

# Summaries of the publications

by Assoc. prof. Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva Ph.D.

for participation in the competition announced by the Shumen University "Konstantin Preslavski" in SG No. 41/03.06.2022 for the occupation of the academic position of "professor" in the field of higher education 3. Social, economic and legal sciences, professional direction 3.4 . Social activities (Sociological aspects of social work)

## 1. Habilitation thesis - monograph

- 1.1. **Ilieva, V.** Socialization in the postmodern situation, Shumen, " Bishop Konstantin Preslavski" University Publishing House, 2022, 264 p. ISBN 978-619-201-629-6.

**Abstract:** Since the middle of the 20th century, human society has entered the era of postmodernism, where processes are unfolding that change the process of socialization. There are phenomena that characterize the new, postmodern situation and consist of the following:

1. There is a crisis of authority - of parents, teachers, the school as a whole. Traditional social learning - adults are the transmitters of social roles, this does not happen today. Rather, adults try to replicate what young people do - for example, working with computers, tablets, smartphones, participating in social networks, etc.
2. The family increasingly loses its importance as a socialization factor/agent.
3. The school is also changing in terms of the socialization process - its educational component is increasingly weakening at the expense of the educational one.
4. The postmodern situation is associated with pluralism, democracy, mobility and unlimited access to information.
5. Innovations in man' s life are rapidly increasing, which change his social and individual life.
6. The continuous increase in information flows, as children begin to look like informational adults
7. The mass media play an increasingly important role in the lives of adolescents and young adults, strengthening the socialization process.
8. In such a situation, the teacher' s role becomes more complicated - he should not only convey information to his students, but creatively support his students.
9. The various social factors affecting families and their children are increasing, so the social contexts in which families are involved are changing rapidly.
10. Social contacts take place more and more in an electronic environment. etc.

The monograph presented to the reader' s attention tries to give a basic idea of why these processes occur and what is the characteristic of postmodernity that gives rise to them.

In Chapter One, the first set of questions the monograph deals with is that which sheds light on the traditional understanding of socialization. Approaches and interpretation of the term "socialization", the characteristic features, stages and factors of socialization are presented, its stages, main tasks and functions are explained. Its main factors/agents are defined. Derivative phenomena of socialization such as: desocialization, resocialization, social integration, disintegration and asociality are considered. It gives an idea of what social cognition and social behavior are. The concepts related to socialization, social role and social status are examined in detail. As a red thread in the examination of this first chapter runs the understanding that the changed conditions of socialization in the modern world require the study of a new reality of socialization. In the conditions of our reality, a special role is played by the key institutions for the socialization of children - the family, the school, the circle of friends, mass media and especially electronic media. These are the factors/agents of socialization. This clarification is necessary from the point of view of the development of theses in the third chapter.

The study of personality socialization in the postmodern situation is necessary to understand, because the modern way of life correlates social and personal values, norms and ideas, and this acquires special importance. Lazarova, P. points out that "In comparative-cultural psychology, the study of personality is primarily an analysis of the interactions between individual isolated personality constructs and cultural changes.. The reasons for this should be sought in the absence of a unified psychological theory of personality and the attachment of ethnopsychologists to the concept according to which an individual's behavior is a consequence of the presence of one or other stable traits (trait theory).

In the second chapter, the main concepts on which the monograph "steps" are examined in detail - modernism, postmodernism and the postmodern situation. Their illumination is of great importance for the development of theses in the monograph. The fundamental differences between modernism and postmodernism are defined. Equality is posited between postmodern and postindustrial society. The profound differences between modernism and postmodernism are emphasized, which mainly consist in the following: Modernism focuses on individuality, the activity of the subject, the priority of rationalistic knowledge. It is based on faith in reason, progress and scientific knowledge. Modernism affirms the ability of humans to create, improve, and change their environment through practical experimentation, scientific knowledge, or technology.

Postmodernism - postmodernism, breaks away from Modernism. The postmodern era differs from the modern era in three distinctive ways: the rejection of the Enlightenment project, the growth of ethnic diversity, and technological progress. It can be characterized as the rejection of conventional positions, acceptance of pluralism and decentralization of scientific communities, sources of knowledge and language games; attention to differences and diversity, as well as the desire to assimilate them, etc. The characteristics of postmodern education are identified and listed.

## **2. A published monograph that is not presented as the main habilitation thesis.**

**2.1. Ilieva, V.,** Towards the theory and practice of social work, Shumen, " Bishop Konstantin Preslavski" University Publishing House, 2022, 107 p. ISBN 978-619-201-646-3.

**Abstract:** For the optimization of social welfare, social regulators are very often used, which can be divided into four groups: socio-economic, legal, socio-political, socio-cultural. Social regulators are understood as a set of measures to optimize the processes aimed at forming and maintaining favorable social conditions in which a person can be effective production and distribution of social benefits for the most complete fulfillment of needs and interests of social participants at different levels of life. activity. Such a regulator is social work.

Social welfare is part of social regulators and of particular importance in the social security system. Social well-being is of particular importance for the state - along with other types of security, it is the one that determines the strategy of interaction between the state and the individual, the state and society. Since social security covers almost all aspects of an individual's life, various social groups and the whole society as a whole, the interaction of social institutions, civil society and state structures, within the framework of social work the main attention is directed to examining the most important aspects to satisfy human needs. In addition, the motivation of his actions is present and the possibility of combining individual and public interests.

An expression of social security is SOCIAL WORK.

The quality of life is the basis of social work. Only by providing a decent quality of life to the population can social security be achieved. The relationship between the quality of life, social work and social security is becoming a social policy. Improving the quality of life should be considered as the most important priority for the development of modern civilization, as a universal idea that can influence the entire course of world development. Everyone should be a priority - an individual and his family. It is clear that purposeful actions on the part of social work are aimed at improving the level of well-being, family support, the health of the population, and the level of its education. Society is obliged to create conditions for revealing the creative potential of the individual.

Social work is an indicator of the success of such a course. Quality of life and social security are two concepts representing different aspects of the same process. Therefore, the quality of life is related to social work. Social work as a socio-cultural phenomenon is an integral part of the socio-cultural system of our society, as it is one of the main ways of organizational and socio-technological society's reaction to the new social situation. Social work comes from the recognized variety of individual needs, from the idea of the uniqueness of each person, his ability to change, it attracts to his activity, the internal potential of the subject, assistance in the implementation, which returns to a person the ability to change his life in situations, complicates his social functioning, restores the ability to act independently. The role of social work in the modern life of society is determined by the fact that it acts as a factor of social stability.

The main objectives of social work include the following:

- a) increasing the degree of independence of clients, their ability to take control over their lives and more effectively solve emerging problems;
- b) creating conditions under which customers can, to the maximum possible extent to show their abilities and get everything they are legally entitled to;
- c) adaptation or re-adaptation of people in society;
- d) creating conditions in which the person, despite the physical injury, mental breakdown or life crisis, can live, preserving a sense of self-esteem and self-respect from others.

Social work is part of the life of a democratic society and many people are involved in it - specialists and non-specialists, members of the public. Each of them has their own attitude to this type of work.

The monograph reflects the opinion of a professor of social work on some of the aspects of social work, which engages only his opinion on the issues under consideration.

3. **Articles and reports published in non-refereed peer-reviewed journals or published in edited collective volumes**

- 3.1. **Ilieva, V. N. (2021).** Social aspects of the postmodern educational institution. *I&J Theoretical & Applied Science*, 12 (104), 524-530, e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online), doi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TIAS-12-10451>, Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TIAS>

**Abstract:** The postmodern school differs from the traditional school, which existed until the middle of the 20th century, by the following characteristics: 1. Knowledge is a specific self-organization of life; 2. Typical characteristics of the pedagogical process; 3. Digitization of the educational process. The formation of personality in postmodernism takes place under the sign of the consumption of information products, which corresponds to the positive goals of the development of society. In postmodernism, the new "associate person" is open to change, movement, change, with a high degree of adaptability and flexibility in thought and behavior. The change of his value system is fast, he has updated knowledge and ideas about the world, he is resourceful, proactive, inclined to take risks, short-term commitments and relationships, responsibility for the performance of tasks.

- 3.2. **Ilieva, V.** Functional communities in society. //Academic Journal "Management and Education" /Academic Journal "Management and Education" / from International Scientific Conference "Education, Science, Economy and Technologies" (24 - 25.06.2021) of Burgas University "Asen Zlatarov / University \ " Prof. Dr. Assen Zlatarov \ " , Vol. 17(1) 2021, pp. 81-85, ISSN 1312-6121.

**Abstract:** The article develops the idea and existence of the functional community. The peculiarity of the functional community is that it performs one or more circles of functions to satisfy the relevant social needs in the implementation of the social reproduction process. It can be distinguished: functional categories, functional aggregates, functional associations. Functional categories are associated with the performance of specific functions to achieve certain goals in society, by a certain professional community or a specific representative. These are professional communities, online communities, etc. Functional aggregates are a group of people who are brought together in a certain time and place, but who do not communicate or share a sense of common belonging. They can be thought of collectively because they happened to be in the same place at the same time. Such are the crowd, the audience, the audience, the line of people, etc. Functional associations can be considered as two classes: social groups and social organizations.

- 3.3. **Ilieva, V.** The understanding of human communities. Social category. // Yearbook of Shumen University "Bishop Konstantin Preslavski" , Faculty of Education, Volume XXV D, Veliko Tarnovo,

Faber, University Publishing House Konstantin Preslavski" , 2021, 85-89, ISSN 1314-6769 (indexed in CEEOL)

**Abstract:** Sociology constructs various mental constructs that attempt to explain social reality in its various forms in its various forms. It shows what are the main forms that cover the life cycle of human societies and the place of people in it. Such constructs are the terms " community" and " society" . In what is presented to the reader' s attention is the development of the idea of them and their meaning for each person. It focuses on social category as a form of social community.

- 3.4. **Ilieva, V.** Theoretical perspectives to understanding for social justice // Business Management, Economics and Social Sciences. Agenda Publishing House LTD, London, United Kingdom. 2021, pp. 88 – 93, ISBN 978-2-5494-0318-9

**Abstract:** Social justice is a term that concerns all societies. The article shows different theoretical views about it. It is emphasized that in any society social justice is justice in terms of the distribution of goods, opportunities and privileges in it and is in relation to its cultural traditions. Various scientists from ancient times to the present have contributed to clarifying the content of the concept of " social justice" . The theory of social justice has different manifestations in different societies and this is related to different legislation and different practices.

- 3.5. **Ilieva, V.** Social adaptation and socialization. // Yearbook of Shumen University " Bishop Konstantin Preslavski" , Faculty of Pedagogy, Vol XXIV D, Veliko Tarnovo, Faber, University Publishing House Konstantin Preslavski" , 2020, 135-148, ISSN 1314-6769.

**Abstract:** Different concepts and scientific opinions equate the processes of social adaptation and socialization, which is extremely wrong. The proposed article focuses on the two processes, which are completely independent, despite their proximity. Social adaptation is presented as a process of adjustment to the natural and social environment, and socialization as a process in which the social environment influences the behavior of the human individual to become a person.

- 3.6. **Ilieva, V.,** Organic community as social understanding, SocioBrains, Issue 53, January 2019, pp. 84-90, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2019, (&JIF = 5.985) – (bulgarian)

**Abstract:** As a form of social community, the organic social community is characterized by the highest degree of real spatial and temporal connectivity and unity of its members for the implementation of one or more social activities. This integration enables the creation of a common value system. According to their specificity, social communities can be classified into two large groups: 1. Organic communities and 2. Functional communities. This article is about organic communities.

- 3.7. **Ilieva, V.,** Relating to the Concept of " Social Identity" and " Social Identification" SocioBrains, Issue 47, July 2018, pp. 37-41, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), www.sociobrains.com, Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2018, (&JIF = 5.536) – (bulgarian)

**Abstract:** The problem of referencing the concepts of " social identity" and " social identification" has its theoretical development in different interpretations of sociological

concepts. The most notable of them are E. Erikson, W. James, D. Mead and C. Kuley, D. Berger and T. Lukman, A. Miklyaeva and P. Dumyantseva, M. Zakovorotnia, M. Kondratieva, and others. In this article, a critical review of the authors' concepts is made, with an author's interpretation on top of them.

- 3.8. **Ilieva, V.**, Rights of refugee children in process for the assessment of the protection request, *SocioBrains*, Issue 45, May 2018, pp. 278-282, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2018, (SJIF = 5.536) – (bulgarian)

**Desiome:** The guiding and binding principle for any decision of the administrative authority concerning children should be the assessment of the best interest of the child as the guiding and binding principle. In Bulgarian legislation, this principle is known as the principle of the best interest of the child. Some of the main procedural rights of children seeking protection are: 1. Right to temporary residence in the territory during the proceedings; 2. Legal guarantees against retention; 3. Special rules for evaluating the application for protection; 4. Age determination for unaccompanied children; 5. Right to assistance from other persons in the proceedings.

- 3.9. **Ilieva, V.**, Main Personal Orientations of Identity, *SocioBrains*, Issue 43, March 2018, pp. 383-392, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2018, (SJIF = 5.536) – (bulgarian)

**Abstract:** Identity is a constant striving to realize human potential. Along with meeting their basic needs, people must also integrate their life experiences. The formation of the integrity of the personality, the ego-identity takes place throughout a person's life, creates a sense of stability and continuity of his self. The self-image is the result of the development of this identity. Identity is at the center of individuality. Achieving identity is a sense that one exists, that one is a whole self, that one is simultaneously connected to and simultaneously different from others. Achieving and preserving identity is the meaning of the human way of life and the successful overcoming of life's crises, ensuring the formation of a healthy psycho-social identity.

- 3.10. **Ilieva, V.**, The Protection of Individual and Group Identities as Human Rights, *SocioBrains*, Issue 48, August 2018, pp. 128-131, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2018, (SJIF = 5.536) – (bulgarian)

**Abstract:** In the modern conception of human rights, the protection of identity (both individual and group) can be derived from the principle of respect for the dignity of every human being. The protection of individual identity is the protection of the freedom of the individual to be true to himself - it is the protection from interference in his inner world, which interference on the one hand can harm his dignity, and on the other can violate the integrity of his personality, of his I. This is where the right to "mental integrity" comes from, which was first formulated in the Charter of Fundamental Rights.

- 3.11. **Ilieva, V.**, Refugee Crises and Refugee Wave, *SocioBrains*, Issue 49, September 2018, pp. 47-51, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2018, (SJIF = 5.536) – (bulgarian)

**Abstract:** The refugee crisis facing Europe at the moment is only the tip of the iceberg, a prelude to the much more serious economic and social migration pressures the continent is yet to face. Arises due to the manifold increase in the flow of refugees and economic migrants to Europe (directing to the rich countries of the Schengen area in the European Union), coming mainly from the countries of the Middle East, Africa and South Asia, and due to the inability of the EU to receive them. Since the beginning of the Third Bulgarian State, Bulgaria has registered 5 refugee waves of Bulgarians to their homeland and 4 refugee waves of foreigners in our country, and the state has dealt with all of them.

- 3.12. **Ilieva, V.**, Social Identification of Children of Refugees in Bulgaria. Standardized Interview., *SocioBrains*, Issue 49, September 2018, pp. 52-60, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2018, (SJIF = 5.536) – (bulgarian)

**Abstract:** In connection with the social identification of refugee children in Bulgaria, a standardized interview was conducted with specialists in the field of refugee protection, which is presented in this article. 14 specialists from leading Bulgarian institutions related to the refugee problem were interviewed. They answer 13 set questions related to the interview topic. The summarized answers are presented thematically as: general principle of the best interest of the child and its applicability in the case of an unaccompanied foreign child; social identification of an unaccompanied refugee child; identification of the child's right to be heard and heard; Social identification of care needs.

- 3.13. **Ilieva, V.**, Social Identification by Nationality, Gender, Age, Health and Education of Children Refugees in Bulgaria, *SocioBrains*, Issue 50, October 2018, pp. 42-51, ISSN 2367-5721 (online), [www.sociobrains.com](http://www.sociobrains.com), Publ.: Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva., Bulgaria, 2018, (SJIF = 5.536) – (bulgarian)

**Abstract:** In order to develop and propose policies for refugee children, it is necessary to first identify them. This is the first task that the Republic of Bulgaria has fulfilled, so that it can then apply legal and social measures and policies to refugee children. The article presents data and analyzes on the social identification of refugee children in Bulgaria by nationality, gender, age, education and language, which are provided to a specialist by the State Agency for Refugees in Bulgaria - DAB.

#### 4. Published university textbook or textbook that is used in the school network

- 4.1. **Ilieva, V.**, Sociological aspects of social work, Shumen, University Publishing House "Konstantin Dreslavski, 2019, 144 p., ISBN 978-619-201-275-5.

**Abstract:** The textbook " Sociological Aspects of Social Work" presented to your attention is intended for students in the " Social Activities" and " Social Pedagogy" majors. It builds on the acquired knowledge of the students in the discipline " Sociology" by showing important logical connections between sociological knowledge and social work, which is fundamental in the social sphere. The textbook is structured in 13 lectures and the following 13 exercises. The exercises are provided for the final part of each lecture. They make her point.

The application of the textbook can be done in three directions:

1. As a basic study aid for the study discipline " Sociology of Social Work" ;
2. As a mandatory elective or freely elective discipline in " Sociological aspects of social work" ;
3. As an additional teaching aid in the realization of the exercises in the discipline " Sociology" .

4.2. **Ilieva, V.**, Futurology. 12 educational lectures., Shumen, University Publishing House "Konstantin Preslavski" , 2022, 289 p. ISBN 978-619-201-630-2.

**Abstract.** This is the first Futurology" textbook in Bulgaria. It is the result of the fact that, from 2015, at Shumen University "Konstantin Preslavski, also for the first time in Bulgaria, " Futurology" began to be taught as a subject included in the curriculum of the " Social Activities" major. The topics of the selected lectures are aimed at the integration of the acquired knowledge with the other academic disciplines included in the curriculum of the specified specialty. The relevance of the presented lectures is determined by the significant role of futurological knowledge in forming a value-rational approach to education and students' life activities. The acquisition of basic futurological concepts will help them in their real life and future professional practice. The learning content in the textbook is divided into 12 lectures, each of which has its own specified content, annotation and key words that facilitate the absorption of the intended learning content. Each lecture ends with questions and tasks for self-control and self-examination. After them, a test is presented, through which students can self-assess. At the end of the textbook, three general sample exam tests are also presented, which orient students to how their tests might look when taking a semester exam. And at the end of the textbook, the correct answers to all the tests are indicated. A key point to note when studying " Futurology" is a good level of English, which students should have because: 1. The main futurological sources are in English and a student who wants to deepen his knowledge of the discipline must inevitably use this language well; 2. Because in the course of the lectures, the English names of organizations and technological inventions are preserved, not because they are not translatable, but because in this way they are known in the world community and it is very important for students to recognize them in the original. The textbook shows " Futurology" as an integrative science and will be extremely useful for students, increasing their professional, social, scientific and life competence But the technological development of humanity is developing at a mind-boggling speed, so it is possible that even during the printing of the textbook, humanity will invent new things that will eclipse the examples already given in the content. Certainly the presented textbook is not perfect, but it is a good attempt to challenge students to look into the future.

*Prepared:*

  
Veselina Nikolaeva Ilieva