IRD 315: REVOLUTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

WEEK 5: Constraints to Post Revolutionary Internal Development of States

5.0.   INTRODUCTION

After a Revolution, Post Revolutionary States are faced with the reality of governance. Of building up a new outlook of how their state should be governed. Such a task does not come without challenges, hence a need to look into the constraints posed on them.

5.1. WHAT IS A POST-REVOLUTIONARY STATE

A Post-Revolutionary state definition is similar to that of a revolutionary state; the only difference is in the timing. The timing here refers to the period immediately after the revolutionary process has concluded. And so, a Post-Revolutionary State can be said to be a state that has emerge soon after the act or action of a revolution is done. Likewise, a Post-Revolutionary State can seen as a sovereign political entity created after a revolution, that seeks to establish its authority to replace, reform or take control over a nations governance structure, thereby allowing for the effective sovereign functioning of that state. The actions of such states are influenced by domestic policy choice influence by circumstances directly encountered by such states and its utilization of the means of coercion.

5.2. HOW TO CONCEIVE THE INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT OF A STATE

The development of a state is a marathon and not a print, most times such development is influenced by internal conditions. Such internal condition can include domestic conditions, crisis, culture, history, national leadership consciousness, citizens inclusion etc. Hence, the internal development of a state can be looked at as the process by which a state marshal all resources availed to it to establish an authority to replace, reform or abolish the structures that allow for its sovereign and functional running.

5.3. WHAT IS A CONSTRAINT

A constraint can be defined as a limitation or restriction that prevent a subject ability to function in its optimum capacity.

5.4. POLITICAL CONSTRAINT

Here, this is a majors aspects that limit Post-Revolutionary states. It entails the political conditions within a said state that prevent the establishment of a politically stable authority to steer such it. Constrains here include, Political disagreement, Failure to assuage the cause of the revolution, Poor Performance of the new revolutionary regime etc. Such can lead to political instability and the Failure of the internal development of such Post-Revolutionary State. E.G Egypt

5.5. ECONOMIC CONSTRAINT

A must-do for a Post-Revolutionary state is to deliver economic prosperity to all citizens. Yet despite such a goal, the revolutionary condition that leads to it emergence, in itself may not allow for such. Of course, such a state may have been sap of its economic resources, have to deal with a diminished public fund, as well as incurred debts and destroyed infrastructure and service that needs to be rebuilt. Also, the condition of the revolution may mean uncertainty for investors. To deliver economic prosperity for the population may therefore become a difficult task. E.g. North Korea under the Kim Dynasty

5.6. IDEOLOGICAL CONSTRAINT

This constrains have to do with the lack of an institutional process to manage or regulate the debates that emerge from multiple ideological perspectives of what the new state must look like. E.g. Congo under Patrick Lumumba.

5.7. INTERNATIONAL CONSTRAINT

It has to do with the influence of external actor on a post-revolutionary state internal development. Such can result from a lack of international recognition and opposition by a foreign government. E.g. IRAN.

5.8. SECURITY CONSTRAINT

In this, it entails conditions that prevent the Failure of Post-Revolutionary State to ensure continuing security in the broad sense. Such weaken their ability to build the foundation on which to make advancement in the political and social-political spheres. Examples of such constrain include but are not limited to, Weak Central Government, Presence of Armed Militias, Lack of a functional central security architecture etc. E.G Libya.