

THE TRANSITION AND  
DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS IN  
RM

# SUMMARY

- Historical aspects of Moldavian territory and Moldavian Nation
- Definition of transitional state
- 3 main stages of formation of political elites and culture in RM.
- Conclusion

# HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF MOLDAVIAN TERRITORY AND MOLDAVIAN NATION

- Moldovan territory was part of the USSR and before that of Romania, the Russian and Ottoman Empire.
- After the Second World War the local population was arbitrarily divided into 2 different groups (Romanians and Moldovans).
- Differentiation between Romanians and Moldovans, the Moldovan and Romanian languages; as well the promotion of a positive Moldovan identity and the demonization of the Romanian identity.
- The process of Russification among the Moldovan population during the Tsarist and Soviet period, marked the consciousness, mentality and language of the local population.

# DEFINITION

- States of "transitional democracy" are countries that have transited from authoritarian models of state organization to elements of pluralistic democracy through protests, the overthrow of power and the change of state rule.

# FIRST STAGE

- The first stage was 1991-1994. - the creation of the statehood base. Moldova passed the stage of liberalization and democratization of the early 1990s, when new independent states were created on the basis of the regulatory and legal framework.
- Immediately after the proclamation of Moldova's independence, early parliamentary elections were not organized, this allowing the old politicians (Soviet politicians) to keep the power and adapt quickly to new political realities, dominating practically the domestic environment of the country.

## SECOND STAGE

- The stage of "neo-patrimonialism." Under the influence of negative trends in the economy of the 1990s, authoritarian management methods became the main features of institutional development.
- The consequences of this process were: strict administrative and tax control, the establishment of a bureaucratic-oligarchic economy, and uncontrolled privatization

# THIRD STAGE

- The stage of "dysfunctional" democracy (2005 - 2010). When "parties that are fighting for power are so filled with blind hate for each other that all their opposition efforts are directed solely at any cost not to let their rivals achieve anything .
- Political competition takes place between deeply hostile parties that act, in effect, as a network of clientile patronage, without any attempts at self-renewal"; "Power passes from one short-lived political group to another, led by a charismatic leader, or a temporary alliance with a lackluster political identity".

# CONCLUSION

- "dysfunctional" democracy. It is explained by the fact that "the entire political class, seemingly pluralistic and competitive, is absolutely divorced from its citizens, and all of its political life is an absolutely empty, meaningless occupation"