

## SUMMARY OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

of Ph.D. Veselina Radeva Ivanova

for participation in the competition for the academic position Associate Professor in the area of higher education 3. Social, Economic and Legal Studies, scientific field 3.4 Social activities (Demographic and socio-environmental aspects), announced by Konstantin Preslavsky - University of Shumen in the State Gazette, No. 53/12.06.2020

### I. HABILITATION WORK - MONOGRAPHY

**Ivanova, V.** Socio-demographic Aspects - Part I. Shumen, Bishop Konstantin Preslavski University Publishing House, 220 pp., 2019, ISBN 978-619-201-337-0.

**Ivanova, V.** Socio-demographic aspects - part II. Shumen, Bishop Konstantin Preslavski University Publishing House, 234 pages, 2019, ISBN 978-619-201-337-0.

The monographic work "Socio-demographic Aspects" is dedicated to the especially topical problems of the population, which are very closely related to human resources, and each one of the issues personally affects every inhabitant of our country as a participant in the processes of demographic reproduction, construction and development of human resources. The "Socio-demographic Aspects" aims to acquaint the readers with the more important demographic issues / processes: fertility, mortality, marriage, divorce, migration, migration and demographic policy, population structures, issues that allow discussion.

The monograph is organized in two parts and a total of seven chapters. After introducing into the science of Demography, the theories of population, the theories of demographic transition (first chapter), the demographic processes of birth rate (second chapter), marriage and divorce (third chapter), mortality (fourth chapter) are examined. Chapter five looks at migration as a process, population structures in the sixth and last but not least include demographic policy and population development programs.

Demography studies the development of the population and its structures, the interaction between demographic processes and socio-economic development. The subject of demographic research are the reproduction of the population, its migration, structures, conditions and factors that determine them. In demographics, population reproduction is linked to the process of continuous reproduction of the population and constant resumption of the population as a result of births, deaths and migration.

In the twentieth century, demography has made serious strides in expanding its subject matter, developing new research methodologies. There are several main areas of demographic research that outline the demographics: population theories, demographic methods, demographic statistics.

Demographic statistics include the collection of primary demographic information and its processing in accordance with demographic methodology for the purpose of obtaining demographic data.

To date, demographics have a large volume of specialized methods for processing primary data obtained from the National Statistical Institute, and this process of data processing is called "demographic analysis". The results of the demographic analysis show the direction of demographic development in terms of demographic processes: fertility, mortality, marriage, migration, etc. Demographic policy is important for one country, and it sets out to achieve a certain mode of population reproduction, family models, fertility and mortality rates, quality characteristics of the population and its migration.

The effectiveness of any demographic policy depends on the ability of public authorities and social institutions implementing the policy to coordinate it with areas dealing with health, education, vocational training issues that are indirectly related to family creation decisions. , the birth of children and their number.

Making one forecast is consistent with the trends of other processes and phenomena of development - employment, consumer and reproductive behavior, economic growth. They can be observed as trends for shorter terms and this is combined with the qualities of medium-term forecasts.

In a broad sense, demographic policy involves regulating the quantitative growth and qualitative development of the population, its potential and its effective realization. This is about population policy, which includes specific programs and measures for the quantitative and qualitative development of the population.

The process of globalization and large-scale movements of the population inside and outside the country, the increasing dependence on the globalizing economy and the state of the environment have led to the development and implementation of global, national and regional strategies, programs of policies for population development. The demographic problem is and should be a priority for the nation and it must be at the center of development. It is necessary for the state and society to outgrow their contradictions and differences, to join forces in the name of the common good and for the better demographic future of Bulgaria.

## **II. PUBLISHED BOOKS BASED ON DISSERTATION FOR AWARDING THE EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEGREE "DOCTOR"**

**Ivanova, V.** Globalization and environmental problems. Shumen, Bishop Konstantin Preslavski University Publishing House, 214 pp., 2020, ISBN 978-619-201-371-4.

Globalization and environmental problems address the particularly current problems in the globalizing world, the environmental. Humanity of the 21st century is confronted with environmental problems, which are one of the major problems and we all contribute to them, which is why only we can solve them through joint action. To the extent that anthropogenic

pollution is currently the cause of a number of socio-environmental risks, the identification of risks in the society-nature relationship is necessary in order to build a reasoned state policy that guarantees environmental security.

The environmental crisis resulting from anthropogenic pollution causes many problems related to human health, the survival of the flora and fauna of the entire planet, and the protection of the environment. The planet's biosphere has become an ecological disaster zone, as a result of anthropogenic activity, profound, irreversible changes in the environment have occurred, resulting in disturbance of the natural balance, deterioration of the health of the population, destruction of natural ecological systems, degradation of the flora and the fauna to such an extent that there is a threat to man.

Therefore, environmental risks require environmental competence of the entire community. Environmental pollution in the 21st century has an impact on the health of the world's population: the number of birth defects, the number of cardiovascular and oncological diseases has increased. All this creates the conditions for the degeneration of man as a biological species.

The destruction of nature all over the planet is irreversible, many areas will be degraded economically, socially, demographically and ecologically, ie the global crisis is expected to deepen. The conclusion is that all reasonable activity of human reproduction and development must be directed towards restoring and maintaining the ecological balance of the planet. The structures and functions of socio-ecological systems are examined.

Special attention is paid to anthropogenic pollution of the biosphere. It is argued that the construction of personalities who understand the current problems of the relationship between society and nature in the context of globalization is a kind of guarantee for the socio-ecological security of each country.

The work reveals the nature and content of the concepts, methods and approaches for dealing with the social and environmental problems of society. The problem of anthropogenic environmental pollution is particularly urgent and painful for the Bulgarian society. There is a lot of talk and writing about environmental pollution and the need for social and environmental literacy to tackle this problem. The problems of socio - ecological policy, globalization and sustainable development of modern society are found in the present work.

The management of processes and resources is analyzed as a theoretical basis to clarify the problems associated with the global environmental crisis. Best practices and ways to overcome socio-environmental problems are discussed. Modern society does not have to put up with the existing problems in the society-nature relationship. The key to a better and more secure life for all of us in the 21st century is to tackle the challenges of achieving sustainable development and the desire to give globalization a fair character, owing to the interdependent and supportive pillars of social and economic development and the protection of environment at national and global level.

### III. ARTICLES AND REPORTS PUBLISHED IN SCIENTIFIC EDITIONS, REFERENCES, AND INDEXED IN WORLD-RESEARCH DATABASES (SCOPUS AND WEB OF SCIENCE)

**Ivanova, V.,** The Anthropogenic Air Pollution and Human Health. Journal of IMAB - Annual Proceeding (Scientific Papers). <https://www.journal-imab-bg.org/en/vol-26-issue-2.html>, Year: 2020 April-June; Vol. 26, Issue 2, 3057-3062. DOI: 10.5272/jimab.2020262.3057, Web of sciences, Q4, ISSN: 1312-773X (Online).

Air pollution is a very serious global problem. Anthropogenic pollution of the atmosphere is related to the combustion of different types of fuels. Air pollutant concentrations are still too high and air quality problems remain. The presence of pollutants in the ambient air has a detrimental effect on human health and the environment. Good air quality is a prerequisite for our well-being and good health.

A study on air pollution as a global disease-related problem has shown that it is among the top ten risk factors for global health. The main pollutants that have an effect on human health are nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, ozone, methane, mercury, soot and particulate matter. The measurements made by the air in Bulgaria raise serious concerns regarding its quality and show that the whole country breathes air that is harmful to its health. The search for alternative sources continues and their use is a promising prospect for solving environmental problems.

**Ivanova, V.,** Migration and migration processes. Educational and Scientific Policy Strategies, Year XXVIII, Book 2/2020, pp. 201-208, ISSN 1310-0270. (Web of Science).

Migration is a demographic process, a social phenomenon in a globalizing world that constantly accompanies the development of humanity and has a real impact on the lives of people, communities, countries and the world. Migration is the need of the individual to meet the material needs - standard of living, upgrading of education, qualification, etc.

The efforts of EU Member States should be aimed at pursuing a policy that is balanced, ie to look for the socio-economic benefits of immigration. An important motive for the return of a large number of migrants to our country may be economic growth and improving living standards. Migration leads to a rethinking of basic human values and the need to protect them in the face of new policies, practices with immigrants and refugees and in times of war.

Over the years, the efforts of EU Member States must be focused on pursuing a policy that is balanced, ie to look for the socio-economic benefits of immigration. In the case of deteriorating working and living conditions in the host country, migrant workers tend to change their place of residence and return to their home country. Improving living standards and economic growth in the country can prove to be an important motive for the return of large numbers of migrants.

#### IV. ARTICLES AND REPORTS PUBLISHED IN NON-REFERENCED JOURNALS WITH SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OR PUBLISHED IN EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE VOLUMES

**Ivanova, V.** Migration Policy. In: Academic Journal "Management and Education", from the International Scientific Conference "Education, Science, Economics and Technology" of the Assen Zlatarov University of Burgas, "Prof. Dr. Assen Zlatarov" University, Vol. 16 (4) 2020, pp. 101-106, ISSN 1312-6121.

The article describes migration policy and migration, which is a source of labor necessary for our economy, on the one hand, and on the other, can be charged as a threat to the security of the state. An effective migration policy includes programs or means to achieve the goal, and the concept defines the directions in which the policy will be pursued.

The policy of the Republic of Bulgaria regarding migration, integration and asylum, the institutional system and administration established in the Republic of Bulgaria and the legislation of the Republic of Bulgaria, which implements relevant EU acts related to migration and asylum, are discussed. Migration policy is a system of governance measures by which the state controls certain principles in order to achieve certain goals for the development of society.

An important point of migration policy is the integration and adaptation of both Bulgarian citizens and foreigners, and in this connection it is necessary for our country to be in unison with the international conventions. The migration policy supported by Bulgaria is used as a means of overcoming the negative demographic trends in relation to the living Bulgarian citizens abroad.

**Ivanova, V.** Environmental risk. Management and evaluation. In: Academic Journal "Management and Education", from the International Scientific Conference "Education, Science, Economics and Technology" of the Assen Zlatarov University of Burgas, "Prof. Dr. Assen Zlatarov" University, Vol. 16 (4) 2020, pp. 96-100, ISSN 1312-6121.

This article examines environmental risk as a result of human activity, the types of environmental risk, environmental risk management activities and the stages of environmental risk assessment. With the development of human civilization, pollution and damage to the environment have increased. Pollution of the environmental components - air, water, soils, which are seriously affected and severely degraded by human activity - is extremely disturbing.

Improvement of key environmental parameters is urgent. Internationally and nationally, systems of measures and norms are being developed to reduce environmental risks. Environmental risk is the likelihood of change and / or destruction of the environmental site as a result of environmental changes.

Also, environmental risk is the likelihood of adverse effects on environmental resources from all changes in natural factors and objects resulting from human activity. Environmental risk management refers to the application of approaches and procedures to the tasks of risk identification and assessment. It is necessary to build a functioning, adequate regulatory

framework on the part of the state, which is a necessary condition and basis for managing the environmental risks.

**Ivanova, V.** Condition and Factors Affecting the Birth Rate in Bulgaria. SocioBrains, www.sociobrain.com, Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, Issue 67, March 2020, pp. 182-190, 2020, ISSN 2367-5721 (online).

The article examines birth rates as a building block of the demographic situation in Bulgaria, a component of the natural population movement through which natural reproduction is carried out. The birth rate in Bulgaria is significantly reduced and is influenced by many social, economic and demographic factors. The priority of the nation must be to stimulate fertility by adopting measures, which should not be a one-off act, but a continuous and systematic action of the state and society.

The situation in Bulgaria shows that there is a process of postponing births at a later age of the woman. The size of fertile contingents is one of the most important factors affecting fertility rates in each country. Various factors that affect fertility are discussed. These are the conclusions regarding fertility and recommendations are given for raising it.

The current fertility situation in Bulgaria requires more decisive and innovative actions aimed at increasing the birth rate and interrupting delayed birth and implementing policies aimed at supporting the family, improving the childbearing and childbearing environment. All these actions are necessary for our society if we want to avoid the danger of depopulation of our country.

**Ivanova, V.** Environmental security - a factor for sustainability at a global and national scale. SocioBrains, www.sociobrain.com, Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, Issue 65, January 2020, pp. 101-107, 2020, ISSN 2367-5721 (online).

The article describes the security of the environment, society and people as a particularly topical issue and should be a priority for global and national security. Environmental security, types of security, security levels, security features are considered. 21st Century humanity is facing some of the planet's major problems that need to be addressed, and these are environmental. Environmental problems are the result of relationships in the nature-man-society system.

In nature, man always strives to achieve a state of security and maximum comfortable existence, despite inhabiting a world full of diverse and varied threats to his security. As the era of globalization develops and improves, the vulnerability of the individual increases, which increases its importance as an object of international and national security. Environmental security is part of national security and is a prerequisite for the sustainable development of society.

In order to ensure the environmental security of its society, each country needs to adopt a strategy and policy on environmental security, e.g. enhancing the environmental culture of the population and exercising control over the implementation of international treaties through the use of various international treaties. Improving the environmental situation on a global and national scale is a long process, which is an important part of people's vital activity and legislative and legal actions and actions to organize its management at global, national and regional level.

**Ivanova, V.** The demographic crisis in Bulgaria - tendencies, factors and measures to overcome it. SocioBrains, [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, Issue 64, December 2019, pp. 58-71, 2019, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), (SJIF = 5.985) - (български език).

The article discusses the demographic crisis facing Bulgarian society, along with poverty, inequalities and the increasingly common imbalances, which are among the greatest threats. There is a continuing deterioration in indicators - low birth rates, migration, high mortality, rising poverty and the continued depopulation of much of Bulgaria.

The main driving force in any country is the social, political and economic development of its population. The biggest problem for the demographic crisis in Bulgaria is the outflow of young people abroad, economic migration and it is a factor for depopulation of some regions and population decline. The reasons for the demographic crisis and the factors that determine the demographic situation in Bulgaria are considered.

A demographic policy must be put in place that is complex and should not be a priority of a single ministry, since its success depends on improving education, health and economic development. Overcoming these crises requires adequate management and political action and activity on the part of the public, with knowledge of the population's condition, oriented towards the demographic development of our country.

**Ivanova, V.** Demographic policy in Bulgaria. SocioBrains, [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, Issue 64, December 2019, pp. 78-91, 2019, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), (SJIF = 5.985) - (български език).

The article examines the demographic policy in Bulgaria, which is needed in order to ensure equal opportunities for all and to create a balance in the structure of the population and the development of human resources. The National Strategy for Demographic Development of the Republic of Bulgaria is the main document for the development of horizontal demographic policy.

For a successful demographic policy, the state must tackle the deep demographic problems, ensuring economic stability, sustainable economic growth, reducing unemployment, raising incomes, improving social infrastructure, a favorable environment for living and work

that will stimulate fertility and this will contribute on sustainability and balance in the demographic development and prosperity of Bulgaria.

Demographic challenges must be addressed by successfully creating measures that respond to the situation adequately. For Bulgaria the most important and valuable resource is the people and they have the right to a full and dignified existence in society, good health and to be in harmony with nature.

**Ivanova, V.** Population age in Bulgaria - trends and policies. SocioBrains, Issue 63, November 2019, pp. 71-82, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, (SJIF = 5.985) - (български език).

The article deals with the problem of population aging in Bulgaria, a demographic challenge facing not only Bulgaria but also European countries. The aging process is a global phenomenon that is also reflected in the social security system. As a result of the aging of the population, there is a tendency to change in the age structure of the population.

Population aging in Bulgaria is a challenge that requires the implementation and implementation of reforms in key areas now that will prevent population decline and aging in the future. The priorities that Bulgaria sets for demographic development of the population and the main directions in the demographic policy by priorities are considered. It is necessary for the state and society to outgrow their differences, to join forces in the legislative and executive power, in the name of the common good and for the better demographic future of Bulgaria.

**Ivanova, V.** Aggression - a Problem of Society. Proceedings of the Istanbul-Kusadasi-Izmir Travel Seminar (04/30/2019 - 05/07/2019), Bishop Konstantin Preslavski University of Shumen, Faculty of Education, Faber Publishing House, Veliko Turnovo, pp. 53-64, 2019, ISBN 978 -619-00-0996-2.

The article deals with the problem of aggression and violence, the manifestations of aggression, the forms of aggression and its types. We have been living in the most aggressive world since the emergence of humanity and have witnessed refined, cynical and unscrupulous aggression that is not found even in the wild in cruelty and ingenuity. The topic of aggression has been widely discussed and described in many different scientific papers and publications.

Aggression has many forms and manifestations in different areas of life. The problem of aggression and violence is always raised when the factors and reasons for the destruction and interruption of social communication, for violation of moral and legal norms, and in their most extreme forms, for the value of human life, are sought. Social life, society itself, and people themselves become more aggressive over time.

Prepared by:

(Veselina Radeva Ivanova)

