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1828-1926 . (), -
(1943-1962). 70-
1974 .
[11, .14].

1989 .. (24
) [23, .9],
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90- 34
4 [15, .385].

90-
[4, .19].

[17, .151].

[9, .18],
[9, .17].

[26, .218], [27, .25].
2009 . " [20, .157].
1991 .

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[28, .24],
1989 .-

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[21, .52-53].

[1, .20].

1990-

[24, .55].

XX
[28, .26].

[25, .260-261].

” ； [3, .4].
1990- ()
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(18% 30% 3-4%).
15-20% [5, .149-154].
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[19, .135].
1990-
[22, .104].

„ () [6, .32].

„ () [7, .23].

[2, .85].

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„ [14, .270].

1993 . [16, .54].

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81%

[8, .62].

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2001 . 1990-

1990 .” [18, .141].

1950

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SUMMARY

Burdiak V. TRANSFORMATION OF POST-SOCIALIST COUNTRIES: UNIFICATION OR EXPANSION OF THE OPTIONS OF DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT?

In the article having analyzed the approaches of many foreign scientists in the research of the democratic changes in the Central-Easter and Southern-Eastern Europe and former USSR, author gives her view of this problem and comes to the conclusion that democratization and stages of the transformation period in each country of the region have their own peculiarities, connected with the specific features of politics, economy, history, culture, traditions, mentality and structures of state and society, that is why democratization cannot be seen as unification of the political map of the world, it should be rather seen as peculiar expansion of the democratization options and diversification in its development.