
Chieftaincy And The Politics Of Post War Reconstruction

In

A Case Study of Chieftaincy in Nandom, Northwestern Ghana
Chiefship, Capital, and the State in Contemporary Africa
Patrons and Power
Creating a Political Community in Metropolitan Lagos
Franchising a Tai Chieftaincy under the Tusi System of Late Imperial China
Indigenous Political Structures in Africa
African Chieftaincy in a New Socio-political Landscape
A Political History
Chieftaincy and Politics
Religion and Chieftaincy in Ghana
Democracy Compromised
Culture, Governance and Development
"Civil Disorder is the Disease of Ibadan"
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Chieftaincy Politics and Civic Consciousness in Ibadan History, 1829-1939
Chieftaincy, the State, and Democracy
Reinventing African Chieftaincy in the Age of AIDS, Gender, Governance, and Development
Chiefs and the politics of the land in South Africa
The Politics of Chieftaincy
Chiefs, Priests, and Praise-Singers

Mediating Legitimacy: Chieftaincy and Democratisation in Two African Chiefdoms
Studies in Ibn Political Systems
Chieftaincy in Ghana
The Politics of Economic Power in Southern Africa
The Paradox of Traditional Chiefs in Democratic Africa
The Politics of Custom
Chieftaincy & Civic Culture in a Yoruba City
Land Rights and the Structure of Politics
A Native Chieftaincy in Southwest China
Economies, Histories, and Infrastructures
Chieftaincy and Over-rule in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific
History, Politics, and Land Ownership in Northern Ghana
Patrons, Clients, and Empire
The Stool Owns the City
Authority and Property in Colonial Ghana, 1920-1950
Sierra Leone

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A Case Study of Chieftaincy in Nandom, Northwestern Ghana Austin & Winfield Pub

This collection examines the relatively new, and frequently overlooked, political phenomenon in post-colonial Africa of chieftaincy "reinventing" itself. The essays present new research from Ghana, Botswana, and South Africa, providing the broadest geographic African coverage on the topic of African chieftaincy. The nineteen contributing authors, many of them emerging

African scholars, are members of the Traditional Authority Applied Research Network (TAARN). Their essays give critical insight into the transformation processes of chieftaincy from the end of the colonial and apartheid periods to the present. Additionally, they examine the realities of male and female traditional leaders in the process of creating anew their legitimacy and their political offices in an age of great social and political unrest, health issues, and challenges in governance and development. This book is part of an open access pilot project making research freely available to African scholars. Donald I. Ray teaches comparative politics in the Department of Political Science at the University of Calgary. He has published

extensively on the topics of African politics, state-chief relations in Africa (especially Ghana), the politics and policies of development, and political responses to change. He is International Coordinator of TAARN. Tim Quinlan is the research director of the Health Economics and AIDS Research Division (HEARD) at the University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa. Keshav Sharma is a professor in the Department of Political and Administrative Studies at the University of Botswana in South Africa. Tacita Clarke works in the Department of Political Science at the University of Calgary.

Chiefship, Capital, and the State in Contemporary Africa BRILL

This study analyses the effects of democratic transition in two African countries - Cameroon and South Africa - on chiefs and the institution of chieftainship. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, the monograph explores the cultural and socio-political conditions that enabled chiefs to reinvent themselves in the new era of democratic politics despite their status as 'old political actors'. It explores the kinds of legitimacies claimed by chiefs in the new era and the responses of their subjects to such claims, particularly with respect to chiefs' involvement in national politics. The monograph makes a case for the importance of comparative research on chiefs in the era of democracy and the predicaments they face therein. It contends that contrary to exhortations about the incompatibility of chiefs and democracy, the reality is that political transition in both South Africa and Cameroon produced contradictions, creating space and a role for chiefs in a fascinating and negotiated interplay of legitimacies and history.

Patrons and Power Lit Verlag

Patrons, Clients, and Empire challenges the stereotypes of despotic imperial power in Asian, African, and Pacific colonies by analysing the relationship between rulers and rulers on both sides of the imperial equation. It seeks an answer to the question: how were European officials able to govern so many societies for so long? Rejecting the usual explanations of 'collaboration' and indirect rule', this study looks to pre-imperial structures in the indigenous hierarchies which supplied patrimonial models of chieftaincy for territorial government. For nawabs, chiefs, emirs, sultans, and their officials and followers there were dynastic and economic advantages in accepting the terms of European over-rule, as well as the threat of deposition. For European officials, few in numbers and with limited military and financial resources, there were ready-made systems of local government that could be co-opted, reformed, or left relatively untouched. Both sides played politics as patrons and clients within a dual system of administration based on a mixture of force and self-interest. Surveying a wide variety of cases and employing a patron-client model, this study embraces pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial politics in new states. It covers the chronology of early European dependency on local rulers; the reasons for reversal of status among chiefs and administrators; the longer period of political bargaining over access to local resources in terms of land, labour, and taxes; and the ultimate fate of indigenous rulers in the period of party politics leading to independence.

Creating a Political Community in Metropolitan Lagos Oxford University Press, USA

Chieftaincy is one of the most enduring traditional institutions in Ghana, which has displayed remarkable resilience from pre-

colonial through colonial to postcolonial times. In the past, the role of a chief was to lead his people in war to defend, protect and extend their territories. The modern role is to combat poverty and other social ills: illiteracy, ignorance, environmental degradation, and the depletion of resources. Nowadays, chiefs are under pressure to achieve good governance in their traditional areas. They are challenged to integrate tradition and modernity, a process about which there is considerable debate. They carry out their duties in an increasingly globalised world where the accent is on democracy, human rights, health delivery, employment, human development and regional integration. Their ability to come to terms with these challenges will provide an indication of their relevance and the relevance of the institution to Ghana's long-term development. This massive volume is arguably the most comprehensive and detailed scholarly study of the institution of chieftaincy to appear on the subject to date. The subjects and approaches are wide-ranging, and cover most aspects of the institution in every geographical area in Ghana. Some thirty contributors from the humanities and social sciences tell the story of chieftaincy past and present from a multitude of perspectives: anthropological, historical, economic, sociological, gender, literary, religious and philosophical.

Franchising a Tai Chieftaincy under the Tusi System of Late Imperial China BRILL

Democracy Compromised is about traditional authorities (chiefs of various ranks) in a democracy. The book addresses mainly two integrally related questions. First, how despite their role in the apartheid state, traditional authorities have not only survived, but have won unprecedented powers in rural governance in South

Africa's democracy, and, secondly, how they derive their authority. It argues that chieftaincy has always been contested and that it has throughout its history since the advent of colonialism been dependent on the support of the state. Their role in the land allocation process is central to our understanding, not only of the survival of traditional authorities, but on how they derived their authority. The book will be of particular interest to academics, researchers, students, activists and policy makers.

Indigenous Political Structures in Africa Cambridge University Press

The Chieftaincy institution in the Tiv context has been analysed to establish its dynamic qualities. In its interaction with the modern state since the colonial era, it has been established that the institution has undergone tremendous changes - losing authority but still retaining relevance for the Tiv masses and elite who, before the colonial advent, had no chieftaincy. The large issue of the role of traditional authorities in a modern democratic state has been examined from a comparative perspective.

African Chieftaincy in a New Socio-political Landscape The Politics of Chieftaincy Authority and Property in Colonial Ghana, 1920-1950

As South Africa consolidates its democracy, chieftaincy has remained a controversial and influential institution that has adapted to recent changes. J. Michael Williams examines the chieftaincy and how it has sought to assert its power since the end of apartheid. By taking local-level politics seriously and looking closely at how chiefs negotiate the new political order, Williams takes a position between those who see the chieftaincy as an indigenous democratic form deserving recognition and

protection, and those who view it as incompatible with democracy. Williams describes a network of formal and informal accommodations that have influenced the ways state and local authorities interact. By focusing on local perceptions of the chieftaincy and its interactions with the state, Williams reveals an ongoing struggle for democratization at the local and national levels in South Africa.

A Political History Cambridge University Press

This is a wide-ranging comparative study of relationships between the indigenous leadership of traditional states and colonizing Europeans from the seventeenth to the twentieth century. It challenges stereotypes of despotic imperial power in Asian, African, and Pacific colonies and seeks to answer the fundamental question: how were European officials able to govern so many societies over such a long period of time? Colin Newbury examines the politics of pre-colonial state structures, their subversion by merchants and administrators, and the use made of indigenous leaders, and assesses the legacy of these colonial hierarchies.

Chieftaincy and Politics Indiana University Press

Based on extensive research in primary and secondary sources and on field research in Ghana, including more than 40 interviews, and applying her formidable expertise in African history, philosophy, historical anthropology and religious studies, Dr. Louise Muller has produced a superb analysis of the history and transformation of the roles of chieftaincy in the religious institutions, rituals and ideas among the Asante. -- David E. Skinner, Professor of History, African and Islamic Studies, Santa Clara U. (Series: Anthropology of Religion / Religionsethnologie -

Vol. 2)

Religion and Chieftaincy in Ghana University of Chicago Press
Heritage work has had a uniquely wide currency in Africa's politics. Secure within the pages of books, encoded in legal statutes, encased in glass display cases and enacted in the panoply of court ritual, the artefacts produced by the heritage domain have become a resource for government administration, a library for traditionalists and a marketable source of value for cultural entrepreneurs. The Politics of Heritage in Africa draws together disparate fields of study - history, archaeology, linguistics, the performing arts and cinema - to show how the lifeways of the past were made into capital, a store of authentic knowledge that political and cultural entrepreneurs could draw from. This book shows African heritage to be a mode of political organisation, a means by which the relics of the past are shored up, reconstructed and revalued as commodities, as tradition, as morality or as patrimony.

Democracy Compromised Duke University Press

Based on selected papers presented at the international conference on Indigenous Political Structures and Governance in Africa, held in the University of Nigeria in 2001. Drawing from the works of leading scholars of the subject, this volume explores the interaction between indigenous, socio-political structures and African state politics. Focusing on the imaginative response of indigenous structures to the expansion of political space in the 20th Century, it analyses the implications of these grassroots institutions for modern state formation.

Culture, Governance and Development Oxford University Press

"Between 1951 and the creation of the First Republic in 1960, Ghanaian governments sought to discard the chiefly principle in local government, then to weaken chieftaincy by attrition and eventually, by altering the legal basis of chieftaincy, to incorporate and control a considerably altered chieftaincy. The book demonstrates that chieftaincy was consciously and systematically reconstructed in the decade of the 1950s with implications which can still be felt in modern Ghana."--Jacket.

"Civil Disorder is the Disease of Ibadan" Routledge

In his new book, the eminent anthropologist Wyatt MacGaffey provides an ethnographically enriched history of Dagbon from the fifteenth century to the present, setting that history in the context of the regional resources and political culture of northern Ghana. *Chiefs, Priests, and Praise-Singers* shows how the history commonly assumed by scholars has been shaped by the prejudices of colonial anthropology, the needs of British indirect rule, and local political agency. The book demonstrates, too, how political agency has shaped the kinship system. MacGaffey traces the evolution of chieftaincy as the sources of power changed and as land ceased to be simply the living space of the dependents of a chief and became a commodity and a resource for development. The internal violence in Dagbon that has been a topic of national and international concern since 2002 is shown to be a product of the interwoven values of tradition, modern Ghanaian politics, modern education, and economic opportunism.

The Politics of Chieftaincy Cambridge University Press

Chieftaincy in Ghana is an extensive account of the many roles of chiefs in modern society. A. Kodzo Paaku Kludze provides detailed accounts and analyses of the law practices, rituals, and

customs of chieftaincy. Kludze begins his study with a historical account bringing his analyses to the present, and speculates on the future of chieftaincy in its formal and informal roles in the changing social milieu. The author's close personal background and association with chieftaincy allows him to shed light on the mysterious practices and supernatural connections. Kludze offers an authoritative and comprehensive study of chieftaincy in the context of the modern social, political, and legal institutions of Ghana.

Chiefship, Capital, and the State in Contemporary Africa

OUP Oxford

An analysis of how traditional power structures in Nigeria have survived the forces of colonialism and the modernization processes of postcolonial regimes.

Chieftaincy in Ghana Boydell & Brewer

The Politics of Chieftaincy examines debates over authority and property in Accra, Ghana, during the peak decades of British colonial rule. Between 1920 and 1950, imperial policies marginalized educated elites, local authorities, and landowners in favor of Ga chiefs, whom the British authorities viewed as more loyal to the empire. Conflicts erupted throughout the city over chieftaincy, succession, and land, producing new political movements and local institutions. Drawing on a broad range of archival records of chieftaincy and litigation cases from this era, Naaborko Sackeyfio-Lenoch demonstrates how these disputes opened new arenas for Accra's residents to engage in dialogue about the efficacy of chieftaincy and the meaning of political authority and property. Despite the prominence of chieftaincy in the lives of the people of Accra, Sackeyfio-Lenoch shows that

they were able to critique their political traditions and adapt their institutions to new local, national, and global pressures. The volume offers then a vital case study of Africans' responses to colonialism, modernity, and globalization, and provides an important lens for understanding urban and political processes in Africa during the first half of the twentieth century. Naaboroko Sackeyfio-Lenoch is associate professor of African history at Dartmouth College.

Sub-Saharan Pub & Traders

In sub-Saharan Africa, property relationships around land and access to natural resources vary across localities, districts, and farming regions. These differences produce patterned variations in relationships between individuals, communities, and the state. This book captures these patterns in an analysis of structure and variation in rural land tenure regimes. In most farming areas, state authority is deeply embedded in land regimes, drawing farmers, ethnic insiders and outsiders, lineages, villages, and communities into direct and indirect relationships with political authorities at different levels of the state apparatus. The analysis shows how property institutions - institutions that define political authority and hierarchy around land - shape dynamics of great interest to scholars of politics, including the dynamics of land-related competition and conflict, territorial conflict, patron-client relations, electoral cleavage and mobilization, ethnic politics, rural rebellion, and the localization and "nationalization" of political competition.

Traditional Chieftaincy Titles and Political Conflicts in Avianwu LIT Verlag Münster

Sierra Leone came to world attention in the 1990s when a

catastrophic civil war linked to the diamond trade was reported globally. This fleeting and particular interest, however, obscured two crucial processes in this small West African state. On the one hand, while the civil war was momentous, brutal and affected all Sierra Leoneans, it was also just one element in the long and faltering attempt to build a nation and state given the country's immensely problematic pre-colonial and British colonial legacies. On the other, the aftermath of the war precipitated a huge international effort to construct a 'liberal peace', with mixed results, and thus made Sierra Leone a laboratory for post-Cold War interventions. Sierra Leone examines 225 years of its history and fifty years of independence, placing state- society relations at the centre of an original and revealing investigation of those who have tried to rule or change Sierra Leone and its inhabitants and the responses engendered. It interweaves the historical narrative with sketches of politicians, anecdotes, the landscape and environment and key turning-points, alongside theoretical and other comparisons with the rest of Africa. It is a new contribution to the debate for those who already know Sierra Leone and a solid point of entry for those who wish to know. Chieftaincy Politics and Civic Consciousness in Ibadan History, 1829-1939 Ohio State University Press

The Politics of Chieftaincy Authority and Property in Colonial Ghana, 1920-1950 Boydell & Brewer

Chieftaincy, the State, and Democracy Princeton University Press

Originally published in 1986, this urban political ethnography focusses on Mushin, a large suburb of metropolitan Lagos, Nigeria. It explores the mechanisms which bridge the various

social categories to bring about political interaction. The book traces the development of Mushin from a collection of rural villages to its full status as a political community. It analyses structures and processes and the ways in which, since the 19th

century, the system has responded to colonial, civilian and military regimes. It examines the tactics ordinary people use to meet their needs and the ways in which political aspirants manipulate the system to acquire and wield power.