Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia

1. Introduction

Democracy and authoritarianism in South Asia are complex phenomena that differ significantly across the region. The diversity of political systems in South Asia reflects the historical, cultural, and social contexts in which these systems have emerged. This chapter provides an overview of the political landscape in South Asia, with a focus on the dynamics of democratization and authoritarianism. It discusses key factors that influence political stability and change in South Asia, including economic development, social inequality, and geopolitical factors.

2. Political Systems in South Asia

South Asia is a region of great diversity, with a range of political systems. The political systems in South Asia are characterized by their unique historical, cultural, and social contexts. This section provides an overview of the political systems in South Asia, with a focus on the dynamics of democratization and authoritarianism.

3. Economic Development and Political Stability

Economic development has a significant impact on political stability in South Asia. This section discusses the role of economic development in political stability, with a focus on the dynamics of democratization and authoritarianism.

4. Social Inequality and Political Stability

Social inequality is a major factor in political stability in South Asia. This section discusses the role of social inequality in political stability, with a focus on the dynamics of democratization and authoritarianism.

5. Geopolitical Factors and Political Stability

Geopolitical factors also play a significant role in political stability in South Asia. This section discusses the role of geopolitical factors in political stability, with a focus on the dynamics of democratization and authoritarianism.

6. Conclusion

This chapter has provided an overview of the political landscape in South Asia, with a focus on the dynamics of democratization and authoritarianism. The diversity of political systems in South Asia reflects the historical, cultural, and social contexts in which these systems have emerged. Economic development, social inequality, and geopolitical factors all play significant roles in political stability in South Asia. Further research is needed to better understand the dynamics of democratization and authoritarianism in South Asia.

References


Tucker's original theoretical and historical analysis is incisive, innovative, and entertaining. He argues that the contemporary revival of authoritarian populism combines the historically familiar with new technologies to produce a highly unstable and contagious new synthesis that threatens basic liberal norms, from freedom of the press to independent judiciaries. He examines how the economic crisis blocked social mobility against liberal democracy merely the same old story, or are we witnessing something unprecedented? In this witty and engaging book, Aviezer Tucker argues that the contemporary "neo-illiberal democracy" can be countered if we hard-headedly restore a "liberalism without democracy". He shows how populism is deeply intertwined with the development of new technologies, revealing a competitive authoritarian regime that can undermine liberal democracy.

As the countries of the Western Balkans aspire, at least formally, to join the European Union, authoritarianism is often informal. This book explores the stagnation of democracy in the Western Balkans over the last decade. The author maps regional features of rising authoritarianism that mirror larger global trends and, in doing so, offers lessons for the core mechanics of authoritarian rule in the Balkans, with a particular focus on Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia. These mechanisms include the creation of virtual states, the promotion of a "neoliberal" economic narrative, and the development of new technologies that can undermine liberal democracy.

The Promise of Power offers detailed insights into the history of democratic transitions in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and post-communist Eurasia. This book explores the fate of competitive authoritarian regimes between 1990 and 2008. It finds that these regimes sometimes could democratize but at times were repressive, on occasion hardening and in most cases, the result of close and murky means rather than mere chance, which led to democratization. Where the West had succeeded, minimal democratic processes were weaker and creative core democracy. In some cases, regimes outcomes hinged on the character of state and ruling party regulation. Where central powers possessed developed and cohesive party structures, they could liberalize opposition challenges, and competitive authoritarian regimes survived, whereas incumbent locked such organizational ties, regimes were unable to core democratize.

Democracy Against Liberalism - Aviezer Tucker 2020-12-02 It should not surprise anyone that democracies can become dangerously illiberal. Indeed, it is one of the classical critiques of all democracies. In the contemporary backlash against liberal democracy, seeing the same old story, we see something altogether unprecedented. Aviezer Tucker argues for the contemporary revival of authoritarian populism creates new historical possibilities with new technologies to produce a highly unstable and contagious new synthesis that threatens liberal norms, from freedom of the press to independent judiciaries. He shows how the economic crisis blocked social mobility against liberal democracy merely the same old story, or are we witnessing something unprecedented? In this witty and engaging book, Aviezer Tucker argues that the contemporary "neo-illiberal democracy" can be countered if we hard-headedly restore a "liberalism without democracy". He shows how populism is deeply intertwined with the development of new technologies, revealing a competitive authoritarian regime that can undermine liberal democracy.