

ARTS & HUMANITIES

บทความที่น่าสนใจประจำเดือนมกราคม 2557

Title	‘That Used to be a Famous Village’: Shedding the past in rural north India
Author	Peter Phillimore
Source	Modern Asian Studies , Volume 48, Issue 01, Jan 2014, pp.159-187
Abstract	This paper examines the changing reputation of one village in Himachal Pradesh, India, looking back over 30 years. This village has long had a singular identity and local notoriety for its association with jadu (‘witchcraft’). I argue that in this village today the idea of ‘witchcraft’ as a potent malignant force is losing its old persuasiveness, and with this change the village is also shedding its unwanted reputation. Against claims for ‘the modernity of witchcraft’ in various parts of the world, I argue that, in this case at least, witchcraft is construed as distinctly unmodern. The capacity of jadu to cause fear and, equally, its value as an explanatory idiom are, I suggest, being overwhelmed by social changes, the cumulative effect of which has been to reduce the previous insularity of this village and greatly widen the social networks of its members. I pose two main questions. Why should this village have held such a particular reputation? And why should it now be on the wane? Linked to the second question is the relationship between this decline and local understandings of ‘modernity’. In developing my argument around the specificity of an unusual village, I also consider the significance of ‘the village’ as both social entity and, formerly, one cornerstone of the anthropological project. Finally, I reflect on the methodological opportunities of long-term familiarity with a setting, exemplified in the iterative nature of learning ethnographically, as the children known initially in early fieldwork become the adult conversationalists of today, partners in interpreting their own village’s past. In exploring their explanations for the decline in the salience of jadu, the pivotal impact of education and the pressures of ‘time’ created by the ‘speed’ of modernity are both salient.
Database	Cambridge Journals

Title	Corruption and the Bureaucratic Elite in Pakistan: The 1960s and 1970s Revisited
Author	Ilhan Niaz
Source	Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Third Series) , Volume 24, Issue 01, Jan 2014, pp.97-113
Abstract	The present paper examines the growth of corruption in Pakistan in the 1960s and 1970s with particular emphasis on the factors that influenced changes in the behavioural norms of the officer cadres or higher bureaucracy of Pakistan. The main argument is that during the 1960s increases in development spending and the manipulation of local governments by civil servants to help the Ayub Khan military regime secure legitimacy led to a substantial increase in the level of corruption.

However, while the increase was alarming, the higher bureaucracy was still fairly clean and, given leadership, training and resources, in a position to contain the spread of corruption. In the 1970s the first Pakistan People's Party government enacted a number of reforms aimed at asserting political control over the civilian bureaucracy while pursuing a socialistic development model that justified nationalisation of industrial and commercial assets. These substantially undermined the ability of the higher bureaucracy to fight back against corruption while dramatically increasing state penetration of society and the economy, thus making opportunities for corruption more abundant. After General Zia-ul Haq's military coup in July 1977, the new regime, though it received plenty of good advice, was not interested in enhancing the autonomy and prestige of the services as that would diminish Zia's personal power over the state apparatus.

Database Cambridge Journals

Title [Democracy and Renewed Distrust: Equal Protection and the Evolving Judicial Conception of Politics.](#)

Author Bertrall L. Ross II

Source **California Law Review**, Volume 101, Issue 6, Dec 2013, pp.1565-1640

Abstract Judicial interpretations of the Equal Protection Clause have undergone a major transformation over the last fifty years. A Supreme Court once suspicious of the democratic losses of discrete and insular minorities, now closely scrutinizes their democratic victories. A Court once active in structuring the democratic process to be inclusive of racial and other minorities, now views minority representation in the political process as essentially irrelevant. A Court once deferential to exercises of congressional power that enhanced the equal protection rights of minorities, now gives Congress much less leeway. What explains these shifts? An easy explanation is that the Supreme Court has simply become more conservative. But what underlies this conservatism? In this Article, I argue that the Court's own evolving conception of politics underlies the changes in the meaning of equal protection. In the past, the Court saw politics through the lens of pluralist theory, the crucial defect of which was the risk that minorities would be politically marginalized. That understanding has given way to a public choice conception in which the Court presumes these same minorities to be too politically powerful. In essence, one form of judicial distrust of democratic politics has replaced another. I argue that two primary sources produced this renewed distrust: changing conservative views of the position of minorities in politics and a conservative legal movement that rejected pluralism in favor of public choice theory as the most accurate description of the operation of politics. I conclude by identifying important normative questions that this theory raises for constitutional law scholars and by offering a prescription for civil rights advocates seeking to influence judicial interpretations of the Equal Protection Clause.

Database Academic Search Complete

Title [What's in a ROYAL NAME?](#)
 Author Neil Jones
 Source **Britain**, Volume 81, Issue 6, Jan 2014, pp.31-38
 Abstract The article focuses on several royalties in England who were named George. It notes that William and Catherine, Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, announced the name of their son as George Alexander Louis two days after he was born in July 2013. It recalls that King George I, who came from Hanover, Germany, was known for having mistresses, imprisoning his wife and having interest in music. It notes that King George VI reestablished the monarchy as a family monarchy given to public service.
 Database Academic Search Complete

Title [Policing Violent Homophobia in the Caribbean and the British Caribbean Diaspora: Postcolonial Discourses and the Limits of Postmodernity](#)
 Author Perry Stanislas
 Source **Interventions: International Journal of Postcolonial Studies**, Volume 16, Issue 1, Jan 2014, pp.135-156
 Abstract This essay examines how premodern representations of Jamaicans at home and their descendants in Britain are interwoven and have contributed to new postmodern images. These images around violent homophobia have been crucial in the promotion of the western international queer agenda abroad, and British gay activists' goals at home in the context of discussions around hate crime and dancehall music. The British police occupy a central role in this dynamic by enforcing anti-racist and anti-homophobic legislation and addressing issues associated with contemporary identities. The essay demonstrates that contrary to postmodern assumptions essentialist representations are critical in understanding British and western perceptions of Jamaicans and their descendants in the diaspora and how the police respond in important instances. It shows how claims of Jamaican homophobia and racism intersect, creating important challenges for the contemporary police, and raises questions about hate crime theory which are brought to the fore in the international controversy around Jamaican dancehall music.
 Database Taylor & Francis

Title [How Do Religious Identities and Basic Value Orientations Affect Each Other Over Time?](#)
 Author Chris G. Sibley & Joseph A. Bulbulia
 Source **International Journal for the Psychology of Religion**, Volume 24, Issue 1, Jan 2014, pp.64-76
 Abstract Religion and values appear to be related, but their causal underpinnings remain unclear. To evaluate causality, we conducted a series of cross-lagged random effect regression models assessing residualized change over a 1-year period (2009–2010) in religious identification and basic value orientations. These models analyzed data from 1,571 religious people who formed part of a broader longitudinal national

probability sample conducted in New Zealand. First finding: Religious identification predicted change in conservative/tradition values. Specifically, those low in religious identification at Time 1 became lower in conservative/tradition values at Time 2, whereas those high in religious identification at Time 1 became higher in conservative/tradition values at Time 2. Religious identification was not associated with change in other value domains. Second finding: Openness values predicted change in religious identity. Specifically, those low in openness values at Time 1 became higher in religious identification at Time 2, whereas those high in openness values at Time 1 became lower in their religious identification at Time 2. Only openness values were associated with changes in religious identification. Third finding: The random components in our multilevel models were nonsignificant, indicating that these cross-lagged effects were comparable across the religious denominations of an entire country.

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Title [Free Speech or Non-discrimination as Trump? Reflections on Contextualised Reasonable Balancing and Its Limits](#)

Author Veit Bader

Source **Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies**, Volume 40, Issue 2, Jan 2014, pp.320-338

Abstract This article reflects on the long-standing debate on free speech and its limitations. Starting with conceptual, theoretical, empirical and normative clarifications of contested issues such as what kind of communication is at stake and how to define the limits of freedoms of political communication, its main thrust is to demonstrate that the traditional confrontation of 'US Free-Speech Absolutism' versus 'the Rest' is empirically and normatively misleading, that there are independent reasons for the principles of free speech and non-discrimination which often conflict with each other, that there is no context-independent hierarchy, and that contexts matter for their interpretations, applications and balancing. Building on recent trends in moral and political philosophy and in comparative constitutionalism the article defends principles of liberal-democratic constitutionalism that, in comparison with national constitutionalism, have to be more abstract, culturally thinner and more minimalist. The most important guidelines are: a presumption in favour of both free speech and non-discrimination, even if they are in conflict; the application of 'strict-scrutiny' tests to restrictions for reasons of incitement to violence and discrimination, and the exceptional resort to criminal proceedings. There is also a need to develop alternative non-legal responses, policies and institutional arrangements to tackle the root causes of racist, ethno-centrist and religious violence and discrimination.

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Title [Protecting a Woman's Honor or Protecting Her Sexual Freedom? Challenging the Guatemalan Patriarchal State through Reforms to Sexual Violence Legislation](#)

Author Sarah England

Source **Latin American Perspectives**, Volume 41, Number 1, Jan 2014, pp.124-142

Abstract The coming of peace in Central America after several decades of civil war and military dictatorships has not resulted in an end to violence. Murder rates have risen to such a degree that these countries are among the most violent in the world. One form of violence that has received a great deal of attention is the murder of women, but many argue that this is only one of many forms of violence that women face on a daily basis. The women's organizations that have emerged in Guatemala since the end of the civil war have focused on demanding greater political and economic rights for women and laws that recognize violence against women as a crime and improve the mechanisms for investigating and prosecuting it. Two recent laws redefine sex crimes in such a way as to suggest that they should be seen as heinous acts regardless of the woman's sexual history, character, or age. Though these discursive changes are a triumph, problems with the legal system and the persistence of sexist ideologies have so far limited the effectiveness of these new laws.

Database Sage Journals

Title [Infinite Incompleteness: A Documentary Theatre Play](#)
Author The Afghanistan Human Rights and Democracy Organization (AHRDO)
Source **PAJ: A Journal of Performance and Art** Volume 36, Number 1, Jan 2014 (PAJ 106), pp.94-112
Abstract Infinite Incompleteness was developed by the Afghanistan Human Rights and Democracy Organization (AHRDO) in response to the deeply entrenched culture of impunity in Afghanistan. After more than three decades of violent conflict with millions of victims, accountability for massive human rights abuses remains elusive while the voices and stories of the victims continue to be silenced, and therefore unacknowledged. In fact, merely discussing "Transitional Justice (TJ)" in Afghanistan is largely taboo and those who dare to do so are often subject to abuse, harassment and, in some instances, death.

Database Project Muse

Title [The Geographic Imagination of Civil War-Era American Fiction](#)
Author Matthew Wilkens
Source **American Literary History**, Volume 25, Number 4, Winter 2013, pp.803-840
Abstract The article provides research on the depiction of geographical features within U.S. fiction during the country's Civil War period, including several charts and maps on the subject. Geographic features in U.S. Civil War era fiction, including place, place names, regions, towns and urban areas, are discussed.

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