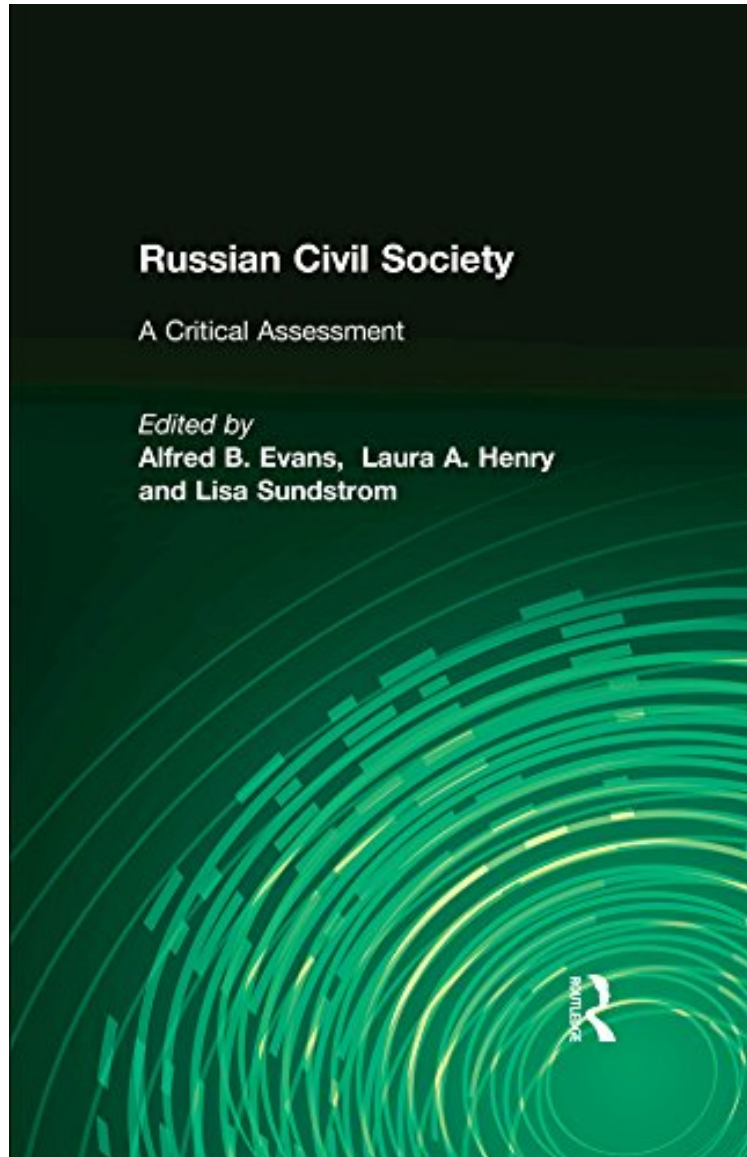


(Read and download) Russian Civil Society: A Critical Assessment: A Critical Assessment

Russian Civil Society: A Critical Assessment: A Critical Assessment

Alfred B. Evans, Laura A. Henry, Lisa Sundstrom
*ebooks | Download PDF | *ePub | DOC | audiobook*



DOWNLOAD



+

READ ONLINE

#3723103 in eBooks 2016-07-22 2016-07-22 File Name: B01IVS7NKC | File size: 77.Mb

Alfred B. Evans, Laura A. Henry, Lisa Sundstrom : Russian Civil Society: A Critical Assessment: A Critical Assessment before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Russian Civil Society: A Critical Assessment: A Critical Assessment:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. Milestone in the study of Russian civil societyBy Andreas UmlandIn the first, historical part, Mary Schaeffer Conroy analyzes civil society in late imperial Russia, and Evans asks (and answers largely negatively to) the question of whether there was civil society in the Soviet Union. The second part

deals with the societal and political context of civil society development in Russia. Sarah Oates' first contribution is tellingly called "Media, Civil Society, and the Failure of the Fourth Estate in Russia." Peter Rutland investigates the relationship between Russian business and civil society. Louise Shelley introduces organized crime as a factor inhibiting civil society development under the label "uncivil society." Edwin Bacon analyzes the conceptually complicated relationship between the Russian Orthodox Church and civil society, and Evans concludes this part with a cogent interpretation of Vladimir Putin's design for Russia's civil society. The third part is the, perhaps, most interesting one and comprises a number of invariably well-researched case studies on post-Soviet civil society development. Valerie Sperling asks whether Russian women's organizations already represent institutionalized interest groups or still vulnerable dissidents. McIntosh Sundstrom identifies differences in how Russian soldier's rights groups are seen from Russian and Western perspectives. Sue Davis, in her contribution, deals with the, purportedly, largest civil society organizations of Russia, the trade unions. Henry focuses on the Russian environmentalist movement. Kate Thomson concentrates on how disability organizations function in the Russian regions. Moya Flynn deals with formal and informal forms of associatinism in Russia's migrant populations. Janet Elise Johnson provides an informative case study on how violence crisis centers function in Barnaul. Anne White concludes this part with a partial answer to the question whether civil society is stronger in Russian small towns. In their concluding thoughts, McIntosh Sundstrom and Henry summarize the findings, and, in an appendix, they provide an extensive discursive definition of civil society. Thus, the collection covers most relevant subthemes within the general subject of Russian civil society. The volume should be praised for the broad range of issues and cases discussed here on a high level. This book dealing with, perhaps, one of the most important issues in post-Soviet democratization will be impossible to ignore in future research of Russian civil society.

A vibrant civil society - characterized by the independently organized activity of people as citizens, undirected by state authority - is an essential support for the development of freedom, democracy, and prosperity. Thus it has been one important indicator of the success of post-communist transitions. This volume undertakes a systematic analysis of the development of civil society in post-Soviet Russia. An introduction and two historical chapters provide background, followed by chapters that analyze the Russian context and consider the roles of the media, business, organized crime, the church, the village, and the Putin administration in shaping the terrain of public life. Eight case studies then illustrate the range and depth of actual citizen organizations in various national and local community settings, and a concluding chapter weighs the findings and distills comparisons and conclusions.

"This excellent volume provides a balanced, nuanced, and comprehensive perspective on civil society in Russia. The chapters cover a broad array of civil society organizations, and they combine informative historical context with insightful contemporary analysis. This book should be required reading for anybody interested in the obstacles and challenges facing Russian civil society." - Marc Morje Howard, Georgetown University"