

Prejudice and their place and influence over the intergroup relationships are at the same time classic and modern in the context of the contemporary development of intergroup relations.

This dissertation examines a thorough social-psychological picture of the three biggest ethnic groups in Bulgaria (ethnic Bulgarians, Bulgarian Turks, Roma), where prejudice take central place, influencing others significant social or interpersonal constructs.

Two models are built for the purpose of the dissertation. In the first one mediating factors in the relation of ethnic prejudice towards the two minorities and socio-political support from the majority (Ethnic Bulgarians) are followed. Mediating variables are positive emotions, social norms, social distances and intergroup contact frequency. In the second model positive emotions and positive contact are examined as reducing prejudice factors from the side of the ethnic Bulgarians towards Bulgarians Turks and Roma.

The results from the analysis show that positive emotions in both ethnic minorities play stronger predicting part, compared to positive contact in reducing ethnic prejudice. In the first model negative influence of the prejudice over socio-political support is at hand. The strongest mediating influence over the above mentioned relation is that of social distances and social norms in both ethnic groups.