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| 1. Record Nr. | UNINA9910961424303321 |
| Autore | Mampilly Zachariah Cherian <1977-> |
| Titolo | Rebel rulers : insurgent governance and civilian life during war / / Zachariah Cherian Mampilly |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa | Ithaca, N.Y., : Cornell University Press, 2011 |
| ISBN | 0-8014-6298-3 0-8014-6297-5 |
| Descrizione fisica | 1 online resource (317 p.) |
| Disciplina | 321 |
| Soggetti | Insurgency - Sri Lanka Insurgency - Sudan Insurgency - Democratic Republic of the Congo Civilians in war - Sri Lanka Civilians in war - Sudan Civilians in war - Democratic Republic of the Congo Sri Lanka History Civil War, 1983-2009 Sudan History Civil War, 1983-2005 Democratic Republic of the Congo Politics and government 1997- |
| 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 | Frontmatter -- Contents -- List of Illustrations -- Preface -- List of Abbreviations -- 1. Introduction: Governing Rebels -- 2. Bandits, Warlords, Embryonic States, Black Spots, and Ungoverned Territories: The Unwieldy Taxonomy of Rebel-Governed Areas -- 3. Understanding Variation in Insurgent Governance Systems -- 4. The Two Faces of the Tiger: Sri Lanka's Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam -- 5. Building a New Sudan: The Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army -- 6. Resurrecting Bula Matari: The Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie-Goma -- 7. Comparative Insurgent Governance -- 8. Rules and Resistance: New Agendas for Studying Insurgency and Governance -- Appendix: Interview Methodology and List of Interviewees -- References -- Index |
| Sommario/riassunto | Rebel groups are often portrayed as predators, their leaders little more |

than warlords. In conflicts large and small, however, insurgents frequently take and hold territory, establishing sophisticated systems of governance that deliver extensive public services to civilians under their control. From police and courts, schools, hospitals, and taxation systems to more symbolic expressions such as official flags and anthems, some rebels are able to appropriate functions of the modern state, often to great effect in generating civilian compliance. Other insurgent organizations struggle to provide even the most basic services and suffer from the local unrest and international condemnation that result. *Rebel Rulers* is informed by Zachariah Cherian Mampilly's extensive fieldwork in rebel-controlled areas. Focusing on three insurgent organizations—the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in Sri Lanka, the Rally for Congolese Democracy (RCD) in Congo, and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Sudan—Mampilly's comparative analysis shows that rebel leaders design governance systems in response to pressures from three main sources. They must take into consideration the needs of local civilians, who can challenge rebel rule in various ways. They must deal with internal factions that threaten their control. And they must respond to the transnational actors that operate in most contemporary conflict zones. The development of insurgent governments can benefit civilians even as they enable rebels to assert control over their newly attained and sometimes chaotic territories.
