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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SOCIOLOGY AND
POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SOMALIA, SUDAN, AND
TANZANIA

prepared with the assistance of

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This bibliography is prepared as a guide, to assist development officers and contractor personnel in the identification, design, implementation, and assessment of socially sound programs and projects which better benefit rural low income populations in Somalia, Sudan, and Tanzania, and are based on their needs, interests, and participation. It is not comprehensive. It stresses monographic material which is widely available, and which could form the basis of working libraries for AID missions. It ignores most of the vast periodical literature and it omits documents prepared specifically for AID under the assumption that these are well-known and widely distributed in the region or are easily available from the AID Reference Center.

**Ali Issa Abdi**


Limited but useful accounts of Somali commercial bank practices.

**Andrzejewski, B. W. and I. M. Lewis, eds.**


**Castagno, Margaret**


An alphabetic listing of persons, places, concepts, things, and events in Somalia. Sample: "DANDARAWIYA. A small tariga, a branch of the Ahmadiya, with a few agricultural settlements in the north. The Dandarawiya is more puritanical in its religious observances than the Ahmadiya, Qadariya, Rifaiya, or Salihiiya." Good bibliography.

**Cerulli, Enrico**


This is the major source of historical and sociological information for the Southern region of Somalia, complementing Marlowe's work in Central Somalia, and Lewis' in the North.

**Decraene, Philippe**


Correspondent for *Le Monde* and editor-in-chief of *Revue Française d'Etudes Politiques Africaines*, Decraene has authored the best of the journalistic accounts of Somali development efforts under military/socialist rule.

**Essa Mahamud Y.**

Food and Agriculture Organization

A report on sociological factors influencing agricultural development.

Ganzglass, Martin R.

International Monetary Fund

Information on domestic production during the early 1970s, prices, employment and earnings, public finance, development planning, money and banking, balance of payments, and exchange and trade. There are the usual useful IMF tables of information, plus brief narrative sections on resettlement efforts and the structure of the public sector. Such material goes rapidly out-of-date, yet there is a recurrent temptation to use it faute de mieux.

International Labour Office

The most useful of the studies by international organizations, for it attempts to understand Somalia economy and social organization within the context of the development posture selected by the government. "Although the objective of maximisation of productive employment is mentioned in the Development Programme in a rather general way, the Government has been keenly alive to the problem and is perhaps one of the very few countries in Africa which have taken concerted measures to reduce, if not wipe out, unemployment and under-employment." There is an interesting technical paper by geographer Jeremy Swift on nomadic pastoralism, and other papers dealing with the livestock "sector", including a discussion of pastoral co-operatives.

Karp, Mark

A now out-of-date discussion of the economics of bananas and pastoralism in southern Somalia during the 1950s. Contains useful bibliographic footnotes dealing with economic developments.

Konczacki, Z. A.

With good intentions but flawed science, the author looks for a solution to the "crisis" of pastoralism on the semi-arid range in three African regions Somalia, Botswana, and the Sahel. The author misses the dynamism of pastoral ecology, the optimizing behavior of herdsmen which has been pointed out in almost every modern field-based study. Because of his mobility, he the herdsman shuns the accumulation of material goods. "As a consequence of this, his cultural development is restricted and his way of life remains largely unchanged."
Laitin, David

A discussion of the implementation of language reform in Somalia and its implications for development.


A comparison of civilian and military regimes in their attempts to fulfill development goals. Aggregate data are used; no microanalyses of development projects are included.

Laurence, Margaret

1964  *New Wind in a Dry Land*. New York: Knopf.

A Canadian woman describes her experiences as the wife of an engineer on development projects in Somalia's northern areas in the 1950s. A sensitive and sympathetic appraisal of Somali ethos.

Lewis, Ioan M.

Good discussion of the problem and some attempted solutions.


Ethnographic survey, originally published in 1955, reissued with a new preface in which Lewis wrote: "...there can be few countries where the foreign researcher is more welcome or given greater freedom to carry out his work... The material is presented in the outline form standard in all volumes of the Ethnographic Survey of Africa. There is a useful bibliography with brief annotations.


This is a fine short introduction to Somali history, which adds information from the oral tradition to that from the documentary sources to achieve a penetrating analysis. The Somalis were divided among three European powers, but remained culturally a single nation. Their post-colonial history, focused on finding a single state for its people, reverses that of other African states, whose major internal problem is achieving nationhood out of a congeries of different peoples. The book is now out-of-date, but it remains useful for the colonial and immediately post-colonial periods.


A brief technical study of the relationships between lineage incorporation and divorce, in a society which has both high rates of marital instability and patrilineal descent. A useful glimpse not only of Somali kinship, but also what social anthropologists write about for each other.
Lewis, I. M. (continued)


Based on 20 months of intensive field research during the mid 1950s, this is now a classic study of pastoral social and political organization, how competition between clans over water and grazing rights is resolved. Lewis analyzes both the nomadic Dulbahante and the farming Jibriil Abokor. Despite the research being over 20 years old, it remains must reading on both Somali and pastoral bibliographies.

Marlowe, David H.


Like Lewis's work further north, this study focuses on lineage organization and politics among Somali during the late 1950s. A very worthwhile study, it may be difficult to obtain. A copy may be consulted in the Institute for Development Anthropology library and, of course, at Harvard.

Muuse Galaal and B. W. Andrzejewski


Nurudin Faarah


An insightful novel about Somalia by a Somali.

Travis, William


A somewhat fictionalized account of the frustrations and joys of working with Somalis. Travis was engaged in a turtle canning project under private sponsorship during the early independence years.

Trimingham, J. Spencer


Includes some material on the history of Islam in Somalia.
SUDAN

The Sudan is an area of classic anthropological investigation. The British colonial rulers, desiring to learn something about the culture of the people they were ruling, encouraged anthropological fieldwork in the Sudan especially in the southern region; see Professors C.G. Seligman and B.Z. Seligman, Pagan Tribes of the Nilotic Sudan, 1932, and the works of E.E. Evans-Pritchard, The Nuer 1940, Kinship and Marriage Among the Nuer 1951, and Nuer Religion 1956. It is said that the field of political anthropology began in the Sudan with Evans-Pritchard's studies of the Nuer. Evans-Pritchard argued that the Nuer, without stratification and elaborate political mechanisms, maintained social control through the operation of their segmentary lineage system.

The Sudan itself has an active tradition of publishing. Sudan Notes and Records, founded in 1918 is one of the most respected journals in Africa. Once almost exclusively dominated by British scholars it is now almost totally Sudanese in both editorship and authorship. Other publications in the Sudan are, Sudan Journal of Development Research published biannually by the Economic and Social Research Council and Sudan Journal of Economic and Social Studies; monograph series published by Development Studies and Research Centre of the Faculty of Economics and Social Studies at the University of Khartoum; seminar series published by the Institute of African and Asian Studies also at the University.

The following bibliography is only of books and essays in books that appeared after 1960.

Ahmed, Abdel-Ghaffar M.

Dr. Ahmed is a Sudanese social anthropologist who has been very active in development programs. The Study is the result of fieldwork carried out among the Rufa'a al-Hoi in the southern Gezira for a period of six months in 1969 and six weeks in 1971. The author gives a "descriptive analysis" of the struggle for political power in the Rufa'a al-Hoi Nazirate. Nazirate politics are viewed in terms of three arenas: the tent cluster and the camp, the village, and the Rural Council. The arenas are portrayed as hierarchical and interdependent. Prizes gained in one arena are used in competition in other arenas.


An essay on the relationship between nomads and sedentary populations in the Funj area in the southern part of the Gezira. The relationship is viewed in a transactional framework: the two groups are engaged in a symbiotic relationship where they exchange goods and perform services for each other. The role of the elite as middlemen is emphasized.
Asad, Talal  

A detailed and sophisticated study of the socio-political organization of the Kababish pastoralists of northern Kordofan. The focus of the book is the relationship between the Kababish rulers and their subjects. Asad introduces the topic by discussing the authority of the Kababish household head over his animals and those of his wife and younger children. Here Asad stresses the role of individual choice as it relates to herd management. The discussion of authority of the household heads serves as an excellent introduction to the main theme of the book: the political authority and dominance of a small elite group over the rest of the Kababish and the structural basis for that dominance.

Barclay, Harold B.  
1963  **Buurri al Lamaab.** Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

An ethnography of Buurri al Lamaab, a suburban village near Khartoum. Barclay provides information about things such as the political organization of the village, economy, religion, family and kinship grouping, etc. The book is not strong in internal cohesion but nevertheless is useful for social anthropologists and development planners who are interested in the area.

Barnett, Tony  

A study of the Gezira Scheme, a large cotton production, intensive irrigation scheme in the Gezira between the White and the Blue Nile in Central Sudan. Barnett examines the effects on the tenants of the incorporation in the Scheme, which was established during the Condominium Period and continues to the present day, in a world capitalist economy. Barnett concludes that the tenants are excluded from effective political control and are becoming more and more in debt. The reason is that labor requirements on tenancies exceed family labor available and the tenant is almost always forced to hire labor. Since this labor is relatively expensive the tenant has to enter into debt to pay for it. Only tenants with access to other resources, either capital or kinship ties, might be able to escape debt. Barnett argues that what is happening in the Gezira Scheme is an example of underdevelopment rather than development.
Barth, Fredrik

This report was prepared for FAO as part of a joint study by a group of experts. Although the report itself might not be easily accessible, it has been included in this bibliography since it reappears in parts in R. Firth, ed., Themes in Economic Anthropology, London, 1967, under the title "Economic Spheres in Darfur." The group of experts consisted of social anthropologists, hydrologists, geologists, and agronomists, and worked over a period of five years during which they made an inventory of the total resources of the area. The above report deals with human resources. Barth shows how agricultural production is organized in the area and how these forms of production are embedded in the wider social context of Fur villages. He argues that for successful social change to occur in the area, the present social organization which enables the population to sustain themselves must first be replaced by another which is functionally equivalent.

Buxton, J.C.

A historical reconstruction of the political structure of the Mandari of southern Sudan. Buxton focuses on clientship, a very important institution in the Mandari political system. It allows a chief to strengthen his power by entering into a client relationship with a "strong" outsider. The relationship functions to the mutual advantage of both parties since the host offers his clients protection and the clients serve to strengthen the host's political power.

Cunnison, Ian

This study based on a field research between 1952 and 1955 examines the social organization of the Humr, a section of the Baggara Arabs of southwest Kordofan. Cunnison discusses how the Humr-political organization changed from an agnatic segmentary lineage system in the 19th century to a hierarchical administrative system of Nazirs, Omdas and Sheikhs (imposed over the segmentary lineage system) in the Condominium period. Although the focus of the book is political, Cunnison provides excellent information about the pastoral way of life of the Humr.
Cunnison, I. and W.R. James, eds.

A collection of essays by a dozen social anthropologists on Sudan ethnography. The essays cover a wide range of topics and areas in the Sudan: blood and money and vengeance among the Baggara in southwestern Kordofan (Cunnison), the structural basis for the political stratification among the Kababish of northern Kordofan (Asad), sedentization not necessarily as preferring the sedentary ideology but as a strategic choice based on different economic and ecologic alternatives among the Rura'a al-Hoi in the southern part of the Gezira in the Blue Nile Province (Ahmed), and others.

Dafalla, Hasan

A detailed narration of a massive planned resettlement of 50,000 Sudanese Nubians who had to be moved from Wadi Halfa as a result of the construction of the Aswan High Dam and resettled in the Khashm el Girba area in eastern Sudan. The book is divided into two parts; the first describes the Nubian homeland, their traditions and their economy. The second part deals with the emigration itself. Dafalla was the Commissioner of Wadi Halfa and later Commissioner in charge of emigration and lived in Wadi Halfa for six years.

Deng, Francis Mading

A case study written by Francis Deng, son of the late Paramount Chief of the Ngok Dinka, a diplomat, who holds a Doctorate in Law from Yale University and is an anthropologist. The book is "a portrait of Dinka life from birth to death; in tradition and in transition." Deng discusses the north-south conflict not only as a political one between north and south but also as ethnic between Arabic north and Black African south, and as religious between Islam and Christianity.


A study of change and continuity among the Ngok Dinka with emphasis on "traditional" law and outside pressures to "modernize" it. Deng regards law as an instrument of change in Dinka society.


"A comprehensive coverage of Dinka songs (texts and translations) with a sociological introduction of about one quarter of the book."
Deng, Francis Mading  
A collection of 21 Dinka folktales with an analysis of the way "Dinka institutions and values" are reflected in them.


Haaland, Gunnar  
An essay which describes and analyzes processes involved in ethnic boundary maintenance between two major ethnic groups in western Sudan, the sedentary hoe cultivator Fur and the cattle nomads Baggara. Haaland argues that the identities of Fur/Baggara are associated with different economic specialization and different value standards. A Fur who practices cattle nomadism is faced with organizational problems which the Fur pattern of individual households adapted to hoe cultivation, proves inadequate. Also the Fur value standards become very difficult to meet. Thus Haaland argues that the nomadization of sedentary Fur implies a change of ethnic identity; the nomadic Fur become Baggara.

Hoyle, Steve  
In this paper Hoyle examines the government's attempts to settle nomads on the New Halfa Agricultural Scheme. Although the government regards the Scheme as a "Failure" where it attempts to settle nomads since the extent of settlement on the Scheme is slightly below 50% of projected figure, Hoyle argues that the same evidence could be interpreted as showing that the Scheme does serve some economic purpose for the inhabitants of the area. The Scheme did not function as an alternative source of income to the nomadic population but proved very important as a supplementary one. The present results could have been predicted had the government regarded the Scheme in the wider context instead of as an entity in itself.
Mohammed, Abbas

An essay which challenges the popular view that the relationship between pastoral nomads and their sedentary neighbors is one of "polar opposition." The author argues for the view that the relationship is rather one of "polar complementarity."

Murdock, Muneera Salem

This study is the result of three months fieldwork among the Shukriya of the Butana in eastern Sudan. The author examines the effect of agricultural development schemes on pastoral societies. She demonstrates how the benefits of scheme tenancies have been unequally distributed, both between the major ethnic units involved--Halfawis resettled from Wadi Halfa, and the indigenous pastoral Shukriya and related Arabic-speaking herders--and within these units. She shows that while traditional elites benefited disproportionately elite women may actually have lost ground.

Sørbo, Gunnar M.

In this study Sørbo examines the phenomenon of "off-scheme interests" among the tenants of the New Halfa Agricultural Scheme. Although the government attributes the "failure" to the poor performance of the tenants who spend as little time as possible on the Scheme in favor of their "off-scheme interests", Sørbo argues that it is the pursuit of these interests which enables the Scheme to continue to exist, since it enables the tenants not to rely on the Scheme for all their income but only for part of it.

Sørbo, Gunnar M.

An essay on the reaction of the Shukriya tribes in eastern Sudan to the Sudanese government's attempts to sedentarize them. The author states that although the Shukriya participated in the agricultural scheme, they continued to pursue their traditional activities of herding and rainfed sorghum cultivation. This continued interest in livestock is viewed as an insurance against the risks of modern agriculture.
The following is a brief, annotated social science bibliography on Tanzania. Almost all of the books have been published since 1970, although for several, the field research was done in the late 1960's. No articles are included, except for those published in edited collections, the feeling being that writings published in book form are generally more accessible to someone interested in building a library collection. Much of the most significant recent field research has been done by non-Americans; this fact is underscored by the fact that many of the books, listed here, are published outside the United States. All, however, are readily available through American distributors.

There are several basic readings on Tanzania left off this list because they did not meet the criteria employed in putting together this bibliography. Anyone interested in understanding Tanzania should read the three volumes of President Julius Nyerere's collected writings and speeches: Freedom and Unity (1965), Freedom and Socialism (1968), and Freedom and Development (1973), all published by Oxford University Press. The Arusha Declaration Ten Years After (1977) is the President's most important piece of writing since his last published collection. There are several very readable accounts of Tanzania's political history; among them are: G. Andrew Mcguire, Toward "Uhuru" in Tanzania (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969) and William Edgett Smith, We Must Run While They Walk (New York: Random House, 1971). Cranford Pratt's The Critical Phase in Tanzania, 1945-1968; Nyerere and the Emergence of a Socialist Strategy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976), is the most recent scholarly study. Finally, for anyone in Tanzania interested in reading studies based upon field research, there are three excellent sources of material unavailable, for the most part, in the rest of the world: the mimeographed seminar papers given at the Economic Research Bureau (ERB) and the monographs and research reports issued by the Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning (BRALUP), both attached to the University of Dar-es-Salaam; and the senior and Master's theses of the University's social science majors, available at the campus library.

Boesen, Jannick, Birgit Storgaard Madsen, and Tony Moody

The initial field research for this study, carried out by a political scientist, a social anthropologist, and an agricultural economist, was done in West Lake Region between 1970-72. Two members of the research team later spent more than a year in the Region helping to prepare an Integrated Regional Development Plan. The study establishes that there was almost no policy generated which could translate ideology into implementation. The result was not only an implementation approach which negated the philosophical underpinnings of Ujamaa and ignored prerequisites for village development; the freedom given the bureaucracy to implement villagization also led to the bureaucratization of development and the protection of bureaucratic class interests.
Clark, W. E.
Toronto: Toronto University Press.

With its emphasis on rural development as opposed to urban development, Tanzania has pursued an individual path in socialist development. This work is the first empirical analysis of public investment in matters of agriculture, education, rural health, manufacturing, and commerce, comparing the actual programme of investment to the strategy outlined in the Arusha Declaration of 1967.

Cliffe, Lionel, and John S. Saul, eds.


These two volumes, with more than 100 articles between them, include most of the articles on the Tanzanian colonial legacy, imperialism, socialism, development and underdevelopment written during the five years after the Arusha Declaration (1967). While more than half of the articles were written by political scientists, a consistent effort is made "to view Tanzanian politics (and policies) in historical perspective...(and) in relationship with the economic, social, and cultural dimensions of Tanzanian life." Most of the articles are by non-Tanzanians, representing perhaps 15 nationalities, many by the so called "white Marxists" at the University of Dar-es-Salaam during those years.

Cliffe, Lionel, et al., eds.

This volume is a collection of 24 articles by social scientists written between 1970-72, and three government (or Nyerere) papers, including the seminal piece "Socialism and Rural Development." The articles analyze the political economy of rural Tanzania, the marketing cooperatives (since disbanded), the implementation of ujamaa, and projections as to the problems inherent in institutionalizing rural cooperation in a country with such diverse cultures and political economies.

Finucane, James R.
1974 Rural Development and Bureaucracy in Tanzania; the Case of Mwanza Region.

This study, based upon field research between 1958-70, examines the Tanzanian government's stated ideology that, in order for both development and growth to occur, villagers must participate in the planning
process. It concludes that, in fact, the bureaucratic (or development-from-above) model persists: there remains the expectation that development can be achieved through the exhortations of distant leaders, that the best decisions can be made centrally on behalf of the nation's farmers. The 1972-73 decisions to decentralize (or regionalize) the planning process, he asserts, "are designed not to increase participation of the people in decisions, but to produce a better bureaucratic method." Where Tanzania is different from many other developing nations, is in the fact that it articulates a participatory, more egalitarian model, and its elites are less well off and are better intentioned.

Hekken, P. M. van, and H.U.E. Thoden van Velzen
1972 Land Scarcity and Rural Inequality in Tanzania; Some Case Studies from Rungwe District. The Hague: Mouton and Co.

The authors of this book did anthropological fieldwork in three villages in southwestern Tanzania between 1966-68. Their study analyzes the growth of rural class formation in a Tanzania which is attempting to curb social exploitation and privilege. Basic to rural class formation is "relative land scarcity" and unequal access to relatively scarce land. While poorer farmers had not yet developed a sense of class consciousness, wealthy farmers were successful at "establishing networks both within their own communities and with powerful persons outside the village in order to safeguard and expand their interests." Numerous case studies in patron-client relationships, intimidation, social leveling, and formal dispute settlement illustrate the thesis.

Knight, C. Gregory

This study, by a geographer, is one of the most comprehensive and insightful of local studies. Knight studied the Mbozi in South West Tanzania in the late 1960's. He is particularly useful for including excellent quantitative data and for making a sophisticated analysis of the processes of social change. His emphasis on what he calls "e'hnogeography" adds an important dimension to this work. Highly recommended.

Kurtz, Laura S.

Although not a social scientific work, this is a useful compendium of information on contemporary as well as historical Tanzania. It includes a short chronology and very brief history of the country, a list of frequently-used acronyms, and a good, 70 page, selective (but non-annotated) bibliography, organized into nearly 100 subject areas. The "dictionary" is more than 250 pages of descriptions: place names, organizations, basic who's who, products, publications, historical and political events, themes, and English and Swahili "buzz words."

Combining extensive library research (including quoted material from numerous University of Dar-es-Salaam student's theses) with his own field research, McHenry established first the historical and political context for Tanzanian villagization efforts, then examines the means (persuasion, inducement, and compulsion) used to move people into ujamaa villages, and finally evaluates the ujamaa village policy. He estimates that only 25% of the nation's rural dwellers moved into nucleated settlements as a result of either persuasion or inducement, that force (or the threat of force) was the most important variable in accomplishing villagization (although only rarely with any violence to people), and the party has retreated "for the foreseeable future" from ujamaa-ization (communal farming).


This book is a cultural geographer's study of the changing subsistence mode in a one-time, hunting-and-gathering population in the Central Highlands of Tanzania. It presents an inventory of the Sandawe habitat, a description of how the people perceive their environment (including the socio-political environment), and discusses the adaptations required of the population as it moved from a nomadic existence to a sedentary (and dispersed) subsistence, mixed-agricultural system. Newman describes the physical environment as being "brittle," and argues that a "concomitant of environmental brittleness is marginality for human habitation." He sees "the integrated, multiple land-use pattern" of the pre-Arusha Declaration Sandawe as probably the most optimal system for living on the land, and predicts that intensive agricultural development projects or ranching schemes, continued reclamation of land in "setse fly-infested areas, and the increased use of maize at the expense of more drought-tolerant grains, all will lead to environmental deterioration, human suffering, and dislocation.


This study, done by anthropologists over a three year period in West Lake Region, has two parts to it: the first half of the book deals with how the Haya people "organize their life in society with regard to space and time," examining especially land use, land tenure, agricultural and animal-husbandry strategies, and the policy of agricultural extension; the second half of the book is a very thorough labor
allocation/agricultural return/household expenditure and consumption
survey of approximately 100 households in one political ward over
an agricultural year. Among the issues treated are male and female
labor roles under traditional and (changing) cash crop systems, the
inroads cash farming and specialization have made on Haya culture,
the nature and administration of the marketing cooperative in the
area, and the extent to which smallholder coffee development has led
to rural class formation.

Ruthenberg, Hans, ed.
1968 Smallholder Farming and Smallholder Development in Tanzania: Ten Case

The case studies presented here are summaries of ten individual studies
previously published in German; the book includes, as well, two new
integrating essays by the editor on characteristics of smallholder
farming and definitions of various types of farming systems. Several
of the essays include fairly detailed accounts and inventories under
such headings as land use patterns, labor economy, livestock economy,
and economic returns. Some devote attention to diet, nutrition, and
health, the profitability of government agricultural projects, or the
comparative advantage of different scales production.

Samoff, Joel
1974 Tanzania: Local Politics and the Structure of Power. Madison:
University of Wisconsin Press.

This study is different from most studies of political development in
Tanzania in that it focuses upon neither the center-periphery relation-
ship (the penetration of national politics in rural areas) nor national
politics, but upon local politics in an urban area. Set in Moshi, a
northern town of nearly 30,000 people, in 1968-69, shortly after the
country announced its strategy of socialism and self-reliance, Samoff
examines entrepreneuriaal maneuvering and class behavior as well as
local political leadership and institutions of governance. He con-
cludes that in this very prosperous area of Tanzania, a legacy of
anti-colonialism and "anti-center orientation" remains, the sense of
alienation directed now towards a centrist political system perceived
as being committed to challenging the existing social and political
order.