

ANNOTATIONS OF THE PRESENTED MATERIALS INCLUDING SELF-ASSESSMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS of Chief Assistant Doctor STEFAN ATANASOV RAYCHEV

**MONOGRAPHS**

**I. MONOGRAPHS:**

1. Stoyanova, D., Raychev, S., Madzhurova, B. **Social cohesion (National, regional and structural dimensions in the context of Bulgaria-EU-Western Balkans**, University Publishing House “Paisii Hilendarski”, Plovdiv, 2019, p. 385 ISBN 978-619-202-502-1

**Abstract:** The concept of social cohesion is becoming increasingly relevant due to new processes and phenomena in the modern world such as emerging threats to values and norms in societies caused by the impact of globalization and accelerated economic, political and demographic changes, growing polarization between people, countries and regions. All this requires a rethinking of current practices and a shift to more socially oriented policies in line with the requirements of modern times.

The last few decades in Europe have seen some of the most comprehensive integration processes, not only economically and politically, but also socially. The removal of borders between EU member states and the globalization of the economy have undoubtedly left their mark on European social policy. These processes are accompanied by significant difficulties in maintaining well-being due to increased social vulnerability.

The countries subject to the policy of enlargement of the European Union are experiencing the effects of European integration in various aspects - economic, social, political. In addition, they face a number of challenges posed by internal (aging, cultural differences, income differences, structural changes, etc.) and external impacts (globalization, emigration pressure, etc.). Opportunities for enlargement are linked to greater prosperity in the newly acceded and acceding countries. The EU's goal is to create a united Europe in which the interconnectedness of the countries in the region is stronger. Social, economic and territorial cohesion largely determine the development of the process of interconnection between the countries.

In order to better understand social cohesion, an attempt has been made to clarify the essence of the concept itself. With this in mind, a review of the literature on social

cohesion has been made. This makes it possible to outline the theoretical framework, as well as the main dependencies and assumptions that serve as a basis for forming the thesis of this study, as well as for building an approach to analysis and evaluation of social cohesion in national, regional and structural dimensions. of Bulgaria - EU - Western Balkans. During the implementation of the methodological framework of the study, the achieved level of social cohesion in terms of the labor market, education and social conditions in the countries of the Western Balkans and the EU was assessed. The results of cohesion policies are also analyzed.

Based on the purpose of the development, namely to assess the achieved level of inclusion of Bulgaria, the countries of the Western Balkans and the EU, in the first place there is a need to clarify the meaning of the concept of social cohesion. Based on this, a review of the better known understandings of social cohesion, which are related to: the reasons for the emergence of social cohesion; factors influencing social cohesion; opportunities for the development of social cohesion; the tools for measuring social cohesion, as well as cohesion policies. The review of the concepts of social cohesion is the basis for choosing the most appropriate definition of the concept for the purposes of this study.

**Self-assessment:** The monographic study provides a broad theoretical overview and methodological analysis of a particularly relevant in recent years and especially as a result of ongoing integration and globalization processes, accompanied by economic, social and demographic changes that threaten one of the main aspirations of the EU, namely the achievement of social cohesion. Undoubtedly, economic and territorial cohesion are an integral part of social cohesion, expressed in achieving a homogeneous structure of the economy and balanced development of the regions by limiting the structural differences within and between the regions. As a basis for understanding the state of social cohesion, the factors for its emergence, as well as its consequences, serve the basic theoretical concepts regarding social cohesion as a function of social inclusion; social cohesion as a function of social capital; and social cohesion as a function of institutions (policies pursued).

The contribution of the research to a large extent is the comprehension of the role of the Public Policies, which at this stage fail to contribute to the rapprochement of Bulgaria and the EU and this is a signal for their rethinking. Moreover, the accession of the Western Balkans to the EU gives rise to the increasingly probable and highly

negative scenarios for Bulgaria for placing us in a group with the countries of the Western Balkans and the separation of the Balkans as a second or third speed, which could be formed within the EU.

2. Raychev, S., Madzhurova, B., Stoyanova, D., **Impact of globalization on the nature of jobs and employment**, University Publishing House “Paisii Hilendarski”, Plovdiv, 2020, 328 p., ISBN 978-619-202-563-2

**Abstract:** The concept of the changing nature of jobs is becoming increasingly relevant due to new processes in the modern world caused by globalization and its associated consequences such as technological change and liberalization of markets, which, on the other hand, are a source of new opportunities and challenges for the development of economic, demographic and political life. Different aspects of globalization have different effects, which are unevenly distributed among different regions, markets and citizens and which lead to polarization between them. For example, the labor market and the nature of jobs are also affected by globalization and the resulting factors that come together and make their impact even more significant.

All this requires a rethinking of current practices and the need to implement programs and measures in line with the requirements of modern times, aimed at achieving growing, sustainable and inclusive economies. The driving force for achieving long-term economic growth is the effective integration of the factors of production, labor and capital, which is made possible using technology. Innovation is a key element of technological progress worldwide, which is why it is necessary to monitor the possibilities for their expansion.

Technological progress and innovation remain an indisputable imprint on the work process, organizational forms and job structure. The professional structure changes as professions related to the industry die out and new professions appear, the profile of which includes key qualifications in the field of information technologies; linguistic; communication skills, etc. These new challenges for the design of professions require greater flexibility and adaptability.

The significant change in the structure of jobs redirects labor to development activities. This also leads to a change in the educational process. It does not end with obtaining an educational degree, but on the contrary - begins with starting work, precisely because of the dynamics of jobs. For this reason, the role of lifelong

learning policies, which make it possible to adapt the workforce to changes in the labor market and to the needs of the economy, is growing.

All this requires a better understanding of technology and innovation, which is why it is necessary to clarify the essence of the concepts themselves. Based on this, a review of the literature on technological progress and innovation was made. This makes it possible to outline the theoretical framework and the main dependencies and assumptions that are fundamental for the formation of the thesis of this study, as well as to build an approach to analyse and assess the impact of technological progress / innovation on the nature of jobs. During the implementation of the methodological framework of the study, an assessment of the effects of technological progress / innovation on the labor market and in particular on the nature / structure of jobs was made. Emphasis is also placed on policies that stimulate the spread of innovation, as well as on the results of their action.

**Self-assessment:** The current study on the impact of globalization on the labor market has greatly contributed to a deeper understanding of the link between globalization and jobs. The results led to the following summary conclusions. The change in the structure and nature of jobs and in the nature of employment in general is present both in the context of demographic structures and according to the main types of employment and in the economic sectors. In recent years, globalization has changed dramatically in some sectors, in others less the preferences of individuals for the realization of their workforce, the demand of employers for quality and quantity of labor force in relation to the possession of knowledge and skills related to new economic realities, technology, automation and robotics. Globalization has had the strongest impact on the labor market through the direct impact of technology, changing the very understanding of even the workplace and employment, in this sense this has been reflected in the flexibility of employment and distance in the workplace; new management methods, such as changes in the human resources management system, the need for new skills, knowledge and abilities, shifting the practical physical performance of work to management, technological knowledge and handling of autonomous systems and software technologies, complex problem solving, changes in the relations in the labor collective, labor ethics, etc. Last but not least, globalization has an impact on the labor market through changes in economic relations, liberalization and internationalization of commodity, capital and labor flows under the influence of new technologies, transport, supranational organizations

and many agreements on the free movement of factors of production and final goods and services. The role of e-commerce is being strengthened as part of international trade, linking production and logistics around the world with new business practices such as outsourcing, offshoring, co-consortium, crowdsourcing, etc., which have an impact on employment and jobs. Global e-commerce platforms, such as eBay, Amazon or Alibaba, can today connect millions of manufacturers and billions of users, making the global market accessible to even the smallest manufacturer and providing the widest choice for all users.

Globalization brings the new economic paradigms, the knowledge economy, the green economy, sustainable development and growth, the circular economy, and so on. which model the structure of employment and the nature of jobs. Knowledge as a leading factor, spending on R&D, lifelong learning as a social philosophy and economic necessity, spending on education and science, and exports show a clear relationship with changing employment at sectoral level. Despite the peculiarities in terms of demographic structures and type of employment, the general trends in the change of the main macroeconomic indicators, most directly related to globalization and its economic dimensions and the changes in employment in the different structures and sectors, were clearly shown.

The role of the state in moving away from direct participation in economic processes to regulating the management of global influences and consequences becomes visible both through empirical results and from regulated strategies and policies at the local, regional, national and supranational levels. Bulgaria and the EU show clearly committed to the challenges of a global, technological and innovative nature and the will to adapt to new realities and cope with the economic and social consequences. Undoubtedly, social systems and fiscal pressures will need to be seriously explored and modeled for increasingly rapid and irreversible changes in the labor market.

Of course, it is difficult to emphasize the links between globalization and the labor market in a strictly defined order without the need to conceptually consider the whole economic, political and social system. However, the labor market is part of the economic system as a fundamental mechanism for the distribution of the main factor of production labor on the one hand and part of the politico-social system as a major factor in conducting one or another policy aimed at social welfare, poverty reduction and inequality. . In this sense the present study provides an opportunity to draw

connections and conclusions that at this time are still challenges for the modern world and are the subject of intensive research in scientific and professional circles. The acquired knowledge and skills find their application in the real and public sector and will be of help to specialists and curious readers even from the non-economic sphere of realization.

## **II. CHAPTER OF A MONOGRAPH**

1. Stoyanova, D., Madzhurova, B., Raychev, S. **Cohesion in the field of education - level reached in Bulgaria, the EU and the Western Balkans. European integration today - some problems and opportunities**, University Publishing House “Paisii Hilendarski”, Plovdiv, 2019, p. 99-138, ISBN 978-619-202-418-5

**Annotation:** The European Union follows the idea of maintaining peace, democracy, stability and prosperity in Europe. Commitment to the implementation of this idea is also one of the conditions for the accession of the new member states. The EU's goal is to achieve a united Europe, and to this end it is necessary to improve the connectivity between the individual countries in the region. The process of interconnection between the countries is largely subject to economic, social and territorial cohesion. Opportunities for EU enlargement are revealed by the European perspective for the accession of the Western Balkans to the EU, as a key role in making this issue a priority has our country during the Bulgarian presidency of the Council of the European Union. Part of the EU's enlargement policy is to achieve social cohesion between the EU and the countries of the Western Balkans. For the purposes of the present study, social cohesion is considered in the context of the achieved level of educational cohesion. Based on an analytical review of the main theoretical models and concepts related to the understanding of social cohesion, and the tools for measuring social cohesion, the methodological framework of the study is built, in the implementation of which the achieved level of social cohesion of education in the Western Balkans is assessed compared to the EU.

**Self-assessment:** This present study contributes greatly to the understanding of social cohesion in education, concluding that new methods will be needed to implement and evaluate cohesion policy. In the context of sensitive education policy and the forthcoming EU enlargement, innovation measures will need to be seriously discussed and analyzed. The implementation of a new type of cohesion policy in the

field of education will be absolutely necessary due to the different socio-economic development of the member states. It is cohesion in education that is the foundation on which the future united and economically developed union will be built.

## SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES AND REPORTS

1. Raychev, S., **Evaluation of public sector efficiency (labour market examples)**, International Conference of PU "Paisii Hilendarski" - 20 years of FISN, University Publishing House "Paisii Hilendarski", 2015, Plovdiv, pp. 265-270, ISBN 978-619-202-036-1

**Annotation:** The public sector is the largest economic sector in any national economy. The regulation and control of economic processes by the state makes is critical. The development of appropriate tools for assessing the public sector implies increasing its efficiency and therefore increasing the efficiency of the national economy. In the present study are presented models for evaluating the activity of the public sector, the specifics of the use of each of them are analysed. A comparison is made based on their pros and cons when used for a specific public policy, reform or project.

**Self-assessment:** This study contributes to the understanding of improving the efficiency of the public sector using appropriate tools for a full and comprehensive evaluation of public activities, projects and policies. The correct use of the positive and negative sides of each instrument leads to more realistic results evaluating the object fully and impartially. In the context of the labor market, knowledge and proper use of public sector assessment tools will lead to higher economic and social policy outcomes at local, regional and national levels.

2. Raychev, S., **Populism and euroscepticism – analysis of the future of a democratic Europe**, International Conference of PU "Paisii Hilendarski" - 20 years of FISN, University Publishing House "Paisii Hilendarski", 2015, Plovdiv, pp. 373-379, ISBN 978-619-202-037-8

**Annotation:** The global crisis has led to difficult days for the European Union. Low growth, a slow recovery from the recession and the need for rescue loans have marked the last few years. The constant companion of any crisis - the extreme

nationalist and populist parties took advantage and achieved unprecedented results in the 2014 European elections. Europe is in shock - is democracy and the future of the EU under threat. This paper presents the results of the 2014 European elections and analyzes the future they would have on EU policy.

**Self-assessment:** The article examines the impact of Euroscepticism on the EU and member states. The need to deepen the integrity between EU Member States and the delegation of additional rights to the European institutions as key to improving the economic and social environment in these countries is clearly justified. But these decisions inevitably go through reducing inequality and coordinating social policy, as well as renegotiating conditions that have disadvantaged certain groups or peoples.

3. Raychev, S., **Research of inactive young population and youth labor market policies in Bulgaria**, Academic Journal "Management and Education" book 1 volume 11, to the International Scientific Conference "Education, Science, Economics and Technology", University Publishing House "Prof. . Dr. Asen Zlatarov ", Burgas, pp. 63-71, 2015, ISSN13126121

**Annotation:** This article analyzes the inactivity among young people in Bulgaria. By comparing Bulgaria and the other EU member, the article reveals the condition and reasons for Bulgarian young inactivity. It is analyzed the public labor measures and the challenges of young labor activation in Bulgaria

**Self-assessment:** The present study contributes to a better understanding of the problem of the inactive population in Bulgaria. The high percentage of inactive population is an indicator of the poor functioning of the economic system. The large percentage, as well as the negative trend towards the inactive youth population shows serious problems on the labor market in Bulgaria. Correcting these problems is key to any economic and social policy. In Bulgaria, the neglect of active labor market policies as a tool for tackling unemployment and inactivity among young people explains the number and trend in recent years. By comparing with the practice in other EU member states, this article provides guidelines for a more in-depth analysis of the effective use of active labor market policies as a tool for activating the young population and their inclusion in the labor market.

4. Raychev, S., **Trends in labor market productivity and wage disparities**, Journal of the Technical University – Sofia Plovdiv branch, Bulgaria



“Fundamental Sciences and Applications”, Vol. 21, 2015 International Conference on Engineering, Technologies and Systems, TECHSYS 2015, Plovdiv pp. 279-283, ISSN 1310 – 8271

**Annotation:** Labor productivity and wage are indicators for resource distribution in the economy. The article shows the disproportion between these indicators in the economic sectors. Indicator is developed for measuring the disproportion and tendency between labor productivity and wage for six year term.

**Self-assessment:** The article compares labor productivity and wages at the sectoral level by relating them to the national levels of these indicators. The results show that in all sectors there is a disproportion, which persists during the study period. Despite the reduction of the disparity in some sectors, it is not eliminated, but even compensated by an equal number of sectors in which the disproportion increases. The sharp extremes of disparity in some sectors are intensifying, which is indicative of a lack of adjustment policy. The existing disparities are an indicator of inefficient and unfair distribution of resources in the national economy. As criteria for state intervention in the economy, the studied economic situation shows the need for such intervention.

5. Stoyanova, D., Raychev, S., **Toward Sustainable Growth To Support Youth Employment**, Proceedings of the VIII International Scientific Conference "The Economy in a Changing World - National, Regional and Global Dimensions" Volume 1, Science and Economics Publishing House, University of Economics - Varna, 285-290 pp. ISBN 978-954-21-0927-3;

**Annotation:** The youth unemployment for the past few years reached record highs across Europe, increasing from to more than 50% in some of the EU member state, according to Eurostat. Since the financial crisis in 2008 year, high youth unemployment rates have been global problem across the world. Fighting the youth unemployment and foster youth labor activity is one of the major EU priorities. Supporting youth employment is now critical for the EU member states policy and for Bulgaria itself. The European Union has been working hard to move beyond the crisis and create a more competitive economy with higher employment in the member states. This led to promote Europe 2020 strategy, about delivering smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The sustainable growth means changing the member states policy to harness EU - scale networks, more precisely small business

to give them an additional competitive advantage; improving the business environment and helping consumers make well – informed choices. In this paper is analyzed the sustainable growth like industrial policy that support entrepreneurship and in the globalization, era can make Bulgarian economy more competitive. Also is analyzed the youth unemployment in Bulgaria the causes, size and structure. By pointing out the connection between youth employment and sustainable growth is highlighting the possibilities which the new, green, knowledge and innovation development can offer to labor policy. The conclusion identified the importance of sustainable growth policy for reducing the youth unemployment and foster youth labor activity.

**Self-assessment:** This study contributes to the understanding of youth employment as a necessary condition for the development of a more competitive economy in an increasingly globalized world. Sustainable growth means a transition to an increasingly innovative, green and resource-independent economy for EU Member States. Investments in development and research, along with investments and the implementation of eco-innovations, show a positive role in stimulating youth employment. The development of a wide range of tools and measures in this direction in order to stimulate innovation and the transition to a green economy in Bulgaria would prove to be a good tool for employment among young people.

6. Raychev, R., Stoyanova, D, Madzhurova, B. **Macroeconomic measures on the phenomenon of working poverty. Cause-effect analysis.** Innovativity in Modeling and Analytics Journal of Research vol. 2, 2017, pp.49-67 iMAJOR, ISSN 2534-9619

**Annotation:** This paper explores the macroeconomic reveals of the phenomenon of working poor, observed in Europe in post-communist countries. They are a serious economic and social problem that is related to the inefficient use of resources in the national economy and the inability of a significant proportion of the working poor to actively participate in consumption and thus to contribute to economic growth. In addition, this phenomenon is also a cause of depopulation of whole areas.

**Self-assessment** The present study reveals that the processes over recent years have given us reason to conclude that "working poor" are not only a highly risky group, but they already form a lasting trend as a way of life. It is mainly due to the low level of pay, which is to some extent artificially and intentionally maintained in some

areas. The low labor cost does not have a future in an economy based on knowledge and lifelong learning - the basis of the Lisbon Strategy. Government policy should also seek to provide new jobs created by economic growth rather than “subsidized employment”.

In the labor market, active policies are mainly targeted at the unemployed and the workers are already out of their reach. In order to overcome labor poverty, it is necessary to take measures to enable the groups concerned to have a higher level of education, better qualifications and skills.

An important condition for limiting the share of working poor is to have an income support policy because many of those affected also have health problems that prevent them from working more hours and thus get higher wages. In order to neutralize the effect of the loss of income accompanying temporary employment and part-time employment, it is necessary to provide social protection for working poor.

7. Yulia V. Dzhabarova, Blaga P. Madzhurova, Stefan A. Raichev, Dobrinka I. Stoyanova, **Dimensions of young adult policies impact on a comparative principle at an european level**, Economy & Business, ISSN 1314-7242, Volume 12, 2018

**Annotation:** This paper discusses some priority Life Long Learning (LLL) policies at European level. The aim is to provide a basis thorough analysis and assessment of the effectiveness of these policies and how they support the transition of young people from education to employment and their common well-being. The conclusion in our study identifies the positive and negative effects in certain European countries and highlights the critical points for further research. The aim of the study is to identify best practices through an analysis of lifelong learning policies.

**Self-assessment:** The current survey of young adults and experts provides an opportunity to assess and compare key outcomes and conclusions about the potential of lifelong learning policies from the perspective of young adults and experts. Based on the information gathered in the nine national reports, the different perceptions of the social expectations underpinning policies and initiatives have been identified, thus measuring the possibilities for individuals to create subjective significance.

The main conclusion that follows from the analysis is that most of the young people involved in the interviews of this study believe that lifelong learning policies ultimately help them.

The conclusion drawn from interviews with experts shows that lifelong learning policies have great potential, but at the same time they call for reflection, further debates and political debates

8. Stoyanova, D., Raychev, S., Madzhurova, B., **Fiscal consolidation of the new member states of the EU**, Management and Education T. 15 (1) 2019 pp. 111-115, 2019 ISSN 13126121

**Annotation:** The global economic and financial crisis of 2008 has shown the need for a deeper study of the effectiveness of fiscal policy and its impact on economic growth across the different phases of the economic cycle within the EU Member States. There is a discussion on this issue because of the different views of existing economic theories about the role of the state in the economy. This requires an in-depth analysis of public revenues and expenditures and their impact on GDP. The need to increase government spending in the new EU member states has put the issue of fiscal consolidation back to the forefront. The effect of macroeconomic processes on changes in public spending also impacts on a longer process as well as on long-term economic growth. The need to cut costs or raise taxes put the new member states in front of serious trials due to fiscal consolidation.

**Self-assessment:** This study contributes to understanding the place of Bulgaria in the context of fiscal consolidation and its opportunities and prospects. It is reported that Bulgaria mainly relies on indirect taxes in the revenue part of the budget. Therefore, with this structure, budget revenues are highly dependent on the effects of the economic cycle, which in the presence of fixed or difficult to change government expenditures may hinder the achievement of budgetary targets. The rules may require fiscal consolidation, which is seen as a pro-cyclical measure, but they do not provide an answer to fiscal policy in years of economic boom, when fiscal indicators are below the limits. The fiscal consolidation measures applied must be balanced and consistent. Important factors that have a decisive influence on the results of fiscal consolidation, the volume of

accumulated government debt, as well as the level of economic development and ways to attract financial resources to finance the general government deficit.

9. Stoyanova, D., Madjurova, B. , Raichev, S.; **Social Cohesion (Bulgaria – EU – Western Balkans)**., Economic Studies, Volume 28, Issue 3, 2019, pp 96-124, ISSN: 0205-3292

**Annotation:** The current study examines the social cohesion between the Western Balkans, Bulgaria and the EU within the context of the labor market. It represents an overview of the more well-known theoretical concepts, relevant to the understanding of the social cohesion, as well as of the tools for its measuring. The achieved level of convergence between the surveyed countries is evaluated, based on the analysis of the indicators related to the labor market dynamics. The main EU strategies and policies are presented for promoting the accession of the Western Balkan countries on the way to their future membership. Critical points are identified for the necessity of key reforms in national policies to strengthen the social cohesion in the labor market context as an important link in the social cohesion policy chain.

**Self-assessment:** The present study reveals that with the accession of the Western Balkans to the EU arise the ever more likely and heavily negative scenario for Bulgaria to be grouped together with the Western Balkan countries and, subsequently, the formation of the Balkans as the second or third speed that could be formed within the EU.

10. Raychev, St., Stoyanova, D., Madzhurova, Bl. **LLL policies as an opportunity to promote growth and social inclusion.** Jubilee International Scientific Conference “ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL [DIS] INTEGRATION”, University Publishing House “Paisii Hilendarski”, Plovdiv, 2020, pp. 620-628, ISBN 978-619-202-565-6

**Annotation:** This article discusses lifelong learning policies and their impact on young people. Policies effectiveness is investigated through quality research. On the one hand, young people’s perceptions of the social expectations they have in relation to the initiatives under consideration are analyzed. On the other hand, policies are analyzed by summarizing the results of interviews with experts from employment and education policy. Proposals for lifelong learning change and improvement are

identified with the aim of achieving greater economic growth and more sustainable social inclusion for young people.

**Self-assessment:** The present study contributes to the understanding that Each country creates economic and social policies in response to the need to achieve sustainable, inclusive and smart economic growth based on social inclusion of all groups, and especially those at risk, such as young adults. The main factors for achieving this growth are increasing employment among young people, reducing the number of people at risk of falling into poverty and the number of early school leavers, helping young people to enter the labour market, reducing costs from the untapped potential of young people, reducing the inactive population while improving the efficiency of the local labour market and promote economic activity. The activation of young people by increasing their employability by reducing the possibility of their marginalization leads not only to economic growth due to the increase in the quality and quantity of the labor factor through the labor force but also to the overall economic and social development. Lifelong learning, state policies and the efforts of actors towards them today are without an alternative and indispensable condition for improving the welfare of the society.

11. Madzhurova, B., Raychev, S., Stoyanova, D., **Social Entrepreneurship in Bulgaria as part of the integration processes - problems and prospects for development.** Jubilee International Scientific Conference “ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL [DIS] INTEGRATION”, University Publishing House “Paisii Hilendarski”, Plovdiv, 2020, pp. 222-237, ISBN 978-619-202-565-6,

**Annotation:** Social entrepreneurship is an essential element of the social economy. Undoubtedly, social enterprises have become more and more important in recent years for the development of the economy, and in particular the labor market in Bulgaria. Their role in stimulating the economy and the opportunity to provide equal access to the labor market and improving the integration of disadvantaged people necessitates a more in-depth analysis. This report presents the problems and prospects for the development of social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria as well as the economic and social effects they generate.

**Self-assessment:** This article contributes to understanding the place and role of social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria and the prospects for its development. The main goal of social entrepreneurship is to promote employment among disadvantaged

groups. Social enterprises achieve this goal by prioritizing it and by directing the distribution of profits, namely, to creating new jobs.

Social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria faces several difficulties related to the provision of financial resources; hiring employees; the development of entrepreneurial skills; providing an institutional and legal basis and greater transparency in the work of the institutions, etc.

One of the most important factors for the successful development of social entrepreneurship is the role of the social manager. First, this is not a profession like all the others, which is characterized by certain standard job descriptions. The profession of social manager is a vocation for which flexible approaches must be applied according to the situation and the specific group to which it is directed. A successful social manager must have the appropriate personal, managerial and social skills, as well as the necessary education, to be able to apply them in his work with representatives of vulnerable social groups.

12. Stoyanova, D, Madzhurova, B. Raychev, St. **Cross-case analysis of local / regional networks in LLL policy-making across Europe**. Annual scientific conference on: Interests, Values, Legitimacy: International, European and National Dimensions. UNWE, Sofia 2020, pp. 94 - 105, ISBN 978-619-232-331-8

**Annotation:** This paper discusses some cross-case analysis of regional/local networks in LLL policy-making based on the case study reports from the participant countries, a cross-case analysis is conducted in order to identify patterns of policy-making networks involved in shaping, formulating, and implementing LLL policies for young adults as well as best practices of integrating LLL policies in economy, labour, education and individual life courses. Furthermore, the cross-case analysis is aimed at describing the ways in which the different policy-making networks embody different kinds of mechanisms/assumptions about the needs and the activation paths of recipients. The aim of the study is to identify best practices across the countries in Europe.

**Self-assessment:** The present study contributes to the understanding of Policy Segmentation as a key need to ensure better coordination in order to better respond to the real needs of young adults.

13. Raychev, S. Stoyanova, D., Madzhurova B., **The impact of innovation and technological progress on the labour market**, Journal of Statistics, Issue 2/2020, Ed. National Statistical Institute, C, 2020, ISSN 2367-5489

**Abstract:** The article provides an in-depth empirical analysis of the effects of innovation and technological progress on the labor market. The changing nature of work and the structure of jobs as a result of the spread of innovation are studied. The role of innovation management institutions is also considered. Emphasis is placed on protecting jobs by increasing investment in human capital, implementing lifelong learning policies and strengthening social protection.

**Self-assessment:** The results of the study show that technology changes the skills needed to work - the demand for skills that can be replaced by technology decreases. Using digital technologies, entrepreneurs create global platforms different from the traditional production processes dominated by input-output systems. In the EU and Bulgaria, labor is being transferred from primary and secondary (type) to tertiary based on the link between scientific and technological progress. Such a reality leads to the need to rethink public policies in the field of education, social and fiscal systems of the country. If aspirations are linked to opportunities, then the conditions for inclusive, sustainable economic growth are met. But in the presence of inequalities in opportunities or a mismatch between available jobs and skills, frustration can lead to migration or fragmentation of society.

## TEXTBOOKS AND BOOKS

1. Stoyanova, D., Raychev, S., **Handbook of Economics**, University Publishing House "Paisii Hilendarski", Plovdiv, 2018 ISBN 978-619-202-373-7.

**Annotation:** This manual aims to help students during the lecture course, exercises and the semester exam in Economics, Microeconomics and Macroeconomics through a brief presentation of the main points of the study material in Economics and a set of various exercises and graphic applications.

**Self-assessment:** this manual is an important factor for understanding and mastering the problems of the General Economic Theory in its Micro and Macro aspects. The many practical tasks, terminological apparatus and theoretical methodological structure of the main chapters create an opportunity for good self-



preparation, testing of knowledge and skills and engagement of young people with the problems of the economic system.

2. Published books on the basis of dissertation for being appointed the educational and scientific degree of doctor, Raychev, S., **Effects of Public Policies on the Labor Market for Stimulating Economic Growth and Reducing Inequality**, Book, Publishing House "Paisii Hilendarski", Plovdiv, 2020, ISBN 978-619-202-553-3

**Abstract:** The decades after the 1980s are marked by dynamic market imbalances and deep social disparities and inequalities, which grow into lasting processes and trends. Their genesis is in the distribution relations on the factor markets and especially on the labor market. The reasons and explanations are related to the dominance of neoliberal doctrines, which imposed the liberalization and flexibility of labor markets. The deepening market failures were particularly acute in the financial and economic crisis of 2008, which, with its global dimensions, had a strong negative impact on the economies of developed and developing countries. The consequences of the crisis are also serious for the EU member states. High growth and high employment from the years before the crisis are transformed into low economic activity and high unemployment.

The crisis also marked a peak in socio - economic inequality, especially in economies with pro - liberal strategies and practices. The growth of income inequality has been steadily deepening since 1979, transforming from differentiation to polarization in household and labor incomes. Drastic inequalities in the distribution processes are manifested and explained by the deterioration of the overall labor market situation: stagnation in employment levels, rising unemployment, strong increase in long-term and youth unemployment, significant sectoral and territorial differences in income levels. Along with these processes, one of the reasons for the deepening of income inequality should be sought in the widespread use of employers' wage management systems, dominated by neoliberal strategies and policies, as a result of which the remuneration of managers reaches unknown "heights". This problem, which has made a significant contribution to drastic inequalities, has been particularly sharply commented on by Nobel Laureate in Economics Joseph Stiglitz, who has said that managers' salaries have risen sharply in the last quarter of a century, from "40 times higher than the average salary." ordinary workers in the 1930s up to hundreds or even

thousands of times higher. " "Senior managers - Stiglitz continues - have neither become more productive suddenly, nor their species is threatened with extinction." (Stiglitz, D., 2010: pp. 341-342). In this regard, regarding the huge gap between the salaries of CEOs and ordinary workers in the United States of more than 200 times, J. Stiglitz adds: "This raises doubts about the assumption that the group of senior management has increased its productivity so much compared to the ordinary worker that it would be justified to increase its income more than 200 times" (Stiglitz, D. 2014: p.61 ).

The current situation, processes and trends in the labor markets reveal serious defects in the effective functioning of the market mechanism. The negative consequences of the crisis, both for the labor market and for the economy as a whole, are generating acute social problems, manifested in social exclusion, deprivation, frustration among the population and populism in politics. The economic situation with its national dimensions and globalizing processes revives with special urgency the main problem of the market economy - the choice between the free market and state intervention. That is why the discussion is being resumed today and the economic doctrine is being reconsidered on the main economic issue - the state or the free market will lead to sustainable economic development, ie. with increasing social welfare. The denial of state intervention, in line with the neoclassical doctrine of the Washington Consensus until 2008, made it necessary to reassess the role of the state in increasing the efficiency of the economy.

The discussion on the main economic dilemma with special economic relevance and social acuteness is related to the functioning of the labor market. And as it is known, the main tool for state intervention in order to reduce the negative effects of the market mechanism are public policies on the labor market. Their effective use requires an analysis of the state of the labor market and the national economy, a study of the impact that these policies have on key economic indicators.

The aim of this book is based on theoretical and applied understanding of the concepts of the main economic choice between free market and state intervention, to present a methodologically sound and practically effective tool for assessing the effects of public labor market policies on the main characteristics of economic activity. In this framework and through the prism of the projections of the main economic choice of the labor market in the target research priority is the analysis and

evaluation of the possibilities and effects of public policies on the labor market, as a state mechanism that neutralizes market defects and results in stimulating dynamics. economic growth and the reduction of income inequality.

**Self-assessment:** This book reveals the state's intervention in the economy, as part of a fundamental concept and practical reality of the state's need to regulate relations between market participants. Any study of state intervention through its tools for influencing economic processes is an extremely complex process. In most studies, the theoretical theses and grounds are ignored, and the question of why and whether the state should intervene in the economy is initially perceived as almost insolvent. Ignoring this side of the issue dooms any study to a one - sided analysis of dependence, much more complex and diverse in terms of its impact. For this reason, the starting point is a theoretical analysis of the basic and fundamental question "to what extent state intervention, to what extent a free market." Therefore, the aim of the study is focused on the field of theoretical and applied analysis of the need and possibility of state intervention in the economy, to analyze and assess its positive impact on economic growth and inequality. The topic of the study has become extremely relevant in recent years as a result of deepening economic and social problems, culminating in the onset of the global financial crisis in 2008. Acute inequality and persistent trends to reduce the social well-being of the population of almost all countries. . For the first time in more than 20 years, the economic doctrine of neoliberalism, relying on a free market and limited government intervention as a path to economic success, has cracked. Many issues are already on the agenda of societies, some of which have reached the extreme views of denying the market mechanism and introducing the state as an entity to bring societies out of the crisis and formulate their prosperity. A number of studies have criticized the market mechanism and, through analyzes, have put forward arguments in support of the state mechanism as the only path to economic development. In this economic "atmosphere", the present study examines the issue of the state's place in the economy and in the context of this issue examines and analyzes the impact of government intervention on economic growth and inequality through one of its main tools - public labor market policies.

It should be noted that the present study and its results should be an attempt to assess state intervention in the labor market and to encourage further research on the effectiveness of government tools in order to increase the social well-being of

society. The research results reveal complex and even "confrontational" effects of policies, which have both positive and negative, even insignificant impact on the studied processes. This circumstance gives weight and significance to the need for further research on the effectiveness of policies in specific economic situations and on this basis justification of the decisions taken by the responsible institutions for their formation and implementation.

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