Record Nr.	UNINA9910783068103321
Autore	Jones Luong Pauline
Titolo	Institutional change and political continuity in Post-Soviet Central Asia : power, perceptions, and pacts / / Pauline Jones Luong [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2002
ISBN	1-107-12258-9 1-280-43034-6 0-511-17652-X 0-511-04139-X 0-511-15740-1 0-511-30260-6 0-511-51019-5 0-511-04753-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxi, 320 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Cambridge studies in comparative politics
Disciplina	320.958
Soggetti	Representative government and representation - Kazakhstan Representative government and representation - Kyrgyzstan Representative government and representation - Uzbekistan Kazakhstan Politics and government 1991- Kyrgyzstan Politics and government 1991- Uzbekistan Politics and government 1991-
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	The Continuity of Change: Old Formulas and New Institutions Explaining Institutional Design in Transitional States: Beyond Structure Versus Agency Sources of Continuity: the Soviet Legacy in Central Asia Sources of Change: the Transitional Context in Central Asia Establishing an Electoral System in Kyrgyzstan: Rise of the Regions Establishing an Electoral System in Uzbekistan: Revenge of the Center Establishing an Electoral System in Kazakhstan: the Center's Rise and the Regions' Revenge Institutional Change Through Continuity: Shifting Power and Prospects for Democracy Career Patterns of

1.

	Regional Leaders in Soviet and Post-Soviet Central Asia.
Sommario/riassunto	The establishment of electoral systems in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan presents both a complex set of empirical puzzles and a theoretical challenge. Why did three states with similar cultural, historical, and structural legacies establish such different electoral systems? How did these distinct outcomes result from strikingly similar institutional design processes? Explaining these puzzles requires understanding not only the outcome of institutional design but also the intricacies of the process that led to this outcome. Moreover, the transitional context in which these three states designed new electoral rules necessitates an approach that explicitly links process and outcome in a dynamic setting. This book provides such an approach. Finally, it both builds on the key insights of the dominant approaches to explaining institutional origin and change and transcends these approaches by moving beyond the structure versus agency debate.