

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910792150903321
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Titolo	Networks of rebellion : explaining insurgent cohesion and collapse // Paul Staniland
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, New York ; ; London, England : , : Cornell University Press, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	0-8014-7102-8 0-8014-7929-0 0-8014-7103-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (313 pages) : illustrations, tables
Collana	Cornell Studies in Security Affairs
Classificazione	LB 42330
Disciplina	303.6/4
Soggetti	Insurgency Social networks Insurgency - South Asia Insurgency - Southeast Asia
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- List of Tables -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Organizing Insurgency -- Part I. Theorizing Rebellion -- 2. Insurgent Origins -- 3. Insurgent Change -- Part II. Comparative Evidence from South Asia -- 4. Azad and Jihad: Trajectories of Insurgency in Kashmir -- 5. Organizing Rebellion in Afghanistan -- 6. Explaining Tamil Militancy in Sri Lanka -- Part III. Extensions and Implications -- 7. "Peasants and Commissars": Communist Tides in Southeast Asia -- 8. Insurgency, War, and Politics -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	The organizational cohesion of insurgent groups is central to explaining patterns of violence, the effectiveness of counterinsurgency, and civil war outcomes. Cohesive insurgent groups produce more effective war-fighting forces and are more credible negotiators; organizational cohesion shapes both the duration of wars and their ultimate resolution. In <i>Networks of Rebellion</i> , Paul Staniland explains why insurgent leaders differ so radically in their ability to build strong organizations and why the cohesion of armed groups changes over

time during conflicts. He outlines a new way of thinking about the sources and structure of insurgent groups, distinguishing among integrated, vanguard, parochial, and fragmented groups. Staniland compares insurgent groups, their differing social bases, and how the nature of the coalitions and networks within which these armed groups were built has determined their discipline and internal control. He examines insurgent groups in Afghanistan, 1975 to the present day, Kashmir (1988-2003), Sri Lanka from the 1970's to the defeat of the Tamil Tigers in 2009, and several communist uprisings in Southeast Asia during the Cold War. The initial organization of an insurgent group depends on the position of its leaders in prewar political networks. These social bases shape what leaders can and cannot do when they build a new insurgent group. Counterinsurgency, insurgent strategy, and international intervention can cause organizational change. During war, insurgent groups are embedded in social ties that determine they how they organize, fight, and negotiate; as these ties shift, organizational structure changes as well.
