
Filip Burov**INSIGHTS INTO BULGARIA'S TRANSITION**

(Summary)

More than 20 years after the fall of the regime in Bulgaria, the study of the conditions, the nature and implications of the diverse processes contained in the term “Bulgaria’s transition”, is still gaining momentum. The change in the leading position of the Bulgarian Communist Party on 10 November 1989 set the beginning of a stormy and eventful period of Bulgarian history, marked by the dismantling of the former one-party system of state socialism and planned economy and its replacement with a representative multiparty democracy and market economy. This multiformity of processes is a prerequisite for tackling the problem from different points of view, including through unconventional interdisciplinary methods. This article examines three separate studies whose diversity is indicative of the wide range of ways in which the historical account of these events can be built. The first study is the two-volume book of Prof. Dimitar Ludzhev “The revolution in Bulgaria 1989–1991”, which is an original attempt at combining autobiographical narrative and research. This unusual model is based on the career of the author, who is a scholar that had an active role in the political life in the first stage of the changes. The second study – “Generations and age in politics - the Bulgaria’s transition” by the Doctor of Philosophy in Political Sciences Kaloyan Metodiev focuses on specific issues related to the replacement of the power elite and the role of different generations in the political life of the country. The last study – “Theory of Bulgaria’s transition” whose author is the philosopher Prof. Vassil Prodanov sets the most

ambitious task – presenting a broader context of political, economic, social and ideological processes regionally and globally.