconciliation both in the past and today. This is an ideal core text for modules on Modern African History, African Politics or Africa since Independence - or a supplementary text for broader modules on African History - which may be offered at the upper levels of an undergraduate History, Politics or African Studies degree. In addition it is a crucial resource for students who may be studying modern African

history for the first time as part of a taught postgraduate degree in African History, African Politics or African Studies.

New to this Edition: - Revised and updated throughout in light of the latest research - Reflects recent developments on issues such as AIDS, urbanization, the secession of South Sudan, questions of citizenship and the importance of transnational spaces - This second edition now features photographs

**Democratization in**

**Africa** Boydell & Brewer

Through a series of case studies from around the world, Capitalism and Conservation presents a critique of conservation's role as a central driver of global capitalism. Features innovative new research on case studies on the connections between capitalism and conservation drawn from all over the world

Examines some of our most popular leisure pursuits and consumption habits to uncover the ways they drive and deepen global capitalism Reveals the increase in intensity and variety of forms of capitalist conservation throughout the world

*Handbook of Indigenous Peoples' Rights* Routledge

Reexamining a classical work of social anthropology, African Political Systems (1940), edited by Fortes and Evans-Pritchard, this book looks at the colonial and academic context from which the work arose, as well as its reception and its subject matter, and looks at how the work can help with analysis of current politics in Africa. This book critically reflects upon the history of anthropology. It also contributes to a political anthropology which is aware of its antecedents, self-reflexive as a discipline, conscious of pitfalls and biases, and able to locate itself in its academic, social and political environment.

### **The Politics of**

**Necessity** John Wiley & Sons

The end of apartheid in South Africa broke down political barriers, extending to all races the formal rights of citizenship, including the right to participate in free elections and parliamentary democracy. But South Africa remains one of the most economically polarized nations in the world. In *The Politics of Necessity* Elke Zuern forcefully argues that working toward greater socio-

economic equality—access to food, housing, land, jobs—is crucial to achieving a successful and sustainable democracy. Drawing on interviews with local residents and activists in South Africa’s impoverished townships during more than a decade of dramatic political change, Zuern tracks the development of community organizing and reveals the shifting challenges faced by poor citizens. Under apartheid, township residents began organizing to press the government to address the basic material necessities of the poor and expanded their demands to include full civil and political rights. While the movement succeeded in gaining formal political rights, democratization led to a new government that instituted neo-liberal economic reforms and sought to minimize protest. In discouraging dissent and failing to reduce economic inequality, South Africa’s new democracy has continued to disempower the poor. By comparing movements in South Africa to those in other African and Latin American states, this book identifies profound

challenges to democratization. Zuern asserts the fundamental indivisibility of all human rights, showing how protest movements that call attention to socio-economic demands, though often labeled a threat to democracy, offer significant opportunities for modern democracies to evolve into systems of rule that empower all citizens.

### **Transitional Justice**

Cambridge University Press

Historically, African political institutions such as constitutions, legislatures and judiciaries have been seen as weak and vulnerable to manipulation, leading some to claim that the continent is 'institutionless'. However, recent developments including the consolidation of presidential term limits in a number of countries demonstrate that this depiction is no longer tenable. By drawing attention to how institutions can shape the practice of politics, this book demonstrates that electoral commissions, economic regulations and systems of land tenure are vital to our understanding of

contemporary Africa. A series of cutting-edge contributions from leading scholars explain how the rules of the game shape political developments across the continent, from Kenya to Nigeria and from Benin to South Africa. In chapters that cover bureaucracies, constitutions, elections, political parties, the police and more, the authors argue that a new research agenda is required if we are to better understand the process of democratisation.

### Historical Dictionary of

Botswana Springer

Analyses the limits to democracy in Botswana.

*The Soldier and the Changing State* Boydell & Brewer Ltd

A major challenge for the advancement of democratic governance in Africa is the extraction of money by ruling parties from the state to fund their electoral campaigns and gain political advantage over opponents. Drawing upon in-depth case studies of Benin and Ghana, Rachel Sigman considers how, and with what consequences, party leaders control and access public funds to finance their political operations. Weaving together biographical data

on government ministers, surveys of civil servants, elite interviews, and archival research, Sigman explains leaders' extraction strategies and connects these strategies to how politicians manage state personnel. In so

doing, she challenges the perception of African states as uniformly weak and argues that effective government is possible even in contexts of widespread state politicization, corruption, and clientelism. Demonstrating the

profound impact that extractive financing practices have on democratic institutions, Sigman illuminates and develops our understanding of "good governance" across the African continent.