Ghana Regional Boundaries And National Integration

Yeah, reviewing a book *Ghana Regional Boundaries And National Integration* could add your near links listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, skill does not recommend that you have astounding points.

Comprehending as with ease as promise even more than extra will have the funds for each success. next to, the proclamation as without difficulty as sharpness of this Ghana Regional Boundaries And National Integration can be taken as competently as picked to act.

**State of Slum** - Paul Stacey 2019-04-15
Home to eighty thousand people, Accra's Old Fadama neighbourhood is the largest illegal slum in Ghana. Though almost all its inhabitants are Ghanaian born, their status as illegal 'squatters' means that they live a precarious existence, marginalised within Ghanaian society and denied many of the rights to which they are entitled as citizens. The case of Old Fadama is far from unique. Across Africa, over half the population now lives in cities, and a lack of affordable housing means that growing numbers live in similar illegal slum communities, often in appalling conditions. Drawing on rich, ethnographic fieldwork, the book takes as its point of departure the narratives that emerge from the everyday lives and struggles of these people, using the perspective offered by Old Fadama as a means of identifying wider trends and dynamics across African slums. Central to Stacey's argument is the idea that such slums possess their own structures of governance, grounded in processes of negotiation between slum residents and external actors. In the process, Stacey transforms our understanding not only of slums, but of governance itself, moving us beyond prevailing state-centric approaches to consider how even a society's most marginal members can play a key role in shaping and contesting state power.

**Changing Natural Resource Regimes in Northern Ghana** - Wolfram Laube 2007
Colonial and national interventions have considerably changed the natural resource regimes regarding water and land in Northern Ghana. However, this change has not led to the establishment of new institutions, but different actors - farmers, bureaucrats, earthpriests, chiefs, and politicians - are continuously engaged in negotiation process over (natural) resources. While the institutional and distributional outcomes of these negotiation processes remain inconclusive they have led to a precarious local power balance, in which different actors rely on different institutions and changing political alliances to pursue their interests.

**Global Power and Local Struggles in Developing Countries** - 2022-12-12
This book comprises a rich range of empirical investigations from the Global south highlighting dynamic relationships between local struggles, and global political and economic power, and which are explained with ideas developed by the pioneering anthropologist Eric R. Wolf.

**Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa** -

**How Britain Subverted and Betrayed British Togoland** - Kosi Kedem 2007

**Historical Dictionary of Ghana** - David Owusu-Ansah 2005
Entries include information on the pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial institutional and political history. Individuals who have made significant contributions in the history of the country are identified
either in the context of institutions in which they played roles, or they are isolated and written on. The chronology section is detail, and the bibliography section is substantial. Students and researches on Ghana will find this work as the first source of significance.

**Ghana** - R. Bagulo Bening 2010

**IBSS** - Compiled by the British Library of Political and Economic Science 2001

IBSS is the essential tool for librarians, university departments, research institutions and any public or private institution whose work requires access to up-to-date and comprehensive knowledge of the social sciences.

**The History of Ghana** - Roger Gocking 2005-06-30

A specialist in African colonial history and especially Ghana, Gocking (civic and cultural studies, Mercy College) offers non-specialist students and general readers a concise history of the West African country. The first third covers the emergence of early precolonial states, the increasing contact with Europeans, and colonial rule to the end of the 19th century. The rest focuses on the struggle for independence and the challenges that Ghana has faced through 1994.

**Voting for Democracy in Ghana: Constituency studies** - 2006

**Ghana Studies** - 2003

**Pan-Africanism, and the Politics of African Citizenship and Identity** - Toyin Falola 2013-10-08

There is no recent literature that underscores the transition from Pan-Africanism to Diaspora discourse. This book examines the gradual shift and four major transformations in the study of Pan-Africanism. It offers an "academic post-mortem" that seeks to gauge the extent to which Pan-Africanism overlaps with the study of the African Diaspora and reverse migrations; how Diaspora studies has penetrated various disciplines while Pan-Africanism is located on the periphery of the field. The book argues that the gradual shift from Pan-African discourses has created a new pathway for engaging Pan-African ideology from academic and social perspectives. Also, the book raises questions about the recent political waves that have swept across North Africa and their implications to the study of twenty-first century Pan-African solidarity on the African continent. The ways in which African institutions are attracting and mobilizing returnees and Pan-Africanists with incentives as dual-citizenship for diasporans to support reforms in Africa offers a new alternative approach for exploring Pan-African ideology in the twenty-first century. Returnees are also using these incentives to gain economic and cultural advantage. The book will appeal to policy makers, government institutions, research libraries, undergraduate and graduate students, and scholars from many different disciplines.

**Cultural Diversity and the Law** - Marie-Claire Foblets 2010

**Studia Orientalia** - 2008

**Changing Perspectives on the Social Sciences in Ghana** - Samuel Agyei-Mensah 2014-05-08

This book is the first compilation of its kind that brings together discussions of the evolution of scholarship in different branches of the Social Sciences. It presents a comprehensive multi-disciplinary text exploring the changing dynamics of the Social Sciences in Ghana, offering a broader perspective from which to view the evolution, theory, methods, substance and relevance of each of the Social Science disciplines and their multiple interfaces. The introduction and the conclusion are devoted to the theoretical, comparative and empirical debate over the Social Sciences from historical and analytical perspectives. Written by acknowledged experts, the 15 chapters span the following disciplines: Archaeology and Heritage Studies; History; Geography; Psychology; Sociology and Anthropology; Social Work; Economics; Political Science; International Affairs; Information Studies; Communication Studies;
African Studies; Development Studies; Women’s and Gender Studies and Adult and Continuing Education. Changing Perspectives on the Social Sciences in Ghana offers sophisticated perspectives for comparing and appreciating the synergies, differences, trends and nuances among and between the Social Science disciplines in Ghana, in a holistic and scholarly manner.

**Ghana National Bibliography Bi Monthly - 1999**

**Politics of Social Change in Ghana** - B. Talton 2010-01-04
With Ghana’s colonial and postcolonial politics as a backdrop, this book explores the ways in which historically marginalized communities have defined and redefined themselves to protect their interests and compete politically and economically with neighbouring ethnic groups.


**Shea Butter Republic** - Brenda Chalfin 2004-06
This ethnographic study traces shea from a pre- to post-industrial commodity to provide a deeper understanding of emerging trends in tropical commoditization, cosmopolitan consumption, global economic restructuring and rural livelihoods.

It has been maintained that the secular nature of modern human rights makes them incompatible with the religious orientation of African and non-Western societies. However, in view of the resilience of religion in the global and local public sphere, it is important to explore how religion can contribute to the promotion and enjoyment of human rights. Based on fieldwork conducted in Ghana, Abamfo Ofori Atiemo here establishes a convergence between human rights and local religious and cultural values in African societies. He argues that human rights represent universal ‘dream values’. This allows for a cultural embedding of human rights in Ghana and other non-Western societies. He argues that ‘dream values’ are usually presented in religious language and proclaimed, for example, by prophets and seers or expressed in certain forms of taboo, proverbs or legal norms. He employs the concept of inculturation, adaptation of the way Church teachings are presented to non-Christian cultures, as a hermeneutical tool for developing a model to understand the encounter between universal human rights and local cultures. Offering a new model for explaining the relation between religion and human rights, Religion and the Inculturation of Human Rights in Ghana offers a novel perspective on the links between global trends and local cultures underpinned by strong currents of religious ideas.


**Village Work** - Alice Wiemers 2021-05-28
A robust historical case study that demonstrates how village development became central to the rhetoric and practice of statecraft in rural Ghana. Combining oral histories with decades of archival material, Village Work formulates a sweeping history of twentieth-century statecraft that centers on the daily work of rural people, local officials, and family networks, rather than on the national governments and large-scale plans that often dominate development stories. Wiemers shows that developmentalism was not simply created by governments and imposed on the governed; instead, it was jointly constructed through interactions between them. The book contributes to the historiographies of development and statecraft in Africa and the Global South by emphasizing the piecemeal, contingent, and largely improvised ways both development and the state are comprised and experienced providing new entry points into longstanding discussions about developmental power and discourse unsettling common ideas about how and by whom states are made exposing the importance of unpaid labor in mediating relationships between governments and the governed showing how state engagement could both exacerbate and disrupt inequities Despite massive changes in twentieth-century political structures—the imposition and
destruction of colonial rule, nationalist plans for pan-African solidarity and modernization, multiple military coups, and the rise of neoliberal austerity policies—unremunerated labor and demonstrations of local leadership have remained central tools by which rural Ghanaians have interacted with the state. Grounding its analysis of statecraft in decades of daily negotiations over budgets and bureaucracy, the book tells the stories of developers who decided how and where projects would be sited, of constituents who performed labor, and of a chief and his large cadre of educated children who met and shaped demands for local leaders. For a variety of actors, invoking “the village” became a convenient way to allocate or attract limited resources, to highlight or downplay struggles over power, and to forge national and international networks.


**Africa** - 2007
Includes Proceedings of the Executive council and List of members, also section "Review of books". **Interdisciplinary Bibliographic Guide to Black Studies** - G K HALL 2002-06

**Identity, Culture, and Politics** - 2005

**Decolonizing the Map** - James R. Akerman 2017-06-16
Almost universally, newly independent states seek to affirm their independence and identity by making the production of new maps and atlases a top priority. For formerly colonized peoples, however, this process neither begins nor ends with independence, and it is rarely straightforward. Mapping their own land is fraught with a fresh set of issues: how to define and administer their territories, develop their national identity, establish their role in the community of nations, and more. The contributors to Decolonizing the Map explore this complicated relationship between mapping and decolonization while engaging with recent theoretical debates about the nature of decolonization itself. These essays, originally delivered as the 2010 Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library, encompass more than two centuries and three continents—Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Ranging from the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth, contributors study topics from mapping and national identity in late colonial Mexico to the enduring complications created by the partition of British India and the racialized organization of space in apartheid and post-apartheid South Africa. A vital contribution to studies of both colonization and cartography, Decolonizing the Map is the first book to systematically and comprehensively examine the engagement of mapping in the long—and clearly unfinished—parallel processes of decolonization and nation building in the modern world. **Partners in African Publishing** - 1998

**Women Do More Work than Men** - Ini Dorcas Dah 2018-10-26

**Ethnic Identity and National Integration** - Ali Ashraf 1994
Seminar papers.

**Ghana** - R. Bagulo Bening 1999
Boundary studies in Ghana have focused primarily on the evolution and impact of the international boundaries, to the complete neglect of internal administrative divides. Filling the gap, this comprehensive study reconstructs the originating circumstances of the administrative regions of Ghana: the Gold Coast Colony, the Colony of Ashanti and the Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. It analyses the evolution and impact of the internal colonial and regional boundaries as barriers to the movement of people, goods, ideas and capital, and particularly the effects on the border populations. The five parts cover evolution and problems of the internal colonial boundaries 1874-1951; evolution and problems of the internal colonial boundaries 1951-1997; internal colonial boundaries and amalgamation;
regionalism, federalism and the emergence of the Unitary State; and the problem of unity and the creation of regions.

The International Journal of African Historical Studies - 2008

African Books in Print - 1978

Political Parties and National Integration in Tropical Africa - James S. Coleman 2023-04-28
The essays in this book focus attention on the role of political groups in the new functioning and development of the new African societies and the political systems of which they are a part. The authors, all recognized authorities, have sought to identify and compare the manifestations of the general tendency among the new states of Tropical Africa toward the establishment and consolidation of one-party political systems, and to examine, in the light of this general trend, the different dimensions of the problem of integration. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1964.

Between Accommodation and Revivalism - Holger Weiss 2008

Religion, Law, Politics and the State in Africa - Seth Tweneboah 2019-09-25
Applying a legal pluralist framework, this study examines the complex interrelationships between religion, law and politics in contemporary Ghana, a professedly secular State characterised by high levels of religiosity. It aims to explore legal, cultural and moral tensions created by overlapping loci of authority (state actors, traditional leaders and religious functionaries). It contends that religion can function as an impediment to Ghana’s secularity and also serve as an integral tool for realising the State’s legal ideals and meeting international human rights standards. Using three case studies – legal tensions, child witchcraft accusations and same-sex partnerships – the study illustrates the ways that the entangled and complicated connections between religion and law compound Ghana’s secular orientation. It suggests that legal pluralism is not a mere analytical framework for describing tensions, but ought to be seen as part of the solution. The study contributes to advancing knowledge in the area of the interrelationships between religion and law in contemporary African public domain. This book will be a valuable resource for those working in the areas of Law and Religion, Religious Studies, African Studies, Political Science, Legal Anthropology and Socio-legal Studies.

Undesirable Practices - Jessica Cammaert 2016-07

Undesirable Practices examines both the intended and the unintended consequences of “imperial feminism” and British colonial interventions in “undesirable” cultural practices in northern Ghana. Jessica Cammaert addresses the state management of social practices such as female circumcision, nudity, prostitution, and “illicit” adoption as well as the hesitation to impose severe punishments for the slave dealing of females, particularly female children. She examines the gendered power relations and colonial attitudes that targeted women and children spanning pre- and postcolonial periods, the early postindependence years, and post-Nkrumah policies. In particular, Cammaert examines the limits of the male colonial gaze and argues that the power lay not in the gaze itself but in the act of “looking away,” a calculated aversion of attention intended to maintain the tribal community and retain control over the movement, sexuality, and labor of women and children. With its examination of broader time periods and topics and its complex analytical arguments, Undesirable Practices makes a valuable contribution to literature in African studies, contemporary advocacy discourse, women and gender studies, and critical postcolonial studies.

Local Governance and ICTs in Africa - Timothy Mwololo Waema 2011-08-11
With case studies from nine African countries this book provides a rich understanding of the status of e-governance in Africa, assesses the effects of ICTs on local governance, and offers a ‘roadmap’ for policymakers, decision-makers, and practitioners.

Historical Dictionary of Ghana - David Owusu-Ansah 2014-02-27
Ghana, the former British colony of the Gold Coast, is historically known for being the first country to the south of the Sahara to attain political independence from colonial rule. It is known for its exports of cocoa and a variety of minerals, especially gold, and it is now an oil exporting country. But Ghana’s importance to the African continent is not only seen in its natural resources or its potential to expand its agricultural output. Rather the nation’s political history of nationalism, the history of military engagement in politics, record of economic depression and the ability to rise from the ashes of political and economic decay is the most unique character of the country. This fourth edition of Historical Dictionary of Ghana covers its history through a chronology, an introductory essay, appendixes, and an extensive bibliography. The dictionary section has over 900 cross-referenced entries on important personalities, politics, economy, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent access point for students, researchers, and anyone wanting to know more about Ghana.

Nation-states and the challenges of regional integration in West Africa - Kwame A. Ninsin 2009
Since the Treaty establishing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was signed in 1975, several protocols have been adopted providing the legal and institutional framework for implementing the integration of the West African sub-region. All social and political stakeholders agree that regional integration is a major challenge for development in West Africa. Yet the regional integration process has been affected by many delays, even failures. Member states have pursued a seemingly contradictory dual objective: build a Nation-state within colonial Borders and achieve regional integration to fight against under-development. Can national planning priorities be reconciled with the demands and objectives of regional integration processes in West Africa? Since 2005, under the auspices of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme initiative, the Social and Human Sciences Sector of UNESCO has organized a series of national seminars on West African regional integration in the ECOWAS region. Four seminars have so far been organized in Senegal, Mali, Benin and Ghana. This anthology publishes papers presented at Ghana’s national seminar on "Nation-states and the Challenge of Regional Integration in West Africa: the Case of Ghana", held in Accra from 8 to 9 November 2005. The contributors suggest that Ghana's reluctance to relinquish its sovereignty stemmed from a lack of commitment in the first 20 years of ECOWAS' existence and preoccupation with its own security and survival against internal and external threats. The state has currently demonstrated renewed commitment by establishing a Ministry of Regional Cooperation and the New Agenda for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to coordinate and manage the sub-regional integration programme. In spite of positive developments, results have been disappointing. The new ministry remains isolated and is constrained by limited resources in finance and manpower. Its approach to integration issues has been elitist and technocratic, concentrating on format trade and ignoring the importance of the informal trade that has been the traditional means of popular participation in the integration of West African economies. Borderland communities with economic and social ties continue to engage in exchanges across political boundaries in defiance of national and state security concerns. Empowerment of Ghanaians involved in small-scale, informal cross-border trade (in majority, women) "would not only increase the levels of social and economic integration, but would make the benefits of integration available to large sections of the population".