

# Entitlement and extortion

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How institutional factors foster behaviour in state actors

# The Weberian theses according to Bellah

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- Actions and behaviour
- Institutional factors
- Motivational factors
- Transformative capacity
- *Bellah (1968)*



# The state in its executive capacity

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	<b>Legal</b>	<b>Illegal</b>
<b>Licit</b>	Legitimate rule (A)	Undisputed legitimacy (B)
<b>Illicit</b>	Crisis of legitimacy / Authoritarian regime (C)	Occupation (D)

- *Kalir (forthcoming: 14)*



The Chinese government examination

# Behaviour of state actors

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	<b>Legal</b>	<b>Illegal</b>
<b>Licit</b>		<b>Entitlement (B)</b>
<b>Illicit</b>		

# Behaviour of state actors

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	<b>Legal</b>	<b>Illegal</b>
<b>Licit</b>	Legitimate rule (A)	<b>Entitlement (B)</b>
<b>Illicit</b>	Extortion (C)	Corruption (D)

# More examples from the literature

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- Chinese labour migrants to Israel:

*“[...] they pay these fees to agencies, but they still earn a lot of money, otherwise they wouldn't have come here, right? [...] it is a win-win-win-win situation. The agencies also win, but it is still a good deal for all sides.”*

- The consul is aware of the situation and sees it as an unproblematic issue.
- *(Kalir, forthcoming: 12)*

# Suharto franchise

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- State recruits the politico-economic environment for its own purpose
- People that do well for themselves and the franchise rise to the surface
- Informal taxation
- Judiciary as an example
- *McLeod (2008)*



# Transformative capacity of institutional factors

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- In these cases the institutional framework is clearly favourable to certain kinds of behaviour.
- Eradicating corruption by piecemeal changes in the post-Suharto period has proven difficult (*McLeod, 2008: 218*).
- *Sidel (1996: 56)* points out the relevance of the political context for the rise of bossism at the time of democratisation in Thailand and the Philippines.
- *The institutional framework has a transformative capacity similar to that of motivational factors.*