Record Nr. UNINA9910791846803321 Autore Janusauskiene Diana Titolo Post-communist democratisation in Lithuania [[electronic resource]]: elites, parties, and youth political organisations, 1988-2001 / / Diana Janusauskiene Amsterdam;; New York,: Rodopi, 2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-282-99169-8 9786612991691 90-420-3250-2 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (183 p.) Collana On the boundary of two worlds;; 28 Disciplina 324.94 Soggetti Democratization - Lithuania Political parties - Lithuania Lithuania Politics and government 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. Nota di contenuto Preliminary Material -- Introduction -- Theorising Post-Communist Democratisation: The Role of Political Elites -- The New Political Scene in Lithuania -- Rising New Elites: A Case of Youth Political Organisations -- Conclusions -- Notes -- References -- The Content of the Questionnaires -- Description of the Respondents --Summarised Data from the Survey of the Members of Youth Political Organisations -- Summarised Data of the Survey of Members of the Lithuanian Parliament in 1996-2000 -- About the Author. Sommario/riassunto Post-Communist Democratisation in Lithuania: Elites, Parties, and Youth Political Organisations. 1988 – 2001 explains post-communist changes in Lithuania. The transformation of political party system, political elites and youth political organisations in Lithuania are examined in light of democratisation in other post-communist countries. By linking theories of democratisation and elites to actual events, the book provides an analytical framework for interpreting political regime change and development in Lithuania. The book is

based on five assumptions: (1) democratisation in Lithuania belongs to a 'Western type' of democratic development; (2) elites and nationalism

were the major forces in modernisation; (3) Lithuanian elites have used the favourable conditions of perestroika and were the major actors in regime transformation; (4) the crop of political elites in Lithuania undergoes a generational change, and youth political organisations are very important in this process as they serve as schools for future politicians; and (5) class theory is less useful than elite theory when analysing the process of democratisation in Lithuania.