SSIS Postgraduate Conference 2015
In Politics & IR

University of Exeter
Friday 01.05.2015
Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies, Stocker Road
Exeter, Devon, EX4 4ND

Welcome!

Foreword

Dear Fellow Post Graduate Students,

It is our greatest pleasure to welcome you to the SSIS Annual Postgraduate Research Conference 2015, held 1st May 2015. The conference is comprised of Graduate Research Students and Master Students of the Politics & IR departments at Bath, Bristol and Exeter. This is a wonderful opportunity to be part of an exciting and supportive academic event, to get to know your peers across the three institutions and exchange ideas.

It is a student-led conference, organised by students for students. We hope to facilitate our fellow researchers in gaining experience in presenting and participating in an academic conference with a formal and supportive atmosphere. We hope that you will find the conference engaging from an academic perspective, as well as a way to build contacts with fellow students to foster an inter-institution community that will last throughout your research and into the future.

We want to thank you all for coming along and joining us for this conference and hope this event will set the bar high for next year's organising committee! Finally and importantly, we would like to especially thank Amy Rager, Dr Alison Harcourt for their continued advice and support through organising this conference. We extend a warm welcome and the greatest gratitude to our guest speaker Professor Julian Reiss. Further we would like to thank Sarmishtha Ghosh and the whole The Graduate Research School office for their support. We also wish to thank The SSIS Graduate Research School which generous funding made this conference possible.

With best wishes for the conference and your future research,

The Organising Committee,

Laura Moralee, Felix-Christopher von Nostitz, and Kate Berrisford

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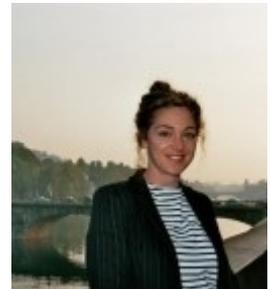
Programme   **Conference Venue:** Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies,
Streatham Campus - Rooms: Lecture Theatre 1 (LT1) and
Lecture Theatre 2 (LT2)

08.30	**Registration**	
09.00-10.30	Panel 1 (LT1)	Panel 2 (LT2)
	1. Ana Almuedo– Castillo 2. Enrica Fei 3. Henry Jarrett	1. Michail Melidis 2. Sidan Wang 3. Nicholas Kirsop-Taylor
	Coffee Break	
11.00-12.30	**Professor Julian Reiss:** **Cause, Causatives, and Theories of Causation**	
	Lunch	
13.30-15.00	Panel 3 (LT1)	Panel 4 (LT2)
	1. Jack Griffiths 2. Farhad Kerimov 3. Emma Connelly	1. Obinna Edeji 2. Sofiya Stoyanova 3. Monica Ronchi
	Coffee Break	
15.30-17.00	Panel 5 (LT1)	Panel 6 (LT2)
	1. Martin Moorby 2. Mei Tang 3. Samuel Rogers	1. Neville Li 2. Amal Nazzal 3. Veronique Wavre

Guest Speaker: Professor Julian Reiss (Durham)

Professor of Philosophy, Co-Director of <u>Centre for Humanities</u> <u>Engaging Science and Society (CHESS)</u>

Cause, Causatives, and Theories of Causation

The aim of this paper is to draw attention to the difficulties the ubiquity of causatives such as *oxidise*, *transduce*, *dampen* and *prolong* inscientific language raise for truth-conditional theories of causation which have the form 'C causes E if and only if…' or a near variant. The difficulties are a consequence of three features of the use of causatives in science: they are ineliminable, they represent causal relations and processes of many different metaphysical kinds, and they are polysemous. Reiss argues that no truth-conditional theory of causation can do justice to the use of causatives in scientific language. I then sketch an alternative, inferentialist theory of causation and finally show how it deals with causatives.

Abstracts (in order of presentation)

Panel 1

09.00-10.30 LT1

Ana Almuedo-Castillo (Exeter)

Explaining divergences of violence and peace in an ethnic conflict context. The advance of peacebuilding from the grassroots and *social non-movements* in Lebanon.

Ethnic conflict tends to be studied from the perspective of violence and civil war. Partly because is appalling and because it attracts the attention of the media, ethnic violence have been over analysed in comparison with the cases of peaceful coexistence between communal groups. In my research I study ethnic peace as a mean to understand intercommunal conflicts and violence.

Protracted intercommunal conflicts need a settlement that would set a framework for the further development of *positive peace*. This initial stage where the parties seat at the table should not be confused with the resolution of the conflict. A society that has been deeply divided and confronted violently for an extended period of time needs a process of reconciliation where the socio-psychological tendencies of fear and mistrust are reversed. I would argue that the most durable and sustainable reconciliation initiatives come from the *people* itself; initiatives that may not have been built along the ethnic (sectarian, in the case of Lebanon) lines in order to question them, but initiatives that are naturally built beyond these lines. Daily life in any divided society accounts for multiple activities where the different communities interact with each other and share their interests. By the actions of what I will name following Bayat as *social non-movements*, or collective actions by non-organized actors, a post-conflict divided society may advance in the re-shaping of the intercommunal relations and collective emotions.

Enrica Fei (Exeter)

An Emergent Shi'a Bloc. Their Protagonists, Oil Markets, and a Case Study of Iraq

The starting point of my hypothesis is that clear divides in oil policy management have been observed in the Persian Gulf since the early 2000s. Divides which, to a certain extent, coincide with the ethno-sectarian divisions of the Muslim world, namely Sunni and Shi'a.

There is strong evidence that a Shi'a bloc of powers, as I would call it, has recently emerged and gained strength in the Gulf. Iran and Iraq are its main protagonists, followed by Azerbaijan. These powers, using oil to fight for dominance in the region, have been recently exploiting a sectarian agenda, using a sectarian rhetoric. So, they've been nourishing economic relations with certain agents rather than others, pursuing specific oil policies, conducting illegal practices (like the Iraqi special blend, which allows Iran to circumvent the sanctions by blending its oil with the Iraqi one) and financing sectarian militias to weaken their political opponents.

My work aims to answer the questions: is my model of a "Shi'a Bloc" convincing? How do the external player, like the Saudis, relate to this Shia bloc? Is the energy security threatened?

Henry   Jarrett (Exeter)

The Alliance Party: The 'Other' in Northern Irish Politics

This paper explores the impact that operating in societies with ethnic party systems has on non-sectarian parties. It analyses the Alliance Party of Northern Ireland in order to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages faced by non-ethno-national parties. It focuses on the electoral impact of operating within an ethnic party system, and whether the preferential PR-STV voting system used for most elections in Northern Ireland is a benefit or limitation to Alliance's electoral success. This paper argues that it is ultimately a disadvantage, as most lower order preference votes stay within either the unionist or nationalist blocs. As a result, Alliance is not reaping the full potential of transfers.

Panel 2

09.00-10.30 LT2

Michail Melidis (Exeter)

Assessing implementation deficits in a multi-level polity using federal theory: the Case of European Union Environmental Policy.

This paper aims to use federal theory to explain environmental policy making in the EU, with a focus on the deficit between the standards set in the EU's environmental policy and the implementation of that policy by member states. Although federalism as a theoretical approach is not new, there has been a rather strong interest in federalism in the 2000s to explain the European Union as a multi- level polity. Having the advantage that it is not dependent on a state-centric ontology, federalism deploys a more integral way of understanding multi-level political relationships that are neither purely domestic nor purely international in comparison with the majority of theories used to describe multi-level polities like the EU. Environmental policy is an excellent case for studying multi-

governance relationships in the EU as environmental problems often spill over national boundaries thus requiring a more coordinated multi-state response. First, the paper draws on concepts from fiscal, cooperative and regulatory federalism, to outline a framework for conceptualizing the relationship between the EU and its member states in relation to environmental policy implementation and any deficits that may arise. Second it applies this framework to new empirical data collected through documentary analysis and elite interviews to examine multi-level policy making through the lens of federalism in a live policy area. Finally the paper proposes that, given the rapidly evolving policy context of the EU, the theory of federalism offers a great starting point for the conceptualization of future challenges.

Sidan Wang (Exeter)

Climate change politics of China: climate change discourse and discourse coalitions

This research explores Chinese climate change politics through explaining domestic policy-making and positions in international climate change negotiations. It provides an insight into understanding different actors in climate politics and demonstrating Chinese climate policies. Also, based on the theory of social construction, analysing Chinese climate change discourse plays a vital role in understanding climate politics. The construction of climate change issues and relevant discourses matters. It has a further discussion of the interaction of discourses and policies/institutions in terms of climate change issues. This bridges a knowledge gap between China's actions and global expectations and recognitions.

Social construction theory will be used to support an understanding of how China constructs climate discourses and the extent to which China has been influenced by international environmental discourses. Also, this research puts an emphasis on the theory of environmental discourses. Through observing various environmental discourses embedded in climate change issues, this would show different social actors involved in climate change politics in China.

In terms of methodology, Discourse Network Analysis (DNA) would be used to make measurable and visualised climate discourses. It provides a basis for actor-based analysis of political discourse, and shows different forms of networks between concepts and actors. These networks show various and dynamic climate change discourses and discourse coalitions.

Nicholas Kirsop-Taylor (Exeter)

**Following the UK Biodiversity Offsets trial in Devon: are they still a 'license to
trash nature', or 'legitimate conservation tool', what do communities think?**

Global Biodiversity continues to decrease, leading to increased possibility that it may be
heralding the sixth great global extinction event. Increasingly, traditional conservation
practices are being seen as inadequate to halt or reverse this loss, and other more eco-
modernist tools that harness the power of markets and economics may be required.
Compensating for biodiversity loss incurred through developments, or 'Biodiversity
Offsetting' is a technique that has been applied to this problem, despite its contentious-
ness and the critique it attracts. Despite this, the UK government has recently complet-
ed Biodiversity Offsetting trials across England, with one trial area in Devon. These
trials sought to understand their use to the UK ipseity, ahead of proposing a final policy.
One of the under-researched critiques that Biodiversity Offsetting attracts, but yet holds
significant importance to the long term success of schemes, is the degree to which com-
munities and citizen's socio-cultural interests in landscapes and natural places are ad-
dressed and incorporated into decision making, above and beyond standard stakeholder
engagement practices. This is a dynamic that hasn't been comprehensively tested in the
UK context which, considering the richness of UK socio-cultural values towards land-
scapes and natural places, may present an impediment requiring further research; which
may in turn impact the final policy recommendations. This paper offers a primer of the
principle critique of Biodiversity Offsetting, its current position in the UK policy cycle
and a rationale for quantitative research investigating how Devonian communities have
been engaged in the trial and how this could influence national policy.

Guest Speaker: Professor Julian Reiss (Durham)

11-12.30 LT1

Cause, Causatives, and Theories of Causation

The aim of this paper is to draw attention to the difficulties the ubiquity of causatives
such as *oxidise*, *transduce*, *dampen* and *prolong* inscientific language raise for truth-
conditional theories of causation which have the form 'C causes E if and only if…' or a
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tives in science: they are ineliminable, they represent causal relations and processes of
many different metaphysical kinds, and they are polysemous. Reiss argues that no truth-
conditional theory of causation can do justice to the use of causatives in scien-
tific language. I then sketch an alternative, inferentialist theory of causation and finally
show how it deals with causatives.

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Panel 3

13.30-15.00 LT1

Jack Griffiths (Exeter)

Separating the wheat from the chaff: natural social ordering, individual essentialism, and biology as ideology

The latter part of the 19th C. saw the alignment of the popular conception of Darwinian nature as an individualistic 'gladiatorial arena' with the growing dominance of *laissez faire* ideology and market faith, out of which emerged what has come to be called social Darwinism. Fundamental to social Darwinism is the idea that the unregulated competitive market relations that (ideally) characterise modern capitalism are not merely a contingent form of social organisation, but in fact reflect the natural order of things. This thinking is congruent with the notion that, on an individual level, a competitive market system will sort people into their natural places in society, in accordance with their innate/essential character and moral worth. This is what I call the 'separating the wheat from the chaff' argument for the marketization of society.

This argument, as a manifestation of market faith, can be expressed in ways that don't involve explicit appropriation of biological theory like that seen in social Darwinism. However, modern life science, or more specifically its public interpretation, continues to play a 'naturalising' role in political/social ideology of this sort, whether explicitly or otherwise. The continuing acceptance of the gladiatorial image of natural relations is important, but of particular significance for the contemporary situation is a metaphysics of the living individual characterised by the ubiquity of certain ideas about genetics. The popular understanding of genetics that rests on the notion of a 'genetic blueprint', and the conception of individual development that follows from this, shape an ideological environment in which the idea of an innate/essential self – a central component of the separating the wheat from the chaff argument – stands without need of justification.

Farhad Kerimov (Exeter)

Pluralism, Discourse, and Democratic Politics

My research is built upon the distinction between pluralism and plurality. Plurality is an empirical fact in the sense of variety and diversity whereas pluralism is a normatively underpinned social order in which the diversity and variety of interests, values, ideas, and etc. are recognized as constitutive elements of democratic politics. As a normatively underpinned concept, pluralism puts forward a set of challenges for democratic politics. The first step towards materializing pluralism depends on conceiving of democratic politics that is not based upon the claim of one undisputed truth. There have been numerous responses to the challenges of pluralism in democratic theory. They can be sep-

broadly into two camps: aggregative models based on the notion of popular sovereignty and deliberative models based on the notion of public reason. However, though to a relatively different extent, popular sovereignty and public reason have a procedural tendency for exclusion and privileging one interest over the others. In my research, I focus on the deliberative camp and argue that those that have discourse as an element of their democratic politics are better suited in facing the challenges of pluralism. The concept of discourse was initiated in the deliberative camp by Jurgen Habermas through his 'discourse ethics.' It supplemented public reason with more inclusive procedures, which, nevertheless, miss out on what I identify as the more fundamental features and challenges of pluralism. These have to do firstly with the way plurality itself is constituted by underlying human finitude and secondly how different interpretations arise out of this condition making interpretative challenges an inherent dimension of pluralism itself. In other words, Habermas' discourse ethics does not account for the way in which plurality arises out of the fundamental condition of human finitude (cognitively and epistemologically speaking) and therefore avoids taking seriously the challenge of different interpretations. Human finitude and overcoming interpretative challenges have been studied extensively in Hans-Georg Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics and thus I turn to his philosophy in order to understand them more fully. In this paper, I will present to you my argument for taking the interpretative challenges in deliberative democracy seriously and how the main concepts of Gadamer's philosophical hermeneutics help us think of discourse as an element that gives deliberative democracy an edge against the challenges of pluralism.

Emma Anne Connolly (Bristol)

Imagining the Past, Remembering the Future: Past Events as Future Possibilities

It seems impossible to remember the future, if only because it hasn't happened yet. It seems equally implausible that we can 'imagine' a past, not least because we instead remember what has happened or have indeed experienced it. Yet, the process of imagining, as the word suggests, relies on the visual. And whilst image, or the visual in any other form is increasingly becoming the means through which we *remember* our past, there is always room for conjecture; always room for alternative pasts in our mind that simultaneously help shape our future. Thus, the process of imagining and remembering; whilst seemingly cognitively distinct, are somehow intertwined, particularly in times of trauma. This article focuses on one specific period of trauma- that of the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks in New York which Redfield refers to as 'virtual trauma' or trauma that is not entirely real, and, using Jean Baudrillard's concept of the 'hyperreal', it considers how the increasing use of imagery and technology in warfare have enabled a paradoxical but possible inversion of remembering and imagining- one that (re)configures our images of the past and; perhaps more importantly, shapes our memories of the future.

Panel 4

13.30-15.00 LT2

Obinna C. Edeji

The Right to Education and causes of terrorism: the role of education in deterring violence and terrorism

Terrorism dynamics and its trajectories remains a thorny issue surpassing international and domestic frontiers. However the axiomatic difficulty in identifying the root causes and motivations for violence amidst cataclysmic tactics in a seemingly failed bid to combat terrorism boosts its explorative importance. In trying to detect and isolate the causes and motivations for terrorism, scholars have identified pre-conditions and pre-cipitant factors responsible for terrorist attacks and violence. While States are grappling with the need to combat terrorism and its identifiable motivations; the recent rise of ubiquitous armed insurgent groups, calls for new multi-dimensional strategies to deflate the imminent and worrisome threats of terrorism. The strategies might include eradicating knowledge deficits, improving cognitive resources, and monitoring the content of learning instructions children and young people receive; rehabilitating and de-radicalising young people who have imbibed extremist views. Education though subjective is objectively the primary vehicle that lifts people out of poverty and indeed largely increases the opportunity for political participation. Its statutory aim is to fully develop the human personality of people, enhancing human dignity and respect for human rights; therefore any education that does not satisfy these objectives is likely extremist learning which radicalises its receivers and re-aligns their thoughts. However, scholars have downplayed the essence of education in being a curative to violence and terrorism. These scholars have ignored the correlation between cognitive thinking and propensity to violence because of earlier unempirical studies on some international terrorist organisations like – Al Qaeda and Palestine Liberation Organisation. This presentation will seek to fill a gap in knowledge by revealing that basic school enrolment by children between the ages of 5 to 15 years which fundamentally enhances the interactions of high cognitive resource, logical thinking, application of the intellect and the development of their human personality will deter violence and terrorism.

Sofiya Stoyanova (Bristol)

Democratization and Government Size

This paper first shows that the dispersion in government size across countries is declining over time. Once inequality in government consumption shares is decomposed by democratic status, it becomes clear that this reduction can be attributed to a falling government size inequality within democracies and within non-democracies rather than

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between the two groups. The paper then studies in detail the effects of democratization on government consumption relative to GDP. By allowing for flexible time-varying effects, we are able to explore both the short- and the long-run link between democratic transition and government size. We employ panel data techniques that control for time effects and unobservable time-invariant country-specific characteristics. The panel estimates imply that, on average, democratization tends to reduce government consumption for countries that started out with relatively large government consumption as a share of GDP. The negative effect of democratization is not immediate but takes a couple of years to develop and stabilises over the long-run. Our estimates are robust to various sensitivity checks. There is no evidence of a negative impact of democratization in otherwise similar countries with smaller government consumption shares. In that sense, democratic transition can be seen as a factor that contributes to the convergence of government size among countries.

Monica Ronchi (Exeter)

Psychiatry and the mental health system in colonial and postcolonial Algeria: a doomed institution?

Colonial powers in North Africa contributed to the introduction of a number of technological and institutional innovations that deeply influenced the development of post-independence governments, including comprehensive mental health system. In the specific case of Algeria, this was administered by the central colonial government, who handled the creation of asylums to isolate mentally ill patients and the construction of a theoretical framework for their medical practice. Moreover, the colonial administration dealt with the training of professionals who would be running these institutions and would apply cutting-edge psychiatric theories and therapies. This paper will argue that these contributed to the politicization of the Algerian colonial mental health system. This was also aided by the abuse of power at the hands of mental health professionals during the War of Independence, who, under directions from the French administration, used psychiatric tools to torture and segregate members of the resistance. This paper will also argue that, as a consequence of the politicization of the mental health system under colonial rule, after the decolonization process this corrupted network of institutions was replicated in the newly independent state. The Algerian mental health system was therefore born as a politicised set of institutions, and continued to be so even after the end of the French administration.

In addition to a number of secondary sources on colonial administration in North Africa, paper will examine primary sources available at the *Archives nationales d'outre-mer* situated in Aix-en-Provence, providing data which will show the level of politicization of the system established in the early 20th century by the French government.

Panel 5

15.50-17.00 LT1

Martin Moorby (Exeter)

Organicism, teleology, and the *demos* in Marx's *Critique of Hegel*

Abstract: One persistent claim Marx expressed in his 1843 writings is that citizens are alienated from their state. That the association of citizens in a constitution is alienating is a compelling and insightful critique, although at points rather obscure. In this paper, I examine one particular, and puzzling, aspect of it: his call for democracy. Marx treated democracy as emancipation from the alienation citizens suffer in the modern state. However, if we are to appreciate the distinctiveness of Marx's early critique, we must explain why democracy is "the essence of all political constitutions" and the "genus" which manifests itself as a species; that is, we need to expound the underlying philosophy of the text. This paper offers an exposition of Marx's democracy with an emphasis on three particular elements of this underlying philosophy: firstly, Marx's treatment of the state as an organism; secondly the 'double teleology' of his sketch of the historical development of the state and the overall path of historical development to democracy; finally how Marx's democracy is supposedly non-alienating by being an organic unity of differences. While I hope this sheds some light on the historical text, my aim is expound the distinctive organicist, teleological philosophy we can infer from the text, which has suffered from a number of misconceptions, and show the philosophical underpinnings of Marx's early political writings.

Mei Tang (Exeter)

Love and St. Augustine: Hannah Arendt's first attempt on Political thinking

Through Arendt's "heterogeneous" reading of Saint Augustine, she has embarked on her journey of critical political thinking even prior to her later mature works. By applying to Heidegger's temporal character of man and Jasper's teaching, she sheds light on Augustine's self contradictories of the concept of "love" and "neighbor's relevance," and of the concept of world and the remedy as "remembrance." She laid the foundation of her most original and seminal political thought since her exploration of this duo-identify figure: both as a vestige of the Roman Empire and founding father of Christianity. And what matters most to me most, is to draw the primary ideas in her dissertation, and to make some contextualized reading with The Human Condition to clarify some of her vague and self-contradictory ideas, and finally to draw out Arendt's basic premises and motive of her influential endeavor in the field of political thinking, in the sense of her critique on modernity.

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Samuel Rogers (Bristol)

A critical evaluation of discourse analysis in the social and political world: The cases for British military intervention in Libya and Syria.

 I test a model within the framework of Discourse Analysis (DA) on official Foreign Policy output known as the *Discursive Practices Approach* (DPA), which 'does not presuppose that particular subjects are in place … [which leads to] *intertextuality* i.e., a complex and infinitely expanding web of possible meanings' [Doty, 1993: 302]. I then connect this approach to the Gramscian attitude towards hegemony and the work by Foucault concerning the 'regime of truth'. This methodology hopes to enhance the testing of the DPA as the works on hegemony and 'regime of truth' accompany it during its evaluation against two contemporary case studies: the British government's case for military intervention in Libya in 2011 and Syria in 2013. Discourse is a form of social practice, which enjoys a dialectical relationship and 'the discursive event is shaped by situations, institutions and social structures, but it also shapes them' [Fairclough *et al.,* 2011: 357]. Foucauldian 'regime of truth' is used as it hopes to be able to locate the driving force behind the discursive events. Gramscian writings on hegemony are appropriate due to the nature of the case studies. However, to enhance the connections and to test DPA more deeply, it is posited that other cases may be added to strengthen its potential. This paper critically analyses the Discursive Practices Approach and finds that it is useful in explaining and helping to understand the social and political world, and has characteristics informed by Foucauldian and Gramscian theoretical thought

Panel 6

15.30-17.00 LT2

Neville Li (Bath)

Demography and Security: Towards a new framework of analysis

As Kingsley Davis stated, 'the study of population offers one of the unique and indispensable approaches to an understanding of world affairs' (Davis 1945: viii). This paper sums up the rational approaches of both traditional and non-traditional security to population dynamics. While the former strives to draw a material causal relationship between the twin issues, the latter focuses on identifying and solving population-related issues in various aspects. Nevertheless, apart from making causal relationship and carrying out researches on the material understanding of the twin issues, this paper attempts to move beyond by examining the ideational relationship of population dynamics and security by a combined framework of the Copenhagen School and Paris School. It argues that population dynamics, rather as a material factor, is one of the common corresponding ideas that can be widely constructed as the cause of

numerous security threats through successful securitizations. With deeper understanding of how our ideas of demography shapes what we called threats, it certainly sheds lights on formulating a more comprehensive security agendas by taken population dynamics into account due to its immense importance to threat construction. As Sciubba put, population dynamics could be a challenge or an opportunity (Sciubba 2010: 3). By accumulating knowledge of the ideational relationship towards population dynamics and security, it increases the ability of various security actors to confront these challenges by successful securitizations, which contributing to prevent numerous population-related threats from happening or at least easing these pains of humankind.

Amal Nazzal (Exeter)

Exploring the Social Capital of Social Movements: The Role of Social Media in Social Activism

This research draws from a literature review and conceptual framework developed for a thesis examining Palestinian youth social movements, and the role of online and offline communication in their organisation. Rooted in the field of organization studies, this conceptual review draws on historic and contemporary studies of social movements in a wide range of disciplines including political science, history and sociology. Seeking to clarify ambiguous terminology and theorising of this notion we attempt to synthesise extant research to develop a comprehensive and widely applicable conceptual framework that identifies the emergence, mobilisation, dynamics and outcomes of social movements. We discuss the relevance of Bourdieu's theory of practice for capturing the structural and relational facets of social movements. This research is novel in deploying the three main conceptual concepts of Bourdieu; field, habitus and capital, in order, to capture how social capital and social networks are generated and how they operate in a social movement context. Today, many of our social interactions are structured and mapped online, and thus this research is keen to investigate the role of social media in (re)shaping social capital or other related dynamics in a social movement context. We conclude with a brief discussion of the preliminary findings from the field work.

Veronique Wavre (Exeter)

Uncovering Telecommunications Policies in the Middle East; vulnerability, strategies & governance

This paper explores the conditions under which and the mechanisms through which countries adopt policies that originate elsewhere. This paper engages with the question of domestic vulnerability to international influence from an economic, political and regulatory point of view.

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