

# LIST OF ABSTRACTS

## OF THE PUBLICATIONS BY ASSOC. PROF. ALLA KIROVA, PH.D. FOR THE PERIOD 2001-2019

The abstracts are presented in the following three research areas: 1. Gender Equality; 2. Economic Theories; 3. Utilization of the Expert Potential in Higher Education and Research for Building the Higher Education and Research Area of Southeast Europe. The numbering before each publication is in accordance with the numbering in the List of publications by assoc. prof. Alla Kirova. The publications are presented in the order of their releasing in the press.

**Research field 1. GENDER EQUALITY** (publications № 34, 7, 8, 9, 10, 3, 11, 12, 35, 13, 38, 36, 37, 14, 4, 44, 1, 45, 29, 30, 28, 46).

1.1. Equal Treatment of the Woman as a Mother and the Interests of the Children (publications № 34, 7, 8, 9, 10).

1.2. Gender Equal Treatment – Categorical Apparatus, Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks (publications № 3, 11).

1.3. Gender Differences and Inequalities in Employment and Family (publications № 12, 35, 13, 38, 36, 37, 14, 4).

1.4. Gender Dimensions of the Academic Sphere (publications № 44, 1, 45, 29, 30, 28, 46).

### **1.1. Equal Treatment of the Woman as a Mother and the Interests of the Children**

**№ 34.** Stoyanova, K., **Kirova, A.** (2001). Evaluation of Normative Order and Policies for Equaling the Woman - Mother in the Family and the Profession. *Economic Thought Journal*, issue 6, pp. 56-75. ISSN 0013-2993 (An authors' contribution protocol is attached)

*The study examines current and insufficiently solved problems, connected with the equal treatment of the woman as a mother in her participation on the labour market, in the profession and in raising the children. In order to achieve harmonization of the legislation in this area with that of the European Union, a critical analysis is made of the acting legal norms, as well as of project law for equal opportunities for men and women. On this basis concrete suggestions for their improving are made. The focus is on the policies for the woman as a mother from the point of view of the interests of the children. As priorities are defined the policies for her labour employment, in the area of the services for raising the children and stimulating the partnership in the family.*

**№ 7.** Stoyanova, K., **Kirova, A.** (2001). Regulation and protection for child's rights. *Nasselenie Review (Population)*, issue 1-2, pp. 56-64. ISSN 0205-0617 (An authors' contribution protocol is attached)

*The article is devoted to the analysis and evaluation of the regulatory framework for the protection of the children's rights. The attention is drawn to the requirements of the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child — a document, which is a major international standard for child protection. In conformity with this an assessment is made to what extent the Bulgarian legislation, related to this sphere, observes these requirements. A strong emphasis is given to the newly adopted Child Protection Act, and suggestions for its improvement are made. The regulated by the Act administrative structures and bodies for implementation of the policies for child protection are analysed, and some concrete proposals for their practical application are defined.*

**№ 8.** Stoyanova, K, **Kirova, A.** (2001). Child Allowances – Apple of Discord. *Economika* (Economy), issue 12, pp. 26-27. ISSN 1312-2428 (An authors' contribution protocol is attached)

*The article analyses the applied philosophy and the mechanism for settlement of payments for child benefits, including their amount and universal character in Bulgaria. An examination of the patterns of child allowances payments within the EU and in Central European countries is made. The potential for the implementation of the accepted by the authors of the article differentiated approach for the Bulgarian circumstances is discussed, as well as the issue how to determine the amount of childcare supplement.*

**№ 9.** Stoyanova, K, **Kirova, A.** (2002). An Attempt to Define and Establish a System of Indicators for the Well-being of Children. *Statistics* (National Statistical Institute), issue 3, pp. 18-27. ISSN 1310-7410 (An authors' contribution protocol is attached)

*Based on the suggested by the authors of the study definition of the concept “well-being of children”, a scheme of the developed structure of a system of social and economic indicators is proposed in the article. In accordance with the conclusion about the need for complementing the existing statistical base with indicators focused on children, the article offers an example for groups of such indicators – at the macro level, social and demographic, and at households with different number of children.*

**№ 10.** **Kirova, A.** (2003). “Child” dimensions of the macroeconomic policy, pp. 336-344. – In: *The Bulgarian transition*. Sofia: GorexPres. ISBN 954-616-115-2

*The paper analyses the interaction between macroeconomic policy and children's well-being – a commonly underestimated problem according to European experts. The focus is on the indirect impact of macroeconomic indicators on indicators related to children's well-being/poverty, as well as on social policy priorities for families with children, opportunities for real “investment” in children, and an assessment of the methodology discussed in the EU for the analysis of the relation “macroeconomic policy – children” and mainly for assessing the “child dimension” of the state budget.*

## **1.2. Gender Equal Treatment – Categorical Apparatus, Regulatory and Institutional Frameworks**

**№ 3.** Stoyanova, K., **Kirova, A.** (2004). *Social and Economic Infrastructure and Guarantees for Equal Treatment of Women in Bulgaria*. Sofia: CWSP, 158 p. ISBN 954-9361-07-1 (The monograph is written with equal participation of the authors which is specified in: Introduction, p. 9).

*The monograph presents the results of a study on the problem of equal treatment of women, which is predetermined above all by traditional social stereotypes about the roles of women in paid work and family and the quality of female labour force. Evidence of gender inequality in employment, often bordering with discrimination against women, is found. To a great extent this is due to the current functioning legislation and its ineffective implementation. This implies the need to develop and implement appropriate policies and mechanisms based on the stimulation of political sensitivity towards gender equality, to establish relevant institutions, to follow-up the indicators on equal treatment for men and women, and to evaluate the achieved extent of gender equality. In this context the monograph elaborates a conceptual framework for equal treatment of women in Bulgaria by defining the essence of the main concepts related to the social relations between men and women and the corresponding scheme; analyses international documents and European requirements and standards in the field of gender equal treatment of women, and assesses the extent of their transposition into national law; proposes a scheme of institutional hierarchy and appropriate mechanisms for*

*recognition of equality for women. The study is based on the formulation of a thesis that the achievement of real equality for women requires creation of relevant social and economic infrastructure, which is a very complicated and multi-sided concept, and in accordance with the definition suggested by the authors of the monograph, covers the whole set of targeted policies, measures and actions ensuring the prerequisites and conditions for equal treatment of women in all spheres of public life, i.e. legal, resources and practical guarantees for affirming equality for women. In conformity with that definition and on the basis of the study on the results of female labour force analysis and assessments of women's positions on labour market both, in employment and in the workplace, as well as on measuring horizontal and vertical gender segregation, on disclosure of discrimination against women in the labour sphere and in the shadow economy, and the study on trends in women's entrepreneurship development, the extent of protection and equal treatment of women is assessed, as well as systematic proposals for improving current legislation and for new approaches, policies, measures and mechanisms for recognition of equality for women in Bulgaria are elaborated in the monograph. (Note: some of the treated issues in this monograph are also related to the research area 1.3).*

**№ 11.** Stoyanova, K., **Kirova, A.** (2004). Legal and institutional guarantees for equality between women and men, pp. 38-45 (in Bulgarian) and pp. 46-52 (in English). – In: *Raising Gender Sensitiveness: Project.* Sofia: MLSP. ISBN 954-90826-3-6 (An authors' contribution protocol is attached)

*Based on the authors' definition of gender equality concept and the thesis of its determination to a greater extent from the disadvantage of women in our society, the article demonstrates the need to provide legal, institutional and resource guarantees to achieve gender equality of women. The necessity of adopting a specific Law on Recognition of Equality between Women and Men is argued. A scheme of institutional hierarchy for its practical implementation and mechanisms for promoting women on national level are proposed.*

### **1.3. Gender Differences and Inequalities in Employment and in Family**

**№ 12.** Stoyanova, K., **Kirova, A.** (2004). Barriers to women on the labour market and measures for achieving gender equality, pp. 59-69 (in Bulgarian) and pp. 70-83 (in English). – In: *Raising Gender Sensitiveness, 2004.* Sofia: MLSP. ISBN 954-90826-4-4 (An authors' contribution protocol is attached)

*The article discusses the need to improve the situation of women and to achieve a higher level of their equal treatment on the labour market. Measures to limit the effects of four main types of barriers to women in this sphere are suggested – gender stereotypes; the influence of factors that determine low employability of women; the negative attitudes of employers to the female labour force; and the impact of family barriers.*

**№ 35.** Stoyanova, K., **Kirova, A.** (2005). Gender dimensions of labour market, employment and social security. *Economic Thought Journal*, issue 3, pp. 24-42. ISSN 0013-2993 (An authors' contribution protocol is attached)

*The study evaluates the equality level of women and men on the labour market and in the social security field. Gender differences in the employment rate and profiles are examined. The specific job-seeking behaviour of women and men is analysed, as well as the impact of universal and gender determined subjective and objective barriers on the labour market. The gender situation in the field of employment is outlined as an indicator of the quality of relevant policies for equal access to the labour market, and the existing evidence of gender inequality is identified. The horizontal and vertical gender employment segregation, as well as their combined impact on women's and men's employment positions are analysed. Issues*

concerning gender equal treatment in the pension insurance system in Bulgaria are discussed.

**№ 13. Kirova, A.** (2006). A reflection of the model “paid-unpaid work” over the Bulgarian family, pp. 156-164. – In: *Bulgaria in Europe – 2007*. Sofia: GorexPres. ISBN-10: 954-616-170-5; ISBN-13: 978-954-616-170-3

*Based on the study of common to all European countries trends in development and formation of contemporary family, the paper gave the answer to the questions whether Bulgarian families “follow” the same paths and to what extent present-day trends are determined by the pattern of participation of family partners in paid and unpaid work. The analysis shows considerable pressure on the life and behaviour of families in Bulgaria of the imposed model of combining paid labour and domestic responsibilities, which affects the quality of family life and the degree of satisfaction with it.*

**№ 38. Kirova, A.** (2007). Labour and Social Conditions for Reconciling of Paid and Unpaid Work - Problem Areas, Best Practices, Possible Decisions. *Economic Thought Journal*, issue 3, pp. 24-44. ISSN 0013-2993

*Based on the evaluation of the respective working and social practices in Europe and in Bulgaria concrete recommendations for possible decisions and measures for the achievement of balance between paid work and family life are suggested in the following defined problem areas: conditions for the implementation of various forms of flexible employment for women and men; stimulating the fathers' participation in assistance to mothers after birth and with raising children; implementation of schemes for flexible use of different kinds of parental leave; providing legal rights for different types of family leave; improvement of the currently functioning infrastructure for providing services and facilities for children; development of a deinstitutionalized care system for older people.*

**№ 36. Kirova, A.** (2007). Gender Dimensions of the Division of Labour in the Family. *Economic alternatives*, Issue 1, p. 29-43. ISSN (print): 1312-7462, ISSN (online): 2367-9409

*The study is devoted to the analysis of the changes in male and female participation in paid professional work and unpaid work in the Bulgarian family. For the purpose of assessment of the extent of significance of this problem for working men and women with family responsibilities, the question concerning the gender distribution of time for paid work and for family and the unequal division of labour between the family partners is analysed with a view to the level of family welfare. In accordance with this, gender analysis of paid economic activity and unpaid work in the household and in the family is carried out, based on data from the National Statistical Institute's Time-Budget Survey. The applied approach allows for the assessment of both, the extent of real male and female participation in the two main spheres of work in temporal terms and the degree of harmonization of family responsibilities.*

**№ 37. Kirova, A.** (2007). Female inequality in different spheres of the unpaid domestic work, pp. 127-141. – In: *Gender and Transition*. Papers from the Academic Conference, 24 November 2006. Sofia: CWSP. ISBN 978-954-9361-14-8

*The study is focused on the analysis of male and female participation in three main areas of unpaid work – housework, caring for dependent family members and subsistence household production. As a result of the obvious evidence of inequality of women in unpaid work it is concluded that the state should make efforts to stimulate a gender-friendly "family infrastructure".*

**№ 14. Kirova, A.** (2007). Child and old people care – gender aspects of the problem and evaluation of the infrastructure for services and institutions for the dependent members of the family, pp. 351-360. – In: *Bulgaria in the European Union: first steps*. Sofia: GorexPres. ISBN 978-954-616-185-7

*Based on the analysis of gender differences in male and female participation in unpaid family activities to care for children and other dependent family members, the paper evaluates the level of real gender equal treatment and partnership in the family. Significant gender inequalities in the distribution of time and specific types of care for children, as well as in the care for elderly and sick members of the household have been identified. Guidelines for building/improving accessible institutional infrastructure for facilitating and supporting women and men with family responsibilities are defined.*

**№ 4. Kirova, A.** (2008). Chapter 1 “The modern Bulgarian family – gender distribution of the paid and unpaid work”, pp. 9-54; chapter 4 “Gender divisions by types of unpaid activities in the family and measures for their reduction”, pp. 134-186. – In: Stoyanova, K., **Kirova, A.** *Gender inequalities in the paid and unpaid work in Bulgaria*. Sofia: Prof. Marin Drinov Academic Publishing House, 194 p. ISBN 978-954-322-213-1

*Chapter one and chapter four of the monograph written by A. Kirova are devoted to current, especially in terms of the relevant EU requirements, issues related to: changes in male and female participation in paid and unpaid work; gender division of unpaid family activities; opportunities to reduce identified inequalities by creating work and social infrastructure for reconciliation of paid and unpaid work. Based on the analysis of different family models for gender division of paid and unpaid work, the prevalence of the compromise model is determined. Its functioning reinforces inequality of women in regard to their physical load, qualitative participation in paid work and shortage of leisure time. The study confirms that the structural changes in the types and modes of the households/families exercise an influence on the extent of the impact of the “paid-unpaid work” model on male and female family and professional lives. The evaluation of trends in the development and formation of the contemporary family in Europe and in Bulgaria is done which results in justification of the hypothesis that the modernization of family relationships based on optimization of the division of work has a significant effect on the demographic behaviour of spouses and family partners. As a result of the theoretical and empirical assessment of gender division of work in the family (through a number of temporal indicators), a tendency for the increasing work overload of women was revealed, predominantly as a constant alternation of work and housework, as opposed to men who have a predominantly alternating work and leisure time. Negative consequences for the society, family and children, as well as for the professional and personal development of women as a result of such unequal gender division of work are identified. The evidences of gender inequality in the division of unpaid family work are found in its three main areas of activity – domestic work, care for the dependent family members and subsistence household production. Therefore, it is justified to conclude that there is a need to strengthen the state's attention to solving the problem of facilitating the reconciliation of paid and unpaid work of women and men with family responsibilities, as well as to build and stimulate a gender balanced “family infrastructure”. Based on an evaluation of the relevant employment and social practices in Europe and Bulgaria, specific recommendations for possible solutions and measures for achievement of gender “work – family” balance are made. An attempt for complex study of the analysed problems is made, and appropriate policies, mechanisms and solutions to reduce gender inequalities are proposed.*

#### 1.4. Gender Dimensions of the Academic Sphere

**№ 44. Kirova, A.** (2013). Bulgaria in the European ratings for gender equality in the academic circles. *Economic Thought Journal*, issue 5, pp. 3-25 (in Bulgarian) and pp. 26-45 (in English). ISSN 0013-2993

*The article presents the results of a study of gender equality level in the academic circles, carried out through analysis of the position of Bulgaria among European states in regard to this indicator in academia. There is a visible progress in this sphere, reflecting the reshifting of priorities from achieving gender equal treatment towards aspiration for balanced representativeness of men and women. A significant part of the problems that exist in this field on average in Europe and in particular countries are practically overcome in Bulgaria. However, several problem areas have been identified that require further search for routes and mechanisms to overcome them.*

**№ 1. Kirova, A.** (2014). Chapter three “Men and Women in the Higher Education and Science in Bulgaria”, pp. 197-277. – In: Zareva, I., Matev, M., **Kirova, A.** *Higher Education and Science in Bulgaria. Economic, Social and Gender Dimensions*. Sofia: Prof. Marin Drinov Academic Publishing House, 328 p. ISBN 978-954-322-748-8

*The third chapter of the monograph written by A. Kirova analyses the gender design of academic institutions in Bulgaria, based on the measures and mechanisms developed in Europe for achieving gender equality in higher education and research. As a result of the study of the insufficiently known in Bulgaria applied in the last 15 years European initiatives (documents, researches and reports) for stimulating gender equality in academia, as well as of the systematisation of the objectives of the relevant policies, the stages and the changing approaches to forming an EU integrated gender equality policy in the academic world, the achieved in Bulgaria progress and still existing problem areas are identified. The assessment of the degree of reporting of the analysed European policies and measures for achievement the gender equality in the academic sphere in the legal, institutional and academic practice in Bulgaria shows some underestimation of this issue. This predetermines the need to take appropriate action to raise awareness of the issue of gender equality in higher education and science, as well as defining and overcoming the still existing gender gaps in academia. As a result of the comparative analysis of quantitative and qualitative data on the structure of academic employment by gender and economic sectors, for research mobility, participation in doctoral studies, gender representativeness in scientific fields and disciplines and academic positions and management positions, as well as on the assessment of the position of the Bulgarian country among the European countries on the level of gender equality in the academic community, it has been found, that significant positive changes in this area have been achieved in Bulgaria. Great progress in overcoming the gender barriers, stereotypes and biases, as well as a lack of substantial problems in the achievement of “academic-family” life balance have been found. However, it has been shown that the tolerant attitude of the management of the academic institutions towards the family commitments of the employees, reported by interviewed women and men in the survey conducted by the authors of the monograph at the universities in the country and at the institutes of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, is due more probably to the strict treatment of employers to comply with the relevant regulations rather than the concern about this problem. On the one hand, this requires an increase in the degree of corporate social responsibility of academic institutions and, on the other hand, an increased awareness of management bodies and researchers and lecturers about the European policies and measures to support workers with family responsibilities. Several gender problems in academia are identified in the study: 1) horizontal segregation by research fields and scientific disciplines, mainly in the research sphere, while higher education approaches the achievement of balanced gender composition*

on this indicator; 2) a tendency towards men researchers to leave the state-owned research sector, leading to its increasing feminization; 3) vertical segregation of women in higher education and science both, in academic positions (gender differences in the trajectories of a typical academic career) and in positions in scientific and administrative guidance; 4) low awareness and sensitivity of female and male academics to existing gender imbalances and other related issues. The latter finds expression in shifting of a significant part of the gender assessments of responding women and men to the more general problems in higher education and science, equally affecting the representatives of both sexes – slow paces for career advancement; ageing of the staff; unequal participation in research projects in comparison with European researchers; disloyal competition among researchers; certain suppression of both male and female researchers as a result of the insufficiently high public prestige of the profession. However, there is a considerable degree of satisfaction and loyalty to academic careers for women and men, both in higher education and in research. The survey results as well as the official statistics outcomes and assessments of gender differences in higher education and research on existing conditions for reconciliation of work and family life, for academic career, as well as for balanced gender representativeness in the academic institutions show a high degree of identity that determines the credibility of the findings and conclusions, made in the study.

**№ 45. Kirova, A.** (2014). Gender analysis of the relation “academic career – family/parenthood”, pp. 31-42. – In: *Demographic situation and development of Bulgaria*. Forum. Sofia, 26-27 February 2014. Sofia: Prof. Marin Drinov Academic Publishing House. ISBN 978-954-322-793-8

*The study presents the results of an inquiry carried out during 2012-2013 among academic researchers and lecturers in Bulgaria within the research project “Higher Education and Science in Bulgaria at the beginning of the XXI century” at the Economic Research Institute of the BAS. The following problem areas are treated: family status of the academics; the attitudes towards childcare of women and men working in the academic sphere; conditions for reconciliation of the profession/scientific career with family responsibilities, incl. parenthood; assessing the impact of the work-family relationship on the professional development of the academics. The findings of the study are complemented by an analysis of the results of European gender researches on parenting and/or scientific careers. As a result the position of Bulgaria in the EU with a view to the relevant indicators is estimated.*

**№ 29. Kirova, A.** (2015). European initiatives for gender equality in the research sphere and their implementation in Bulgaria, pp. 55-62. – In: *Collected papers from the International Conference Times of uncertainty and risks: possibilities and perspectives for development*. University of Plovdiv “Paisi Hilendarski”, 20 years anniversary Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences. City of Plovdiv, November 7-8, 2014, vol. 1. Plovdiv: University PH “Paisi Hilendarski”. ISBN 978-619-202-036-1

*The paper analyses the evolution of EU policies and initiatives on gender equality in the research sphere, as reflected in their changing focus from “women in research” through “increasing women’s representation in research” toward “gender and research”. The estimation is made how far the respective European initiatives are affected in the Bulgarian legislative, institutional and academic practice.*

**№ 30. Kirova, A.** (2015). The contribution of the national statistics to clarifying the disposition of Bulgaria in the EU by the level of gender equality in the academic sphere, pp. 191-200. – In: *Up-to-date development of statistics and informational technologies*. National scientific conference devoted to the International year of statistics. 3 October, 2013. Sofia: Publishing complex – UNWE. ISBN 978-954-644-733-3

*The paper estimates the National Statistical Institute's activity in elaboration of wide spectrum of multi profiled statistical data by gender in the spheres of research and higher education. An analysis of the relevant indicators to determine the disposition of Bulgaria in the EU in terms of gender equality in higher education and research is made, which was an impossible task a few years ago. Following recommendations for improvement of a system of gender indicators in academia are made: overcoming lack of data in the national statistics on the real pay of the academics including in line with their salary, also payments for participation in international and national research projects and in expert activities, which undermines a credible assessment of gender pay gap for researchers; the need to form relevant database for guidance of professional and research activity of the academic staff in order to carry out a multi-professional evaluation of the scientific and innovation potential of the country in the era of the emerging knowledge economy.*

**№ 28. Kirova, A. (2015).** Gender segregation in the Higher Education and Science in Bulgaria in comparison with the EU tendencies. *Perspectives of Innovations, Economics and Business*, Vol. 15, Issue 3, pp. 117-125. ISSN 1804-0527 (online) ISSN 1804-0519 (print)

*The establishment of fair European research area with a view on gender equality is one of the main requirements of Europe 2020 Strategy. In that context the paper presents selected results of a study on gender balance in higher education and science in Bulgaria. Problems concerning the position of the studied country in the European map of gender equality in the two academic sectors and especially the level of gender segregation are treated. Three intrinsic problems are identified - horizontal segregation by fields of science, tendency towards men leaving the public research sector, and substantial vertical segregation by academic and leading positions.*

**№ 46. Kirova, A. (2015).** Gender divisions in the academic sphere in Bulgaria, pp. 276-288. – In: *Economic growth: incentives and restraints*. Sofia: GorexPress. ISBN 978-954-616-258-8

*The paper presents part of the results of the inquiry carried out during 2012-2013 within the collective research project of the Economic Research Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences "Higher education and science in Bulgaria in the beginning of the XXI century". It analyses and estimates the conditions for academic career of men and women – gender allocation of academic positions and scientific degrees; trajectories and gender division in academic advancement as well as the extent of gender representativeness in higher education and research, and reasons for the existing imbalance.*

**Research field 2. ECONOMIC THEORIES** (publications № 39, 40, 41, 5, 42, 15, 43, 2, 16-24, 31, 25, 27, 48, 32, 26).

2.1. German Historical School (publications № 39, 40, 41, 5).

2.2. New Keynesian Doctrine (publications № 42, 15, 43, 2).

2.3. Development of the Economic Theory (publications № 16-24, 31, 25, 27).

2.4. Theoretical Aspects of the Human Capital in the Higher Education and Research Spheres (publications № 48, 32, 26).

### **2.1. German Historical School**

**№ 39. Kirova, A. (2008).** Werner Sombart - Originality of Methodology. *Economic Thought Journal*, issue 1, pp. 62-75. ISSN 0013-2993

*The study analyses the peculiarities of the methodological positions of the famous German scientist, Werner Sombart, whose creative work undeservedly sunk into oblivion for a rather long period. The article examines the impact of different directions in economic thought on*



*evolution of his views and methodological approaches. The contribution of Sombart's ideas and methodology to the development of the economic theory are estimated by the application of an interdisciplinary approach to the study of contemporary capitalism, and the justification of the social conditionality of human cultural and economic activity in the conditions of the various stages of its development.*

**№ 40. Kirova, A.** (2008). The peculiarities of the methodological approaches in the economic concept of Max Weber. *Economic alternatives* (since 2012 – *Economic and social alternatives*), issue 3, pp. 139-152. ISSN 1312-5281

*The study is devoted to the analysis of the distinguishing features of the methodology of the German scientist Max Weber and his importance as an economist, despite his recognition and reputation mainly in the sphere of sociology. The peculiarities of Max Weber's methodological positions in his economic concept are outlined: historical analysis of the economic development; sociological approach to the economic analysis; original definition of the objects and tasks of economics; introduction of new theoretical categories; "understanding" approach to the social and economic cognition; method of the ideal typification under the investigation of the economic development of the society; interrelation between economy and religion. Concrete examples of application of the method of the ideal typification to the economic concept of Max Weber are analysed. Weber's position on the importance of the economic ethics of Protestantism and, above all, of Calvinism for the rise and development of capitalism in Western Europe is estimated. It is concluded that Weber made a significant contribution to the development of contemporary economic thought towards the realization of the complexity of capitalist development and the changing society and human being in the 21st century.*

**№ 41. Kirova, A.** (2009). The spirit of the capitalism doctrine – Max Weber versus Werner Sombart. *Economic alternatives* (since 2012 – *Economic and social alternatives*), issue 3, pp. 70-84. ISSN 1312-5281

*The study makes a comparative analysis of the concepts of forming the spirit of capitalism of two famous German scientists, Max Weber and Werner Sombart. They are among the first scholars in the history of economic thought to study the specific interaction between economy and religion. The latter is presented as an independent active force defining the rise and development of capitalism in Western Europe through its inherent economic ethics and religious moral. However the common features in the perspectives of both authors end here. According to Weber the spirit of capitalism is a consequence mainly of the proliferation of Protestantism, while Sombart emphasizes the plurality of reasons that led to the rise of the capitalist spirit, highlighting the role of Jews and Judaism for the development of European capitalism. Both theories are object of contradictory criticism through the scientific community, but they continue to arouse interest, as well as to provoke the comprehension of the global problem about the future of world capitalism and its social conditionality.*

**№ 5. Kirova, A.** (2012). *Political-economic historical approach of Werner Sombart and Max Weber*. Sofia: Publishing Complex – UNWE, 105 p. ISBN 978-954-644-277-2

*The monograph is devoted to the exploration and analysis of the political economy views of the founders and prominent representatives of the German "youngest" historical school from the early twentieth century. Despite the historical focus, this subject is a question of present interest because a significant part of the issues addressed in the works of Werner Sombart and Max Weber are still discussed in contemporary economic science, with a number of their speculations casting light on the essence and manifestations of capitalism of the 21st century. The book analyses the creative path and its influence on the evolution of the views of German scientists in the field of political economy and economic theory, the peculiarities of the*

*methodological approaches of Sombart and Weber, as well as the concepts and perceptions in their doctrines focused mainly on the historical and ethical problems of the genesis, development, fate and “spirit” of modern capitalism. The focus is on the interdisciplinary study of W. Sombart's "modern capitalism", as well as on M. Weber's analysis of the interaction of the economy with different spheres of public life.*

## **2.2. New Keynesian Doctrine**

**№ 42. Kirova, A.** (2010). The Place of the New Keynesian Doctrine in the contemporary economic theory, pp. 73-90. – In: *The Economic Theory – History, Statement, Perspectives*. Sofia: FACTOR ALIAS. ISBN 978-954-9593-18-1

*The study analyses the problem of the rise and development of the New Keynesianism in economic thought during the last two decades of the twentieth century and nowadays. It is proved, that the New Keynesian doctrine takes its own position in contemporary economic theory. The thesis presented in the economic literature about New Keynesianism as a contemporary version of the American monetary Keynesianism within the scope of the Post-Keynesian doctrine is profiled, and the distinctions between both doctrines are outlined. The stages of creation and formation of the New Keynesian theory, as well as the development of its theoretical conceptions through its evolution are analysed. The conclusion is made that as a matter of principle the New Keynesians arrive in their researches at typical Keynesian deductions. At the same time they develop and give a new meaning to the initiated by Keynes theoretical concepts and categories, but on the basis of an absolutely different (microeconomic) approach, which is based on the principles of methodological individualism and optimization of behaviour of economic agents. The New Keynesians also use some ideas and concepts of the “old” Keynesians, estimated as rational, but they transform and give their own interpretation to them with a view to the requirements of the contemporary market economy in regard to the macroeconomic policy under the conditions of developing inflation processes, economic internationalization, technological breakthrough and the increasing role of information.*

**№ 15. Kirova, A.** (2010). The World Crisis through the New Keynesian View, pp. 42-49. – In: *The Economy and Social Policy of Bulgaria under the Conditions of the Contemporary Global Crisis*. Sofia: GorexPres. ISBN 978-954-616-210-6

*One of the important issues of analysis of the New Keynesians in the field of macroeconomic policy is related to the global financial and economic crisis since 2008, and there is talk about the “triumphant return of the Keynesianism” in political and economic spheres. Despite that, the presented in the paper results of the study of the New Keynesians’ publications on this issue lead to a conclusion about the prevalence of critical comments in regard to common known anti-crisis governmental measures (plans for stabilization), as well as of the analysis of the causes for the current crisis and the evaluation of its impact on the economies of USA, Europe and the developing countries. However, no constructive recommendations are made, and this confirms the statement in the general for the economic literature opinion about the lack of clear perspectives for solving the world economic problems.*

**№ 43. Кирова, А.** (2010). Estimation of the specific features of the New Keynesian Doctrine, compared to other schools in contemporary macroeconomics. *Economic Thought Journal*, issue 1, pp. 28-45. ISSN 0013-2993

*Based on the analysis of the critical literature from the position of the New Keynesian approach and of the publications of the New Keynesians, the principal distinctions are defined between their views in the field of macroeconomic theory and those of the „Old” Keynesians, Neo- and mainly New Classic economists, whose concept along with that of the*

*New Keynesians is an integral part of the contemporary mainstream economics. The analysed distinctions are classified in three main lines - in methodological, conceptual and practical aspects. A summary and evaluation of the critical remarks of the New Keynesians about the theories of rational expectations and the real business cycle, which are cardinal for the New Classic economists, are completed. As a result of the comparative analysis, some general conclusions and estimations of the New Keynesian contribution to the development of macroeconomics are proposed.*

**№ 2. Kirova, A.** (2010). *New Keynesian Doctrine – Microeconomic Foundations and Connection with the Macroeconomic Policy*. Sofia: University Publishing House “Stopanstvo” - UNWE, 181 p. ISBN 978-954-644-159

*The monograph is devoted to an extremely topical issue, related to the development of contemporary economic theory, and in particular to an analysis of the theoretical and practical concepts of the New Keynesian doctrine, positions that have been held hard in the mainstream economics in the end of XX – the beginning of XXI century along with the dominating by then Neo- and New Classical school. The interest towards the New Keynesian doctrine is predetermined on one hand by insufficient extent of its clarification in our economic literature, where it is not presented as an independent subject of study, and on the other hand by a worldwide attention to it, caused under the conditions of the last global financial and economic crisis. The significance of the Keynesian revolution for economic theory, as well as the position of the New Keynesianism in the process of diversification of the Keynesian doctrine are estimated. The prepositions for the rise of the New Keynesian doctrine, its methodological and conceptual statements and models are systematized and analysed. The distinctive features and principles of New Keynesian macroeconomic theory, as well as the views of its representatives in regard to state policy under the conditions of inflexibility of market structures are outlined. Instead of a conclusion, the Bulgarian practice through the prism of the New Keynesian doctrine is analysed. It is concluded that the New Keynesian macroeconomic concept, grounded in the combination of rules with active discretionary actions, “fits” only to a certain, even though insignificant extent, with a design of our macroeconomic policy, and it is possible to use it mostly on the issue on improving of its qualitative characteristics rather than application of related constructive proposals. The author suggested a systemized bibliography of the publications of the New Keynesians. (Note: some of the treated in this monograph issues are also related to the research area 2.3.).*

### **2.3. Development of the Economic Theory**

**№ 16-24. Kirova, A.** (2011). 9 articles on history of the economic theories. Volume I “Economics”, part 1, pp. 84-85, 118-119, 321-322, 433-434, 500-501 (ISBN 978-954-644-242-0), part 2, pp. 279-280, 302-303, 465-466, 567-568 (ISBN 978-954-644-243-7). – In: *Main terms used in the teaching process*, in 3 volumes. Sofia: Publishing Complex – UNWE.

*The articles present the creative work and main contributions to the development of the economic theory and the political economy of the famous representatives of the world economic thought – J. Bentham, K. Bucher, W. Sombart, K. Knies, F. List, W. Roscher, N.W. Senior, M.I. Tugan-Baranovsky, B. Hildebrand. (Note: some of the treated issues are also related to research area 2.1.).*

**№ 31. Kirova, A.** (2011). Evolution of the Human Capital Doctrine. *Economic Studies Journal*, issue 4, pp. 94-131. ISSN 0205-3292

*The human capital theory is one of the most significant scientific and practical achievements in the history of economic thought in the twentieth century. The presented study shows an attempt to retrace and critically estimate the evolution of this doctrine from its genesis in the*

*studies of the classics and postclassics of political economy to its incorporation into the characteristic present-day economy of knowledge. The analysis covers the development of the traditional neoclassical human capital theory and its impact on the related concepts of other dominant schools of modern economics.*

**№ 25. Kirova, A.** (2012). Human Capital Theory Trends under Contemporary Economic Conditions, pp. 44-52. – In: *20 years Investment in the Future*. Sofia: GorexPres. ISBN 978-954-616-221-2

*The paper analyses modernizing trends of the human capital theory in the beginning of the new millennium – its commitment to the concepts of information society and knowledge economy. The results of the study on contemporary evolution of the human capital theory shows its focus on finding evidence for the effectiveness of investment in education and research for the construction and functioning of the new knowledge economy, for the development of the intellectual capital of a nation, and for the formulation of requirements regarding the labour force that fit adequately with the dynamic natures of the new economic conditions.*

**№ 27. Kirova, A.** (2014). “Economic imperialism” in the contemporary political economy, pp. 439-449. – In: *Political economy and economic theory*. Sofia: Publishing complex – UNWE. ISBN 978-954-644-583-4

*The paper argues that despite the rise of the “economic imperialism” direction in contemporary economic theory on the basis of the neoclassical economics as its tools, the respective course of study should be logically incorporated into disciplines under the university subject on political economy. The arguments are based on the clarification of the conceptual contents of the very conception of “economic imperialism”, as well as of the conception of “contemporary political economy”.*

#### **2.4. Theoretical Aspects of the Human Capital in the Higher Education and Research Spheres**

**№ 48. Kirova, A.** (2012). Chapter one “Theoretical aspects of the nature, peculiarities and social functions of the human capital in education and science”, pp. 11-77. – In: **Kirova, A., Zareva, I., Matev, M.** *Preservation and Development of Human Capital in Education and Science in Bulgaria*. Sofia: Prof. Marin Drinov Academic Publishing House, 255 p. ISBN 978-954-322-505-7

*The analysis in Chapter one written by A. Kirova is based on the thesis that the human capital is becoming increasingly important nowadays and becomes the main factor for economic and social development, and for competitiveness of each economy, as the human capital in education and science is a capital of the highest level and quality. It creates, disseminates and applies knowledge, develops and maintains the human capital as a whole. These distinctive features and functions of the human capital in education and science make it a decisive factor for social and economic development. The new qualitative dimensions of the allocated human capital, its changing functions, characteristics and importance for economic growth are defined by the enforced in the beginning of the XXI century global trend related to the creation and shaping of the knowledge and innovation economy. It has a significant impact on the evolution of the human capital theory, as the efforts are directed to the clarification and proving its radically different role in the achievement of social and economic progress under the new conditions. However, research in the field of human capital of the employed in the spheres of education and research is insufficient, which predetermines the necessity of clarification of its own position and of its particular role and significance from theoretical point of view. The specific intellectual research capital in education and science is directly*

*involved in the creation of innovation potential for society and the competitive national human capital through: ensuring the process of reproduction of the national intellectual capital; adequate staffing of the new economic conditions; development of the fundamental and applied science; meeting the public needs of educational services; systematizing the growing information flows and developing tools for their absorption; shaping the scientific and technological basis for the innovation process; providing a strong multi profile expertise potential. In this context, the study outlines its new dimensions in the knowledge economy. The definition, independent position and meaning of the notion of human capital in the spheres of education and research are defined within the category of the traditional human capital theory. The need for treatment of this specific intellectual human capital as an independent subject of research within the scope of the human capital theory is proved, which is also determined by the limited use of such an approach in contemporary economic theory. As a result of the definition, categorization and positioning of human capital in education and research, its essential qualitative characteristics are derived from the types of knowledge, the specific abilities and skills of its holders, as well as from its public role and significance. The more important problems of the process of its realization are outlined and highlighted. (Note: some of the treated in this monograph issues are also related to research area 2.3.).*

**№ 32. Kirova, A.** (2012). Quality Specifics of the Human Capital in the Higher Education and Science in the Conditions of Knowledge Economy (theoretical aspects). *Economic Studies Journal*, issue 2, pp. 90-102. ISSN 0205-3292

*The study of the human capital in the spheres of higher education and science is a result of their changed role and importance following the development of new realities of the 21<sup>st</sup> century – knowledge economy, innovation economy, information society, and education economy. The latter are treated as a premise for a theoretical analysis of the specifics of the human capital of the employed in the mentioned areas in three lines – by type of knowledge, specific abilities and skills, and its public role and functions. The study outlines the structural characteristics of the term knowledge, which is basic for the specification of such type of human capital. The paper analyses its quality specifics – creative artistic character and type of thinking, possessing biologically input talent, specific intellectual abilities and skills. The study determines its public and functional role for creating knowledge economy; forming, storing and improving of the human capital of the nation; developing the innovation area of the economy; using the expert potential of the academics.*

**№ 26. Kirova, A.** (2012). Problems in the Process of Realization of the Human Capital in the Higher Education and Science, pp. 251-258. – In: *Etiquette in the Bulgarian Science*. Sofia: Publishing complex – UNWE. ISBN 978-954-644-347-2

*The paper identifies factors that initiate practices for violation of ethical rules in academia. The specific features of the human capital in the higher education and research spheres predetermines the presence of a number of problems under its realization, which reflects to a certain extent on the ethical relations between different academic groups: the existing conditions for its amortization or devaluation; brain-drain and the lack of stimuli for repatriation of emigrated researchers; erosion of the quality of public services mainly in the sphere of education; not incentive working conditions, as well as social attitudes to their work in regard to creativity and the constructive abilities of the employed in academia. It is proved that the decent realization of human capital in the spheres of higher education and research, its preservation and development are an essential prerequisite for the development of an ethical environment adequate for the principles of academicism.*

***Research field 3. UTILIZATION OF THE EXPERT POTENTIAL IN HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH FOR BUILDING THE HIGHER EDUCATION AND RESEARCH AREA OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE*** (publications № 33, 6, 47)

**№ 33. Kirova, A.** (2017). Balkan Research and Higher Education Area as a Factor for Increase of the Regional Competitiveness and Innovation Potential. *Economic Studies Journal*, issue 1, pp. 61-89. ISSN 0205-3292

*The development of the Balkan research and higher education area is one of the conditions for the improvement of the social and economic development of the region, including for enhancing the region's competitiveness and innovation potential. This implies the necessity of their study with a view to the possibilities for overcoming the weak presentation of the Balkan countries through unification of the efforts and the deepening of the regional cooperation in higher education, research and innovation. On the basis of both, the analysis of the political and economic prerequisites and comparative analysis, the study investigates the positions of the Balkan states in Europe and worldwide in terms development of the competitiveness, innovative processes and other connected with the purposes of the research indicators. In addition, the advantages of regional cooperation are defined. The study shows that although not the only ones, the spheres of higher education and research are primary elements for shaping the innovative capacity, resources and awareness needed to build the research and higher education area of the Balkans in order to fully integrate it into the European Research Area.*

**№ 6. Kirova, A.** (2017). Chapter one "South-Eastern Europe – innovation potential and regional cooperation", pp. 13-74. – In: **Kirova, A., Zareva, I., Matev, M.** *Bulgaria in the South-East European higher education and research area*. Sofia: E-books of the ERI-BAS, 188 p. ISBN 978-954-9313-06-2 Available at: <https://www.iki.bas.bg/balgariia-v-obrazovatelnoto-i-izsledovatelstko-prostranstvo-na-iugoiztochna-evropa-0>

*The monograph presents the results of a study carried out in the period 2014-2016 on regional higher education and research area in twelve South-East European (SEE) countries, aiming to determine the place of Bulgaria in the region. The research in Chapter one written by A. Kirova is based on the thesis that international cooperation can support national action to increase competitiveness and better positioning of both spheres in global research and education. This contributes to the development of human resources and human capital in the region and therefore to its social and economic development and prosperity. Taking into account the advantages offered by regional cooperation, the EU has implemented a number of actions and initiatives, whose aims are to implement common policies and guidelines for the development and modernization of higher education and research in the EU, including in the countries of SEE, in line with the challenges of time. The complex political situation at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century necessitated the identification of the Balkans as an area of political instability accompanied by a low level of economic development in most Balkan countries, which is not in the interest of EU integration processes. Awareness on this fact has led to a rethinking of EU's position towards the region. Since 2003, Europe has assumed the role of a unification of the SEE countries and inspires hope for peace, security, stability, understanding and genuine good neighborly cooperation. With the EU's technical, financial and consultative support, the foundations for future constructive transnational cooperation are being built and a number of agreements between SEE states are achieved, contributing to understanding in the political sphere, encouraging overly modest economic relations, enhancing security and stability in the region, rebuilding interrupted as a result of the military conflicts academic cooperation in the 90s of the last century. The establishment of the Stability Pact in SEE, which was later replaced by the Regional Cooperation Council as an operative unit of the SEE Cooperation Process, is of*

*great importance for meeting the identified goals. Its objectives are to promote transnational cooperation in the region, including in the spheres of higher education and research, as well as the European and Euro-Atlantic integration of SEE. The SEE Cooperation Process and the Charter on good neighborly relations contribute to stability, security and cooperation in the region. These are the fundamental elements that determine the environment and the conditions in which the educational and research area in SEE develops. As a result of the study, the European, regional and sub-regional initiatives for the cooperation in these areas in SEE, as well as the level of development of the regional cooperation in higher education and research for building the research-educational area in the examined region are assessed. Concrete recommendations for deepening regional cooperation in SEE and improving the role of Bulgaria in it are proposed. Despite the fact that Bulgaria participated practically in all European actions undertaken in the region, including as initiator and active participant in the formation of a number of them and in their renewal by applying and confirming the principle of regional belonging in regional cooperation, problems in this area are identified and concrete recommendations for solving them in Bulgaria are proposed.*

**№ 47. Kirova, A. (2017).** Bulgaria in the academic cooperation on the Balkans. *New knowledge Journal of science Jubilee Edition, Vol 6, No 5, pp. 29-41. ISSN 2367-4598 (Online), 1314-5703 (Print)*

*The article presents the results of a study on the participation and the role of Bulgaria in the academic cooperation on the Balkans. The country's activity in regional and subregional initiatives, including cross-border cooperation, as well as its specific forms applied in the fields of higher education, research and development of innovations in the region are analysed. It is demonstrated that a certain progress has been achieved at the level of developing initiatives and project ideas for collaborative cooperation in the analysed areas. The role of Bulgaria in the practical implementation of subregional academic cooperation and exchange, as well as in the active participation in regional research and innovation initiatives, especially in the transnational regional plan at the expense of bilateral cooperation, is significantly weaker. In this context proposals are made for the possible enhancement of the role of Bulgaria on the Balkans in the efforts of the state and academic institutions. The Bulgarian country should to strive to take a leading position in the area regional research and education as well as a leading position of a moderator in the process of European integration of the Western Balkan countries.*