

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910974059403321
Autore	Kurtz Marcus J.
Titolo	Free market democracy and the Chilean and Mexican countryside // Marcus J. Kurtz
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2004
ISBN	1-107-14723-9 1-280-47777-6 0-511-19517-6 0-511-19583-4 0-511-19376-9 0-511-32712-9 0-511-51023-3 0-511-19450-1
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (ix, 253 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Disciplina	320.972
Soggetti	Democracy - Chile Democracy - Mexico Free enterprise - Chile Free enterprise - Mexico Rural population - Chile Rural population - Mexico Political participation - Chile Political participation - Mexico
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 227-247) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Part 1 : The framework and theoretical argument. Posing the right questions -- The sectoral foundations of free market democracy -- Part 2 : The cases. Neoliberalism and the transformation of rural society in Chile -- Social capital, organization, political participation, and democratic competition in Chile -- The consolidation of free market democracy and Chilean electoral competition, 1988-2000 -- Markets and democratization in Mexico : rural politics between corporatism and neoliberalism -- Part 3 : Conclusions and implications. Political

competitiveness, organized interests, and the democratic market.

Sommario/riassunto

This book examines the relationship between free markets and democracy. It demonstrates how the implementation of even very painful free-market economic reforms in Chile and Mexico have helped to consolidate democratic politics without engendering a backlash against either reform or democratization. This national-level compatibility between free markets and democracy, however, is founded on their rural incompatibility. In the countryside, free-market reforms socially isolate peasants to such a degree that they become unable to organize independently, and are vulnerable to the pressures of local economic elites. This helps to create an electoral coalition behind free-market reforms that is critically based in some of the market's biggest victims: the peasantry. The book concludes that the comparatively stable free-market democracy in Latin America hinges critically on its defects in the countryside; conservative, free-market elites may consent to open politics only if they have a rural electoral redoubt.