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Rural Areas in Bulgaria – Investigation on some Factors for Development

Abstract

The focus on the specific territories such as rural areas as systems is imperative in order to achieve each of the strategic goals of development at national and European level. The objective of current paper is a subject to the project “7I/14 Regional policy against depopulation of Bulgarian villages” which aims to bring to light opportunities and fields of interventions to reduce depopulation of Bulgarian villages and to formulate recommendations and measures at national and regional level. Present study limits its tasks to: systematization and classification of the factors for development of the rural areas, investigation the role of institutional actors and pointing out the factors that constraint the successful development and some pathways of resolving the bottlenecks. Since the objective data show significant disparities between developed and underdeveloped rural regions and specificity of development factors, a subjective empirical study (survey) among 144 respondents from two regions – underdeveloped and developed, has been conducted. The object of this paper is the discussion on just two of all 13 questions in the questionnaire: 1) the role of the institutions and organizations for the future development of rural areas and 2) the factors limiting development of rural areas. In formulating specific measures for activating the factors and engines of rural development two types of mechanisms need to be applied: 1) maintenance and expansion of the socio-economic functions of the areas and settlements with vitality and economic capacity; 2) social care for people

of the depopulated villages and areas which perspective is to drop out from the administrative map of the country. The results show that the development of rural areas and settlements in Bulgaria can be catalyzed using supporting measures which become agents of transition process through deployment of the institutional regime capacity and practice specific approaches towards the different type of regions, areas and settlements.

Keywords: rural areas, development, factors, institutions, measures

Introduction

Although there are different approaches to classification and analysis of the factors for rural development last decade (Hodge & Midmore 2008: 23-38; Rajovic & Bulatovic 2012: 3-20; Straka & Tuzova 1996-2005: 496-505; Yilmaz et al 2010: 239-249; Panahi 2015: 1350-1357; Hossain, Begum & Papadopoulou 2015: 34-40) all seek the roots that give impetus and energy to socio-economic transformation.

The various objectives and aspects of the identification of the factors for development, as well as the multifunctionality of local system (like rural area) define the existence of various classification criteria:

- Components of the system – under this criterion the factors correspond to the sphere/subsystem to which they belong: natural, economic, social, territorial, institutional, administrative-managerial, cultural, ecological
- Selected indicators for the level of development — when the focus is on the growth indicators, the factors are mainly quantitative and when indicators reflect the broader concept of “development” the factors are predominantly qualitative.
- Level on which they are built: 1) internal – these are the local factors that may be inherent only to the system (specific) and those that are generally valid, but with quantitative and qualitative characteristic formed locally; 2) external – they are not associated with local characteristics and production capacity
- Way of action – depending on whether the action is explicitly, the factors are: 1) explicit – when the factors are clear and are implemented explicitly, these are tangible/physical factors and some intangible, which

are expressed through specific public form/structure; 2) implicit – acting implicitly as an abstract environment, intangible, often including qualitative characteristics of environmental ingredients.

- The source of formation – 1) objective – formed out of the will of the local human factor; 2) subjective – they are related to the characteristics of the human resource and human capital in the local system
- The nature of the factors – 1) tangible, 2) intangible
- Moving capability – 1) mobile, 2) immobile

According to Lowe et al. (1998), the main features of the model for rural development are the following: a) Basic principle – the resources of an area (natural, human and cultural) are the key to its development; b) Engine of development – local initiative and entrepreneurship; c) Function of the rural areas – diversified economies; d) Main issues in rural areas development – limited capacity of the regions and individual social groups to participate in economic and development activities; e) Focus in the development of rural areas – building capacity (skills, institutions and infrastructure) and overcoming social exclusion.

According to Ray (1997), the characteristics of the development of the villages should be focused in three directions: a) at first place – the development is located in territorial and not in sectoral framework; b) at second place – the economic and other activities are orientated in order to achieve maximum retention of benefits within the territory, through the valorisation and exploitation of local resources (physical and human); c) at third place – the development is contextualized by focusing on the needs, possibilities and prospects of local people, which means that the area should acquire the ability to take some responsibility for the formation of its own socio-economic development.

Among the theories on rural development is also the concept of integration of industry in the development of rural areas (Marshall 1890; Fanfani 1994). These authors offer a more advanced understanding of the relationship between local and external factors of development. The authors, through the examples of economically successful rural areas, analyze the success of these production areas with endogenous development. Rural industrialized areas are considered within a more flexible specialization and growing integration between the production, processing and marketing of food products. The historically established socio-economic networks are discussed as a key factor for success.

Of course, some areas are more favourable places for the development of “networks” and thereby derive greater benefit from the endogenous development. According to Lowe et al (1995)

Chromy et al (2011, quoted in Straka & Tuzova 2016) consider as the key factors size of the municipalities and its position within the region. Also considered are: tradition of local community, quality of regional milieu and adaptability of key rural actors (e.g. government representatives or interest groups).

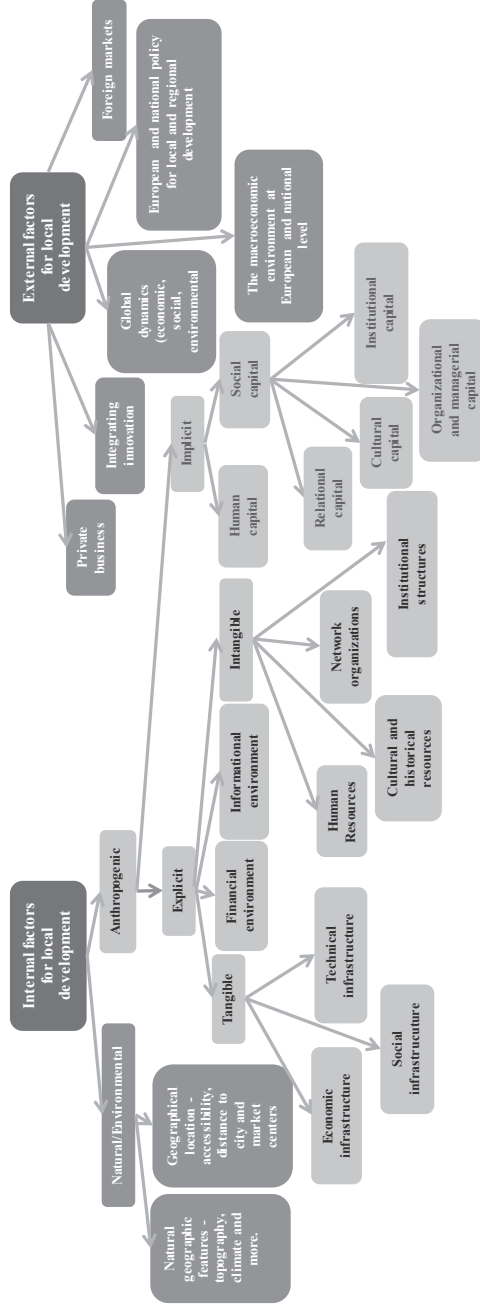
The goal of current paper is a subject to a project “7I/14 Regional policy against depopulation of Bulgarian villages” which aims to bring to light opportunities and fields of interventions to reduce depopulation of Bulgarian villages and to formulate recommendations and measures at national and regional level. Present study limits its tasks to: systematization and classification of the factors for development of the rural areas, investigation the role of institutional actors and pointing out the factors that constraint the successful development and pathways of resolving the bottlenecks.

Based on the thesis that the institutions are fundamental cause of long-run growth (Acemoglu, Johnson, & Robinson 2005) and the matter that the factors affect rural development through established institutions we have conducted an investigation on the significance of the main institutions having role for the development of the rural areas in Bulgaria and we have also identified the limiting factors for development.

Classification of factors for rural development

We consider of primary importance to contextualization the identification and the analysis of factors in the focus of searching alternatives for endogenous development, based on local factors, resources and assets. That’s why on Scheme I we present the internal and external factors for rural development.

Scheme 1. Internal and external factors for rural development



Source: Authors interpretation

Internal factors

Each local territorial system is represented by two groups of internal resources – natural/environmental and anthropogenic. When they get involved in the development process we can identify them as factors, assets which status (quantitative and qualitative) forms the capacity of the system to evolve and transform.

1. Natural factors. Of primary importance for the local development is to identify the specific natural resources of the local system that would provide competitive advantages.

1.1 Natural-geographical conditions – topography, climate, water resources, flora and fauna

1.2. Geographical location – it must be assessed from the point of view of accessibility, distance to city and market centers, spatial relationship with developed regions, localization characteristic compared to neighboring areas.

2. Anthropogenic/civilizational factors, internal for particular region are reviewed in the context of their palpability and abstractness.

2.1. Explicit factors are presented in tangible and intangible form:

2.1.1. The tangible factors include the infrastructures built – economic, technical, social.

Economic infrastructure is characterized by the acting economic agents, their structure in size and industry specialization. The technical infrastructure is presented through the transport arteries, water and sanitation, treatment plants, communication resources. Social infrastructure is regarded as living environment consisting of the established educational, health and social structures at the local level.

2.1.2. The intangible explicit factors include human resources, institutional structures (public, private, organizations and associations), cultural and historical resources, spatial and settlement organization, positioning (location in the hierarchical structure of the spatial model of the country) and the recognizability of the region (presentation, advertising), network organizations, forms of social life

2.1.3. The financial environment is presented through the available markets and financial institutions (banks, insurance and investment companies), public and private financial flows.

2.1.4. Information environment – it is formed as a system of informational funds, ICT and their implementation in the economic and daily life of the local community

2.2. Implicit factors. Representatives of this group of factors are pillars for increase of the welfare of society and its members – the increase of knowledge and organization. Here the specific items are defined as “capital” because of their potential of self-growing and to generate qualitative and quantitative progress. Of course, the aim here is to present them in the light of the local rural system without an overview of the basic definitions and concepts of human and social capital, and other elements of the society capital.

2.2.1. Human capital – this is the ability within the local territorial unit to enhance the value of human labor (physical, intellectual, managerial). On micro level we can consider this as accumulation of knowledge, experience, skills acquired and a qualification modified as a result of them, combined with health status, motivation, talent, adaptability, innovativeness of the people. On macro level – the public system – this is the population as quantity and quality, its creativity, generational relationships, professional groups, etc.

2.2.2. Social capital. It is about the characteristics of the local communities, networks of social contacts and interactions. The social capital is manifested in various forms

- Relational capital or capital of relations in the community system

As a result of the process of knowledge and building of organizational system through formed non-profit interdependencies are created additional locational savings for economic operators in the region.

- Cultural capital – a model of certain thinking, feeling or action of the people of the community, which includes a culture of trust and reciprocity, the effect on civil, political and economic life of the communities.

Socio-cultural subsystem reinforces the economic aspects of rural development with its ability to support increasing returns and self-increasing mechanisms of development.

- Institutional capital – it is presented by the normative acts of the current legal and administrative system as well as the media influence. The modern concepts for rural development are characterized by the active presence of the institutional approach in consideration with the fact that behind the development at regional/local level stands the potential of institutional assets.

- Organizational and managerial capital – manifested through administrative effective subordination and coordination, adherence to principles and manageability, ability to unite local participants around common goals.

All these factors can strengthen and enrich the nature of concentrated territorial organization, which can generate networks of economic and social relationships that support more efficient and cheaper transactions, create advantages in economic and physical closeness between economic operators, to stimulate local processes of knowledge acquisition and learning. Thus the rural development is directly dependent on the effectiveness of the concentrated territorial organization of production and the overall development and not only on the availability of resources or on their more efficient spatial distribution.

We can outline the main endogenous elements of rural development as follows: local resources for production and entrepreneurial activity, the capacity of local economic and social actors to take decisions through which they can lead the development process, to support it in the stages of transformation and innovation, and to enrich it with knowledge and information. A prerequisite for the increasing topicality of the local perspective of rural development is the capacity of participants in the certain municipalities, towns and villages (companies, citizens, entities developing policies, etc.) to take the problems into their own hands, to unite, to adapt and successfully cope with external pressures. Any support for increasing the capacity of a single element, participant or a relationship is futile, if the forces and incentives that drive them all as a unified whole in the local system, are not bound.

External factors

These are the factors that have nothing to do with local characteristics and production capacity, but they can catalyze new economic processes, to reflect on the development of the rural areas as a whole. Such determinants may be presence of a company, penetration of information, knowledge and innovation in the area which were created elsewhere, build new infrastructure with a decision of external bodies. As external factors for rural development work also: global dynamics (economic, social, natural); the macroeconomic environment at European and national level; external markets; European and

national policy for rural development. Moreover, the approach of “bottom-up” development does not exclude the intervention of the state related to social life, for example in solving social problems through measures that are not bound by the existence of some local peculiarities.

According to the OECD, there are four main prerequisites for success in the development of a rural area – flexibility, competence, efficiency and synergy (OECD 1996).

Fanfani (1994) identifies over sixty areas in Italy, which had success in endogenous development and he argues that the success of the agro-industrial areas arises from the relationship between the agricultural specialization and strong local craft industries.

Many rural areas have a chance to become successful as they “pave the way” without (or with very little) foreign assistance, but as Cécora (1999) states only in rural areas with already existing agrarian or processing networks the innovations, implemented through the “bottom-up” approach have proven successful, without significant state interference. So the formation of a cluster of small enterprises is closely connected with the socio-economic context with a particular social structure, labour market and techno-industrial interactions between local actors.

A case study on some factors affecting development of rural areas in Bulgaria

In Bulgaria the doctrine for the development of rural areas can become an effective tool for the revitalization of rural type of territories only through active attention and care at particular areas and their problems, by seeking measures to tackle critical demographic imbalances and the process of abandonment and isolation of many villages. The individual settlements are the “field” of centripetal and centrifugal forces, within the framework of which they selectively attract or reject actors and means of production.

The destructive change in economic and social life in the Bulgarian rural settlements during the last two decades – withering away the economic activity, dipole type of agriculture, deterioration in the quality of life – created dominant centrifugal forces and formed strong outgoing migration flows.

These specific territorial units don't remain insulated from global processes and challenges (climate change, the exploitation of resources,

the ageing population, migration, etc.), which creates obstacles for their sustainable and balanced development, but it is our task to turn barriers into opportunities for preservation and revitalization of villages and rural areas.

The proliferation of the so-called participation approaches in the development of rural areas (mainly by LIDER approach) doesn't give the expected result for the Bulgarian conditions to ensure effective utilization of the rural resources and potential for progress. On the contrary, to a large extent they either provide field for local supremacy of influential local factors on decision-making or they are undermined by local apathy.

The development of specific territories such as rural areas suggests a permanent enlargement and enrichment of socio-economic analyses focused on the factors, conditions and the engines which maintain the vitality and capacity for the development of these places and regions. Rural areas in Bulgaria cover the territory of the rural municipalities² that occupy over 82% of the surface area of the country and 39% of the population.

The objective data and information show significant disparities between underdeveloped and developed rural regions and specificity of development factors. So the investigation has been conducted in representative regions of the two groups, respectively Vidin region and Stara Zagora region (see table below).

Table 1. Comparison between Vidin region and Stara Zagora region, 2015

Indicators	2015		Index Stara Zagora/ Vidin
	Vidin region	Stara Zagora region	
Population (number)	91 235	323 685	3.5
Population rate of natural increase (per 1 000 inhabitants) - ‰	-16.7	-6.9	-0.41
Average annual salaries of employees under labour contract (euro)	3585	5454	1.5
Employment rate – 15-64 years old (%)	58.8	60.3	1.03
Unemployment rate (%)	18.8	9.7	0.51
Percentage of the population 25 to 64 years old with tertiary education (%)	21.5	22.6	1.05
Hospital establishments (number)	2	15	7.5

Indicators	2015		Index Stara Zagora/ Vidin
	Vidin region	Stara Zagora region	
Cumulative foreign direct investment in non-financial enterprises as of 31.12 (thousand euro)	39 800	523 247	13.1
Production value (thousand euro)	264 269	3 593 239	13.5
Length of motorway (km)	-	92	-
Length of category I roads (km)	74	167	2.3
Length of railway lines (km)	108	262	2.4
Personnel engaged in research and development (R&D) (number)	48	1 286	26.8
Percentage of households with Internet access (%)	48.0	61.4	1.3

Source: NSI, regional statistics <http://www.nsi.bg/node/797>

Stara Zagora region is at 5th place in Bulgaria and Vidin region occupies the last 28th position according to the value of “GDP per capita” indicator. Most of indicators are well below in Vidin region demonstrating significantly adverse demographic processes, poor economic, social and infrastructural environment, less attractiveness for living and business activities.

In the context of comparison of the two regions – they have a similar structure of associated municipalities: Vidin region – 11 municipalities (90% rural areas), Stara Zagora region – 11 municipalities (82% rural areas).

The empirical research is in the form of a sampled standardized inquiry by questionnaire and is conducted during the period May-August 2014 among 144 respondents. The whole questionnaire consists of 13 questions (12 closed and 1 open). The subject of analysis in the current study are two of them 1) the role of the institutions and organizations for the future development of rural areas; 2) the factors limiting development of rural areas. The respondents from both regions were asked about the measures that they would suggest against depopulation of Bulgarian villages.

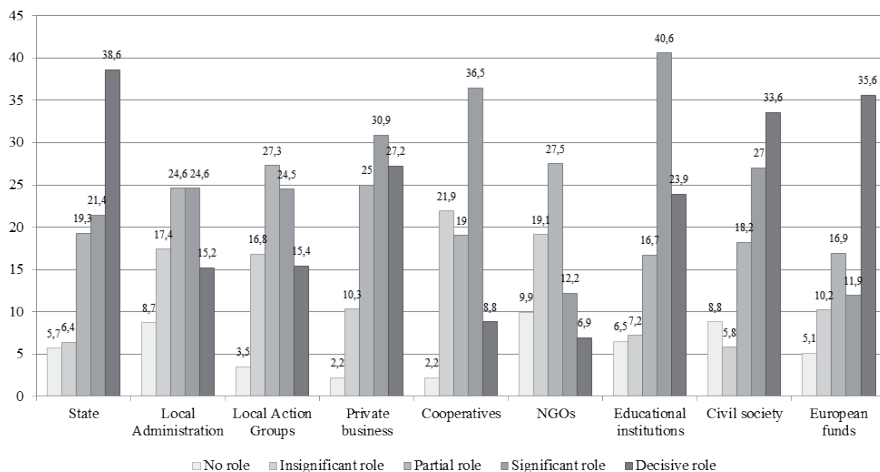
In both questions the respondents were asked to rate the possible answers at five-point Likert scale or choose an answer “I can’t decide”. Statistical software IBM SPSS 9.9 was used for the data processing. Frequency distributions, cross tabulation, χ^2 -method and other methods of statistical analysis are applied in the data processing

In Figure 1 are presented the results on the issue of the importance of the main institutions and organizations, which are related to the development of the rural areas.

The number of those who choose the answer “I can't decide” is from 6 to 32 in the different factors and the average number of respondents evaluated the role of each institution/organisation is 125. Most commonly the respondents have indicated they may not consider the role of the European funds and non-governmental organizations, which is associated with insufficient awareness among the population regarding the mechanisms by which they impact the local development.

According to the respondents the state holds the most decisive role in the rural development, followed by the European funds and the voice of the civil society on topical issues concerning the settlements themselves. As “significant” is defined the role of the educational institutions and the private sector. The highest percentage of “insignificant role” and “no role” is given to cooperatives and non-governmental organizations.

Figure 1. Significance of institutions for the future development of the rural areas in Bulgaria, according to respondents in Stara Zagora region and the Vidin region (%)



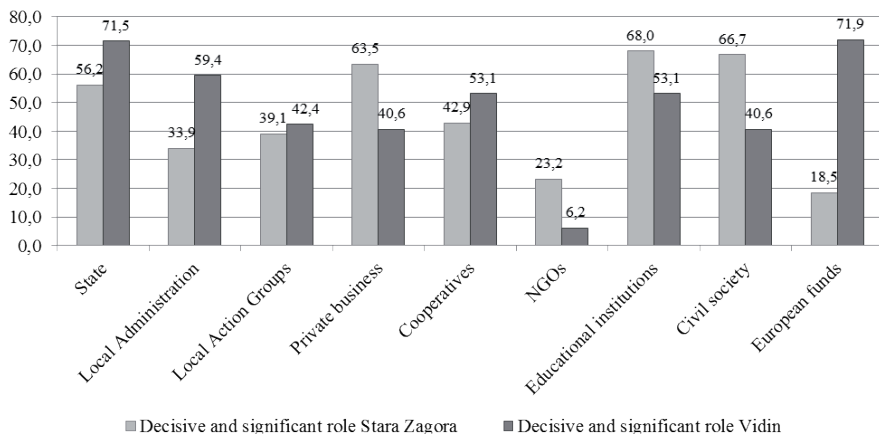
Source: Survey in Stara Zagora and Vidin regions, 2014

In Figure 2 are presented the results of the frequency distribution of answers “significant role” and “decisive role” concerning the relevant institutions and organizations in both regions. The data shows that in Vidin region the greatest importance for the development of rural areas is given to the state and European funds (over 71%). The latter result is understandable for a poor region with low socio-economic development that relies on state policy, targeted grants and EU funds, which the state uses to promote development. In a survey conducted by Toneva (2015) in industrialized rural communities respondents also define the state as a leading factor in the revival of Bulgarian villages and rural areas. Local administration (59.4%) is also a leading institution that is believed to have the potential to ensure prosperity. Respondents from Stara Zagora region point as most significant for the future development of rural areas educational institutions (68%), civil society (66.7%), private business (32.7%) and the state (35.2%). On one hand the position given to the civil society is a result of the fact that in the developed communities it has a strong influence, and on the other it is because of the specific age structure of respondents of Stara Zagora region (73% are under the age of 35 – young people who are active and have a civic positions). It is no surprise that respondents from the developed region also put stress on private business and education. Furthermore, these are both factors for development and their level is among the key indicators for the development of a region. It should be noted that in general the respondents from Vidin region have a more negative attitude and distrust toward the institutions and organizations. The share of the respondents who choose answer “no role” is higher for all assessed factors in Vidin region in comparison to Stara Zagora region.

The metrification of the relationship between the type of region and institutions/organizations with decisive and significant role (via Cramer coefficient)³ indicates that this connection is weak to moderate (Cramer's $V_s = 0.197-0.405$). Only as regards the “European funds” there is a significant relationship (Cramer's $V_s = 0.649$) according to the type of region.

The second question, subject of this study is related to the negative impact of some factors restricting the development of rural areas.

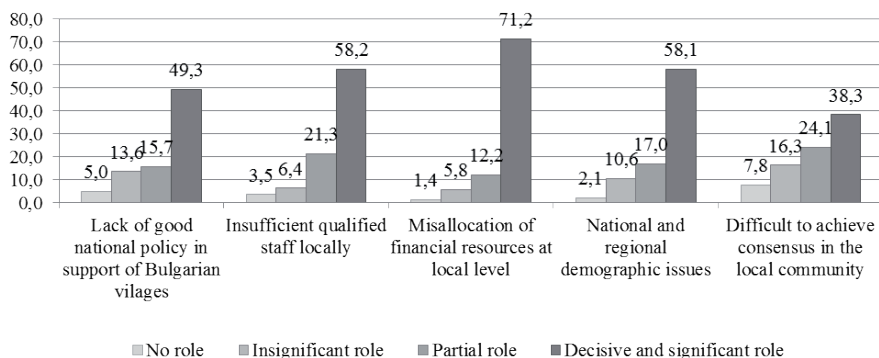
Figure 2. Institutions and organizations with “decisive and significant role” in the development of rural areas, Stara Zagora region and Vidin region (%)



Source: Survey in Stara Zagora and Vidin regions, 2014

In Figure 3 are presented the aggregated results concerning the opinion of the respondents in terms of existing adverse factors. It is apparent that according to respondents the most negative role, restricting rural development has “Misallocation of financial resources at local level”. The latter reflects the anxiety of focusing the municipal resources mainly for municipal centers. The second largest deficits are “Insufficient qualified staff locally” and “National and regional demographic issues”. According to respondents the factor that has the least negative impact on the development of rural areas is “Difficult to achieve consensus in the local community”. On one hand, this may indicate that this problem is almost non-existent but it is rather because the respondents realize that in many regions it is impossible to speak of organized community. Furthermore the expectations are that if other barriers are overcome a consensus among the actors will be more easily achieved.

Figure 3. The role of some factors limiting the development of rural areas – Stara Zagora region and Vidin region,%



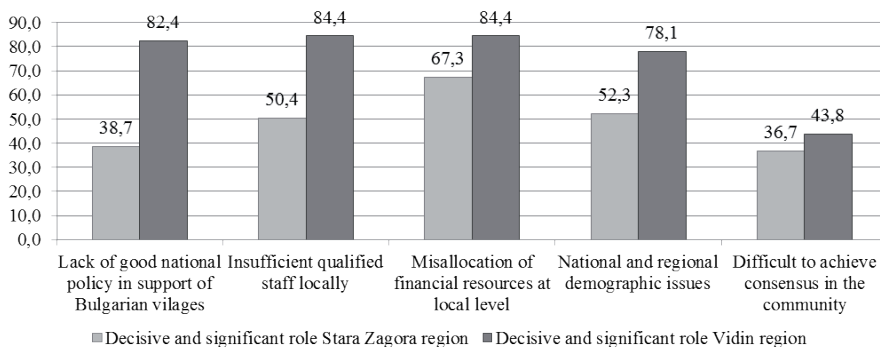
Source: Survey in Stara Zagora and Vidin regions, 2014

On Figure 4 are showed the processed answers for the two regions separately. The data shows that respondents in the less-developed region are highly apprehensive of the negative factors – larger share of respondents from Vidin region asses all the factors compared to Stara Zagora region. This corresponds to the smallest share of respondents with “I can’t decide” – in Vidin region they are only 1-2 for each of the factors while in the Stara Zagora region they are between 13 and 22.

Another interesting result is that almost all of the factors are referred to as equally strong in limiting the development of rural areas, with the exception of “Difficult to achieve consensus in the local community”. However, in Vidin region the factors mostly considered as “decisive” and with “significant role” are “Misallocation of financial resources at local level” and “Insufficient qualified staff locally”.

The measurement of relation strength between the type of region and factors with the strongest restrictive role for rural development shows that interdependence is of a medium importance (Cramer’s $V = 0.206-0.499$). The highest value of dependence is in the factor “Lack of good national policy in support of Bulgarian vilages”.

Figure 4. Some factors with “decisive” and “significant role”, limiting the development of Stara Zagora region and Vidin region,%



Source: Survey in Stara Zagora and Vidin regions, 2014

The measures proposed by the respondents are related both to the role of the central government as well as to the activity of local administration: a) helping farmers in starting up a business through the participation of the “guarantee fund” and a grace period on payment of interest and taxes; b) interest-free financing of young families to start a new business; c) improvement of awareness and access of population at local level to European funds at light administrative regime; d) resuming the activity of schools in Bulgarian vilages; e) easier access to quality health services; f) state support for the development of rural tourism; g) providing programs for more jobs in the countryside; h) elaboration of incentives for local small and medium business; i) reducing bureaucracy; j) reduction of local taxes and fees for the rural population; k) activity for inclusion in more public projects about European programs for development; l) remote administrative services for the population through the Internet, e-documents.

Conclusion

Insufficient state policy and practice regarding Bulgarian vilages and rural areas is the most painful for the population of the investigated underdeveloped region. That’s why expectations for future development are associated with the correction of state approach and introduction of proper measures to solve problems such as demographic crisis, under-qualified and under-

trained staff, jobs. On one side, that means fostering mechanisms for creating quality and sustainable public goods – legal system, educational, health care, social services, protection, technical infrastructure. On other side, rethinking and better coordination of the two approaches in policies and practices “top-down” and “bottom-up” is on the agenda. The project of *Strategy for decentralization 2016-2025* needs to be improved, accepted and put in action even more so there are strong expectations from the developed region for better allocation of financial resources at local level. The development lies not only on increasing of the goods consumed by society, but also giving the opportunity for communities to control further their relationships. The role of each of the local participants here is relevant, in terms of capacity (innovational, production, managing, organizational), competitiveness, relations with the local system and the external environment. Any support for increasing the capacity of a single element, participant or a relationship is futile, if the forces and incentives drive them all as a unified whole in the local system

In order to overcome the asymmetry in the relationship between the participants in rural development we need to establish and maintain a new resource of networking all stakeholders (formal and informal). The promotion for establishment of *Operational groups* for solving the specific regional/local problems under *Rural Development Program 2014-2020* is a crucial instrument for integrating the actors and performing interdisciplinary approach.

In formulating specific measures for activating the factors and engines of rural development two types of mechanisms need to be applied: 1) maintenance and expansion of the socio-economic functions of the areas and settlements with vitality and economic capacity; 2) social care for people of the depopulated villages and regions which perspective is to drop out from the administrative map of the country.

The **first group** mechanisms includes measures to limit the negative factors as well as using and expanding possibilities both in developed and lagging rural settlements and areas with potentiality of revitalization. Generally these are rural areas adjacent to urban centers from all hierarchical levels, since the development is inextricably connected to the evolution of the system of relationships with the major urban centers. Some of them are “white spots” on the map of *Rural Development Program 2014-2020* and *Operational Program “Regions in Growth” 2014-2020* with a very limited opportunities for support. So either the national definition for “rural areas”

needs to be improved or scope of financing under *Integrated plans for urban regeneration and development* is to be broadened. The latter is essential because of observed process of deconcentration of the population towards suburban rural areas.

In parallel these areas have a great potential as regards utilization of the collective resources, increasing integration between the processes of production, processing and marketing of food products, in conjunction with the common interest of producers-consumers towards “short food supply chain”. So national and local governments are responsible for speedily resurgence of local services (health, social, educational, information and communication, etc.) and also provision of administrative and territorial environment for opening “farmers market”. Another aspect of governmental (national and local) support is the restraint of the administrative restriction on SMEs and overcoming any discriminatory element in the financial assistance of business. Proactive measures regarding the bureaucracy reduction is needed, including through accelerating the introduction process of e-government at national and regional/local level.

Second group mechanisms need deal with rural areas and settlements with strongly shrank and ageing population, compromised infrastructure and future without perspective. On the first place measures must be regarded for taking care of lonely, social isolated, diseased people and those who can't care about themselves. That implies some jobs in the social services sector to be opened and opportunities for training and volunteer programs to be created. A well-known element of future development is provision of security and safety life under challenges of climate and other type of contemporary risks. Measures of maintenance of infrastructure of cultural and historical heritage is mandatory even in depopulated settlements. Clearly defined legal rules for the abandoned buildings is an opportunity for solving housing problem of some social groups as well as developing innovative forms of social inclusion and integration.

Thus the development texture appears as effectively functioning modern legal and normative base, institutional structures and networks targeted at growth and implementation of mechanisms based on innovation and knowledge transfer, creation of atmosphere of interaction, reciprocity and trust between the actors in rural development. Catalyze development of rural areas and settlements in Bulgaria can be achieve using supporting measures which are agents of transition process through deployment of the institutional

regime capacity and practice specific approaches towards the different type of regions, areas and settlements.

Notes

1. The results presented in the study are part of a broader research in implementation of project 7I/14 Regional policy against depopulation of Bulgarian village in 2014 and are reported at national conference “Alternatives to the economic development in the 21st century: theories, policies, solutions”, 30 September – 2 October 2015, “Golden Sands” resort, Varna, Bulgaria;
2. National definition, National Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, Bulgaria;
3. SPSS: SPSS Commands and Interpreting Statistics

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