Chapter 1 : Elite theory - Wikipedia

UNDERLYING THE DYNAMICS of the political and economic shifts in the former state socialist societies of Central and Eastern Europe are fundamental processes of social re-formation.

Abstract Despite their stated commitment to democratic processes, the Government of Ghana and international authorities presume the accountability and ability of NGOs to represent local interests in forest resource management. This article shows how institutional mandates, technical and managerial priorities are used by higher-level authorities to rationalise the omission of accountability and representation in CREMA activities. Disregard for democratic processes thus centralise decision making and render political processes apolitical at the cost of effective local participation and control over forest resources. The combination of these factors compromise the accountability and equitable sharing of benefits in CREMAs. Facipulation and Elite Formation: Community Resource Management in Southwestern Ghana. In theory, decentralisation is a transfer of powers to lower levels within the political-administrative hierarchy of the State that creates avenues for representation and allows better integration of local needs and aspirations into public decisions. While recognition of local institutions other than elected authorities can undermine representation and exacerbate or replicate existing patterns of inequality Ribot et al. It is often misleadingly understood and executed as the privatisation and marketisation of government functions Bennett ; Litvack et al. NGOs are commonly empowered in this process, becoming the key agents in the privatisation and marketisation functions of the government. They have been widely perceived and depicted as if they were democratically representative; a claim that Kamat and Ribot argue needs to be challenged. Persha and Andersson , however, argue that while there is a risk of elite capture of benefits, the presence of external organisations such as international NGOs significantly dampens the likelihood of their occurance. The collaboration between NGOs, interest-based local elites, and government bodies can become a means of appropriating and privatising common public resources Platteau and Gaspart ; Ito Further and often overlooked, the local NGOs, recognised by international donors and international NGOs can play a significant role in the emergence of new elites, who also act as agents of privatisation. This article explores the effect of donor institutional choices and recognition of local NGOs on local elite formation and capture. During the s, the Ghanaian state initiated a series of policies and programmes to involve the local population in forest management and give them a greater share of benefits accruing in the forestry sector. Over time, the CREMA approach became a model for decentralised forest management in Ghana, to promote natural resource conservation and livelihood diversification outside of the protected areas. Thus, local, national and international non-governmental organisations often act as implementing agencies and provide funds, technical support, and assistance in the establishment of CREMAs FC a: Therefore, when resources and decision-making powers are given to such unaccountable bodies, it is tantamount to privatisation â€" the transfer of what were public powers to effectively private bodies, and a formula for resource capture by local NGO leaders Ribot Local NGOs engaged in the implementation of development projects, claim to be the representatives by developing a beneficiary base but are often dominated by elites who capture the resources due to lack of accountability. Empirical evidence suggests that decision-making processes, even in projects implemented in the name of decentralisation, are controlled and dominated by the elites Pritchett and Woolcock ; Fritzen Elite capture can be redressed in communities where both non-elites and elites participate in democratic self-governance Dasgupta and Beard Yet, redressing elite capture may be difficult in conditions where elite formation is enabled and encouraged both by the government and local and donor NGOs. Although traditional authorities can be responsive and accountable, this aspect cannot be taken for granted, especially when external implementing agencies recognise them to maintain the status quo. Such recognition may create opportunities for traditional leaders to capture project benefits Pritchett and Woolcock This article focuses on how a specific CREMA in Ghana became a site for traditional elite influence and led to the emergence of a new elite, who played a central role in the privatisation of trees in farms in the Western Region of Ghana. Securing tree tenure was one of the main objectives of the project. The state legal and administrative guidelines that frame the collaborative resource management

programmes, such as the CREMAs, enable this integration despite the fact that chiefs are, as this case will show, not systematically accountable to local populations. The donors, despite their emphasis on participation and representation, continue to support these policies. At the same time, the local NGO, Agroforestry and Rural Development, that intervening agencies chose to establish the CREMA, depends on the approval of the traditional elites the chiefs , since their benediction provides the NGO a legitimate claim of autochthony. In return the NGO recognise chiefs as the de facto community leaders ideally positioned to represent local needs. And importantly this new elite plays a role in promoting privatisation. In Bontori CREMA, privatisation was actively pursued and put in practice by ARD, which spent its time persuading the farmers of the advantages of private ownership of trees on individual farms and the ownership of revenues derived from them. Section two of this article, below, discusses the place of CREMA within espoused decentralisation and collaborative forestry in Ghana. The third section describes the methods. Section six discusses how the recognition of ARD enabled the formation and strengthening of a new elite and elaborates how this led to issues of representation and a crisis of accountability within the CREMA. The final section summarises the insights drawn from this empirical case and how these observations can be used to improve collaborative forest management practices. The FC is independent of the local democratic authorities in both legislative and operational terms Amanor and Brown The FC 7 is a central government agency whose policy and approach reflect the tendency of post-independent Government â€"centralisation of authority over natural resources. At the time of independence, the Ghanaian State, like many other African states, sought to consolidate political authority ostensibly to drive modernisation processes; they used centralised power over resources to cultivate patronage networks Boone ; Austin Ghana also suffered a rapid loss of forest cover due to agricultural expansion and wood exports in the wake of structural adjustment Owusu ; Benhin and Barbier ; Codjoe and Dzanku In , Ghana adopted a new constitution emphasising decentralisation Constitution of Ghana ; Kpessa Subsequently, in a new Local Government Act Act was adopted. The Local Government Act recognised the elected District Assemblies DAs 8 as decentralised authorities at the district level, with powers to adopt bylaws and to raise revenues through local taxes. Unit Committees are the smallest scale of elected authority â€" they are a sub division of the Districts. However, decentralisation efforts in Ghana did not reach sub-district elected authorities or empowered the unit committees. Rather, the committees act mostly as implementing agents for District Assemblies. The Local Government Act also recognised traditional authorities chiefs. They have a consultative role in the appointment of the thirty percent of the members of the District Assemblies, and at the regional level, the Regional House of Chiefs elects two chiefs to the regional councils LGA Decentralisation reforms in the forestry sector in post-independence Ghana were initiated with the Forest and Wildlife Policy 9. With the passing of the Forest and Wildlife Policy, Collaborative Resource Management Programmes CRMP were introduced which also include a number of programmes on benefit sharing and management of resources with local communities. These included plantation development programmes, such as the Modified Taungya System 11, and benefit sharing schemes such as the Social Responsibility Agreements SRAs. In the Modified Taungya System, the FC grants degraded portions of protected forest lands to farmers to plant and maintain priority timber species while growing food crops until it no longer becomes viable to grow food crops. The participating farmers also have a share of the benefits from the plantation. Social Responsibility Agreements SRAs allow logging companies to enter into a contract with forest-fringe communities, obliging the timber contractors to observe a set of guidelines including contributing to the community development projects in their operational area. The adoption of CRMPs was largely a response to the problem of regulating farmland timber, and aiming at converting off-reserve and degraded areas into the principal source of timber Amanor , The Wildlife Division argued that the establishment of CREMAs would result in poverty alleviation by diversifying income at the community and household levels through reliance on self-sustaining, profitable markets for bush meat, non-timber forest products , while simultaneously securing habitats, protecting endangered species and enhancing the security of Protected Areas. Decentralisation in the forestry sector in Ghana remained limited Teye The central state administrative agencies, particularly the Forestry Commission, continued to be reluctant to devolve decisions in forestry due to substantial revenue generating potential of off-reserve forests Sasu ; Amanor District Assemblies were not given any management or

utilisation functions of forest reserves, which remained the exclusive domain of the FC Kotey et al. In the forest reserves, FC through FSD manages the protection of forests and the sharing of proceeds The powers of FC in off-reserve areas are also extensive. In off-reserve areas, FSD administers the protection of valuable timber and the profit sharing. While timber companies use their private security guards and patrolling teams to protect their concession areas, many farmers reported that the FSD does not even allow them to use seized logs for community use such as for repairing or building community property. FSDs select local farmers as voluntary forest guards to report any illegal logging activity. They also learn of illegal activities through tip-offs from aggrieved farmers. They sometimes arrest illegal loggers. However, farmers indicated that the cooperation between illegal loggers and FSDs for economic gains is common. This situation of illegality is partly the result of recentralisation of commercial exploitation of trees. In , against the espoused decentralisation process, the government of Ghana transferred the responsibility for managing off-reserve timber from the District Assemblies back to the control of the FC through District line offices Sasu arguing that timber as a national resource needed effective management. The District Assemblies lost their decision-making powers concerning the commercial use of trees outside protected areas and forest reserves Amanor As custodians of stool lands, the chiefs also have powers over trees in off-reserve areas. The chiefs had important powers over the management of forests since the colonial period, and the colonial government made the paramount chiefs responsible for the creation of forest reserves Amanor The chiefs retained the authority to give approval for cutting off both natural and planted trees in off-reserve areas. Besides FSD, the landowners also have to seek permission from the chief and inform the FSD to cut down trees for commercial purpose. However, the powers of the chiefs over forest resources have diminished over the years Sasu Currently, with the reversal of decentralisation, the FSD and timber companies wield considerable influence over the chiefs. For instance, even though the laws require that the chief be informed if any concession is granted in his traditional area, the FC has the ultimate authority to grant timber concessions. Increasingly, the chiefs have become the key negotiators between the communities and the logging companies, in exchange for allowing access to stool lands Ayine Together with District Assemblies, the traditional leaders receive a substantial share of timber royalties from the commercial exploitation of the trees in off-reserve areas Thus, both District Assemblies and Chiefs have considerable interests in proceeds from stumpage and other economic rents from forests. The FC and FSDs on the other hand, obtain benefits from sanctioning or carrying out illegal timber production and from timber concessions in off-reserve areas. The timber-revenue potential of off-reserve areas is also important in the context of the movement towards privatisation of tree tenure and the role of Collaborative Resource Management Programmes and CREMAs in commercialisation and privatisation of trees in Ghana. One of the important changes brought by devolution in forestry was the attempt to clarify the ownership rights of planted trees Although before the Concessions Act, farmers had rights to trees growing on their lands, the Concessions Act vested all trees in Ghana in the President to manage on behalf of the chiefs. Farmers are custodians but have no rights to naturally regenerated trees growing on their farms, and their management and utilisation rights belong to the state, which assumes this role in trust for the chiefs. To be able to cut down or utilise the planted trees on their farms, the farmers have to obtain permits from FSDs, who have the sole discretionary power to determine whether the permission should be granted. Backed by the advocacy of international NGOs, the Ghanaian government took necessary steps towards the privatisation of tree tenure by allowing the FC to issue a certificate to farmers to register the ownership rights of planted trees. Methods Data collection involved a review of policy documents and published literature, semi-structured interviews, and informal observations made by the author while residing in the Bontori CREMA area. For the first method, published literature, news articles, and relevant policy documents were examined to understand the historical, political and economic basis of the power and functions of the major institutions that were essential for forest governance in Ghana. Semi-structured interviews were conducted to look at the heterogeneity of meanings in the construction of issues around the CREMA and forestry decentralisation. The interviews were conducted between May to December The cohort was divided into two: CREMA executive members and district forest department staff helped select the first couple of respondents, and this may have introduced some biased perspectives from individuals who were stakeholders in the project.

However, this was mitigated when the author independently selected the respondents while residing in the area for an extended period. Fourteen high level actors consisting of government officials and staff of NGOs - Following the interviews with the community members, between November to December , fourteen respondents from different government and non governmental agencies were interviewed by the author in various parts of Ghana. The author is aware that the majority of the interviews were with people who were knowledgeable about the CREMA and therefore had a stake in the successful implementation of the project. Therefore, after the completion of the first set of interviews, sixteen people both men and women who had not planted any trees and did not have a direct interest in the CREMA were interviewed, and their perceptions on CREMA and planting trees were also included. Day to day interactions and observations at the CREMA site, interview data, and published reports helped understand the issues surrounding natural resource use and management in this particular CREMA.

Chapter 2 : Elite (elitist) theory: A Glossary of Political Economy Terms - Dr. Paul M. Johnson

Having set a high aim is to cultivate regional managerial elite city-forming enterprises of the region, we must clearly realize that for every little bit successfully mooved manufacturing, business, and labour market specialist, today requires not just honed to «automaticity» skills and «jagged» the knowledge got during the training, and.

Wright Mills wrote of the "elite" in his book The Power Elite as "those political, economic, and military circles, which as an intricate set of overlapping small but dominant groups share decisions having at least national consequences. Insofar as national events are decided, the power elite are those who decide them". These memberships in turn pave the way to the prominent social clubs located in all major cities and serving as sites for important business contacts". Mills contended that since the end of World War II , corporate leaders had become more prominent in the political process, with a decline in central decision-making for professional politicians. Most prominent corporate leaders and politicians were strong proponents of military spending. According to Mills, in the s when the military emphasis was pronounced, it was corporate leaders working with prominent military officers who dominated the development of policies. These two groups tended to be mutually supportive. According to Mills, the power elite rose from "the managerial reorganization of the propertied classes into the more or less unified stratum of the corporate rich". Instead, class rule is manifested through the activities of a wide variety of organizations and institutions Leaders within the upper class join with high-level employees in the organizations they control to make up what will be called the power elite". Wright Mills to describe a relatively small, loosely connected group of individuals who dominate American policy making. This group includes bureaucratic, corporate, intellectual, military, media , and government elites who control the principal institutions in the United States and whose opinions and actions influence the decisions of the policymakers. Bush in office identified 7, institutional positions of power encompassing 5, individuals. Age Corporate leaders aged about 60; heads of foundations , law, education, and civic organizations aged around 62; government employees aged about In the economic denomination, as of October [update] , only 32 6. Social clubs Most holders of top positions in the power elite possess exclusive membership to one or more social clubs. About a third belong to a small number of especially prestigious clubs in major cities like London , New York City , Chicago , Boston , and Washington, D. Sociologist Christopher Doob gives a hypothetical alternative, stating that these elite individuals would consider themselves the overseers of the national economy. Also appreciating that it is not only a moral, but a practical necessity to focus beyond their group interests. Doing so would hopefully alleviate various destructive conditions affecting large numbers of less affluent citizens. They therefore, have a wide range of knowledge and interests in many influential organizations, and are, as Mills describes, "professional go-betweens of economic, political, and military affairs". Sociologist Manuel Castells writes in The Rise of the Network Society that contemporary globalization does not mean that "everything in the global economy is global".

Chapter 3 : Navis Wealth Management Launches with Sanctuary Wealth Partners

Except that now she wants to be "elite," as well. "The idea is to create a school charged with the formation of a new managerial elite, both in terms of politics and economics," she said.

Thus, it is important to note that the professional experience - there is nothing like the presence of a number of competencies, relevant place of work and protruding object of labour relations and a key component of competitiveness in the labor market. In our opinion it is possible to allocate the following educational competence: This competence in the sphere of worldview related to value systems, the ability to see and understand the world around, navigate it, to understand their role and purpose, to be able to select the target semantic installation for their actions and deeds, to take decisions. General cultural competence means awareness, the possession of knowledge and experience in matters of national and universal culture, of the moral foundations of life and humanity, and cultural foundations of family, social, public phenomena and traditions, household and cultural and leisure activities. Educational-cognitive competences are a combination of competencies in the field of independent cognitive activity of the individual, including the elements of the logical, methodological, educational activity, correlated with the actual known objects. Information competencies occur using real objects and information technologies, forming the ability to search, analyze and select the necessary information, organize, convert, save, and send it. Communication skills - include: The labour and social competence means possession of knowledge and experience in the sphere of civil society execution of the role of the citizen, the observer, the voter representative , in the social labor sphere consumer, producer. Competence of personal self-improvement are aimed at mastering the methods of physical, spiritual and intellectual self-development, emotional self-regulation and self-support. Data competencies include the rules of personal hygiene, personal health care, sexual literacy, domestic environmental culture. At formation of the basic educational programs of the higher school of possible division of competences: General cultural, professional depending on a direction of preparation and instrumental. Competence of the higher school: Vary by types of activity: Personnel management - organizational and administrative, analytical, socio-psychological and engineering - instrumental skills They combine the skills, facilitating the achievement of high professional results methodological abilities, ability to understand and manage the environment, organize your time, develop strategies of self-learning, technological skills, computer skills and abilities of information management, language skills and communication skills. So we will allocate competence areas of management. Thus, analyzing the various competencies in their structure, classification and genesis we find a manifestation of the one we believe is very important problems of interaction of the Russian higher school and Russian business. His roots - discrepancy of professional competence of young specialists and conceptual models of development of business and production. Accordingly it is important to develop first of all, compensation mechanisms of mutual pressure competencies with further transfer into the synergetics competence of a specialist and business. As a result, the enterprises of small cities of Russia once again will have the opportunity to educate, train and engage in production management at all levels, right up to the higher of their young professionals from local managerial elite, motivated not the accumulation of momentary capital, and primarily on the needs of their enterprise, small homeland, family and relatives. The main aim of the presented project of development of the region is the identification and promotion of talented youth and product use its innovative activity in the process of realization of programs of social-economic development of the region, formation of the managerial elite-forming enterprises. The project objectives are to: To achieve these objectives, it is planned to implement the following tasks: The project considers as the recipient of all young citizens of the region aged 12 to 17 years, with steady motivation to activities in the socio-political, socio-economic and socio-cultural life. The result of this work formed open and accessible for young people, the system of support of youth initiatives, aimed at solving the problems of improvement of quality of life in the region. In addition, young people have the opportunity to express themselves and realize their importance in society, which will lead to attraction of talented youth to realization the programs of social-economic development of the region, as well as the formation of the managerial elite in various spheres of life of local

communities. Speaking today about the education of an entirely new generation of young managerial elite of the region, we cannot reject the fact that this young man should be,primarily, healthy. So there are new approaches interested in both health organization and motivation to practice healthy lifestyle from an early age. Health saving technologies in our opinion, is not only hot lunches, gyms, swimming pools and school buses, but the smile, the friendly atmosphere created by all the teachers, all classes, all subjects! Subject, which is led by a teacher, not a goal, but a tool for the education of not only a specialist, but a whole person, preparing children for adult life. And the purpose of any teacher, including, subject, - not a preparation great, but the unfortunate mathematics or historian, and the development and formation of harmoniously developed and able to become a happy person and citizen. Problems of health, as well as all the problems of the people, and accumulate, and are addressed, first of all, not in the health care institutions and in institutions of the system of education and training. Healthy physically and spiritually, children should be brought up daily and hourly. Avicenna wrote that every thought leads our body to action. Do parents think what movies watch our children? What, then, do we expect from children? Because good health is good, kind thoughts. Good health - good speech, because profanity also destroys the soul. And the right time to declare everywhere a real fight to evil on the street, in public transport, not only educating the public in general, but enforcing legislation and its application practice by law enforcement officers. Want to grow healthy and kind child - you have to take him in the field, in the forest, teach of admiring the blue sky, a blade of grass, flower. Health is normal emotions, lots of traffic, joy, love and laughter. We must teach the child to take care of their relatives, for a small country, about Russia, about our planet, everything that surrounds us. Teach him the love, patience, generosity justice. Help to give up not only bad habits, but also envy, aggression, meanness. Teach to manage your life on the basis of harmonious worldview, the fundamentals of environmental ethics - ethics of human existence together with nature. This path is precisely to health and longevity. Progress is impossible without investments, innovations, institutions, infrastructure, intelligence. Special attention should be paid to the support of the innovational way of development of the economy in all its directions and even not traditional for our region - whether bio-nanotechnology, or alternative energy, or something else. And it is important to understand that money is not the main thing. The main thing is the idea - or rather, their carriers for which we have to create a new innovative environment, the essence of which primitive can be summarized as: Thus, the formula for prosperity of the region can be represented as a simple formula: The most important thing here - the sphere of education, which produces smart, creative people, prepares the younger generation of Belgorod, passionately wishes to cognize and transform the world, the perfecting it. What a secondary school graduate should be in the region: All well and good-mannered - education should be put on the first place. Have the necessary training, that is, the necessary amount of knowledge. To be physically healthy and have a tendency to engage in physical training, sports and after-school. Possess good communication skills: Self - concept is relatively stable, more or less conscious, perceived as a unique system of representations of the individual on the basis of which he creates his interaction with other people and belongs to himself. Holistic, though not without internal contradictions, self-image, acting as setting himself and including components: The new economic model of development of the region initiated by the Governor of Belgorod region E. Ideas, innovations, our thoughts and deeds of the young inhabitants of the region should be so compelling to both the authorities and society could firmly rely on the younger generation in all the most daring designs and projects for the name of prosperity of our Holy Belogoriya. The problem of necessity of formation of social responsibility of business and authorities at the municipal level. Youth in the modern riskiness society: The casket of spiritual wisdom. Problems of interaction between Universities and business in formation of professional competence of young specialists. Political elite of modern Russia, ideology, values, identity of the contemporary Russian political elites. Problems of interaction between civil society, state and business: Holy Trinity Sergius Lavra. And extra - M: Elite and the future of Russia: Proceedings of the international scientific-practical conference.

Chapter 4 : ELITE ACADEMIC ESSAYS | BEST ESSAYS

Anna Soulsby, Ed Clark. () Organizational Restructuring and Change in Transition Societies: Dominant Coalitions and the Dynamics of Managerial Power and Politics.

History[edit] Italian school of elitism[edit] Vilfredo Pareto â€" , Gaetano Mosca â€" , and Robert Michels â€" , were cofounders of the Italian school of elitism, which influenced subsequent elite theory in the Western tradition. Power lies in position of authority in key economic and political institutions. The psychological difference that sets elites apart is that they have personal resources, for instance intelligence and skills, and a vested interest in the government; while the rest are incompetent and do not have the capabilities of governing themselves, the elite are resourceful and strive to make the government work. For in reality, the elite would have the most to lose in a failed state. Vilfredo Pareto[edit] Pareto emphasized the psychological and intellectual superiority of elites, believing that they were the highest accomplishers in any field. He discussed the existence of two types of elites: Governing elites Non-governing elites He also extended the idea that a whole elite can be replaced by a new one and how one can circulate from being elite to non-elite. Gaetano Mosca[edit] Mosca emphasized the sociological and personal characteristics of elites. He said elites are an organized minority and that the masses are an unorganized majority. The ruling class is composed of the ruling elite and the sub-elites. He divides the world into two groups: Ruling class Class that is ruled Robert Michels[edit] Sociologist Michels developed the iron law of oligarchy where, he asserts, social and political organizations are run by few individuals, and social organization and labor division are key. He believed that all organizations were elitist and that elites have three basic principles that help in the bureaucratic structure of political organization: Need for leaders, specialized staff and facilities Utilization of facilities by leaders within their organization The importance of the psychological attributes of the leaders Contemporary elite theorists[edit] Elmer Eric Schattschneider[edit] Elmer Eric Schattschneider offered a strong critique of the American political theory of pluralism: Rather than an essentially democratic system in which the many competing interests of citizens are amply represented, if not advanced, by equally many competing interest groups , Schattschneider argued the pressure system is biased in favor of "the most educated and highest-income members of society", and showed that "the difference between those who participate in interest group activity and those who stand at the sidelines is much greater than between voters and nonvoters". The "range of organized, identifiable, known groups is amazingly narrow; there is nothing remotely universal about it" and the "business or upper-class bias of the pressure system shows up everywhere". He says the "notion that the pressure system is automatically representative of the whole community is a myth" and, instead, the "system is skewed, loaded and unbalanced in favor of a fraction of a minority". Wright Mills[edit] Mills published his book The Power Elite in , claiming a new sociological perspective on systems of power in the United States. He identified a triumvirate of power groupsâ€"political, economic and militaryâ€"which form a distinguishable, although not unified, power-wielding body in the United States. Mills proposed that this group had been generated through a process of rationalization at work in all advanced industrial societies whereby the mechanisms of power became concentrated, funneling overall control into the hands of a limited, somewhat corrupt group. The Structure and Practice of National Socialism, â€" , a study of how Nazism came to power in the German democratic state. It provided the tools to analyze the structure of a political system and served as a warning of what could happen in a modern capitalistic democracy. Floyd Hunter[edit] The elite theory analysis of power was also applied on the micro scale in community power studies such as that by Floyd Hunter Hunter examined in detail the power of relationships evident in his "Regional City" looking for the "real" holders of power rather than those in obvious official positions. He posited a structural-functional approach that mapped hierarchies and webs of interconnection within the cityâ€"mapping relationships of power between businessmen, politicians, clergy etc. The study was promoted to debunk current concepts of any "democracy" present within urban politics and reaffirm the arguments for a true representative democracy. Schwartz examining the power structures within the sphere of the corporate elite in the United States. William Domhoff researched local and national decision making

process networks seeking to illustrate the power structure in the United States. He asserts, much like Hunter, that an elite class that owns and manages large income-producing properties like banks and corporations dominate the American power structure politically and economically. Francis and Paul Gottfried in their theories of the managerial state. Burnham described his thoughts on elite theory more specifically in his book, The Machiavellians, which discusses, among others, Pareto, Mosca, and Michels. Burnham attempts a scientific analysis of both elites and politics generally. Putnam[edit] Putnam saw the development of technical and exclusive knowledge among administrators and other specialist groups as a mechanism that strips power from the democratic process and slips it to the advisors and specialists who influence the decision process. Gonzalez writes on the power of U. In The Politics of Air Pollution: Urban Growth, Ecological Modernization and Symbolic Inclusion and also in Urban Sprawl, Global Warming, and the Empire of Capital Gonzalez employs elite theory to explain the interrelationship between environmental policy and urban sprawl in America. His most recent work, Energy and Empire: The Politics of Nuclear and Solar Power in the United States demonstrates that economic elites tied their advocacy of the nuclear energy option to post American foreign policy goals, while at the same time these elites opposed government support for other forms of energy, such as solar, that cannot be dominated by one nation. Ralf Dahrendorf[edit] In his book Reflections on the Revolution in Europe, [16] Ralf Dahrendorf asserts that, due to advanced level of competence required for political activity, a political party tends to become, actually, a provider of "political services", that is, the administration of local and governmental public offices. During the electoral campaign, each party tries to convince voters it is the most suitable for managing the state business. The logical consequence would be to acknowledge this character and openly register the parties as service providing companies. In this way, the ruling class would include the members and associates of legally acknowledged companies and the "class that is ruled" would select by election the state administration company that best fits its interests. Martin Gilens and Benjamin I. Page[edit] In their statistical analysis of 1, policy issues professors Martin Gilens and Benjamin Page found that "economic elites and organized groups representing business interests have substantial independent impacts on U. Set out most extensively in his book Golden Rule: The Investment Theory of Party Competition and the Logic of Money-driven Political Systems, the theory begins by noting that in modern political systems the cost of acquiring political awareness is so great that no citizen can afford it.

Chapter 5 : Elite - Wikipedia

Running head: CHANGE MANAGEMENT IN ELITE SPORT TEAMS 2 Abstract The effective and efficient implementation of change is often required for both successful performance and management survival across a host of contemporary domains (By, Diefenbach and Klarner, ; Bamford and Daniel, ; Ruvolo and Bullis,).

Chapter 6 : Navis Wealth Management Launches with Sanctuary Wealth Partners - KXXV Central Texas N

Unlike the ruling class, a social formation based on heritage and social ties, the power elite is characterized by the organizational structures through which its wealth is acquired. According to Mills, the power elite rose from "the managerial reorganization of the propertied classes into the more or less unified stratum of the corporate rich".

Chapter 7 : Forms - Innovative Management by Bucci, LLC

2 definition as a preliminary starting point, two analytically distinct strategies involved in processes of elite formation can be distinguished.