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Pandemic and economic crisis in society

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Summary

We still don't know how badly the current crisis will hit the economy. But despite or precisely because of the looming severe recession and economic crisis, fragmented and divided societies until yesterday can heal thanks to a hitherto unexpected injection - solidarity.

The global scale of the health crisis and its economic epicenter in EU and euro area countries is creating additional external pressure on disrupted global supply chains. Economic uncertainty caused by the uncertainties surrounding the development and duration of the pandemic and rising unemployment are prerequisites for shrinking domestic consumption, mainly to basic necessities, which is reflected in society.

The crisis clearly shows that many business models have a serious need to change, shows the great dependence of modern society on information and communication technologies and outlines the emerging processes of digitalization, automation and robotics in the context of Industry 4.0, which require timely adaptation by society. .

Key words: crisis, society, income, unemployment, recession

JEL M 40

Introduction

We must admit that we are all more or less worried about what is happening in our country and around the world in recent months. Perhaps most leaders (both government and company) did not expect what was happening, underestimated it or thought it would surround us. Yes, but no, as they say in such cases! Let us recall that when people in China were already dying from this new and unknown infection, there were debates in our country on the adoption of the State budget for 2020. And no one from anywhere suggested anything about what awaits us only after three months, which led to the adoption of unexpected changes in the State budget / increase in the deficit /, voting by the National Assembly on a new and unexpected foreign loan, etc. A competition began in giving opinions and recommendations from famous and not so economists, politicians and others. What to do in this case. I would ask a rhetorical question, and where have you been so far with information from various institutes, organizations, intelligence and others. I think everyone has slept through a lot of things, driven by profit-seeking, corruption schemes and not prepared for acceptable solutions in this new situation for all of us.

In this report, I consider what is happening as a result of the widespread crisis caused by the coronavirus and the possibilities for reactions through the prism of civil society, as a corrective to any system of governance.

1.Crisis, nascency and problems

The collision with a possible crisis of the economy, society and social sphere can be at any stage of their development. According to A. Grove - "the crisis is a state in which the existing means to achieve the goals become inadequate, as a result of which unpredictable situations and problems arise." The crisis can be defined as "an unplanned and undesirable time-limited process that would significantly impede or make impossible the operation of the enterprise". The way out is "its elimination as an extreme form or its successful overcoming." Another characteristic of a crisis may be its limited time or limited time to make decisions during a crisis. Indeed, the crisis cannot go on indefinitely and has its limits, and the sooner the leadership begins to fight it, the greater the chances of "salvation". / Iliev -2015 /

In other words, the crisis is a time-limited phenomenon, which from the current situation and the actions of management can be characterized by a sudden onset or be predicted and prevented, as a consequence for an enterprise - to bring it to a new stage of development or lead to liquidation.

The crisis is most often manifested as an acute shortage of money, caused by problems in supply, demand, rising unemployment, a non-functioning economy and others. At the same time, this shortage of financial resources is one of the main causes of the crisis, and the inability to satisfy creditors' claims as monetary obligations is considered a sign of impending bankruptcy at the micro level, for one enterprise. Thus, the management of cash flow or financial flows is a key tool of controlling in the context of crisis management and requires maximum attention.

The current crisis since the beginning of 2020 has caused total panic, such as:

- At first the threat from COVID-19 seemed harmless from distant China, then from Italy, and finally everyone understood that the threat was ubiquitous;

-The pandemic of COVID-19, literally stopped the social and economic life around the world, which is unprecedented in human history.

Probably some would compare the current social and economic situation with the other terrible and large-scale event in human history - World War II, but the current situation is very different - world leaders did not have information, a plan and solutions for it. Governments around the world were completely surprised and shocked, although in their research institutes, agencies, security services and military ministries, all sorts of crisis situations were played out, but not like with COVID-19. / Popov -2020 /

While the virus was rampant only in China, for everyone else, including and for world leaders, this was perceived as a regional problem, or like the Ebola virus in Africa, there were even statements in our country that this thing could not reach our country.

Globally, leaders responded by:

-First of all, shocked and confused by what was happening, they imposed quarantine on social contacts. After realizing that this would kill the economy, and possibly more people, they began announcing economic bailouts;

-In the next moment it became clear that social isolation will kill the national and world economy and the consequences may be even more severe for human health and life. That is why, at the end of March, proposals for economic measures began to be issued in order to preserve employment and to restore the economies after the restrictions on social contacts were lifted.

This leads to the natural expectation on the part of investors to pay the lowest price for the assets they normally trade - but not before they are convinced that once they buy them, they will be able to sell them quickly for some profit.

The behavior of people with savings is similar - they also stand in a waiting position to make sure that the assets they want to buy, such as land, house, car or luxury goods, have reached their lowest price.

The behavior of people without savings is no different, who spend only on essential goods, because they are not sure about their income during a crisis and whether it will not get worse in the near future./Popov -2020 /

It is precisely this behavior and uncertainty among investors and people that causes a huge part of the money available to stop moving in the economy, which creates the feeling that all the money is lost or has disappeared.

When money does not move, it reduces consumption, which in turn negatively affects production, trade, services, employment and income.

This will be the worst economic crisis we have experienced, according to many world experts, in the last perhaps 50 years. Probably no one doubts that the economic crisis in which the global economy is entering will be much more severe than the financial crisis in 2008

The COVID-19 pandemic is in full swing, virtually all world economies have stopped, and people are shocked at how long all this will last and what their life prospects will be after the pandemic end of the crisis. Despite generous aid to businesses in strong economies, unemployment is growing at a record pace, and consumption, which is the engine of the economy, has been reduced to viable products and services.

No one can predict what will be the behavior of people after the pandemic and how the consumption of all kinds of goods and services will be restored, which is the basis for the recovery of employment and economic growth.

The financier **D. Chobanov** stated on 09.05.2020 in front of the newspaper "Trud" that the last week of February can be considered the starting point of realization that the crisis with the coronavirus is becoming global. A number of European countries then began to implement anti-epidemic measures and some economies were blocked, making it clear that the crisis would affect not only tourism and trade, production and supply chains, but also much of local industry and services. There is a shock on both supply and demand. In this situation, it is interesting and important to follow the reaction of gold and oil prices, from which important conclusions can be drawn for the current crisis, as well as expectations for the future.

After the onset of the coronavirus crisis, oil prices fell sharply due to unfavorable expectations for a sharp decline in economic activity. This leads to a very strong reduction in oil demand, both current and expected, as well as to serious downward pressure on prices.

Gold is traditionally seen as a refuge from insecurity. Gold has historically established itself as a liquid asset, so historically there has often been an increase in the price of gold in times of political, military, socio-economic crisis and / or increased geopolitical tensions. The price of gold is inversely related to the dollar, as it is most often quoted in this currency. When the dollar depreciates to preserve its value, the price of the precious metal rises.

The world will need years to recover from the coronavirus pandemic, warned on March 23, 2020 the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, **Jose Angel Guriá**. The OECD's secretary, said the economic shock was already greater than the financial crisis. The OECD calls on governments to adhere to spending rules to ensure rapid testing and treatment of the virus and that countries will cope but suffer from the economic downturn "for years to come".

The economic uncertainty created by the virus is expected to shock economies more than during the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, or the 2008 financial crisis.

The spring economic forecast for 2020 from 06.05.20. of the European Commission is for a deep and uneven recession, followed by an uncertain recovery.

There will be a historic recession in the EU economy - despite swift and comprehensive policy measures. **For Bulgaria, a 7.2% decline in real GDP, an 18% reduction in investment and 7% unemployment are projected.**

In comparison, in its spring forecast for April 14, the IMF expected a contraction of 4% and the World Bank - by 3.7%. According to former Finance Minister Vladislav Goranov, the worst-case scenario for the Bulgarian economy is to shrink by 3%, and the budget update was made on its basis. To date, we already know that these forecasts have been lowered.

Despite the fact that part-time schemes, wage subsidies and support for businesses should help reduce job losses, the coronavirus pandemic will have a serious impact on the labor market and **unemployment is expected to rise despite support measures.** According to forecasts, the unemployment rate in the euro area will increase from 7.5% in 2019 to 9.5% in 2020, before falling again to 8.5% in 2021.

Consumer prices are expected to rise even speculatively this year, despite declining demand and a sharp drop in oil prices, taken together to offset more than sufficiently isolated cases of price increases as a result of supply disruptions with the pandemic. The actions taken for fiscal measures to limit the economic consequences of the pandemic, combined with fiscal discretionary measures, will lead to increased costs. As a result, the overall budget deficit of the euro area and the EU is projected to rise sharply from just 0.6% of GDP in 2019 to around 8.5% in 2020, before falling again to around 3.5% in 2021.

The spring forecast is **characterized by a degree of uncertainty** that is higher than usual. It is based on a set of assumptions about the development of the coronavirus pandemic and related anti-epidemic measures. The forecast is based on the assumption that the restrictive measures will be phased out from May onwards. The risks in connection with this prognosis are extremely high and are related to the deterioration of the prognostic values, **which can be seen with the complications of the infection as of 15.09. 2020** / https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_bg

According to the forecast of the World Bank from March 2020, after the better-than-expected growth of the current domestic product (BBY) of the Bulgarian economy in 2019 the country expects to enter the petition in 2020 due to the negative effect of Covid-19, which will increase exports and domestic activity.

The global economy will shrink this year at a pace not seen since World War II, according to a report on **June 8, 20 The World Bank**. The reason - the Covid-19 pandemic, which limits income and sent millions of people from emerging and developing countries into poverty. Global gross domestic product (GDP) is likely to shrink by 5.2% in 2020, the Washington-based institution said in a report on economic prospects.

According to the World Bank, this will be the fourth deepest recession in the last 150 years. History remembers such breakdowns only in 1914, 1930-32 and 1945-46, say World Bank experts. Production per capita will shrink in over 90% of the world's countries - an unprecedented situation since 1870. The economy will recover in 2021, growing by 4.2%, the report said.

"This is the first recession since 1870, caused solely by a pandemic, and it continues to occur," World Bank Vice President for Fair Growth, Finance and Institutions **Ceyla Pazarbasioglu told reporters by telephone, quoted by Bloomberg**. "Given this uncertainty, a further downgrade is very likely," she added. /<https://www.bloomberg.com/europe/>

The World Bank presents two alternative scenarios.

- In one in which the Covid-19 pandemic lasts longer than expected, which requires the extension of traffic restrictions, the global economy will shrink by almost 8% this year.

- If control measures can be largely lifted in the near future, the contraction will be 4%, which is, however, twice as deep as that recorded during the 2009 global financial crisis.

"The global recession will be deeper if it takes longer than expected to bring the pandemic under control, or if financial stress triggers cascading outstanding claims," the World Bank said.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will update its global economic outlook on June 24th. In April, the fund forecast a 3% contraction for this year, although chief economist **Gita Gopinath** has since said the outlook has worsened. The methodologies are different, as the IMF's aggregated forecasts are based on purchasing power parity, which gives more weight to emerging economies, while the World Bank uses market exchange rates. /<https://www.imf.org/bg/News/>

In this regard, for example, the Federal Reserve has launched an unprecedented set of emergency programs providing \$ 2.3 billion in loans. Fiscal stimulus packages are diverse. The United States provides about 15% of GDP in support, and Germany about 4.7%, while the Japanese program is estimated at about 42% of GDP, writes Bloomberg. /<https://www.worldbank.org/bg/>

The Bulgarian state must be ready to face the looming severe economic crisis, warned in an interview at the end of March 2020. **Prof. Boyan Durankev**. According to him, the crisis will be more severe than the Great Depression in 1929-1933, at least that is how serious names in economics are drawn. "The world is in a phase of crisis, it is not yet in a growth phase. That is why we must measure wisely and have enough of the state pie. " He endorses the measures taken at the state level because he believes that people must be saved first, and then the economy.

Again, in a new interview with FOCUS Radio - Sofia on June 3, 20, he stated that no matter how much the economies open, there will be no opening of consumers and their wallets after the COVID crisis more precisely, to a slowdown in economic growth at the end of last year.

"October and November were the first indications that the economy was calming down, calming down and going down. Moreover, the expansive path of development of the global economy is over. A slowdown in economic growth has begun, but the so-called The black swan that appeared - the coronavirus, further deepened the economic crisis and led us to a global recession that will affect all countries, including Bulgaria. We have a combined action - the crisis with the coronavirus and the crisis with the end of the expansive expansion of the global economy, "said the economist.

It does not differ from the general picture and the opinion of another respected economist, **Prof. Dimitar Ivanov**, who paints a terrible picture of the economy after C-19 in an interview with BNR on 13.06.20. According to him, the liquidity that was poured went to the financial sector and banks, and is not able to stimulate the main diseases caused by the coronavirus crisis - consumption and investment. Bank credit is not able to get us out of the economic crisis. /<https://bnr.bg/>

According to D. Ivanov, Bulgaria ignores three main changes in the economy:

- That so far there has been a process of globalization;

-In the last 30 years the Bulgarian economic structure has become an economy of services and this sector is the most affected by the crisis;

- Ignores the extreme impact of the crisis on the indebtedness of the household and corporate sectors.

He also points out the weaknesses of the temporary economic measures:

-The lack of direct measures to support companies and households;

-There is only a package of temporary measures, and we do not have a complex program.

The ex-Minister of Finance **S. Dyankov** warned on the air of Nova TV on April 24, 20 that the crisis will pass into three phases. In the first are health measures. The second phase is maintaining a certain level of demand and consumption in the country. In the third phase, the main question will be how to get out of the crisis, households and businesses do not owe much.

"The state must be generous. This is a crisis we have not seen in a long time. In recent years, crises have been in demand. There was not enough money, but the business is working. Now it does not work and the money should be focused there, "said the former finance minister. / [https // economic.bg./](https://economic.bg/)

"We will definitely be safer in the Eurozone. At the moment, the ECB is the main financier of the measures for the crisis in Europe and the fact that Bulgaria is excluded from these measures because we are not part of the Eurozone, definitely hinders us. " /<https://nova.bg/news/view/>

The founder of the world's largest hedge fund Bridgewater Associates, **Ray Dalio**, shared his "thoughts about the coronavirus", published in LinkedIn, emphasizing that the virus has come and gone, but it will have a great "emotional impact", which is why stock market investors are likely to lose some of their capital.

As the most vulnerable to market panic, he cites insurance companies and investors who did not properly assess the risks in the market and did not prepare for the worst-case scenario (as such, he considers the recurrence of the Spanish flu pandemic of 1918-1920). Predicting emotional turmoil in the markets, Dalio said at the same time that no "significant and lasting impact on the economy" was expected.

At the same time, he is not entirely sure of his prognosis, as other risks that arose before the epidemic remain. The risks he cites are capital inequality, significant political problems, the economic downturn, high indebtedness and inefficient monetary policy.

However, the shares of the companies are recovering, and more and more countries are removing the restrictions, the billionaire Ray Dalio is far from optimistic and says that the pandemic will bring the heaviest economic decline for almost a century. „We are not returning to the "normal", says Dalio front of CNBC on 30.05.20, completely rejecting the idea of a speedy recovery. /<https://www.expert.bg/faces/Rej-Delio/> /<https://www.money.bg/>

For his part, in connection with the looming severe crisis, the famous **Steve Hanke** warned "Forbes" that Bulgaria must keep the lev and the currency board, and it would be fatal for it to give them up. He must stop blindly carrying out all orders and demands from Brussels, because this is not good for the people, commenting on the aspirations to put Bulgaria in the "waiting room of the Eurozone".

Hanke is known as the father of the currency board in our country and is adamant about keeping the board and the lev as the currency in the country. According to him, the board allows Bulgaria to issue its own currency, which is hard and traded at a fixed exchange rate with the euro, is fully secured and convertible at the moment. This means that the lev is an arbitrary clone of the euro and that our country is part of the Eurozone, albeit informally.

That is why we do not need to enter it officially. It is extremely important that at the moment the government cannot take loans from the currency board (BNB) because of the board. Thus, fiscal discipline has been imposed on Bulgarian politicians and they cannot take money from the state reserve. They take out loans from foreign banks, and the reserve remains. Otherwise, it would have been eaten long ago.

However, according to the Deputy Chairman of the European Commission **Valdis Dombrovskis** in an interview in May 2020. In front of the BNR's Horizont, Bulgaria can join the ERM II currency mechanism, better known as the "waiting room of the Eurozone" in July. This will happen if the country fulfills the last word. Bulgaria can make the bid for the single currency together with the other candidate for that - Croatia.

Valdis Dambrovskis commentary was based on the shadow system of the banking system in Bulgaria, which was prepared by the European Central Bank (ECB) last year. Therefore, the financial institution recommended increasing the capital of two banks - the "Investment Bank" and the "First Investment Bank". /<https://bnr.bg/>

For this reason, the shareholders of "**Investbank**" have already increased their capital by BGN 22 million, approving the proposal for distribution of the profit for 2019 in the amount of BGN 2 million that it has filled its capital with over 50 million euros. From its side in the April issue of the "First Investment Bank" announced that it will buy up to 25 million new shares of the Bulgarian fund, the fund.

In this regard, on June 11, 2020, the State bought a share from First Investment Bank in order to fulfill the last condition for our entry into the ERM II currency mechanism, namely strengthening the capital of all banks in our country. Until now, only Fibank did not meet the requirements. The information that the state acquires shares in the bank was confirmed by the Ministry of Economy to the Bulgarian National Radio.

The ministry clarifies that the only motive for the state intervention is the deadline for July to meet all the requirements of the European Central Bank for the accession of our country to the so-called waiting room for the Eurozone. /<https://bnr.bg/>

In the same month, Bulgaria sent a letter of assessment to the ECB. In the same way, the BNB made an agreement in April 20 for swap line in the size of 2 billion euro with Central Bank. "This is another element, which is the security of the financial system," according to Dambrovskis on this topic.

The contraction of the Bulgarian economy is expected to be more than 5% in 2020, dictated by the restrictive measures to control the coronavirus, **the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) predicts in a report from 13.05.20**. Other EU countries in Southeast Europe will also be hit hard. A key channel for the collapse will be tourism, which is at the heart of the Cypriot and Greek economies, but is also important for Bulgaria, the EBRD report said. According to calculations in it, tourism in Bulgaria represents about 10% of the gross domestic product (GDP).

Nevertheless, the country's entry into ERM-2 as planned took place together with Croatia on 10 July 2020, although further delays were not ruled out, "according to an EBRD report. /<http://www.ebrd.com/>

Nevertheless, Bulgaria and Croatia still have a long way to go to "fix" their economies and improve the work of the institutions before joining the Eurozone, European Central Bank Board member Fabio Panetta was quoted as saying from Reuters.

Reforms undertaken by both countries will not be able to correct all the imbalances and vulnerabilities they face, and more progress is needed to improve governance, their legal framework and the overall quality of institutions, Panetta said. /<https://www.reuters.com/news/>

In view of the coming, unexpected and unknown economic and financial crisis, it is good to recall the **Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program)** of 1948, as an initiative of the United States, whose

idea is to help the countries of Western Europe with aims for a faster recovery in political, economic and cultural terms after World War II, with the United States allocating 17 billion dollars (equivalent to about 198 billion against the dollar exchange rate by 2018) to distribute among individual European countries. The strategy is to rebuild war-torn areas, modernize industry, remove borders for trade within the continent, and prevent the spread of communist doctrine.

The distribution of monetary resources is based on the number of inhabitants and the importance of the respective country in the formation of a stable pan-European economy. The largest share belongs to the United Kingdom (26%), followed by France (18%) and West Germany (11%). Among the other countries included in the Marshall Plan are Italy, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Greece. / Nikolova-2019 /

Participation in the Marshall Plan was also offered to the **USSR**, but they refused and blocked aid to almost all Eastern Bloc countries.

The President of the European Council, **Charles Michel**, expressed his thoughts in a similar direction on March 25, 2020 told Belgian television channel LN24 that preparations were under way for a strategy with incentives such as the **Marshall Plan**. Michel explained that the ambassadors of the member states have discussed a European plan that should mobilize EU funds within the European budget. According to him, the program should also mobilize national funds and involve the private sector.

It can be assumed that to some extent, Spain has proposed to the EU a plan similar to the "Marshall" plan to deal with the coronavirus./news.bg Era BG Ness / Prime Minister **Pedro Sanchez** has called for coordinated EU action in the "war against the coronavirus", El Pais reported. He urged Brussels to introduce a Marshall Plan to deal with the economic consequences of the pandemic. Sanchez also stated his support for the so-called "corona bonuses" that help share risks among all EU countries. He also demanded general unemployment insurance.

We need to draw up a large-scale Marshall Plan for the whole of the EU and begin the inevitable process of recovery in the social and economic spheres once all this is over, Sanchez insisted.

In response, on 27 May 2020, the European Commission presented details of its "modern Marshall Plan" for recovery from the coronary crisis, called the "next generation EU" with a total value of € 750 billion. In the explanatory memorandum to its proposal, the Commission states that it will ensure a sustainable, equitable, inclusive and equitable recovery for all Member States.

The new instrument will be "embedded" in the next long-term budget of the European Union (2021-2027), which will reach an unprecedented 1.85 trillion euros. The coronavirus shook Europe and the world, testing the health and social systems of the individual countries in the Bloc. Societies and economies, as well as the way of living and working together, were put to the test. To protect people's lives and livelihoods, to repair the single market, and to build a lasting and prosperous recovery, the European Commission proposes to use the full potential of the EU budget.

The recovery plan addresses the enormous challenge we face, not only by supporting recovery, but also by investing in our future.

The European Green Deal and digitalisation will stimulate jobs and growth, the sustainability of our societies and the health of our environment. This is the moment of Europe, commented the President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen. The "next generation EU" will raise money by temporarily raising the own resources ceiling to 2% of the EU's gross domestic product (GDP), and the Commission will use its high credit rating to borrow 750 billion euros from the financial markets. This money will be channeled through various programs and will be disbursed over a long period of time through future EU budgets - not before 2028 and not after 2058.

The money from the "next generation EU" will be invested in three pillars:

1. Support for Member States with investment and reform - A new 560 billion euro recovery and sustainability instrument will offer financial support for investment and reform, including in relation to green and digital transitions and the resilience of national economies, linking them to priorities of the EU. This tool will be built into the European Semester;

2. A "flying start" for the EU economy by stimulating private investment - A new solvency support tool will mobilize private resources to urgently support viable European companies in the most affected sectors, regions and countries. It can be operational from 2020 and will have a budget of € 31 billion, aimed at unlocking € 300 billion in support for companies from all economic sectors and preparing them for a cleaner, digital and sustainable future;

3. Dealing with the lessons of the crisis. A new EU4Health program to strengthen health security and prepare for future health crises with a budget of € 9.4 billion. Strengthen the RescEU by € 2 billion, the Union's Civil Protection Mechanism, which will be expanded to be able to prepare for and respond to future crises. EUR 94.4 billion for Horizon Europe, which will be strengthened to fund vital research in the fields of health, sustainability and green and digital transitions https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_bg/

For its part, Bulgaria will be able to count on 15 billion euros from the funds provided in the EU reconstruction fund, presented by the President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen. However, in order to gain access to this money, our country must first contribute 3.3 billion euros (nearly 8% of the country's GDP). /<https://www.economic.bg/>

2. Society, crisis and control

The chance for Bulgarians to become a society is called "coronavirus". The coronavirus crisis can be a litmus test for a person's natural need to be part of a community that protects and supports him. This is exactly what is happening in Bulgaria, claims in his article **Al. Detev** /<https://www.dv.com/>

The crisis that unleashed the new coronavirus has been unprecedented. Even in Bulgaria, it pushes people to unexpected mobilizations. When a general threat arises, consolidation is the most natural, impulsive and spontaneous reaction. In his theory of the functions of social conflict, sociologist Lewis Coser says that conflict is a form of socialization. It serves to create and maintain group identities. What is special about the current situation: the conflict is not between different groups in society, but between people and the disease.

It is logical and inherent in people in recent days to strive for active participation in the community. Especially when faced with a deadly threat that invades everywhere with invisible, deadly viruses. This is a chance and an opportunity to reach a consensus and connection that goes far beyond the demonstrations of gratitude to the medics - which they undoubtedly deserve.

We still do not know how badly the current crisis will hit the economy. But despite or precisely because of the looming severe recession and economic crisis, fragmented and fragmented societies until yesterday can recover thanks to a hitherto unexpected injection of "solidarity". /<https://www.dv.com/>

Thus, the attempts to modernize Bulgarian society on the Western model failed even before the advent of "communism." After this failure, the communist regime tried to impose another, more radical model of industrial modernization. He urges millions of people to emigrate from villages to cities, where they are forced to sell their labor to the state at prices it sets. Thus, they find themselves trapped in a semi-market economy that fails to fulfill its own promises of universal material prosperity and justice. / Sardamov, 2002 /

After the failure of the communist experiment, today we are facing a new social crisis. It is similar to the one experienced before 1944 and during "socialism", but it is even more severe, because today people in our country are much more dependent on the market for their survival, and the disintegration of the traditional Bulgarian culture is much more advanced. Moreover, after the neo-conservative revolution of the 1990s and the end of the Cold War, we are today facing the aforementioned global trend towards economic liberalization and the unleashing of market self-regulation.

In this context, our current social crisis is probably part of the general impasse described by Polanius - the deep and protracted crisis of societies whose traditional culture is being destroyed without a viable alternative being built. Will we ever be able to leave this sad company? It is not clear yet, but even if we ever manage to do it, it will be a very long and painful process. Naturally, he will have to be paid with much more misery, despair and shamelessness. Meanwhile, the deepening demographic crisis in our country is increasingly reducing our chances of ultimate success. And modern industrial civilization is probably heading for a severe environmental crisis - especially if large sections of the population in countries like China and India still manage to increase their incomes, hence the consumption of energy and other resources, as well as waste generation on a Western model. /Sardamov, 2002 /

And shouldn't we pay attention to what's happening in the United States, where Microsoft and Google bosses Bill Gates and Eric Schmidt have been televised several times at briefings by New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, who enthusiastically welcomes their plans to create a corporate New York State Commission and make the city "pandemic-resistant" by integrating "technology into every aspect of life." First of all, it is about building - based on 5G - a system for total monitoring of every word, gesture, movement and human connection of each citizen with facial recognition, voice and "mind reading" - supposedly to localize the infection, but in fact to build a permanent and comprehensive database with marketing - but why not, if necessary, police or military - application. / https://blitz.bg/analizi-i-komentari/pandemiyata-i-prekrasniyat-nov-svyat_news759810.html/ /Klain N.- Shock doctrine 2007/

But here the idea creeps in to keep them at a distance and after the crisis - health care to be carried out through "Google. Even the hospitals to get rid of their expensive "physical" buildings! Microsoft, on the other hand, wants to replace expensive "physical" schools and distance teachers, which is supposed to give children access to the best teachers, regardless of their address, but will actually make education dependent on the digital revolution and increasing profits. /Since March, the increase in profits for such companies is indicative /. Needless to say, removing the personal physical contact of the patient and the doctor, the child and the teacher, the children in the real school class - and replacing them with an eternal lonely glare on the screens, is absurd! And it will apply only to the masses, while for the rich there will always be GPs and private tutors. A pandemic is a convenient scarecrow to impose uninhabited, contactless technology - humans are a bio-threat and machines are not.

In the wonderful new world, there will be far fewer teachers, doctors, school nurses, police officers, building maintenance and security workers, vendors and drivers. Everything will be controlled by artificial intelligence, but the physical work will, of course, be done by millions of anonymous ants in warehouses and depots, call centers and data centers, industrial occipital and lithium mines in the Third World, and so on.

In fact, many Americans have long lived with one foot in the wonderful new world - their blood and pills are monitored by Google, their day is run by Secretary Cortana (Microsoft) or Siri (Apple), home management and entertainment - from Alexa (Amazon), their money from Venmo (Pay Pal), their purchases from Amazon. But that's not all! In the future, they will be provided with spouses from Facebook or Instagram on the basis of common likes and hearts, they will have a job from Link Inn together with the employer's terminal, their Twitter account will vote online instead.

However, the basic principle for the progressive forces must be: new technology and increased productivity must always lead to an increase in the quality of life of society as a whole, and not to the super-enrichment of the rich and the impoverishment and degradation of all others. Public control over corporations should always be on the alert. /https://blitz.bg/analizi-i-komentari/pandemiyata-i-prekrasniyat-nov-svyat_news759810.html/ /Klain N.- Shokova doktrina 2007/

In this regard, today's society lacks information, transparency, publicity, and results on the costs of the EPF, costs related to the crisis - clothing, medicines, precautions, hospitals, there is mistrust about the spread and infection with the Corona virus.

Distrust arises in the institutions and their representatives for their relations with representatives of the Underground, the placement of political, judicial and financial umbrellas over iconic figures of the gray economy. There is a strong distrust of the state institutions with control functions, such as the NRA / the case with the expired personal data of about 5 million people from 2019 /, the Registry Agency / the case of the hacker attack from 2018 /, the Customs Agency / for a number of cases related to smuggling of drugs and goods - the case from April / 2020 in Studentski grad /, Financial Supervision Commission and Gambling Commission / the case with taxes and fees from the State Lottery /, BNB / banking supervision - for the case with CCB / and many others, which fade in time and no culprits are identified and punished. The same applies to the judiciary, which is still monitored by the EU, despite claims by the government.

This, as well as many other problems today, provoked the reaction of the society from the last ten days in almost the whole country. These public protests may have needed a small spark sparked by quarrels between institutions on both sides of Dondukov Blvd. in Sofia.

These protests of the civil society lately / not only in our country, but also in the USA for several months, etc./ are a very bright manifestation of public control over the institutions and the government everywhere.

From the very beginning of its existence, human society has realized the necessary need for control. At this stage, public relations are related to the attitude of the group of people to the behavior of individual members, as well as to the acquisition and protection of their property. The social nature of the production processes also determines the content of the object of control. Both owners and contractors and managers are involved in these processes, with all parties perceiving the need for control. For its part, however, ownership dictates the behavior of the subject of control. Therefore, the size of the owned property determines not only the right to control, but also its forms and organization./ Dinev-Control and regulation in social management-2015 /

Public control is a manifestation of the participation of citizens in governance and the enhanced role of the public. In the assessment of the formation of public administration. The exercise of control by citizens and their organizations over the activities of the state apparatus is a marked expression of real democracy. Public control can be considered in a broad and narrow sense.

In a broad sense, public control covers all forms and types of control exercised by non-state forms and organizations, i.e. the control of the general public of the population of public bodies and organizations and of citizens. Due to its specificity and the exceptional importance for the protection of individual rights, the control of citizens as individuals in relation to the administration is considered separately. Citizens' control over the administration uses various procedures, forms and means of influence, it is explicitly regulated by law and must be distinguished from public control in the narrow sense.

Instead of a conclusion: From what has been said so far, it is clear that in the coming years we will have unpleasant things to deal with. We need to overcome the decline in GDP, unemployment, reduced purchasing power, bankruptcies of companies, aggravated social environment, etc., for which overcoming and recovery, in the best case, we will need at least 3-4 years. That is why we need a sharp reduction in wages and expenses for all, adequate solutions at all levels, etc., because staying at home and wearing masks will seem like a fairy tale from childhood, compared to what awaits us in the coming years and what we need to overcome.

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