Federalism and State-Building: Post-Communist and Post-Colonial Perspectives
Steven L. Solnick

Published in print: 2002 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

Examines the process of bargaining over the creation of new rules and institutions after radical regime transitions. The analysis addresses the limited but important class of cases where a weakened central authority—whether constituted by the provinces or established as a legacy of imperial administration—must win the support or acquiescence of a minimal coalition of territorial actors in order to remain in power. It focuses on the relationship between cohesiveness achieved and impartiality of administration, with particular regard to the mode of the bargaining between central and provincial elites during the state-building process. It then tests this theoretical account against the experiences of post-communist Russia and Ukraine, of the consolidating Indian states in and around 1947, and of other post-colonial cases.

Introduction
Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr

in Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty
Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This introductory chapter begins with a brief discussion of Iran's experiences in state-building. It then discusses the prospects of democracy in Iran, Iranian history in the 20th century, and theories of state-building and democratization. An overview of the subsequent chapters is presented.
The Triumph of the State, 1941–1979
Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr

in Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter focuses on the state formation between 1941 and 1979. It examines key events and actors that determined the balance of power between state and society, development and opposition to it, and the eventual concentration of power in the Pahlavi state between 1954 and 1979. The evolution of various ideologies and their effects on Iranian politics is also discussed.

Revolution and War Fundamentalism, 1979–1989
Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr

in Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the unfolding of the 1979 revolution and its effects on the Iranian state, society, economy, and the context for state-building and democracy promotion. It focuses on the transformative effects of the revolution on conceptions of the state and also the nature of demands before it.

Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr

in Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the shift from revolution to state-building and details how socioeconomic challenges, on the one hand, and memories of state and intellectual capital produced by the Pahlavi period, on the other, coalesced to shape the postrevolutionary state. Topics covered include successors to Khomeini, consolidation of new order, contending
with socioeconomic challenges, social consequences of economic changes, and privatization and private sector growth.

**Democracy or State-Building? 1906-1941**

Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr

in Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses the Constitutional Revolution of 1906-1911 and subsequent efforts to balance the demand for a viable state with the demand for democracy and rule of law. It then traces the rise and triumph of the Iranian state under Reza Shah between 1925 and 1941.

**State and Limits to Democracy, 1997-2005**

Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr

in Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter examines the way in which state-building reignited the demand for democracy — producing a vibrant debate over balancing state-building and democracy promotion, and raising the prospects for a democratic state in Iran. Topics covered include the 1997 presidential elections, Khatami's reform program, and the emergence of a new conservatism.

**Epilogue**

Ali Gheissari and Vali Nasr

in Democracy in Iran: History and the Quest for Liberty

Published in print: 2006 Published Online: May 2006
Item type: chapter

This chapter focuses on Iran's prospects for a democratic state. It is argued that the context for the democracy debate in Iran and the drive for democracy's realization have been strengthened by demographic
changes; decentralization of authority in the form of increased importance of municipal and provincial constituencies; and the decade-long experience with civil society activism, voting, and mobilization of the population during electoral campaigns. However, Iranian politics has not as yet removed the main obstacles to democratization and state-building and the quest for social and individual freedoms have not converged in a linear process of political change. In the absence of a framework that would bind democracy to state-building, the goals of the latter have impeded the development of the former. The struggle between the two will shape state and society and will determine the pace and direction of Iran's progress toward the goal of a democratic state.

Regime-Building
Oisín Tansey

This book is a study of regime change in the context of international administration, where the United Nations and other multilateral organizations hold temporary executive authority at the domestic level. Work on the politics of state-building has highlighted how these administration operations can influence nearly every aspect of politics in the country or territory in which they are deployed. This book concentrates in particular on the ‘regime-building’ practices of these missions, and examines the aims and influences of international administrations in the area of democratic development, as well as their ultimate impact on the process of regime change. Through a comparative analysis of events in Bosnia, Kosovo, and East Timor, the book demonstrates how external actors assume positions of power conventionally held by domestic elites, and in so doing gain the ability to affect democratic development in ways unavailable to international actors in more conventional settings. In particular, the case studies highlight the ways in which the democracy promotion objectives of international administrators can have both positive and negative effects on democratization processes, with the presence of international authorities helping to rule out non-democratic options in some areas, while at times undermining democratic development in others. The book identifies the key international actors involved, highlights the mechanisms of influence available to them in these contexts, and explores the crucial mediating role of domestic actors and structures.
Slovenia: From Elite Consensus to Democratic Consolidation

Milo Cerar

in Democratic Consolidation in Eastern Europe Volume 1: Institutional Engineering

Describes how the Slovenian transition from communism to democratic consolidation influenced the institutional engineering in Slovenia. Since there was no real tradition of statehood or experience with state-building in Slovenia, the establishment of a new constitutional structure after its break from Yugoslavia was immensely important both as a foundation for the new political and economic system and as the country's calling card for entry into the international community. The chapter indicates the positive and negative aspects of institutional engineering in Slovenia. Although Slovenian political elites arrived at a consensus on almost all of the pressing issues involved in democracy- and state-building quickly, the result of the quick adoption of the Constitution left important issues unresolved, and ultimately hampered the legislative process. Despite the political turbulence that continues to dominate Slovene politics, democratic consolidation in Slovenia can be regarded as largely achieved.

Introduction

Oisín Tansey

in Regime-Building: Democratization and International Administration

This introductory chapter sets out the theoretical and empirical context for the book and outlines the overall argument. It situates the book within two literatures — those relating to statebuilding and those relating to democratization — and highlights the ways in which the book will make a contribution to both. It sets out the core arguments of the book, and places the subject of book within its historical context, highlighting the history of international administration of territory. The chapter also outlines the methodological approach taken, which involves a comparison of three cases and the use of the process tracing method in each.
Ukraine: Tormented Constitution-Making
Kataryna Wolczuk

in Democratic Consolidation in Eastern Europe Volume 1: Institutional Engineering
Published in print: 2001 Published Online: November 2003
Item type: chapter

Describes Ukraine's protracted and discontinued constitution-making process. Wolczuk explains that the Ukrainian leaders' initial decision to preserve the Constitution was due to the broad range of contentious issues, going far beyond institutional choices and involving issues of nationhood and territorial integrity. The sheer range of contested issues and the degree of disagreement account for the ad hoc manner in which the final institutional choices were constitutionalized. The chapter analyses the impact of the new constitution on the function of the political system. The result was that institutional rivalry between the parliament and the president continued. Thus, while the passage of the 1996 constitution was a pivotal state-building document, it failed to bring about political stability.

Electing the Peace?
Noah Coburn and Anna Larson

in Derailing Democracy in Afghanistan: Elections in an Unstable Political Landscape
Published in print: 2013 Published Online: November 2015
columbia/9780231166201.003.0003
Item type: chapter

This chapter looks specifically at the process of setting up elections following the U.S.-led invasion—following the U.N. conference in Bonn, Germany—that led to a series of state-building initiatives collectively known as the “Bonn process.” The exercise of building the Afghan state in the aftermath of the fall of the Taliban was characterized by simultaneous processes of change and compromise—of the establishment of basic democratic machinery that was consistently undermined by the demands of ongoing conflict and the instability this created. New institutions were not established in a vacuum, but affected and were affected by the context in which they were created. This became particularly evident in the results of international actors'
emphasis on three key factors during the Bonn process: “tradition,” legitimacy, and timing.