

Chapter 1 : Business Analytics

Hilary Pilkington In this introductory article, the rationale for considering punk in a particular spatial and temporal setting (post-socialist societies) is outlined.

In the early s, no nation could claim to be immune from the pressure to liberalize its economy. Everywhere state leaders turned, they were bound to feel this pressure. If they looked outside their countries, they encountered a battery of international scholars, policy advisers, financiers, and investors who demanded market-oriented reforms as a condition for extending their blessing. If they looked to their own regions, they were likely to find a neighboring country already engaged in economic liberalization, and thus, winning a better seat at the negotiating table with international actors. And if state leaders looked to their own countries, they found a growing number of local scholars, elites, technical experts, social movements, and citizens also clamoring for greater economic freedom. Thus, the pressure to liberalize in the early s was ubiquitous. This is not to say that the political enemies and institutional obstacles to economic liberalization had vanished; in many countries, the defenders of statism remained as entrenched and determined as ever. But the context of their struggle had changed. By the late s, they could no longer claim to be free of rivals. Few state leaders, therefore, have been able to ignore this three-tiered pressure to liberalize economically. By the late s most state leaders had begun to open or at least seriously considered opening their economies to market forces. This opening, in general terms, consisted of a combination of economic stabilization and structural adjustment reforms. After spending decades intervening in their economies to correct or compensate for market failures, states were now intervening or thinking of intervening in their economies to make room for the market. By any standard, this has been the most significant redirection of state policies since the Great Depression. Indeed, the transition to the market in many countries was often launched by the very same political forces that not too long ago were busy demonizing markets and inflating state bureaucracies. The communists of Eastern Europe and Asia, the socialists of Western Europe, and the populists of the developing countries are not identical political forces, but during the postwar period, they shared a historical disdain for markets and a penchant for interventionist economic policies, policies they often justified through a pro-worker, anti-oligarchic rhetoric. And yet it is these very same statist political forces, from China to Italy, from the Kyrgyzstan to New Zealand, that led the transition to the market in the s. Not all their efforts proved politically viable. While some nations have managed to take market transitions very far, others have experienced setbacks, ranging from mere paralysis to outright societal upheaval. Likewise, while some statist parties have succeeded in transforming themselves into effective deliverers of market forces, other statist parties have failed. The transition to the market, whether carried out by old-time believers or new converts, has produced cases of both accomplishments as well as setbacks. Both leaders came from quintessentially statist political parties. In the s both leaders decided to reduce the role of the state in the economy and embrace market reforms. Deng Xiaoping carried through without jeopardizing his political regime. Mikhail Gorbachev, on the other hand, provoked a political backlash that brought his down. As in China and Russia, the transition entailed a complete abandonment of a model of economic development that had been in place since at least the s, inflicting heavy costs on key constituents of these parties. Five years later, the outcomes could not have been more different. In Argentina, the reforms were accepted and extended, most political forces accepted the new economic regime, and the reformers were reelected in . In Venezuela, however, the reforms were rejected, the reformers were thrown out of office in , and the country plunged into an economic and political crisis that lasted throughout the s. Argentina and Venezuela are part of a wider constellation of market-oriented reforms by statist political forces that culminated in either implementation or interruption. In many other cases, similar efforts failed. In Peru, Zambia, Greece, and the Dominican Republic in the s, statist political forces tried to introduce market reforms, but quickly gave up. In India, prime minister P. Narasimha Rao from the statist-populist Indian National Congress announced an ambitious market reform program in . Five years later, the reforms had made only negligible progress, and the highly fractured ruling party suffered a resounding defeat at the polls. And in Paraguay, Ecuador, Haiti, Uruguay, and Jamaica the economic reforms presented by

statist parties either went nowhere or proceeded very slowly. Thus, some leaders from statist-populist forces have gone far in implementing antistatist reforms, while others have stumbled. In short, it is not clear why some former statist political forces attempting to implement antistatist policies succeed, like the PJ in Argentina, and why some, like the AD in Venezuela, fail. Under certain conditions, statist-populist reformers are capable of delivering far-reaching market reforms; under other conditions, they are not. By focusing on two dichotomous cases in detail, Argentina and Venezuela in the s, and several other cases in more general terms, this study seeks to discover what these conditions are.

Chapter 2 : Prof Hilary Pilkington | The University of Manchester

Biography. Hilary Pilkington is Professor of Sociology at the University of Manchester and Fellow of the UK Academy of Social Sciences. She has been coordinator or principal investigator of over a dozen large research grants involving multiple international partners.

Chapter 3 : Looking West? : Hilary Anne Pilkington :

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Chapter 4 : MYPLACE :-Events

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Chapter 5 : Hilary Pilkington (Author of Gender, Generation and Identity in Contemporary Russia)

Hilary Pilkington is Professor of Sociology at the University of Manchester, UK. Gary Pollock is Professor and Head of Sociology at Manchester Metropolitan University, UK. Renata Franc is Senior Research Fellow and Professor at Institute Ivo Pilar, Croatia.

Chapter 6 : Islam in post-Soviet Russia : public and private faces in SearchWorks catalog

Hilary Pilkington is the author of Russia's Skinheads (avg rating, 5 ratings, 1 review, published), Gender, Generation and Identity in Contempo.

Chapter 7 : Books by Hilary Pilkington (Author of Gender, Generation and Identity in Contemporary Russia)

The great strength of Hilary Pilkington's unflinching ethnography is her capacity to confound and challenge our political Introduction: Transgressing the.