During the transitional period through which Eastern Europe is passing, community reflects the lack of cohesiveness within the masses and distinctive elite transformations and elite settlements. After the collapse of communist regimes, structural disequilibrium of community characterises the most of Eastern Europe today, because community has not be able to adjust to the shocks of change. Economic insecurity for the vast majority of people and political instability are dominant features of recent history of a society in most Eastern European states. The hierarchical relationship between the masses and the ruling cliques is based on a wide and almost insurmountable gap, with political power concentrate at the top. Perhaps the continuation of a sharp hierarchical division between the leadership cadres at the top and the masses below, coupled with a weakness in the political structures that assure the counterbalancing of forces usually associated with pluralistic democracy, caused the “crisis
The lack of effective interaction between leaders and followers does produce the series of independent, incompetent, irresponsible, and corrupted elites which are not motivated to modernise their society. Nowadays Eastern Europe is faced with the same phenomenon of the “crises of elites”, as Latin America.
Applied to European policy there is reason to talk about the complex political crisis, which manifestations is the crisis of confidence and legitimacy crisis (primarily EU institutions and elites); crisis of participation (as evidenced by the manifestation of absenteeism on the European elections) and the crisis of penetration (in connection with the difficulty of implementing pan-European ideas and projects). In 1989, the people of this part of Europe have “reinstituted” their state on the new “national-democratic” principles, changing their attitude towards it. Preconditions of rise right-conservative forces in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the period c 1990-2000-ies are This important book reassesses a defining historical, political and ideological moment in contemporary history: the 1989 revolutions in Central and Eastern Euro... This chapter will examine the attitude of the USSR as well as the western powers to the transformation of Eastern Europe in the crucial year of 1989. It is primarily based on recently released Hungarian archival documents. These reveal what Soviet and western politicians told Hungarians about their attitude towards transition. Political and functional Elites have played a decisive role in the multi-layered process of societal transformation. Today's Central and East European societies face new challenges that only partly emerged from the socialist legacy. How have representative and functional elites in East and Central Europe affected and been affected by this transformation? “Who rules in Eastern Europe?” became a fundamental question for western researchers and other observers after communist regimes were established in the region, and it gained further importance as state socialism expanded into Central Europe after the Second World War. This article addresses the transformation of the diplomatic elite in the post-communist period, based on the results of the comprehensive survey.