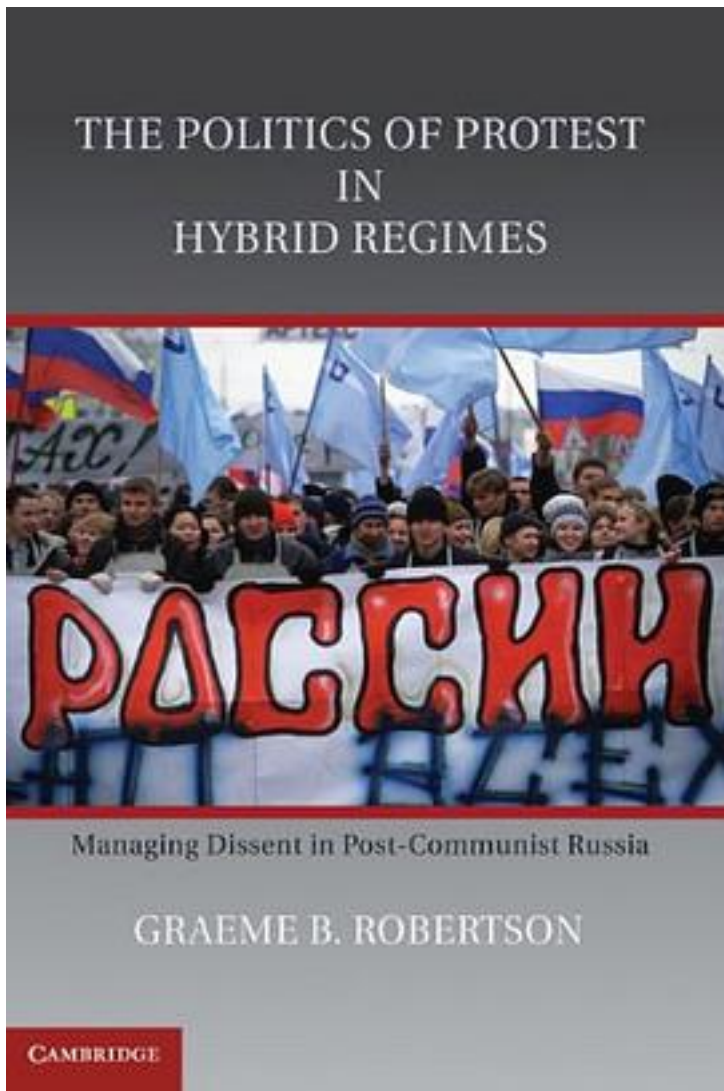


The Politics of Protest in Hybrid Regimes



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Since the end of the Cold War, more and more countries feature political regimes that are neither liberal democracies nor closed authoritarian systems. Most research on these hybrid regimes focuses on how elites manipulate elections to stay in office, but in places as diverse as Bolivia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Serbia, Thailand, Ukraine, and Venezuela, protest in the streets has been at least as important as elections in bringing about political change. The Politics of Protest in Hybrid Regimes builds on previously unpublished data and extensive fieldwork in Russia to show how one high-profile hybrid regime manages political competition in the workplace and in the streets. More generally, the book develops a theory of how the nature of organizations in society, state strategies for mobilizing supporters, and elite competition shape political protest in hybrid regimes.

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标签

比较政治

抗争政治

社会运动

苏东研究

政治学

混合型政体

俄罗斯政治

抗议的政治

评论

看第七章太赞

经典的抗争理论认为社会运动在民主和威权两种制度环境下会存在截然不同的差异，前者更为公开化且去暴力化，而在后者中则因为缺乏正式合法的渠道和具有非公开化和暴力化趋向。作者尝试在混合政体社会抗争的分析，得出一种更加动态的对于抗争的理解。这取决于混合政体中的社会组织生态、国家的动员策略、精英的竞争模式三个变量，而反过来这样的抗争形式和特征也会反过来影响国家的政治发展议程。

不同时期的俄国，作为典型混合政体，如何框架特点的抗争并被抗争塑造。组织生态，动员策略，和精英竞争作为三个观察维度。

中规中矩。用俄内政部的内部罢工数据支撑起了全书的事实部分，证明Political Opportunity Structure理论局限之处。案例主要采取了1997-99和2005-07两个时段，也不知这一框架能否很好地解释2012年乃至刚刚发生在选举前后的街头抗议。

一句话：混合政體的街頭抗爭當中的各種變項（如時間、地點）主要由菁英政治決定。

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