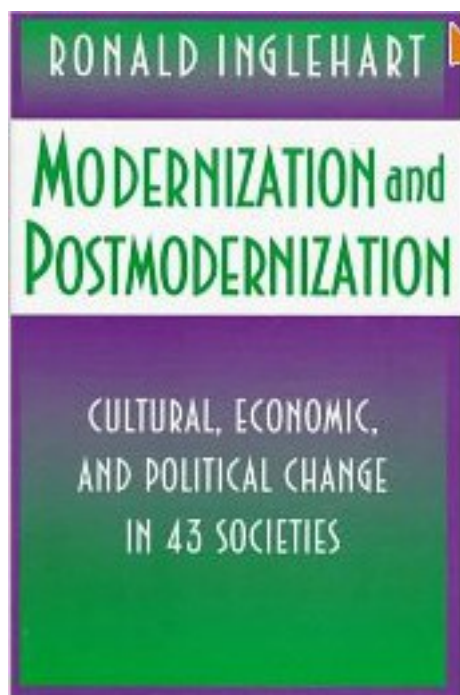


Modernization and Postmodernization



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Ronald Inglehart argues that economic development, cultural change, and political change go together in coherent and even, to some extent, predictable patterns. This is a controversial claim. It implies that some trajectories of socioeconomic change are more likely than others--and consequently that certain changes are foreseeable. Once a society has embarked on industrialization, for example, a whole syndrome of related changes, from mass mobilization to diminishing differences in gender roles, is likely to appear. These changes in worldviews seem to reflect changes in the economic and political environment, but they take place with a generational time lag and have considerable autonomy and momentum of their own. But industrialization is not the end of history. Advanced industrial society leads to a basic shift in values,

de-emphasizing the instrumental rationality that characterized industrial society. Postmodern values then bring new societal changes, including democratic political institutions and the decline of state socialist regimes. To demonstrate the powerful links between belief systems and political and socioeconomic variables, this book draws on a unique database, the World Values Surveys. This database covers a broader range than ever before available for looking at the impact of mass publics on political and social life. It provides information from societies representing 70 percent of the world's population--from societies with per capita incomes as low as \$300 per year to those with per capita incomes one hundred times greater and from long-established democracies with market economies to authoritarian states.

作者介绍:

Ronald Inglehart is the Lowenstein Professor of Political Science and a research professor at the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. He is also co-director of the Laboratory for Comparative Social Research at the Higher School of Economics in St. Petersburg, Russia. Inglehart helped found the Euro-Barometer surveys and directs the World Values Survey, which has surveyed representative national samples of the publics of 97 countries containing almost 90 percent of the world's population. His research deals with changing belief systems and their impact on social and political change.

He has been a visiting professor or visiting scholar in France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, Nigeria and New Zealand, and has served as a consultant to the U.S. State Department and the European Union. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Academy of Social and Political Science and has been awarded an honorary doctorate from the University of Uppsala, Sweden, and will receive an honorary doctorate from the Free University of Brussels in May 2010.

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标签

政治社会学

政治学

社会学

比较政治

Inglehart

民主政治

比较政治学

学术

评论

宏大而略嫌粗糙的笔触写下现代化学术潮流的开始之终结/终结之开端。现代化涵盖工业化、市场交换占重要比重的经济发展、城市化、政治法理化、官僚体系、大众/民主政治、科技发展、文化理性化导致宗教在衰退与发展中争持等，亦有总体理性/极权等异象。从社会学三大家起始，二战前后范式定型，冷战初中期达到高峰，冷战中后期先是陷入模式之争和地区之辩论再遭受反西方和后现代理论攻击，冷战结束之时则在胜利欢呼和退潮/新方向中游移不定。英氏坚定地回答：现代化仍在发展，但非线性，且部分经济发达社会已出现成模式的文化价值和发展模式转移，可称为后现代潮流，以大规模调查比较统计法证实之。不足者二：一是后现代化实为社会文化现象，但书中与后现代理论这一学术谱系经常混淆；二是对现代化之西方根源及其政治意涵态度暧昧，论辩不足。

作为Inglehart被引用最高的作品，这本书虽然贡献了一个文化变迁的理论，但基本没有跳出现代化理论的框框。更要命的地方是，作者对现代、后现代的理解有误，才有经济现代化引发后现代价值观的奇怪论点。

读过部分

书评

导言随着较年较的群体在成年人口中替代较年老的群体,会有一个从物质主义价值观到后物质主义价值观的逐渐转变。其中的意义是深远的。这些价值观是与一系列重要取向有着紧密联系的,从强调政治参与和言论自由,到支持新议题和新类型政党。

【代际价值观转变的理论基于两个关键假设...