CONCEPTUALISING PALESTINIAN INSTITUTIONS: STRUCTURE, AGENCY, AND TRANSITION pdf

1: Conceptualising empowerment and accountability - GSDRC

"Conceptualising Palestinian institutions: structure, agency, and transition -- From PLO to PA and on toward statehood: Palestinian institutional development from to -- Authoritative leadership and the new national project: the politics of Palestinian diplomacy in Madrid, Washington, and Oslo -- PLO-Israel agreements of the Oslo.

While there is recognition that the two overlap, empowerment and accountability approaches have been understood and operationalised in a variety of ways. This is a relational approach, recognising that development is about power and the ability of ordinary people to influence the institutional arrangements that affect their lives. The concept of empowerment is historically associated with the Brazilian educational theorist Paolo Freire, who, in the s, advocated for the liberation of the oppressed through education. Empowerment, including the use of the term itself, has also been a central tenet of the feminist movement, and as a result, many organisations still use the term in relation to gender issues. Thus, empowerment can refer to change occurring at multiple levels individual, family, community, or polity , and across various domains state, market, or society or dimensions political, social, cultural, economic, and legal. However, the lack of precision around this question has led to both confusion and concerns over the breadth of the concept: This paper argues that a failure to define empowerment can weaken its value as an agent for change and as a tool for analysis. Empowerment can be broadly defined as a progression that helps people to gain control over their own lives and increases their capacity to act on issues they themselves think are important. A multidimensional approach to empowerment must consider both individual capacities and collective action to address inequalities that cause poverty. Awareness of the different forms of power and their dynamic nature can help to identify the strategies needed to shift unequal power relations. This includes the institutional climate and social structures within which poor groups have to work to advance their interests. This can include the opportunities available to disadvantaged groups through information, inclusion, accountability and local capacity. Individual and family assets can be material, human, social, political or psychological. Collective assets include voice, organisation, representation and identity. Some organisations focus on agency, whereas others stress the importance of reforming structures and political institutions. However, it is commonly argued that empowerment is a dynamic process affected by changes in norms, values and rules. Therefore it is argued that the separation between structure and agency should not be over-emphasised and that attention should be paid to a combination and sequencing of both forms of approach. Gender Equality and Development, ch. Alkire makes four conceptual distinctions in order to broaden measurement of agency beyond traditional proxy measures such as literacy, members of organisations, and land ownership. Empowerment is recognised by the World Bank as one of the three pillars of poverty reduction, and is found in the documentation of hundreds of its projects. This paper presents an analytic framework that can be used to measure and monitor empowerment processes and outcomes. It argues that the framework is useful both within single countries and for cross-country comparison of degrees of empowerment. This approach also recognises the centrality of accountability and demand-side governance in transforming the institutional context within which poor people must negotiate empowerment. This paper outlines how and why DFID aim to enable poor people to exercise greater choice and control over their own development and to hold decision-makers to account. There is little consensus on the underlying causes of poverty and processes determining access to economic opportunity and mobility. It recommends an empowerment approach that seeks to understand underlying factors of exclusion and inequality. The paper below proposes a framework for understanding the complex and mutually dependent processes that development actors can support and facilitate to achieve empowerment for the poor. It identifies three kinds of empowerment that are inter-connected and iterative: Economic empowerment is the capacity of poor women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from growth processes on equitable terms which are commensurate to the value of their contributions. Areas to focus on include: Political empowerment refers to increasing equity of

representation in political institutions and enhancing the voice of the poor and marginalized communities so that they can engage in making the decisions that affect their lives. International development actors often lack awareness of much that is already known about these issues. These are the conceptual tools for identifying complex and mutually dependent processes that development actors can support and facilitate for achieving pro-poor growth. A key factor in operationalising empowerment is the extent to which development agencies are able to understand and address the power dynamics embedded in social relations. There are concerns, for instance, that the varying ways in which empowerment and its associated concepts have been defined, has resulted in a problematic malleability. While this fluidity allows room for greater creativity, and ownership at the national level, it also makes it more difficult to operationalise, results in a lack of coherence, and undermines accountability among the donor, their partners and target groups. Has their use influenced mainstream development policy? This paper argues that the terms we use are never neutral. Different configurations of words frame and justify particular kinds of development interventions. Terms are given meaning as they are put to use in policies, and the policies influence how those who work in development come to think about what they are doing. Significant difference could be achieved in policies and actions if greater attention were paid to specificity in choosing words. In addition, increased citizen voice will have little impact if the state and other powerholders are not responsive and accountable to the needs and interests of its people. Accountability thus involves officials and politicians being answerable for their actions and being held to account for delivering on their commitments and responsibilities. Accountability mechanisms can be formal top-down processes e. Traditionally, accountability work has focused on strengthening state mechanisms such as political checks and balances, administrative rules and procedures, auditing requirements, and formal legal institutions. The underlying logic of these interventions was that electoral politics would allow citizens to express their preferences, and their elected candidates would make representative policies and hold the state accountable. These state-based accountability methods have met with limited success. Accountability is also deeply rooted in social relationships and power structures. A relational accountability approach involves understanding the ways in which people perform in their roles as social actors, and how the quality of relationships influences the character of accountability. Using empirical data from Jamaica, Haiti, Ethiopia and Uganda , Moncrieffe argues that the traditionally narrow interpretation of accountability obscures relationships, power dynamics, structures, processes and complexities. The new agenda seeks a more direct role for ordinary people and their associations in demanding accountability across a more diverse set of jurisdictions. It uses a broader repertoire of methods, and is based on a more exacting standard of social justice. However, this agenda must be actively shaped if it is to have a positive impact on human development. This paper argues that new meanings and dimensions risk diluting its content and creating conceptual confusion â€" with significant implications for empirical analysis. It is important to distinguish between accountability and responsiveness. C, Chapters 3, 5 and 6 How can countries accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals by making services work for poor people? How does the integration of poor people into determining the quality and quantity of services they receive ensure higher success rates? The World Development Report from The World Bank looks at successful innovations and failures to guide policymakers on improving the delivery of basic services. Who Answers to Women? Gender-responsive accountability institutions must ensure that decision-makers answer to the women who are most affected by their decisions. Power dynamics are embedded in formal and informal relations, processes and institutions, and empowerment and disempowerment result from the complex interplay between these. Power relations are also a product of differing political and social cultures and histories â€" which must be adequately understood in order to meaningfully address issues of citizen voice and accountability. VeneKlasen and Miller cited below outline different types of power, demonstrating how it is expressed in different ways: This chapter looks at power as an individual, collective and political force that can facilitate, hasten or halt the process of change. There is a tendency in the development arena to discuss transformations of power with a zero-sum mindset. Top-down transformations of power, when used in certain ways, can result in gains for the powerful as well as

for those who are empowered. However, simply creating new spaces for participation does not guarantee greater inclusion, nor does it automatically enable the most marginalised segments of the population to articulate their voices and demand accountability. The outcomes of participatory approaches are affected by power and power relations, which shape participatory spaces and can create exclusion and inequality. Examples from DFID partner states in India show that the politicisation of poverty is necessary for the empowerment of the poor. Formal decentralisation may fail to challenge informal power relations and be ineffective in addressing the needs of the poor. Therefore, power needs to be understood in relation to how spaces of engagement are created, the levels of power that exist within them, and the different forms of power that flow across them. It is essential to consider who participates, on what basis and whose interests they represent. But who are they representing, and how is this representation constructed? This Institute of Development Studies working paper examines the dilemma of how an organisation engaged in representational activities establishes that representativeness: Elections, membership, or something else? Simply getting female or other marginalised individuals or organizations into existing political structures and formal institutions does not guarantee space for meaningful participation in politics. Achieving true participation may require changing political systems to make them genuinely inclusive. To what extent has this translated into their political influence, or into gains in policies that redress gendered inequities and inequalities? This chapter from Rights, Resources and the Politics of Accountability explores the relationship between power and accountability. The changing relations between state, civil society and market actors both create and restrict new forms of accountability as new power dynamics evolve. For example, the concept of power does not appear in various donor definitions of empowerment. However, there are a range of analytical tools and approaches that have been developed by donors and academic researchers that aim to help build a dynamic understanding of how power operates, how different interests can be marginalised from decision-making, and the strategies that are needed to increase inclusion. So where should they target their efforts and which strategies should they use? If the development community wants to change power relationships to make them more inclusive, it must reflect on power relationships in all of its dimensions. Power analysis can help donors to understand underlying structural factors that impede poverty reduction as well as incentives and disincentives for pro-poor development. Such analysis must consider the ability of the poor to articulate their concerns; the institutional channels and arenas for voicing these concerns; and the legal basis of poverty reduction. Citizenship, rights and participation Rights-based approaches RBAs emphasise that every citizen has an inherent right to engage in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. RBAs share with empowerment approaches the belief that people can act as agents of change given the right circumstances or environment. RBAs and accountability approaches also share a concern with the relationship between citizens and institutions â€" namely that rights holders have both entitlements and obligations, and should be able to demand that their entitlements are realised. There is much potential for increasing the impact of both human rights and development programmes by integrating these very different approaches. However, greater clarity on the objectives, strategies and limitations of rights-based approaches to development is needed. This article identifies a need for strategies and approaches that seek to build consensus and legitimacy about newly emerging rights and forms of participation. The positive outcomes of rights-based approaches depend largely on linking them with lessons about participation, empowerment and social change. Rights-based approaches hold considerable potential for putting politics and power back into development. However, RBAs need to be grounded in more careful analysis of power in all its forms, and in a more nuanced understanding of how change happens and is sustained. This chapter considers how debates around citizenship, rights and duties can be interpreted in the light of the values associated with citizenship. Values that marginalised groups associate with citizenship include the following: These perspectives challenge state-centred views of citizenship. The chapter discusses the emergence of an explicit rights-based approach in the development agenda.

conceptual framework that takes seriously the structures and institutions of capitalism and the agency of workers both individually and collectively.

Birkett, Holly Identity transitions: PhD thesis, University of Warwick. Research output not available from this repository, contact author. Request Changes to record. Abstract This thesis explores the relationship between paid employment and individual identity. It aims to understand how paid employment impacts identity. In order to do so, the thesis focuses on work transitions; times when people relinquish one working identity and potentially acquire other forms of identity. As such, these transitions are also viewed as identity transitions. The thesis is split into two major sections. First, there is a review of the current Organization Studies literature on individual identity, which provides a critique of the current dominant perspectives on identity: Social Identity Theory, which focuses on group membership and role identification; narrative approaches to identity, which focus on reflexive processes and the agency involved in developing a coherent story of self during times of change; and, finally, discursive theories of identity which focus on the dominant discourses in society and their role in creating individual identity. Each of these approaches is discussed, their strengths are highlighted and their weaknesses explained. This critical review of the literature leads me to conclude that the current literature on identity has a tendency to under-theorize and under-explain the role of social structure, and capital resources in particular, on identity over time. This is a problem as it means that the current explanations we have for working identity and identity transitions exaggerate agency, the role of group membership or cultural discourses and, therefore, only offer a partial explanation of identity transitions. This research aims to demonstrate the crucial role of capital resources Bourdieu: Secondly, the research examines the relationship between structure, agency and discourse in identity transitions by exploring the interaction between capital resources, narratives and reflexivity and discourse during two different identity transitions. The thesis therefore makes a number of contributions to knowledge. Firstly, it clearly critiques the current literature on identity and identity transition. Thirdly, the thesis begins to develop a new approach to identity which incorporates social structure and theorizes the relationship between social structure, agency and discourse in identity development. The final substantive contribution this thesis offers is an empirical one. The thesis presents rich empirical data about two very different work transitions, retirement and downshifting, which see the respondents undergoing different forms of identity transition. This empirical data particularly adds to the literature in the downshifting case by exploring an under-researched transition. The thesis is also novel in that it explores career transitions from an identity perspective and offers extensive qualitative data on individual work and identity transitions. Finally, the empirical chapters of this thesis allow me to examine the utility of the approach to identity transitions, which I develop in this thesis, which explicitly recognizes the role of social structures. Thus, the empirical data helps to refine this approach for use in future research on identity transitions.

3: Structure and agency - Wikipedia

Conceptualising Palestinian institutions: structure, agency, and transition From PLO to PA and on toward statehood Palestinian institutional development from to

Advanced Search Abstract Human agency is core to social work. Practice theories and frameworks position human agency as socially mediated, but assume that people possess human agency to play determining roles in their life circumstances. Of the 6, articles screened, we identified articles, or 7. The minority of social work literature engaging with human agency presents expressions of human agency, or an identification of the barriers to expressing human agency, in empirically and theoretically meaningful ways. Moreover, it demonstrates human agency as socially mediated and contingent. Human agency , social work research , systematic search Introduction Human agency is core to social work. Social work theories position human agency as socially mediated. In line with ecological and person-in-environment perspectives, social work intervenes to change social institutions and systems to enhance the well-being and material circumstances of excluded individuals Adams et al. Social work person-in-environment practice frameworks rest on assumptions that individuals possess human agency. Consistently with the broad sociological definition of human agency driving this article, social work theories recognise that the environment determines the person but the person determines the environment Brekke, More specifically, we could expect that social work research examines the human agency of people working with social workers. This focus on individual action and behaviour, it is argued, glosses over structural and systematic forces where individual problems are embedded Schram, Garrett argues that, through political rhetoric and the training of social workers, the state directs social work towards an individual analysis of social problems, whereby social work is pressured to intervene with individuals to change their actions and behaviour as the solution to the problems they experience. The casting of social problems as matters of individual behaviourâ€"a focus on the individualâ€"implicitly and explicitly brings questions of human agency to the fore. In a similar analysis from the USA, Levin et al. With Olson , they argue that organisational pressures and a desire to achieve a professional status mean that social work focuses on micro-based interventions directed at individual behaviour. Indeed, Reisch and Jani suggest that contemporary social work in the USA has moved away from its critical narrative of resistance and challenging the status quo. Instead, and consistently with the characterisation of neo-liberalism in the UK, they argue that social work has moved towards dominant cultural ideas of the primacy of the individual. Others have outlined contrasting views. Rather than the individual as the unit of analysis, Parsell, Tomaszewski and Phillips claim that, for political and ideological reasons, social work has deliberately overlooked human agency of social work clients. Social work is a value-based profession which explicitly advocates for marginalised and excluded groups Healy, The critique of Parsell, Tomaszewski and Phillips assumes that a focus on the agency of individuals experiencing disadvantage, if that agency portrays them negatively, may undermine advocacy efforts to disrupt social oppressions. Martin takes this line of argument further. Instead, social scientists privilege third-person explanations of human action where human agency is discounted Martin, Driven by the theoretical, ideological and practice significance of human agency for social work, this article examines how contemporary social work literature engages with human agency. Following debate about whether social work either focuses disproportionately on human agency or deliberately avoids it, we draw on a systematic search and synthesis of contemporary social work literature to develop an evidence base for these claims and counter claims. Two research questions are addressed. First, to what extent does contemporary social work literature engage with questions of human agency? Second, in what ways does contemporary social work literature position human agency? Social work and systematic reviews Systematic reviews are powerful resources for researchers and practitioners because they provide a succinct yet comprehensive synthesis of research evidence in particular areas. Social workers have used systematic reviews to generate diverse evidence about the nature and extent interventions,

including: Social work also uses systematic reviews to examine how disciplinary journals deal with certain issues, including: The stated aim of many disciplinary journals is to disseminate knowledge for the purposes of informing practice. With practice frameworks of people interacting in their environment social work has much to contribute about human agency of excluded groups. Whether, and how, the profession deals with human agency demonstrates an understanding of the positioning of problems that individuals experience, while also identifying the position of social work in addressing the problems. By systematically searching and synthesising articles published in social work journalsâ€"identifying what is highlighted and what is overlookedâ€"we can gain insights into the normative positions and public image advocated by social work Grise-Owens, ; Ruth et al. Conceptualising human agency To facilitate our systematic search and synthesis, we drew on the published literature to identify salient features of human agency. Unlike concepts used in the majority of social work systematic searches, agency is an ambiguous Loyal and Barnes, and multidimensional concept Hitlin and Johnson, Emirbayer and Mische developed an influential sociological model of agency that moves beyond classic ideas of human action as habitual and embedded within past experiences. These sociological models of human agency are consistent with social work practice principles which position individuals with the capacity to determine their life outcome Reisch and Jani, Individual action is always imbued with structure, but social action is never completely determined or structured Emirbayer and Mische, This is similar to bounded agencyâ€"the capacity of an individual to influence their life course Shanahan et al. The socially embedded notion of agency fits well with contemporary psychological theories that reject ideas of free will and describe human action as a dynamic interplay of a person influenced by their environment. It is the capacity to exercise agency that is central to self-determination and a core aspect of developing a sense of identity Ryan and Deci, This socially located characterisation of human agency drives the empirical research presented in this article. Research design To identify and examine how social work academic literature deals with human agency, we systematically searched, screened and coded the content of forty-eight social work journals published over a five-year period from 1 January through 31 December Hodge and Lacasse identified eighty active social work discipline journals; using the Google Scholar h-index, they ranked journals from 1 to Initially, we planned to search the top-fifty-ranked journals, but our search identified that two top-fifty-ranked journals ceased publication by Using this search string, in late and early , we searched the forty-eight journals across the title, abstract and keywords search fields within our five-year window. In practice, an article would be identified if it contained at least one search term in either its title, abstract or keywords. Our search terms are not exhaustive, but they do enable examination of social work literature to identify the use of human agency defined as a construct that positions people as not entirely subject to structureâ€"or made implicitly invisible by structure.

This book is about the development of the PLO from a liberation movement to the Palestinian National Authority. It provides an up-to-date account of the situation in the Middle East, from the Palestinian political perspective.

Structuration is one prominent example of this view. The first approach emphasizing the importance of societal structure dominated in classical sociology. Durkheim strongly believed that the collective had emergent properties of its own and saw the need for a science which would deal with this emergence. The second approach methodological individualism, etc. Many theorists still follow this course economists, for example, tend to disregard any kind of holism. The central debate, therefore, pits theorists committed to the notions of methodological holism against those committed to methodological individualism. The second notion, methodological individualism, is the idea that actors are the central theoretical and ontological elements in social systems, and social structure is an epiphenomenon , a result and consequence of the actions and activities of interacting individuals. Georg Simmel[edit] Georg Simmel â€" was one of the first generation of German nonpositivist sociologists. His studies pioneered the concepts of social structure and agency. Norbert Elias[edit] Norbert Elias â€" was a German sociologist whose work focused on the relationship between power, behaviour, emotion, and knowledge over time. He significantly shaped what is called process sociology or figurational sociology. Talcott Parsons[edit] Talcott Parsons â€" was an American sociologist and the main theorist of action theory misleadingly called "structural functionalism" in sociology from the s in the United States. His works analyze social structure but in terms of voluntary action and through patterns of normative institutionalization by codifying its theoretical gestalt into a system-theoretical framework based on the idea of living systems and cybernetic hierarchy. For Parsons there is no structureâ€"agency problem. It is a pseudo-problem. The agent is socialized in a "field", an evolving set of roles and relationships in a social domain, where various forms of "capital" such as prestige or financial resources are at stake. As the agent accommodates to his or her roles and relationships in the context of his or her position in the field, the agent internalizes relationships and expectations for operating in that domain. These internalized relationships and habitual expectations and relationships form, over time, the habitus. In this way, individual action is taken in reference to a macro-sociological structure, and that action by many individuals results in change to that macro-structure. Anthony Giddens[edit] Contemporary sociology has generally aimed toward a reconciliation of structure and agency as concepts. Anthony Giddens has developed structuration theory in such works as The Constitution of Society Social and political sciences are therefore important because social knowledge, as self-knowledge, is potentially emancipatory. As he states in his "Model of Productive Processing of Reality PPR ", personality "does not form independently from society any of its functions or dimensions but is continuously being shaped, in a concrete, historically conveyed life world, throughout the entire space of the life span". The human being as an autonomous subject has the lifelong task to harmonize the processes of social integration and personal individualization. This task is mastered in specific steps that are typical for the respective age and the achieved developmental stage "developmental tasks". The varieties of this resistance are negative capability. Unlike other theories of structure and agency, negative capability does not reduce the individual to a simple actor possessing only the dual capacity of compliance or rebellion, but rather sees him as able to partake in a variety of activities of self empowerment. The TMSA has been further advocated and applied in other social science fields by additional authors, for example in economics by Tony Lawson and in sociology by Margaret Archer. In , the Journal of Management Studies debated the merits of critical realism. This indicates that neither participants, nor social practices can be understood when looked at in isolation in fact, this undermines the very idea of trying to do so , since practice and structure is co-created by participants and since the participants can only be called so, if they participate in a social practice. Hence if strata in social reality have different ontologies, then they must be viewed as a dualism. Moreover, agents have causal power, and ultimate concerns which they try to fallibly put

into practice. Mole and Mole propose entrepreneurship as the study of the interplay between the structures of a society and the agents within it. You can help by adding to it. July While the structure–agency debate has been a central issue in social theory, and recent theoretical reconciliation attempts have been made, structure–agency theory has tended to develop more in European countries by European theorists, while social theorists from the United States have tended to focus instead on the issue of integration between macrosociological and microsociological perspectives. George Ritzer examines these issues and surveys the structure agency debate in greater detail in his book Modern Sociological Theory

V.1. Forest policy in the British Empire. 4th ed. rev. and enl. 1922. What Every Parent Needs to Know About the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Grades Thunder and Lightning the Raf in the Gulf Yamaha promix 01 service manual Checklist for closing or preparing for the closing of a law practice by Jay G. Foonberg Packer, H. L. Two models of the criminal process. Lovejoys shortcuts and strategies for the LSAT Pt. 3. Subject file (42 reels) Aircraft Munitions Primary school projects Joe pass blues for alican Hive in action Evolving theories of public budgeting Goblin korean drama script My Little Pony Friends Forever Book and Rubber Stamp Set (My Little Pony) The Lessening Stream Xanathars guide to everything racial feats Post war british poetry The dark years and the coming dawn Vision y Voz Student Text Introduction to ladder logic The fantasy childhood reset. Deer Camp Cartoons Fantasy nfl draft tracker Importance of insurance in the revenue cycle Mediterranean diet plan for weight loss Christian holiness in scripture, in history, and in life Top Tips in Critical Care Uranometria 2000.0 Volume 2, The Southern Hemisphere to +6 Modern American novel and the movies To pray Gods will Classical monologues from Aeschylus to Bernard Shaw The wind is free II Domes to decagons The progressive Presidents : Roosevelt, Wilson, Roosevelt, Johnson Thus far and no further Teaching and parenting gifted adolescents Android os development tutorial Organic chemistry II Noahs Rainy Day Activities