

摘要

本文目的在於探討喬治亞、烏克蘭與吉爾吉斯等三國，其政權替換的經過。政權替換為什麼會發生？這三個國家政權替換發生的情況有何不同？而反對勢力又是如何出現？一些共同的成功因素在個別國家有無程度上的不同？經由文獻回顧，作者指出這一波政權替換發生的主要因素：選舉競爭性的來源、反對勢力與政權正當性危機的出現、外國影響與獲得資訊能力。

本文認為這三個國家在面臨不同的背景條件與政治環境之下，透過選舉的舉行，使各個國家出現不同的反對勢力起源，形成對當權者的挑戰。而選舉舞弊造成統治者的正當性危機，加上在不同程度的資訊獲得能力影響下的群眾示威，導致政權危在旦夕。最後，示威群眾的策略與統治者的個人決斷，促成了政權替換。

關鍵字：政權替換、競爭選舉、喬治亞、烏克蘭、吉爾吉斯

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to explore the process of regime change in Georgia, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan. Why did regime change happen? What are the differences between these three cases? How did the opposition emerge? Did the common factors of successful regime change have varied degree in each country? Through a literature review, the author points out the main factors of this wave of regime change: the source of election competitiveness, the emergence of opposition vis-à-vis the regime legitimacy crisis, and foreign influence of information accessibility.

The thesis argues that the elections held in these three countries with different backgrounds and political environments contributed to various origins of opposition forces against the authorities. Electoral frauds led to the crisis of regime legitimacy. In addition, under the influence of different level of information accessibility, public demonstration put the ruling regime into an imminent crisis. Finally, the strategies of mass protest and the incumbents' decisions resulted in regime change.

Keywords: regime change, competitive election, Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan