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### **Geo-economic change in the context of global development issues and reflection in educational strategies**

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**Abstract:** *This article discusses the problems of globalization by geo-economic point of view. Focuses on spatial processes and phenomena arising from globalization and regional development planning. Common processes and phenomena are tracked. They have strategic importance for the development of processes of globalization and regional development. Based on the analysis are outlined certain assumptions that help to make appropriate conclusions and recommendations of geo-economic world through the prism of globalization in view of their impact on educational strategies.*

**Keywords:** *development, modeling, region, system, strategy, globalization, educational strategies*

#### **Introduction**

In many scientific articles and studies contain and discuss issues geoeconomics in the light of globalization and spatial development. From geo-economic point of view, globalization is perceived as strategies for entering foreign markets and internationalization of enterprises that concepts can actually be considered as synonymous as both a case of transformation of the work of one national companies operate outside national borders. Both in literature and in practice there are various options or forms to enter new markets on which we shall be thrown in detailed look. In this article, we shall look at processes and events related to denote the process of geo-economic development based on the tools of globalization and its effects on modern nation state in view of their impact on educational strategies.

#### **Results and discussion**

The purpose of this exhibition is to pass through the international activity and see the need for integrated management, the only possibility of a new economic entity to expand and enter the depths of the global market with its peculiarities and specifics. As tasks are estimated growth of an enterprise is mainly measured by its turnover, which again has a positive impact on profits and income now through the prism of geo-economic development.

It allowed the finding that achieved higher profits now can invest more in its new development and thus can increase its market power and improve its market position. Distribution or mitigation companies can attract to itself to both local customers and foreign business partners (acquisition). The allocation of risk of course can only be done in pursuit of undertakings towards stability. Under this motive „is meant mainly the hedging of the current market position of the enterprise or the inclusion of new ones“ [11].

Today more growing pressure of competition forces businesses to expansion. The recession and the saturation of the domestic market can also be reasons for entering foreign markets. Existing redundant resources such as raw materials, capital investment, intangible resources (know-How) is not making full use of a production capacity also encourage domestic companies to enter foreign markets. Another reason why companies reach this motive is as producing unique, differentiated products. Tensions are rising because citizens around the world are raising questions about the relationship that exists between governments and themselves. The social contract that exists between society and their governments is unraveling as people demand increasing levels of security and prosperity. Globalization means that domestic conditions are shaped, to an ever-greater degree, by occurrences overseas.

### **1. Approaches to the problems geoeconomics through evaluation of global development and internationalization**

The modernization of the educational process in Bulgaria and Bulgaria is becoming a benchmark of a competitive system it needs for this educational system to take its own destiny in owner of your hands and no one else can decide its court. Representatives of the academic community should not apply observers, contemporaries, correspondents of their destiny. They have to start the projects (architects) of the future of the educational system, which he offered.

The approach to globalization is another process that preceded the global order and it's internationalization. Perceive „that internationalization is a process of increasing the role of cross-border organizing the reproduction process“ [1]. It manifests itself in more tangible expansion of economic activity in the state borders. There is cohesion and mutual interplay of economic developments in individual countries.

Internationalization in the world economy is a process that strengthens the development of the main forms of international economic relations-border movement of capital, goods, services and labor. Exports and imports of capital already formed a global capital market. Reality is the world market of goods and services. Internationalized and the movement of labor. Under Internationalization primarily means the process of expanding the current national organized business activities on international markets.

The concept of internationalization can be seen as two main perspectives. On the one hand talk about internationalization, when a company begins its commitments to international markets. On the other hand, internationalization can be interpreted as a process that incorporates the growing and varying commitments of the international markets. Ernst describes itself as internationalization braiding, which refers mainly to the mobility of goods, capital, services and technical progress. The result therefore of internationalization is an extension of the organizational environment in which it appears that the free space distance no longer plays a significant role. Along with the definition of the macro definition of internationalization is important and micro level that can be described as B. Kolev [7] with the following words: ... Kolev (2012) also explain the internationalization of enterprise level as a process in which the enterprise has steadily increased to His international commitments over time.

After internationalization follows the globalization process. A trend that „Globalization“ is one of the most commonly used terms of 25 years. As seen this word became more popular in the late 80's and early 90 are of the twentieth century. Both in the media and in literature the word is regarded as a synonym for a changing world of entrepreneurship. But clarification of the term „Globalization“ is difficult to form due to lack of precision of different definitions [4].

Economic globalization talks when economic actors from all economic tie between them. Globalization in general should be seen not only as a state but as a process. Therefore, it can be understood as a continuous reduction of market segments worldwide. Face is a fully integrated world economy, it is possible to realize completely unimpeded transport of goods and products. By globalization markets are interconnected and support the development of both the closed national economy and integrated world economy.

On the other hand, globalization is by no means a new concept of the 20th century. More ancient peoples used the possibility of international trade to reach wealth and prosperity. For centuries, governments have tried, however, to protect their own markets through the introduction of customs and other trade restrictions. All this Krugman (1979) sees these laws and published them in his book „Development, Geography, and Economic Theory“ in the 20th century following the idea of so-called „Absolute Advantage“, is that free trade brings benefits to all parties participating in it. In the early years of the 21st century Joshi, Rakesh Mohan, (2009) developed the model „Comparative Advantage“, which confirms the thesis of Daniels, J., Rudabaugh, L., Sullivan, on the benefits of free trade. Based on these and many other compelling theories after the XXI century some countries attempt to remove trade restrictions [18]. This objective therefore pursues regional free-trade zone with the European Union, ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), as well as international organizations such as WTO (World Trade Organization). Krugman published *End This Depression Now*, a book which argues that looking at the available historical economic data, fiscal cuts and austerity measures only deprive the economy of valuable funds that can circulate and further add to a poor economy – people cannot spend, and markets cannot thrive if there is not enough consumption and there cannot be sufficient consumption if there is large unemployment. He argues that while it is necessary to cut debt, it is the worst time to do so in an economy that has just suffered the most severe of financial shocks, and must be done instead when an economy is near full-employment when the private sector can withstand the burden of decreased government spending and austerity. Failure to stimulate the economy either by public or private sectors will only unnecessarily lengthen the current economic depression and make it worse.

These efforts and many rapidly developing technological advances in recent centuries lead to a merger approach and international markets. Especially with the introduction of the European Central Bank represent the European Union at best regional community whose history and development demonstrates the capabilities of liberalized markets for internationalization. The European Union covers from January 1, 2014, 28 member states and represents the market with the people with hugest opportunities to buy different goods in the world. The focus of the European Community today is aimed at the implementation of four key attributes of free movement, which should raise prosperity and support the wider economy. These signs include the free movement of people, capital, goods and liberalization of the movement of services.

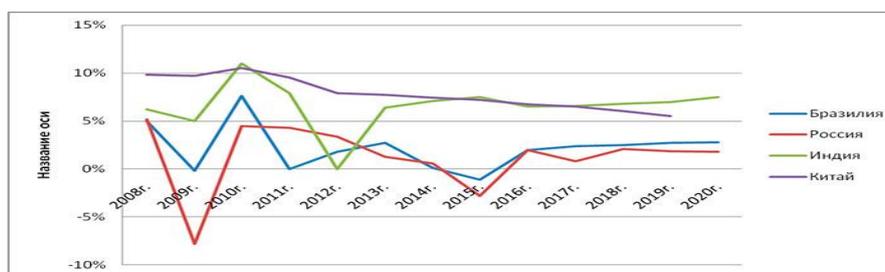
## **2. Framing the boundaries of globalization through the foundation of geo-economic toolbox**

In practice, globalization is a new stage in the development of internationalization, which incorporates new functional connections between the scattered worldwide economic activities. This creates conditions for modeling of geo-economic system. Now fewer productions can receive state protection against international competition. World heading towards a new global division of labor. It will inevitably lead to specialization on a new foundation that will restrict the role of the geographical factor [1].

Globalization is a collective term for a series of economic, social, technological and political processes occurring in relationships and relations between countries, organizations and people. In essence changes are related to universal distribution and interpenetration of ideas, capital, technologies and cultures worldwide. The process is seen as removal of borders and distance as a factor of development worldwide.

Globalization is a process with questionable effect. There are different views and positions on the benefits and harms of growing dimensions of globalization. Opponents of globalization organized a number of events surrounding important international forums. Complex phenomena can be explained only by a complex examination of the causes that give rise to them. This is undoubtedly, but everything else in the debate on globalization is debatable. Depending on the different understanding of globalization and consider various causes and driving forces. Undoubtedly, technological innovation, especially in information and communication fields have played and play an important role. In many ways, the Internet is a visual image of globalization. The globalization of financial markets, the transfer of great sums mere seconds throughout the world in general would not be possible without modern technology also organizing transnational integrated production, and many others [2].

The huge growth in trade that another central element of economic globalization, not least stems from depleted costs of transport and that goods be transported faster. This is especially true for services: products such as software or database in seconds can be sent from one end of the world to the other. The end of the Cold War also often cited as a reason. During the East-West conflict the world was divided into two camps that kept fewer connections with each other, while the „Iron Curtain“ fell in the years after 1989/90. The former „Eastern Bloc“ open to world markets. More and more countries recognize democracy and the market economy as fundamental principles of organization. Decisive role - primarily at the level of consciousness – have global problems [3]. Their solution requires internationalization policy and nurturing global consciousness. Organizations like Greenpeace or Amnesty International, which are devoted to such global issues as the environment or human rights are „global players“ (Global Players).



**Figure 1.** Economic development rates in the largest emerging economies, %, [http://www.perspektivy.info/oykumena/ekdom/dolgosrochnyje\\_tendencii\\_razvitija\\_mirovoj\\_ekonomiki\\_2015-09-10.htm](http://www.perspektivy.info/oykumena/ekdom/dolgosrochnyje_tendencii_razvitija_mirovoj_ekonomiki_2015-09-10.htm)

This indicates a generation of world society. To cite an example is enough to say that it is not possible global environmental issues to be considered in isolation only in terms of „the economy“ or just „politics“. It is this interdependence not only influencing factors, but the thematic areas is particularly characteristic of globalization. The various dimensions differently overlap with „globalization“, it is important to see what refers to globalization and that it in no way limited to economic processes, although they represent reason and the most important driving force behind the phenomenon (Fig. 1). Just as it is also important to realize that not everything is part of globalization depends on it [4].

Globalization also comes across borders. This aspect should be considered as the next step for differentiated examination of the phenomenon. On the one hand it is different size coverage for each dimension, the other - a necessary distancing from the power of the concept and its use by the public to be able to perceive the limits of globalization [5]. Examples of each dimension can be also found in the daily press, as though the economic dimension stands in the foreground (strong growth in trade and direct investment, globalization of financial markets as a prime example, transnational integrated production, transnational companies, competition between countries and regions to attract business, the end of national economies). In this sense, often it notes that these processes wrong glue label „globalization“ because in fact they are limited mostly to North America, Europe and Southeast Asia (Japan) and so on „Triada“. A more appropriate term would be „Triadisation“. The purpose of this division was to mask the actual economic situation by focusing on political aspects. The criterion of correspondence between the economy of any country and the principles of the market economy is at the basis of the current classification of countries in the world [10].

Global problems such as the warming of Earth’s atmosphere, the ozone hole or tropical deforestation in the most impressive way illustrate globalization, because this unquestionably talking about global problems whose solution requires a global approach. However, naturally there are also regional and local issues in the field of environment, even when crossing the respective borders, such as pollution of rivers [6]. Other addictions, unlimited by time and space, for example, are visible in the fact that the survival of small island states, united organization AOSIS, threatened and depends on the further rise in sea level, ie past and future behavior of everyone, especially the people of the advanced industrial countries.

It is not surprising that precisely these problems were dedicated the first of a series of world conferences in the 90s - Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In practice, the world is becoming a „global village“ to traditional social units such as the family or close

circle, appearing new types of communication societies (Chat, E-Mail), but they do not replace traditional communication spaces. This is just one example of the societal dimension. Hollywood productions viewed in the world cannot be denied „Americanization“ of culture, but that does not mean that local and regional cultures disappear. On the contrary - namely special attention to these cultures is one of the phenomena that accompany globalization, so the debate appeared term „glokalisierung“. So modern geo-economic yield political charge, on the other hand have to take market decisions. So politics must contend with huge problems [8].

Globalization and competition limit the scope of national policy, many problems can be resolved only at the international or global level. We must seek new forms and political arenas. So European integration is defined as a promising response to the challenges of globalization. The policy, which is still organized primarily territorial and within the nation state to a stable geo-economic basis to organize the economy and also to overcome the limits and material restrictions. Socio-state narrowness of capitalism threatens to fail in this significant disparity, so not everything is ascribed to globalization, is justified. Often politicians use it to fall upon her any blame or a catchall. This aspect becomes clear when you consider examples of policies that do not qualify for coverage areas globalization especially in its geo-economical dimensions [9].

### 3. Effects of globalization on population movement

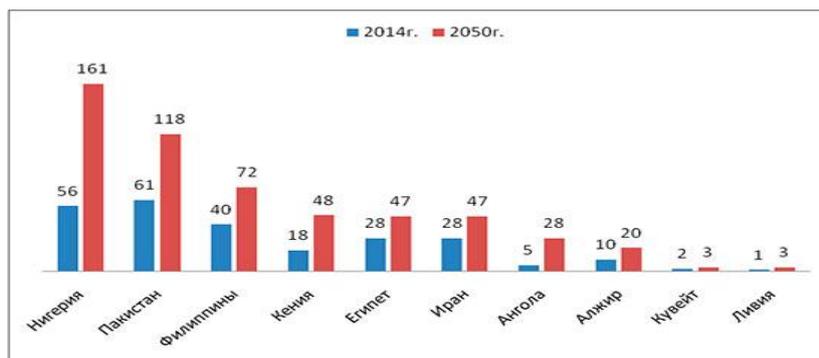
Globalization affects directly all of us. One purpose of this course is to clarify precisely this aspect and the great importance of the subject. Central role played sober consideration of chances and risks, which distanced itself from the usual exaggerated evaluations, positive or negative [10]. On practice in geo-economic plan globalization is reinforced by the rapid development of economic forces, but its most significant impacts are reflected in the geo-economic plan on the national economy and later on the functioning of the political system itself. So when considering the effects of globalization in society operate with concepts that serve to analyze and evaluate.

The scheme presents a selection of these concepts that can seamlessly be expanded depending on the situation and highlights. The starting point of this section could represent actual articles from newspapers or texts from the Internet, which we encounter daily. An important aspect when considering the concepts represents a geo-economic dimensions of globalization, when the question is asked which aspects of different dimensions belong to globalization and what does not.

Similarly, there can be asked, what aspects of these problems of globalization can be attributed directly to it, and which issues are crucial for other reasons. For example, in the area of social policy, there are numerous tiered analysis that called into question the strict causal chain „globalization > competition > social dumping“ and try to clarify to what extent the national-state space of action in social policy is indeed limited by the processes globalization [11]. Often quoted sentence that nation states are too small for large and too big for small problems, is part of the theme of Daniel Bell of 80s (Fig. 2). Global problems such as the greenhouse effect cannot be solved within individual countries as local problems. In this direction there is a strong desire for domination of the nation and are looking for strong leaders to its management and simultaneously seek intervention from Brussels in the form of grants or projects.

In practice, the modern nation-state erodes and is increasingly becoming a public corporation which takes away the problems of regional communities and actually kills the decentralization of countries like Bulgaria. The nation state does not disappear, it is not superfluous, as some comments suggest, but erode and change its focus and role. Appear additional levels of solving the problems above and below the nation-state. Former tighter limits on state and territory government become more affordable, but with more question and problem [12].

This is what lies behind the vision of the poor state of the nation, which is particularly prevalent in the European Union. In the euro bloc countries step back and begin to depend on a central but unwieldy governance, including through the loss of their currency sovereignty to a new kind, supranational organization of the introduction of the euro across the board. These phenomena are not new - they are discussed by the 70s - but the process accelerated and reached a qualitatively and quantitatively new dimensions. This is the latest in globalization. On the other hand, there is a strengthening of environmental destruction and uneven distribution of wealth that existed before you begin to talk about globalization, but now the rates are different and have a serious influence on the behavior of national leaders [13].



**Figure 2.** Average annual growth rates of the world population, %,

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To this focuses meanwhile strongly increased movement of critics of globalization. On the other hand, globalization creates the conditions for an appropriate attitude to the problems, namely the global level. It is undisputed that workers in India earn less than in Europe and that this will remain so in the near future. This creates for businesses enormous potential threat: they can threaten to move to countries with lower wages. But this seemingly clear relationship does not last more accurate analysis. Decisions on places of production are not determined only by the wage cost. Other factors such as the level of education or the image of the market, also play an important role. The redistribution of value that has begun in the aftermath of the financial crisis has become a steady shift in the decade that has followed, driven by migration to digital services, processes, and business models [14]. One of the expanded areas of international economic relations is the movement of capital. Foreign investments, their distribution in the modern world economy, play a special role. In real (economic) content, the international movement of capital is an element in the functioning of the world economy. International capital investments are divided into direct investments and portfolio (investment) investments.

#### 4. Opportunities and problems facing globalization in the context of the new geo-economics

Much of today's analysts see the deployment of economic globalization, new opportunities to increase production, public wealth and thus to improve the welfare of the individual. In globalization optimists see a chance for more intensive and unobstructed communication, better understanding between cultures and therefore for full development of personality.

Opponents indicate the danger of even greater polarization between rich and poor countries; expressed fears that the economic expansion leads to depletion of natural resources and in certain parts of the world; not hide his fear that the economic dominance will allow individual countries or groups of people to multiply their political and military power to dictate terms to the rest of the world [15].

Pessimists meet that new technologies reveal unsuspected possibilities for interference in the private life of the individual and possibly new, unknown in previous eras enslavement of man. The nation-state as a unity of „nation“ and „state“. Despite the colorful picture presented by globalization and all contradictory accompanying anxieties and hopes, they can be recognized a common root. It is connected with the crisis of the basic organizational form of the modern age - the nation state [16].

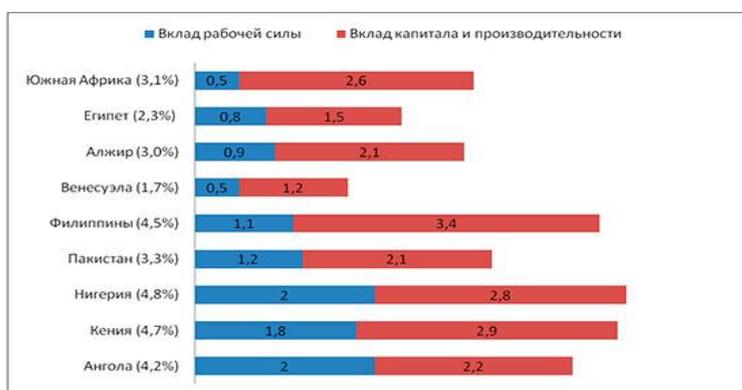
The term „nation-state“ combines two otherwise separate elements - nation and state, and both predate the nation state. State has since ancient times since, and most - generally speaking, its purpose was to exercise dominion and control over certain territory and over January inhabiting human communities. Turn the nation does not necessarily mean a certain location in space and binds - rather common cultural values, common beliefs, common language, common historical memory that unite people through frontiers [17].

Nation-states emerge in the late 15th century. Europe after the collapse of medieval structures and deduces them in unity national forces such as the imperial power and the Catholic Church. By combining the two contradictory principles - of territoriality (state) and overcoming territorial limitations cultural and symbolic community (nation) - the nation state gets an opportunity to ensure cultural sovereignty and along with them more dynamic status, orienting it towards foreign expansion: cultural, economic,

geographical in the 19- th century. In the first half of the 20th century its specific task becomes regulating relations between opposing classes and social groups, which is reflected in point [18].

In the late 20th century interdependence of nation and state as the nation-state began to run into more and more problems. The processes of globality and weakening the power of the nation state. Above - mentioned concepts of globalization as optimistic and pessimistic are directly related to new and expanded opportunities for non-compliance with the limits of the nation state to release the social interaction of its guardianship. So many economic processes today are not subject to regulation by any state. Cheap and fast transport to easily overcome spatial spacing, which makes people - moving and - less likely to identify with a particular country. Connections via the Internet, satellite television and the rapid penetration of mobile phones in everyday life help people from different corners of the world to feel involved to the same community regardless of territorial division, share the same lifestyle as opposed example of „neighbors more territory“ either in town or in the country [19].

Arise a new type of values that have „citizenship“ in a country, and are connected to the globe - their prototype are environmental values. Those examples do cast doubt on the ability of the nation state and its institutions to monitor social, economic and political life, as they have done for centuries. This in itself is a symptom of a profound change in the nature of the relationship between man and the world. The idea of globality if it comes down to one or another of its dimension, and is perceived as an overall change in the conditions of human existence, allowing it to be described this change (Fig. 3).



**Figure 3.** Countries with declining workforce, millions,

[http://www.perspektivy.info/oykumena/ekdom/dolgosrochnyje tendencii razvitiya mirovoj ekonomiki 2015-09-10.htm](http://www.perspektivy.info/oykumena/ekdom/dolgosrochnyje_tendencii_razvitiya_mirovoj_ekonomiki_2015-09-10.htm)

These economies will primarily benefit from favorable demographics in the forecast period, with higher birth rates supporting a healthy supply of workers (Fig. 3). To a lesser extent, some of these economies will also be able to benefit from increased participation rates, as growing numbers of women enter the labor force in some economies and retirement ages are raised in others to increase the labor supply and support growth [20]. Busy women already have more work than before. Busy women already have more work than before. In addition to paid employment, they must, as they do, care mainly for the family, in accordance with prevailing public norms and traditions, but also try to keep their jobs. The double burden that women take on the labor market and at home is a serious problem for the realization of their roles. The reconciliation of family and professional obligations should be seen as one of the most serious factors for gender inequality.

Policies pursued to increase participation rates, however, will not be able to boost growth significantly. Countries with favorable demographics will therefore have an advantage in terms of sustaining higher levels of growth. The contribution to growth from changes to the labor force for these economies will be positive and represent a larger driver of growth than capital and total factor productivity.

### 5. Proses positioning as a factor for the development of geo-economics of the XXI century

In practice, how we perceive the world or locally or globally gives us the prerequisites for seeking clarification about the term „glocal“. This brings us to an important point in understanding globality - the ratio between local and global. Both words are distinct from one another and are opposite one another.

Global comes from „Globe“ and the local associate with the Latin „locus“ - place. Opposition seemed to be due to the fact that in one case we speak of „ubiquity“ (global in the sense of „everywhere on earth“), and the other - a specific „location“ (local in the sense of „here and now“). But from the above it is clear that designated as a global phenomenon just in the sense of going beyond the territorial principle of the nation always find their local attachment. It is not necessarily subordinated to the state in which it happens [12].

This applies for example to the concentration of information technology in Silicon Valley in the US or „stay“ and the operation of the City of London in the UK - or in one case we can talk about American organization nor the other for British financial institution. Like extraterritorial local attachment does the term „glocal“ which expresses unarticulated of global and local at the same time that the „glocal“ phenomenon cannot be limited to „embedding“ them in one way or another nation state. The global economic power shift away from the established advanced economies in North America, Western Europe and Japan will continue over the next 35 years [1].

Emerging countries will also become more important foreign investors, thus enhancing their influence in the global economy. Since the early 2000s, China and India have become major foreign investors in Africa. By accelerating „south-south“ investments (investments to other emerging markets), emerging markets are also raising their stakes in terms of Research and Development. On a per-capita basis, however, GDP and the spending power of developed economies will continue to rank above emerging economies. In 2020, annual disposable income per capita is projected at US \$ 5,807 in the BRIC countries, well below US \$ 31,050 in the euro area in US dollars [12].

By 2020, there will be major shifts in the world economic order in which emerging economies will become more important. Emerging Markets have suffered in recent years due to low commodities prices and slower global demand. There are, of course, also many other uncertainties surrounding these long-term growth projections, so more attention should be paid to the broad trends indicated rather than the precise numbers. At present there is a „febrile stability“ in the world economy, but there are clearly plenty of risks around from a sharper slowdown in China through to escalating conflicts in the Middle East and growing tensions between Russia and the US [15].

Looking beyond 2018, I think the key risks relate to the tectonic shifts that are occurring to the global balance of economic and geopolitical power. The US is no longer the single dominant superpower and needs to act more co-operatively in conjunction with China and a German-led Europe. I'm cautiously optimistic here, but there is clearly a lot of uncertainty about how these key geopolitical relationships will evolve [14].

All through the post-war era from 1945 to around 2011, we did see a broadly consistent relationship between world trade and GDP growth, but our analysis shows evidence of this diverging over the past three years. World trade growth appears to have slowed down significantly relative to GDP growth since 2011 and I think this could prove to be a longer term trend. The growth of emerging and developing economies offers great opportunities but it also requires businesses to take on greater risks. Rather than just exporting to a country, you will need to set up operations there and the financing for this may not be so readily available for this from banks, particularly for small and medium-sized companies. So a greater degree of self-financing may be needed and risks will be correspondingly greater. Western companies making strategic investments in emerging markets, part of their contribution could be to try to improve the local institutional framework.

This could involve offering appropriate technical assistance and advice to local governments in areas like corporate governance, fiscal policy and intellectual property rights protection. It could also involve investing in social and economic infrastructure (e.g. schools, roads, railways, power and water networks) where these are critical to a company's longer term success in a region. It is assumed that in 2019, it will be a breakthrough in the world economy. First, it will outline the contours of the new global crisis, and secondly will see how stable the world's emerging markets are. Expectations are that in 2019 growth will again be in East Asia and India (Fig. 4).

In this area, it is worth looking again at the economy of China. China's share in world total GDP in PPP terms has increased from 7.1% in 2000 to 13.3% in 2010. By 2020, it will reach 20.7%. China will overtake the USA to become the world's largest economy as early as 2019.

India is the fourth largest economy in 2010. By 2019, it will have overtaken Japan to become the world's third largest economy, with GDP accounting for 5.8% of the world total in PPP terms. In the long term, India could grow even faster than China due to its younger and faster growing population.



Figure 4. Category: Urban-rural and regional economics (focus economics)

By 2022, Russia will rank higher than Germany in the top ten economies in terms of GDP measured at PPP terms and become the fifth largest economy. Brazil, on the other hand, will have overtaken both the UK and France to become the seventh largest economy in 2023. Younger consumers will become more important. Despite population ageing in several emerging countries including China, the population in emerging markets is generally younger than in advanced economies.

In 2010, the share of population aged less than 25 years old to total population is 39.9% in BRIC countries, compared to 27.6% in the EU. Young consumers represent potential in making large purchases such as cars, houses and household appliances. However, in absolute terms, China and India will continue to have the largest populations aged 65+ in the world in 2020.

At the same time, recent experience has re-emphasized that relatively rapid growth is not guaranteed for emerging economies, as indicated by recent problems in Russia and Brazil, for example. It requires sustained and effective investment in infrastructure and improving political, economic, legal and social institutions. It also requires remaining open to the free flow of technology, ideas and talented people that are key drivers of economic catch-up growth.

### Conclusions

The deeper problems, however, become apparent when we turn to political and social institutions. The first conclusion from this analysis is that technology is not the problem. All of the E7 have, for example, made great progress since 2000 in adopting new digital methods of communication like smart phones and broadband internet. But in terms of derailing economic development, the bigger concerns at present relate first to economic stability and second to political and social institutions. To deliver on the new business paradigm, the industry must embrace agile practices more broadly. While agile techniques have their roots in software development, many companies have applied the approach across their enterprises to link the business and technology organizations, improve efficiency, and drive results that are more customers centric.

Capital markets have to deal with increasing and investing the money in various businesses. The increased integration of these financial markets between the parties led to the emergence of the global capital market or single market in the world. In the long run, increasing the movement of capital between countries tends to favor the owners of capital, more than any other group in the short term, owners and workers in specific sectors in exporting capital countries bear much of the burden of adjustment to increase movement of capital. Not surprisingly, that these conditions led to political divisions on whether to or not to encourage or increase the international integration of the capital market. Those who are against capital market integration based on issues related to human rights are particularly concerned about the abuses that consider themselves immortalized by global and international institutions that promote neoliberalism without regard to ethical standards. Making a priority in the education process essential trends in the system. There is a tendency towards transition from formal (above all quantitative)

characteristics and methods of evaluation and comparison of the educational systems to the scars (criteria) of this assessment. The time of the highly specialized training of the specialists and comes the time for their broad-based training.

The general objectives include the World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) and free trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), Free Trade Zone of the Americas (FTAA), the Multilateral Agreement on investment (MAI) and the General Agreement on trade in services (GATS). In light of the economic gap between rich and poor countries, the fans argued that „free trade” without measures to protect more capitalized contribute only to strengthen the power of industrialized countries (often referred to as „North“ in opposition to the developing world „South“). This is in contrast to the generally strong performance of leading emerging markets on GDP growth, communications technology, rising education levels and increased average life expectancy. This suggests that making these deeper institutional advances will take a long time, even if short term macroeconomic imbalances can be addressed. Our analysis has a number of high level messages for businesses considering how to develop their global strategies, although all of these would need careful tailoring to individual circumstances.

The post-World War II international order that enabled today’s political, economic, and security arrangements and institutions is in question. As power diffuses worldwide, seats at the table of global decision making are reshuffled. Today, aspiring powers seek to adjust the rules of the game and international context in a way beneficial to their interests.

Adopting the principles implies a requirement for a unified system of means, methods and tools. Each special global area will be protected from weapons that will face retaliation and knots. Educational content is integrated and structured into mutually beneficial global areas and is concretized through age and individual development goals. Thus, the teaching of geo-economic knowledge must directly correspond to the theory of education and didactic features of structuring the teaching and learning of the fundamental scientific specialty of regional development. There is a trend of intense changes in the different educational structures. These changes are most often expression of demand and experimentation new ways, methods and approaches for the development of education process.

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