

Position

Concerning the competition for professor place 3.3.Political science (comparative politics) – for the needs of Faculty of Philosophy, announced in State Gazette 81, 15.10.2019
From Prof. Tatyana Dronzina, lecturer at the department of political science, St. Kliment Ohridki University of Sofia.

The only candidate for this competition is Ms. Rumiana Petrova Kolarova, PhD, who has added all the needed documentation, and in this way has completed all the previous formal departments

Associated professor Rumiana Kolarova applies with the next works of her: the monography “Democratic institutions in Bulgaria: comparative analysis (1991-1919), 2019, St. Kliment Ohridski University Press; a chapter of the book Stable Coalitions of Unstable Parties (in co-authorship); the paper “Three dimensions of Bulgarian parliamentarism 1991-2018; a paper, included in the National Report for 2011 “Assessment of national system for decency in Bulgaria (Transparency International) and 9 articles, all of them published in prestigious national and international journals, come of which are included in SCOPUS.

The volumes presented reveal a profile of a scientist with deep and constant interests in the field of comparative politics, whose name is well known not only in Bulgaria, but also out of it.

Of greatest interest to me at least is her monograph Democratic Institutions in Bulgaria: A Comparative Analysis (1991-2019). The research is based on the institutional approach as an alternative to the sociological analysis of attitudes and roles associated with Easton, Almond and Willow (political culture). The analysis for Bulgaria is based on "long lines of data for each institution, structured according to theoretical models that guarantee comparability with Central and Eastern European regimes, South European and West European ones."

Although the study continues the tradition of already existing ones, it will not be too hard to say that, except with a convincing and appropriately chosen methodology, which I will discuss further, it is novel and encyclopedic - in the best sense of the word. the word - character. It may find information that is either unpublished, difficult to access, or illuminated in a way that reveals its meaning, perhaps not timely understood by some.

The monograph consists of 5 chapters, each in its own right, and is a complete and consolidated text, convincingly grounded in concepts and frameworks well known in political science. It will not be too hard to say that many of them were applied for the first time to the

Bulgarian reality in this monograph - a circumstance which in itself was successfully passed the test by Ms. Kolarova.

The second chapter, devoted to institutionalizing the party system, introduces the concept itself, and, using the Meyer definition, draws 5 conclusions about its nature and essence, with the author concluding that, compared to other European democracies, the Bulgarian the party system is not polarized (by two indicators) and has a high proportion of the first party (i.e. it is two-party or two-block).

Chapter three, devoted to institutionalizing the executive, concludes with six important conclusions and summaries, some of which are as follows: First, the "party" model of governance is incidental, the "parliamentary" model has dominated from the outset; Second, there is no single dominant format for cabinet management; Third, coalition agreements regulate power-sharing rather than policy-making, but after a severe crisis of coalition cabinet legitimacy to pre-coalition agreements, program priorities are agreed upon that broadly set policy principles; Fourth, a basic model of cabinet management - of the Prime Minister; Fifthly, restructuring within the parliamentary term is due to a change in coalition format, but never through a change of prime minister; Sixth, service cabinets have the specific role of a buffer that reduces the electoral cost of management.

Chapter four, Institutionalizing the Legislature, analyzes the parliamentary groups, the structure of representation, the legislative committees, the legislative product, the presidential veto, and the role of the Constitutional Court. For each of the four facets of parliamentary institutionalization, periodization has also been made (ie stages are separate).

Трите предшестващи глави дават възможност на автора да направи изводите си относно българския демократичен модел, като го измери по десетте критерия на Лайпхарт и по характеристиките на Коломер (Тсебелис).

In “The Bulgaria: Stable Coalitions of Unstable Parties” the author has made significant conclusions about Bulgarian party politics, the role of the president in forming governments, and the dynamics of this role over the years for coalition governments.

“The Three Dimensions of Bulgarian Parliamentarism 1991-2018” analyzes the process of institutionalization of the Bulgarian Parliament in the period 1991-2018, examining three dimensions of the parliamentary process: first, the functioning of parliamentary groups (party factions); second, the change in the selection and nomination models guaranteeing access to

parliamentary representation; third, the legislative process as interaction with two other institutions - the President and the Constitutional Court. An analysis of the dynamics over the twenty-seven years under review identifies milestones in the institutionalization of the National Assembly, major agents and key factors, such as the change of rules in parliamentary groups, new parties in the democratization of representativeness, the presidential veto and the control of constitutionality in the legislative product.

Ms. Kolarova's articles have been published in prestigious publications, some of which are indexed in SCOPUS. They show her lasting interest and an established name in comparative political science. Attached is an impressive list of citations that confirm the above statement. Number of publications - 61; the number of projects funded by national, European and international institutions implemented with the participation of Associate Professor Kolarova; The positions taken by her and professional civic and other institutions, together with what has been said above, show that Assoc. Prof. Dr. Romyana Kolarova has much more than is necessary to hold the academic position of "Professor" in 3.3.Political Sciences (Comparative Political Science).

In the light of the above mentioned, I declare that I will confidently vote in favor of the award of the position of Professor in the Professional Area: 3.3.Political Sciences (Comparative Political Science).

March 3, 2029, Sofia

Prof. Tatiana Dronzina, PhD