SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF REGIONAL SECURITY

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Abstract: As a result of the dynamic socio-economic processes taking place globally on the agenda in society, new problems arise which are related to the strengthening of the national and regional economy in the conditions of globalization. For this reason, the fundamental importance of achieving the sustainable development of the nation-state is associated with increasing and achieving a high level of economic and social security, as globalization creates new opportunities for national actors involved in international relations but at the same time leads to risks and external threats to the functioning of national economies. Economic and social security play a huge role in shaping essential qualitative aspects of the life of the citizen, society and the state in today's globalizing world. In the modern world, it is impossible to guarantee the country's economic security without extensive international cooperation at all levels because a significant and important part of the problem concerns the spread of threats beyond national borders and the impossibility of finding a solution through national instruments and mechanisms. In the global age, uncertainty is everywhere. The job, which in the modern age is associated with life projects, because of the lack of security no longer provides support for the prospects and ambitions of the people. Conditions change quickly and often without warning. But not only working conditions and jobs are constantly changing. The whole framework, in which long-term plans (partnerships, households, neighborhoods) are usually embedded, breaks down with the enormous momentum of the new era. The lack of economic and social security at the moment is the greatest threat to the state, society and the individual. In addition, the communication and information revolution places the issue of information security in all its aspects. National interests in the global age are never restricted by state borders, which creates the prerequisites for the emergence of numerous contradictions that can be solved at the level of interstate interactions. On the other hand, the national interests of individual countries can coincide with the interests of other socio-political institutions and co-implement them. The growing interplay between countries, the deepening of integration links, the need for cooperation in solving global problems does not mean that national and regional interests are losing momentum. The new one point is to change the environment of their realization and to increase their interdependence with the national and regional interests of other countries.
Keywords: regional development, regional security, regional economy, social policy, demography

INTRODUTION

In our present day, the term "security" is one of the most common and most frequently used terms, as in the past twentieth century it is characterized by an unprecedented scale and depth of fighting for the reorganization of the world order and the global security system. Frequently, two words of equal importance are used in Bulgarian language as synonyms - security and without dangers (safety), and it is necessary to note that the term "safety" means without dangers to distinguish itself from security. However, in today's conditions the use of the notion of security, which is reflected in a number of official Bulgarian documents, and the antipode of the concept of insecurity, has to be used. As in the age of globalization, uncertainty is perceived as a sustainable reality, and the pursuit of national security is perceived as taking on a lasting commitment to ensuring the safety of the population. Often, various authors working on the subject of security describe the term metaphorically as the primary indicator of the state of living beings, which is among the basic social values along with well-being, and at the same time it is among the basic individual and group needs that stand independently of the cost. But security is undoubtedly one of the most important features of any modern system, which is at the same time an essential primary indicator of the state of the system, its ability to preserve itself in changing the external environment, to function and develop optimally, the effects of the external environment on the system. In the American vocabulary of military terms, security means the conditions resulting from the implementation of defensive measures that reinforce the state's invulnerability by hostilities or other external interference that is achieved with military or defense advantages over any foreign country or group of countries. But, of course, the main security objects concern the protection of the rights and freedoms of the individual, the protection of the material and spiritual values of society, as well as the constitutional system, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state.

1. CHARACTERISTICS, SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION.

The definition of the term "security" is directly related to the definition of the categories of interests, threats, protection, and hence forms, methods and means of ensuring security. As a necessity of security, it is a basic,

fundamental necessity, both in the life of the individual and in the life of society and the state, regardless of the ways in which we will define the very notion of security. Certainly security can be seen as complex, such as need, equilibrium and dynamic resilience, not by accident in the hierarchy of Abraham Maslow's needs, the need for security is the second in role, place and importance for man. As can be seen from Abraham Maslow's well-known five-tier hierarchy of needs, the security needs are considered second, and the individual needs of the individual are in the ascending order. At first, the lowest level is the physiological needs - the need to hunger, to quench thirst, sleep, shelter, heating, etc. The second level is the security needs, ie. safety needs, stability, dependence, protection, absence of fear, the threat and chaos, the need for structure, order, law and limitations, the power of the patron, and so on. The third level is the need for belonging and love - the need for affection, affection, joining the community, friendship, family, etc. The fourth level is the need for evaluation, the need for high self-esteem or high appreciation and appreciation by others and society, self-esteem and respect from others, a sense of self-dignity, self-confidence, recognition of certain qualities and abilities recognition, reputation, prestige and respect, etc. And at the fifth, the highest level is the need for self-actualization - the need for self-realization, the realization of the abilities, the potential and the vocation, etc. Safety and security needs are located just above physiological needs, as they are, on the one hand, immediately above physiological needs, which further shows us to be largely instinctive, "animal" to be satisfied in order to avoid ill-health such as depression, frustration, panic, if the need is not met, which implies that it is not possible to use only policy, only social engineering, just manipulation, as these needs have to some extent to be satisfied (Slatinski, N., 2010).

2. LEVELS OF SECURITY.

Certainly, security has different levels of manifestation that can be considered to a varying degree from the point of view of the individual, the public, the state. Because the first level relates to the security of the individual, the person who historically always has a priority place in the hierarchy of values. In today's circumstances, the sphere of security in the life of the individual is narrowed to such an extent that the constant and massive failure to meet this need has an ever greater negative impact on human personality development and is associated with quality of life as well as with other basic human rights and freedoms. The second level of security is usually defined as the security of society as being of particular importance in determining that level is the nature of society, values, morality such as security at that level requires, requires the realization of public interests, without prejudice to the personal or national security. Usually, state security is placed at the third level, because the emergence of the state is explained by the need to guarantee the security of the society, which presupposes the realization of the state interests, namely territorial independence and sovereignty, protection of the constitutional values and legal norms, n. Besides security levels described above, we can also talk about collective security, which can be perceived as the security of a community of states, we can also distinguish regional security and planetary security in the following three categories of international, global and global security. The concept of human security is dealt with in detail in the 1994 United Nations Human Development Report, which identifies two aspects of the concept, namely:

- Protection from the impact of enduring threats such as hunger, disease and repression;
- Protection from sudden and traumatic breakdowns in the everyday life of people, their homes, their jobs and communities.

The report also lists the main components of human security, namely economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security and political security. Very often, security writers identify five key indicators that measure the level of human security and relate to well-being, namely poverty, health, education, political freedom and democracy. The presentation of group security presupposes the consideration of the group of people, which must have internal cohesion, consolidation and integrity, intragroup loyalty and solidarity, arising from the existence of common values, interests or goals. The formation of group security is the result of processes or conditions, properties or deficits that allow the group to identify and identify itself as a specific community according to various characteristics, such as ethnic, religious, territorial, social, professional, corporate, as well as other special criteria and specific options. While state security is associated with much more conservative, objective, absolute, sustainable, even partially archaic categories and priorities such as sovereignty, independence, borders, territorial integrity, etc., while the security of society is based on more subjective , relative, variable and more flexible concepts. Typically, the third level of security is state security, which is related to the protection of fundamental values, namely territorial integrity, sovereignty, independence, freedom, constitutional and internal order. But it should also be remembered that the state is the result of the aspiration of society and the individual to secure the need for more security but at the same time security is a consequence of the creation of the state and the state is actually created to ensure the security of society. Therefore, we have to note that there is a continuous process of interaction, mutual penetration, mutual consolidation or mutual

weakening between the two concepts (state and security), as the state has different procedures, mechanisms and instruments to ensure security and simultaneously this is the only legitimate authority that can apply force, as a number of functions, tasks and powers to ensure security are a state monopoly. As the fourth level of security, the security of the Community from countries is presented, which is represented by the use of the terms collective, coalition, community security, which must be the result of the development of the degree internal consolidation, consolidation and integrity resulting from the sharing of common values, interests, priorities and goals. As the fifth level of security is considered the security of the world, the security of the planet, i.e. global security, common security, comprehensive security, overall security. But it should also be remembered that the state is the result of the aspiration of society and the individual to secure the need for more security but at the same time

Global security issues are on the agenda of humanity, resulting in the common security concept, according to which there can be no lasting security if it is not shared by everyone and that general security can only be achieved through cooperation based on the principles of equality, fairness and reciprocity between states. (Rothschild, Emma, 1995, Vol. 24) Each of the levels described has its specific meaning, reflecting the current trends, objectives and priorities in securing security on an individual, regional and global level. Each of the listed security levels can't and should not be seen in isolation and independently of each other since they are closely interrelated and security can be studied and conceived when all its levels and manifestations are viewed as one integrative, complex and consolidated entity. The increasing interdependence in global, continental, national and regional processes blurs the boundaries between different levels of security. Often, the problems inherent in the national security system take on aspects that are typical of the international security system until recently, as a result of which the boundary between national and international security is gradually blurring, and the emerging risks and challenges affect one or the other. Often, modern states have difficulty in pursuing an adequate and effective security policy within their territory as a result of serious externalities.

3. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF SECURITY IN BULGARIA.

Bulgaria continues to plunge into the "demographic hole" it encountered more than a quarter of a century ago. This will sooner or later reduce the number of workers, increase the deficit in the pension system, and hence the possibility of higher taxes on business. On the other hand, there is the problem of employment, as it is not as social as economic, with serious fundamental social consequences. As much as governments try to create good social assistance, they will never be able to replace highly paid high performance jobs. In our country there are no favorable conditions for a business to exploit the population. From there, the population refuses to fight for the demographic rescue of the nation. Even if it is to reduce the emigration of young people and to embark on a "smart immigration" to attract young people back, this will not solve the basic demographic problems as these people will already have a model for a family, usually - two-wheeled. One of the exits is to encourage the creation of families with a third child priority. To date, the birth of a third child is considered to automatically mean falling into poverty. The formula that can lead to this is simple: high paid jobs result in high productivity, which is good for business, and people will be able to support larger families accordingly. These places must be provided by the state through the business. But he will deliver them if there is a favorable and secure investment environment. However, this does not happen at the moment, and in combination with the labor-aging trend observed in Bulgaria, it will have serious consequences for its economy. Companies will soon face acute shortages of labor as they workers will retire, and with them they will also go away with the amount of knowledge they possess. Company managers still do not pay enough attention to the demographic problem our country faces. On the other hand, there will be an increasing decline in productivity among older workers, especially in the case of physical workloads. For this reason, it is appropriate to make a continuous assessment of risk capacity and risk performance. This includes studying the age structure of workers and how it will change over the next 15-20 years. This analysis can be done at company level and at regional level. The primary role of statistics and analytics is to give managers a "red light" about the emergence of an emerging problem. One of the most important questions a manager may face is "Will he be affected by the demographic risk, my company?". The eventual retirement of a large group of employees with specific knowledge and skills can lead to losses and reduced production, especially given that the number of workers will decrease due to the demographic crisis. Here, managers can apply a systematic approach to analyzing future labor demand and supply under different growth scenarios or reducing workload. The approach allows companies to determine how many employees are likely to need to take at a certain time, what qualification they should have. This information can create an adequate recruitment strategy. Such a strategy needs to be developed and triggered before things reach their point of crisis, as remedies from such situations may take years to implement. In the coming years, large companies in the country will face two categories of demographic risk: risk associated with retiring employees and risk with aging employees. It is important for managers to be careful with what indicators measure demographic

risk for their companies. For example, a high middle age does not always mean a problem, but crowding a large number of employees into one or two age groups will sooner or later lead to a serious one. In this connection, it is appropriate to monitor age cohorts and to predict the consequences. Managers will increasingly have to offer more flexible working conditions, and jobs will be adapted to the needs of the older workforce. Managers will increasingly have to take demographic changes into a given territory and incorporate them into the strategic planning of the future development of their businesses. They will be able to analyze the future labor market offer for recruiting and to monitor their competitors in terms of meeting their labor needs. More and more managers will have to pay attention to the measures in their strategic development plans related to preserving the productivity of older workers. The key to success will be identifying potential embarrassment issues and their prevention, thus giving companies competitive advantages over other businesses. (Naydenov, Kl. Ivanov, M., 2016.) From the current picture of the situation in the country, we can draw the conclusion that, in the first place, the capital is emerging from the socio-economic point of view, while the socio-economic situation of more and more areas in the country deteriorates. In particular, this can be said for the socio-economic situation of North-West Bulgaria, and at the same time it can be seen for the districts constituting the North Central Planning Region, which follow and are coming closer to the socio-economic development in the Northwest Planning Region. This shows that, as a whole, the regional policy in Bulgaria does not produce results, which means that it is necessary to rethink it as well as to take adequate measures in order to achieve in the first place the levels of indicators for socio-economic development, and secondly, to look for opportunities to improve them. Exactly, the deepening of interregional disparities and the lack of effectiveness of the implemented measures and the implemented plans and strategies in the areas, impose, even oblige to make a large-scale expert discussion to improve and update the concepts and technology of regional policy, as well as the organization of a new redistribution of the necessary means for its implementation (Ivanov, M., 2017).

CONCLUSION

The global society created by globalization crosses national borders not only economically, but also through many social circles, communication networks, market relations and lifestyles, most of which are not tied to any specific place. Globalization transforms the world economically through "no-limit" institutions (multinational corporations, international non-governmental organizations) and globally harmonized financial techniques. In this growing economized world, borders become even more necessary, with their influence on identity formation. The boundaries are both, its seem the bordering and ordering (b/ordering). They outline identities and define difference. "Material inscription at borders is a powerful act of imagination in the world. By creating a secure "inside," the boundaries create a membrane or buffer zone linking inside and out in a specific way, designing space imagination for a wider, all-embracing reality "(Paasi, Anssi, 2011). The new stage of integration of the global economy, where economic processes are global, almost completely eliminates the boundary between domestic and foreign policies, mostly subordinating the first to the second. The new situation sharply limits the ability of the vast majority of national governments to interfere with the regulation of these processes. The mechanisms for real economic governance are increasingly in the hands of supranational communities, international and national non-political organizations. The development of information and communication technologies has a particular impact on a number of aspects of political life, as a result of which the traditional formulation of security issues, diplomacy, sovereignty resulting from access to information and the speed of its reception is changing and, at the same time, on changes in global and regional structures. On the one hand, the penetration of information across borders contribute to the globalization and democratization of the world, limited opportunities for authoritarian rule and isolationism, accelerates the pace of economic development. Regional and international institutions, local authorities, businesses, and non-governmental organizations use some tools of globalization to weaken the nation's monopoly over power, as a result of which power is passed locally, through the creation of new centers of power.

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