

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Sources of Authoritarian Resilience	2
1.2	Contentious Politics	6
1.3	The Research Question	11
1.4	Organization of the Book	18
2	Authoritarian Landscapes	21
2.1	Defining Decentralization	23
2.2	Functional Decentralization	25
2.3	Decentralization of Coercion	26
2.4	Decentralization: Causes and Outcomes	28
2.5	Decentralization, Institutional Landscaping, and Popular Mobilization	32
3	Single-Party Regimes	41
3.1	Cases in Comparison	42
4	Taiwan	53
4.1	Functional Centralization	53
4.2	Centralization of Coercion	57
4.3	Patterns of Popular Contention	58
4.4	Environmental Contention and the 1986 Lukang Rebellion	65
4.5	Labor Contention and Working Class Activism	69
4.6	1986: A Political Breakthrough	74
5	China	79
5.1	Functional Decentralization	81
5.2	Decentralization of Coercion	83
5.3	Patterns of Popular Contention	85
5.4	Labor Contention	88
5.5	November 2008 Taxi Driver Strikes	92
5.6	Summer 2010 Factory Protests	96

5.7	Environmental Contention	99
5.8	Localized Protest and Authoritarian Resilience	104
6	Personalist Regimes	109
6.1	Cases in Comparison	112
7	The Philippines	121
7.1	Functional Centralization	122
7.2	Centralization of Coercion	126
7.3	Patterns of Popular Contention.	127
7.4	Labor Protests.	133
7.5	Political Breakthrough	144
8	Kazakhstan	157
8.1	Functional Decentralization	158
8.2	Decentralization of Coercion	165
8.3	Patterns of Popular Contention.	169
8.3.1	Formal Opposition	171
8.3.2	Popular Opposition and Labor Protests	181
8.4	Localized Protest and Authoritarian Resilience	195
9	Conclusion	199
9.1	Bringing the State Back In	201
9.2	Revolutions from “Out of Nowhere”	204
9.3	Decentralization and Scale Shift: The Missing Variables	207
9.4	The Limits and Possibilities of Decentralized Autocracy	212
	Bibliography	219
	Index.	241

Authoritarian Landscapes

Popular Mobilization and the Institutional Sources of
Resilience in Nondemocracies

Hess, S.

2013, X, 244 p., Hardcover

ISBN: 978-1-4614-6536-2