

THE SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE OF ADOLESCENT IN TERMS OF THE RELATION "MACROECONOMICS - CHILDREN"

NIKOLAY NIKOLOV

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR PHD
LECTURER IN DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
DEPARTMENT OF "SOCIAL WORK" IN
SHUMEN UNIVERSITY "KONSTANTIN BISHOP OF PRESLEV"

BULGARIA

NIKOLAI_S@ABV.BG

ABSTRACT: THERE WAS A NEED TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD WELFARE AND MACROECONOMIC AGENDA OF THE INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN UNION. WELFARE OF CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY DURING THE TRANSITION FROM TOTALITARIANISM TO DEMOCRACY HAS HEAVILY PARAMETERS. EVEN MORE, THIS APPLIES TO CHILDREN FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES THAT THE FRUITS OF SOCIAL PROGRESS ARE VIRTUALLY UNATTAINABLE.

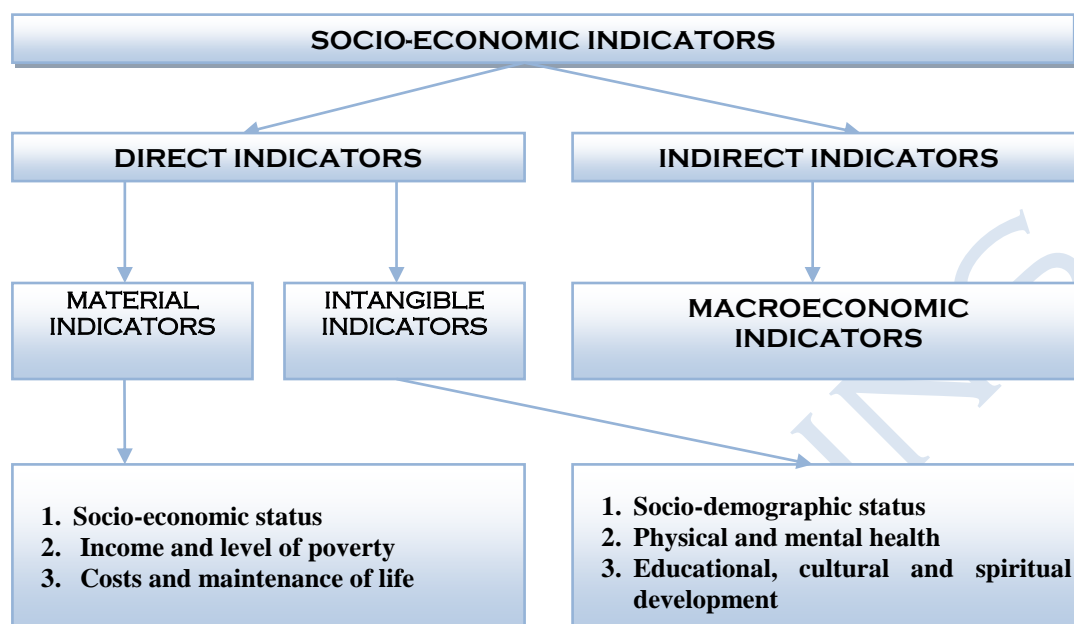
KEY WORDS: MACROECONOMICS, WORKING CHILDREN, CHILDREN PROSPERITY, FAMILY

THE last few years the attention of researchers, is aimed at clarifying the specific manifestations of the "macroeconomics-children" as well as the development of methods for identification and evaluation of influence and child welfare in its quantitative and qualitative terms. The relationship between macroeconomics and children has been studied in the context of problems of women, family, education, health, environment, etc. Significantly opinion of the Swedish economist Dr. Stefaan De Wilder, that "there is no economic policy that is neutral" to children, even politics, which largely immune to them, it can work for or against the rights of the child.

ONE might very important question for investing in children. macroeconomists practicing in forging a macroeconomic framework development, give preference to investments with direct and quick results, ignoring the relatively long-term "profits" from investing in children – for the children themselves, their families, society, the state, as well as their integration into the international community. The task of macroeconomists researchers is to discover and analyze the relationship between macroeconomics and children in order for them to become "visible" in macroeconomic policy and decision-making.

TAKING into account estimates of European experts from the need for raising the issue of the relationship between child welfare and macroeconomics in the agenda of the institutions involved in both the European Union and across Europe can say that with even more true for Bulgaria. It is known that in our socio-economic practice implementation of existing legislation directly or indirectly related to children, is often low due to lack of effective resources resulting from insufficient focus on children macroeconomic policy.

Figure 1.
Indicators for children's welfare



THE research in this area is a priority socio-economic policy in member countries of the European Union, which refers to the same extent and Bulgaria. In line with this and Bulgaria should be valid *the formulated in the European Union goals of this policy:*

- ⇒ To encourage economists to begin development of methods for analyzing the impact of economic policy on the child;
- ⇒ To stimulate the analysis and measurement of the direct and indirect effects of the impact of macroeconomic policies on children;
- ⇒ To recommend that the Non-governmental organizations working in the field of children's rights to include these issues in its activities;

THE immediate assessment of "child dimension" of the state budget could be done on the following guidelines:

- ⇒ Examination the extent to which the priorities of the budget and requirements of the Convention and other international and national legislation relating to children;
 - ⇒ Analysis of individual budget lines in order to establish how children are covered and in particular whether the affected interests of different groups of children;
 - ⇒ Comparison of budgeted expenditure for children with its actual implementation;
 - ⇒ The Effect of incurred direct and indirect costs on the welfare of children;
- A study how to budget funds for family payments reach children;

BASED on international and internal documents, the term "welfare of the child" can be expressed as follows, taking account of those documents:

- ⇒ The children to live in dignity and freedom;
- ⇒ To enjoy the fruits of social progress;

- ⇒ To live in a normal family environment;
- ⇒ Shall be granted a standard of living adequate for physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development;
- ⇒ To provide them healthy growth and development;
- ⇒ Have equal opportunities for education to develop their abilities and views on moral and social responsibility;
- ⇒ To provide the necessary conditions from the state to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of all children through appropriate protective and support measures and mechanisms;

IN the context of the problem and the relation education-labor can make the following considerations.

THE child welfare in Bulgaria during the transition from totalitarianism to democracy has lower parameters. Impaired is their right to educate and work with dignity and freedom in view the economic framework in the country. The Education receive only those children whose parents are able to withstand more costly education system. More difficult is feasible and compulsory primary education of children.

USE of the fruits of social progress, ensuring the normal standard of living, ensuring healthy growth and development are increasingly postponed to future events, for reasons described in the previous paragraph.

MORE complicated stands this analysis for children from ethnic minorities, for which the fruits of social progress are unattainable. For example, in regions with multi-ethnic population of children from ethnic minorities find it difficult to provide time and resources for a thorough educational process. In order to overcome the financial and material deficiencies in the family more they take the time to work to help them. Not few cases where children did stop going to school, and go to work as employees /economically active/ or produce natural products in the domestic economy. Computers, audio and video equipment and other modern means of communication are not yet common practice and remain inaccessible to the children's communities in these regions.

THE standard of living of children in here is determined by the standard of living of their families. Unemployment is very high. Involved are unskilled, low wage parents are unable to provide normal conditions for the education of their children. Regardless of the policy of the state in favor of the development of these regions in the near future is not expected to change in the economic framework.

THIS is because the standard of living of the population of Bulgaria is associated with the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. In this capacity he is used to "measure" the level living standards, especially for the purpose of international comparisons and analyzes. Since the beginning of the transitional period and especially during the years of economic crisis - in 1996 and early 1997, GDP is characterized by deepening negative values. Only from the beginning of 1998 was registered a positive growth of 4.0% with a tendency of increase in 2000 reached 5.4%.

ESSENTIALLY impact on the living standards of families with children has continuously rising unemployment rate. In the first years of the changes real structural reform does not take place due to which unemployment increased at a relatively fast pace. The imitation of

structural reform, however, led to a decline in the economy and income, which in turn had its urgent and large-scale implementation. In 2001, the unemployment rate is 18.1% rise in unemployment cause serious economic and social consequences for families with children. Therefore, this macroeconomic indicator is perceived as one of the indirect and indicators with a more direct impact on the welfare of children. Results of a national survey of the changes in living standards and strategies to adjust the standard of living of the population in 1998 show that 23.2% of surveyed households with one or two children with an unemployed parent and 26.0% are with two unemployed.

To a certain extent the existing information on the rate of youth unemployment in the age 15-29, which at the end of 2000 amounted to 17.6% and represents approximately 1/3 of the total workforce of the country allows the following statement: on the one hand this includes the unemployed juveniles and other young families with small children. This means that along with the obvious consequences for the material well-being of families, unemployment rise and many negative social and psychological effects on children and young people.

THESE facts should provoke changes in the priorities of the macroeconomic policy of the government regarding employment of young people, parents of minor children. In the development of specific employment programs must also take into account the problem of typical families with children reduced mobility; the event of difficulties, disrupting the stability of the family and traumatic psyche of children changing schools and social environment.

THESE priorities need to predict and plan measures to enhance the welfare of children from mixed areas and predominant ethnic minorities. It is necessary the introduction of such macroeconomic incentives that allow children ethnicities equal education and opportunity for application of decent work.

Actually reaches the several conclusions that globally affect future social status of children from ethnic minorities.

1. The education in modern society plays an extremely complex social functions: ensuring continuity in the field of culture; selective function in society; role in the economic development of a country. One of the meanings is the construction of socially significant qualities in students in order to adequately integrated into the labor process.
2. Through a complex set of institutions and methods of education and upbringing, education implemented labor education of adolescents with a view to their life realization in professional-skilled labor, household work, work on a family farm and the benefit of society.
3. The education is crucial for the formation of values of adolescents. But it has its own peculiarities in children of Turkish ethnic group in Bulgaria, with a view to address specific issues that violate the principle of equal access to quality education and to create prerequisites for their successful socialization and successful professional realization.
4. Indisputable is the role of the family in establishing adequate for school and work motivation. In the families of Turkish ethnic group in Bulgaria this role is very important because of the specificity of educating children in them.

5. Motivation to learn and motivation to work are determined by the policies for child welfare. In turn the welfare of children depends on the standard of living of their parents, who in the process of transformation of our society is underestimated. Particularly low are its values in regions with mixed and predominantly inhabited by Turkish ethnicity, where imbalance between education and labor in favor of engaging in prevailing employment of children with a view to filling material and financial deficits in families.
6. The new policies improve the welfare of children must have policies to increase living standards in the country in the direction of dignified and free existence, equal opportunities for education and work and a higher moral, social responsibility of the state.

REFERENCES:

1. CULTURAL INTEGRATION AND ETHNIC COOPERATION, COLLECTION EDITED BY TAHIR, M., INSTITUTE FOR INTEGRATION RESEARCH, SOFIA, 2002
2. **DEYKOVA, O., CHAKAR, S., 2000:** BULGARIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE TURKISH ETHNIC GROUP, SOFIA
3. **KYUCHUKOV, H., 1996:** EDUCATING THE ROMA CHILDREN IN BULGARIA AND ABROAD, SOFIA
4. **LIEGEOIS, J-P. ROMA, 1998:** GYPSIES, TRAVELLERS, PUBL. SE, SOFIA
5. **RADULOV, V., 1997:** THE CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS IN SCHOOL AND SOCIETY, BOURGAS
6. THE BULGARIAN ECONOMY. CHALLENGES OF THE TRANSITION, COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF NATIONAL AND WORLD ECONOMY, SOFIA, 2001
7. THE CHILDREN, THE ECONOMY AND THE EUROPEAN UNION – TO POLICY SET UP FRIENDLY TO CHILDREN, COLLECTION, PUBL. INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE "SAVE THE CHILDREN" – EUROPEAN GROUP, SOFIA, 2000
8. THE STATUS OF THE CHILDREN IN THE WORLD, COLLECTION, PUBL. UNICEF, 2008