Challenges to Active Social Policies in Bulgaria

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ABSTRACT: The article is a review of the monograph “Challenges to active social policies in Bulgaria” by Venelin Terziev and Marin Georgiev. The study presents analyses of social policy plays in the development of modern civilization. Aimed at solving social problems in the context of dynamic technological, structural, and social changes, social policy is not only a factor that fulfils its traditional role of reducing poverty, through contributing to the reduction and regulation of inequality in society, but also provides an opportunity for certain levelling opportunities in life. Today, in the development conditions of the modern world, the active policy is coming to the forefront, aimed at developing a wider use and application of market mechanisms in the social sphere, which is of extreme importance to any country in the world.

KEYWORDS: Active social policies, Bulgaria, Monograph reviews, Venelin Terziev & Marin Georgiev

INTRODUCTION
Social policy plays an important role in the development of modern civilization. Aimed at solving social problems in the context of dynamic technological, structural, and social changes, social policy is not only a factor that fulfils its traditional role of reducing poverty, through contributing to the reduction and regulation of inequality in society, but also provides an opportunity for certain levelling opportunities in life. Today, in the development conditions of the modern world, the active policy is coming to the forefront, aimed at developing a wider use and application of market mechanisms in the social sphere, which is of extreme importance to any country in the world.

MONOGRAPH REVIEW “CHALLENGES TO ACTIVE SOCIAL POLICIES IN BULGARIA” (AUTHORS: VENELIN KRASTEV TERZIEV AND MARIN PETROV GEORGIEV)
Taking into account modern economic and geopolitical challenges and threats, the problems of activating the social policy in Bulgaria are fragmentarily examined in the scientific literature, which highlights the relevance and timeliness of the issue of this monograph. This monograph presents the results of the monograph, grouped into five chapters [1].

The first chapter, which is about social development in Bulgaria, focuses on active social programs as the most important tools of social management, which provide significant strategic advantages in implementing social transformations [2-3].

The second chapter reflects the authors’ position on the problems of the labour market as an object of social management to ensure an adequate level of employment. We support the authors’ important clarification regarding the high importance of human resources for the social development of a country. The impact of active social programs on changes in the labour market is detailed in this chapter [4-8].

The development of small businesses as the most important condition for the social and economic well-being of the population is the topic in the third chapter of the monograph. Regulation of the activities of small businesses at the national level has both a positive (through government support of various types, such as tax incentives) and a negative impact (when administrative barriers are established, for example, excessive control over the provision of subsidies). The authors consider the possibilities of optimizing administrative structures, which could lead to improving the efficiency of managing the small business sector. Special attention is paid to the compensation for technological transfer, and this is crucial support for the manufacturing business, given that countries with the new industrial economy are actively using both military and commercial offset transactions, which include technological transfer [9-20].

Quite rightly, in the fourth chapter of the monograph, considerable attention is given to social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria. This is an extremely interesting economic phenomenon that requires special attention from the state since social entrepreneurs are involved in solving social problems that would otherwise burden the state. It is very interesting, that the authors segregate the national and regional goals for policy development of social entrepreneurship in Bulgaria [21-32].
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An active social policy will only be effective when a robust system of vocational education is built. In the fifth chapter, the authors determined the conditions for the adaptation of the Bulgarian education system in the pandemic situation, which imposes serious restrictions on the educational process and sets strategic goals for higher education [33-37].

CONCLUSIONS

The existing social model of regulation of these public relations will continue to develop in the coming years, which will certainly lead to new changes in the legal framework. All this is related to the ever-increasing discussion about insurance relations and the continuous changes in the labour market, which are caused by the demographic problem, the qualification characteristics of the workforce, as well as the uneven economic development of individual regions in Bulgaria. This will necessitate the imposition of a differentiated approach and the possibility of regional regulation of these public relations. The general regulation shows unsatisfactory results in at least ten of the administrative areas of the state.

REFERENCES

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