

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910810702003321
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Titolo	Collective resistance in China : why popular protests succeed or fail // Yongshun Cai
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Stanford, CA, : Stanford University Press, c2010
ISBN	0-8047-7373-4
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (302 p.)
Collana	Studies of the Walter H. Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center
Disciplina	303.60951090
Soggetti	Social movements - China Protest movements - China Political participation - China China Politics and government 1976-2002 China Politics and government 2002-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Figures and Tables -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Social Conflicts and Collective Resistance in China -- 3. Obstacles to Successful Resistance in China -- 4. Issue Linkage and Effective Resistance -- 5. Social Networks and Effective Resistance -- 6. The Power of Disruptive Collective Action -- 7. The Limits of Disruptive Tactics: The Use of Violence -- 8. Popular Resistance and Policy Adjustment -- 9. Conclusion -- Appendixes -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Although academics have paid much attention to contentious politics in China and elsewhere, research on the outcomes of social protests, both direct and indirect, in non-democracies is still limited. In this new work, Yongshun Cai combines original fieldwork with secondary sources to examine how social protest has become a viable method of resistance in China and, more importantly, why some collective actions succeed while others fail. Cai looks at the collective resistance of a range of social groups—peasants to workers to homeowners—and explores the outcomes of social protests in China by adopting an analytical framework that operationalizes the forcefulness of protestor action and the cost-benefit calculations of the government. He shows

that a protesting group's ability to create and exploit the divide within the state, mobilize participants, or gain extra support directly affects the outcome of its collective action. Moreover, by exploring the government's response to social protests, the book addresses the resilience of the Chinese political system and its implications for social and political developments in China.

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