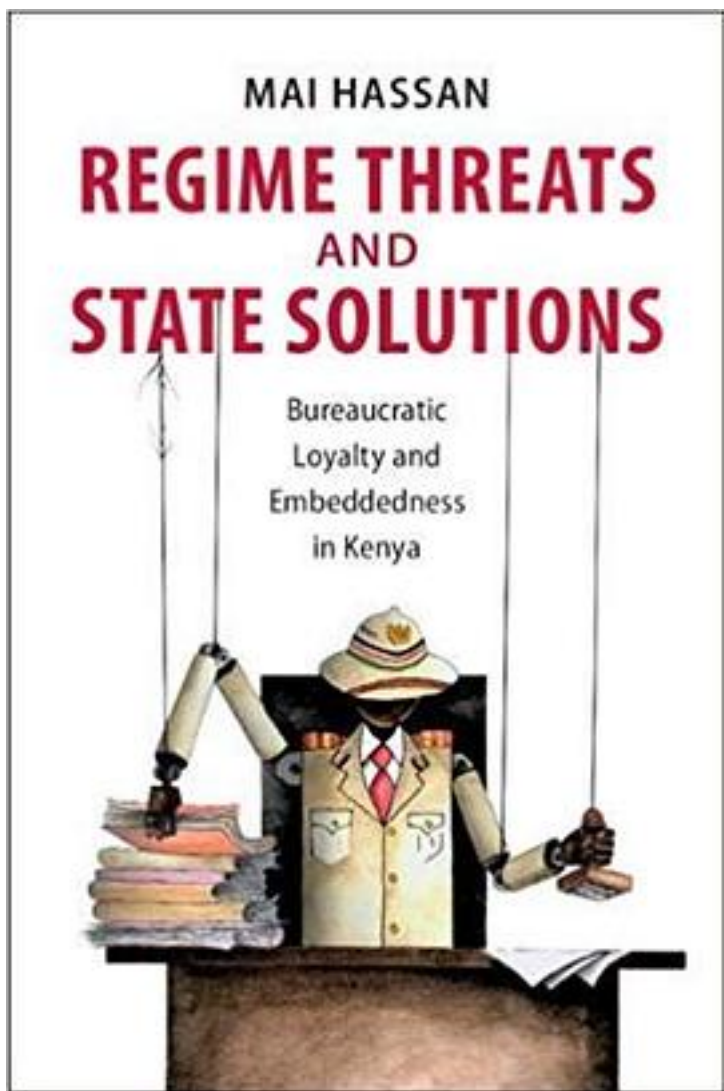


Regime Threats and State Solutions



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The administrative state is a powerful tool because it can control the population and, in moments of crisis, help leaders put down popular threats to their rule. But a state does not act; bureaucrats work through the state to carry out a leader's demands. In turn, leaders attempt to use their authority over the state to manage bureaucrats in a way that induces bureaucratic behavior that furthers their policy and political goals. Focusing on Kenya since independence, Hassan weaves together micro-level personnel data, rich archival records, and interviews to show how the country's different leaders have strategically managed, and in effect weaponized, the public sector. This nuanced analysis shows how even states categorized as weak have proven capable of helping their leader stay in power. With engaging evidence and compelling theory, *Regime Threats and State Solutions* will interest political scientists and scholars studying authoritarian regimes, African politics, state bureaucracy, and political violence

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标签

比较政治

非洲研究

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评论

3.5星。本书研究了一个重要的问题：政治家如何通过控制官僚机构来实现政治目标。作者的回答是政治家会在对自己忠诚的地区（同族）安排忠诚的官僚长期管理，相反，在反对派集中的地区则不能安排与反对派同族的官僚，这样会让官僚更难以控制。应该在反对派地区安排对总统忠诚的官僚，并且快速地轮换，防止官僚与反对派产生感情。作者认为选举制度下对待反对派区域略有不同，主要因为总统不再担心反对者，而更关心可以被动摇的中间选民。所以忠诚的官僚被送去管理中间选民较多的区域。作者通过非常详细的肯尼亚Provincial Administration的数据，横跨三任总统检验了她的理论。我觉得分析做得很细致，但是感觉书写得太长，没有做到详略有当。回归分析可能可以再加一些敏感性检验，加强因果逻辑。

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