



Conference Proceedings

5th Bangkok – International Conference on Social Science & Humanities
(ICSSH), 21-22 December 2019

21-22 December 2019

CONFERENCE VENUE

Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Conference Center, Bangkok, Thailand

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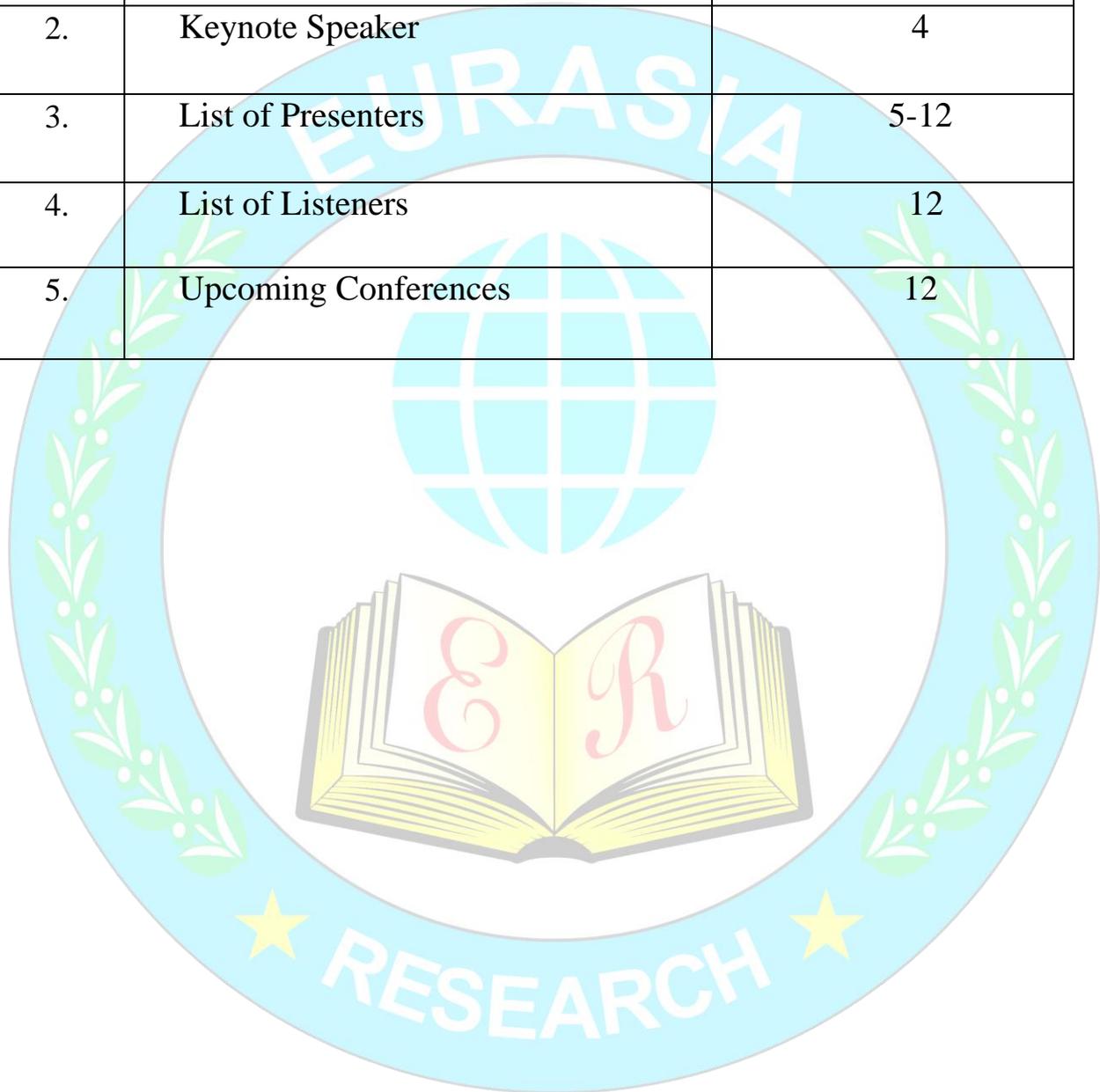
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Preface:

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KEYNOTE SPEAKER



Kenneth Lee

**Professor, Asian Religions, California State University, Los Angeles,
California**

**Topic: Developing Love for Nature Using Buddhist Notion of
Mindfulness**

*Kenneth Lee is the Professor of Asian Religions at the California State University, Northridge in the Department of Religious Studies. Born in South Korea and raised in Los Angeles, Dr. Lee teaches courses in Asian religions, Buddhism, and introductory courses in religion. He earned his A.B. in Psychology from Occidental College, M.Div. from Princeton Theological Seminary, and M.Phil. and Ph.D. in Buddhist Studies from Columbia University. His book, *The Prince and the Monk: Shotoku Worship in Shinran's Buddhism*, SUNY Press, traces the evolution of Shotoku worship in Japanese Buddhism.*

PRESENTERS

Yusuf Hariyoko
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Analysis of Local Economic Potential and Economic Competitiveness in Surabaya City

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Abstract

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government clause 29 verse 5 explains that "The strategy for accelerating regional development as referred to in clause (4) covers the priority of development and management of natural resources in the sea, acceleration of economic development, socio-cultural development, humans development resource, development of customary law related to sea management, and community participation in development. Economic growth is one indicator of economic success in Indonesia, but in the course of economic growth there are several economic problems. The main economic problems according to Adisasmita (2005: 201) are (i) consumption; (ii) production; (iii) distribution; and (iv) growth. Economic growth of Indonesia depends on the production of goods and services in the real sectors produced. Surabaya is the second largest city after Jakarta in Indonesia, it is important to explore local economic potential and regional economic competitiveness to encourage the acceleration of the regional economy. The potential of local economic may not be competitive with all districts in the East Java Economic Province. Location Quotient and Shift Share analysis can be a basic calculation method for determining the acceleration of economic development in a region. Based on the Location Quotient analysis, it can be seen that the three main potentials of the local economy are the company's service sector (LQ = 3.056); and the sector of providing accommodation and food drink (LQ = 2,818); financial and insurance sector (LQ = 1,937). While the three main sectors that are competitive are large and retail trade (SS = 11,172.2); car and motorcycle repair sector (SS = 8,113,6); and the sector of providing accommodation and food drink and processing industries (SS = 7,616,7). It can be concluded that the leading sectors and competitive sectors can be used as the basis for accelerating the economic development of Surabaya City.

Keywords: Local Economy, Economy Potential, And Competitiveness

The Role of Jawi Wetan Christian Church (GKJW) on Handling Social Deviations in Sidoasri Village

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Abstract

This research purposed to explain the role of Jawi Wetan Christian Church on handling the social deviations of GKJW congregation in Sidoasri Vilage, Sumbermanjing Wetan District, Malang Regency. Structural functionalism theory by Robert K Merton is applied to do this research. Structural functionalism explained that structure can not adapt functionally in the society in particular condition. Sometimes, the structure could be applied in the dysfunction condition, but it is still maintained by the society. There are five types of adaptation according to Merton, that is conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. Dysfunction occurred due to incompatibility between the goal and the way to reach the goal. Furthermore, this type of research is qualitative with a case study approach. The results show that social deviations that ocured in Sidoasri Village are theft, gambling, free sex, drug and drunkenness. GKJW did an adaptation in order to handle this social deviations. The adaptation is applied by having care community for HIV/AIDS, doing a counter HIV AIDS march, biblical understanding, and special guidance. The



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ways carried out by the GKJW followed the way desired by the GKJW congregation, although this was contrary to the goal of GKJW that actually wanted to handle all cases of social deviations. In this case, GKJW seems to agree with cultural goal and way to achieve the goal desired by the GKJW congregation. This form of adaptation can be classified as a type of ritualism dysfunction. This is done so that GKJW is still accepted by the congregation, so that a harmonious relationship is still created.

Keywords : Social Deviations, GKJW Role, Ritualism Dysfunction

**Abdulrahman Adamu
ERCICSSH1928054**

Citizenship Education and Democratic Culture as Possible Mechanisms for Remodeling the Nigerian State

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Abstract

This study attempts not just the conceptualization of citizenship education and democratic culture, but also examines the roles they play in building the Nigerian state. It therefore, becomes imperative to emphasize the relevance of citizenship education and democratic culture in the 21st Century Nigeria, owing to the fact that the physical, socio-economic and political environment in which we live clearly puts us at a colossal disadvantage on the knowledge about citizens' rights and responsibilities. Relying on qualitative method through the use of secondary sources of data collection, the study reveals that it is becoming almost impossible to divorce the potential role of citizens in the task of nation-building in a given political community. It concludes that there is an implication that the total spectrum of citizenship education is therefore submerged in immense integrative and interdisciplinary commitments and perspectives. The study recommends that there is need for all tertiary institutions in Nigeria to intensify efforts towards introducing citizenship education as a general course in order to equip Nigerian students to be better aware of their duties and responsibilities as citizens as well as the role of the state in the maintenance of law and order. This will therefore serve as a means to achieve democratic stability in the country.

Keywords: Citizenship Education, Democratic Culture, National Development, Nation-Building



**Thuktan Negi
ERCICSSH1928056**

Buddhist Education as Tradition, Modernity and Network

**Thuktan Negi
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Abstract

Buddha teaching is preserved in orally as textual in many different language in nowa days. Responding to changing environments, higher education needs to develop more contextual change. New educational philosophy is also needed to fulfill universities' social roles in a modern world and make aware of education adequately. This paper introduces a rather different approach to the well-known 'Buddhism practice as the way learning in modern era' educational strategy, based on the Buddhist teaching implemented by universities in India. Through this approach Learning theoretical knowledge and acquiring practical skills are considered to be natural part of education and intrinsically motivated processes of personal growth individually. The universities is committed to this philosophy by creating integrated educational space to enable horizontal intercommunication between students, teachers, researchers, practitioners and the community, and by enriching the personality development process at the universities level with Buddhist teaching as practices and sensory learning and development. This paper explained different perspective of Buddhist teaching in day to day life of human beings and role of universities to explore and making aware towards Buddhism in practice. In the attempt to prompt motivation for self-development the University focuses on sensory learning and development. The school sets up meaningful programs and facilities so that students and staff can appreciate meaningful communication



Pooja Singh
ERCICSSH1928057

The problem of causation: Nagarjuna vs. Hume

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Abstract

Change is the law of nature. When people were made aware of this principle of nature then and there arose the problem of causation. To deal with this problem of change in this world on the basis of which this nature operates we bring in the law of causation. Everything happens due to a cause is the belief urged by the philosophers which couldn't be proved certain. Though this belief is uncertain, but at the same time it is not irrational because whenever something happens we conclude that there must be some reason for whatever has happened. Sometimes this relation also causes misunderstanding because of being ambivalent to our thought, as it is always seen that we make use of our experience. This relation of cause and effect is also used to make predictions about the future wherein cause and effect always provide an explanation to our predictions made. Now this paper deals with the justification of the belief in the theory of causation. Here it has been tried to find out the extent to which the prediction made on the basis of the theory of causation is certain. As we already know that the problem of causation plays an important role in connection with the nature of being. So here we would try to find out whether the theory of causation is related with the relation between the causally connected particular state of affair. Here we would try to bring in some argument given by Nagarjuna and Hume. The similarity in their argument has been brought into the light to reach out to the conclusion. On one hand Hume has brought in the experience which can only be used to predict about our future. Our experience make us customized in a way which make us expect the same pattern to occur repeatedly. This happens on the basis of our prior reasoning. According to Hume on the basis of constant conjunction of the occurrence of events in our mind we become habitual of drawing inference. Whereas there is no relation between the cause and effect which justifiably binds them. In this way the theory of causation has been criticized by Hume on the basis of the absence of any necessary connection between the cause and effect. Similarly, on the other hand, for Nagarjuna the knowledge of ultimate reality can only be achieved through intuitive realization. Whereas using reasoning, we can only make viewpoints about the reality. Since everything is svabhav sunya or nothing in this world have an independent existence of it's own. So, Nagarjuna believes in dharmas nairatmaya as well as pudgala nairatmaya. Here on this basis the application of the use of reason is insufficient to reason out to the reality. In this way these two philosophers, i.e., Nagarjuna and Hume have separately in different ways have tried to establish the impossibility of the principle of causality. It is on this basis impossible to have a justified belief in the occurrence of events supported by the past experience or making a prediction is impossible which would be certain about the future.

Anita
ERCICSSH1928060

Violation of Child Right's: Challenges Faced by the Street Children in Delhi

Anita

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Abstract

Background: The issue of street children in Delhi is of serious concern in terms of the number of children and their living condition. An estimated 50,923 street children live on the streets of Delhi (Save the Children, 2011). Among all the vulnerable section of children, street children come under the most deprived and neglected one and are in need of care and protection. Street children are living on street in a vulnerable condition without adequate food, education, health care and housing even though they are most visible on the street.

Objectives and Methodology: The first objective of the study is to overview the condition and situation of street children in Delhi. The second objective is to understand the challenges faced by the street children. The study is based on the primary survey. A total of 110 children are selected from 11 districts of Delhi. Self-structured questionnaires for children and NGOs have been used to study the socio-economic condition and challenges of street children. Analysis has been done through anthropometric measurement, cross-tabulations and logistic regression.

Conclusion: Street children are living in a poor situation in Delhi. They faced challenges in every

aspect from basic amenities to health and education. Street children are far from fundamental rights such as the right to education, right to health etc. High drop-out among street children is a big challenge. They are enrolled in school by the NGO's and social workers but poverty, discrimination either by teacher or students, lack of interest of children and unwillingness of parents forced them to leave school. Most of the children had poor nutritional status. Street children are living at a high risk of exploitation and abuse in terms of physical, economic, verbal and sexual exploitations. Many children refrain themselves from substances such as whitener, tyre tube glue, alcohol but the social environment of the street made them vulnerable to do so.
Keyword: Street Children, Child Right, Health, Education, Substance Abuse



Maduraiveeran
Pandiyan
ERICSSH1928062

Sustainable Development of Forest and Indigenous Population: A Study of Agastiyar Malai Biosphere in India

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Abstract

Forests cover more than 30 percent of earth's land surface. Such forests are mostly managed and preserved by the aboriginals or indigenous population. They live within or in the fringe of forest. Nowadays, in the name of developing biosphere, sustainable development of forest and various other development indigenous population is ousted from forest. They are forced to migrate or relocated/resettled elsewhere with chances of losing their livelihood opportunities. In such context, this study strives to present the case of 'Kani tribes' living in the Western Ghats of South Indian states ie., Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Particularly, this study focuses on the Kani tribes living in the vicinities of Mundandurai-Kalakkad tiger reserves situated in Thirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. This study has found that Kani tribes are slowly losing their identity, employment opportunities and their survival is at risk today. This settled tribes have been exposed to modern life pattern and education, health and environmental awareness have been increasing through the intervention of NGOs. Kani tribes have realized the need for alliance with NGOs, government and local communities for their transformation. This empirical study has been documented through field study and observation method.



Sudha Gopinathan
Padmakumari
ERICSSH1928063

Challenges and Work Culture in the Fifth Generation Society - Women's Emerging Perspective from India

Dr. G.P. Sudha

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Abstract

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the need for enhancing capabilities of women both working and non working to live in a changing environment in the future society. As such the fifth generation society is having the challenges of insecurity in employment, personal life, and career development and in all other walks of life. Hence, a capability must be enhanced through awareness, self realization, skill enhancement and technology adoption as well as sustainable approach towards future. Here comes the role of collectives and non-governmental organisation. Several NGOs like SEWA(Self Employed Women's Association), Working Women's Forum (WWF), Indian Co-Operative Network For Women(ICNW) and National Union For Working Women (NUWW) and Shri Kshethra Dharmasthala Rural Development Project (SKDRDP) are helping women to acquire such capability and face the challenges in able manner. Besides, providing training for income generation activities in turn which provides economic independence, such NGOs create marketing avenues through their online network and sustain the economic independence. Economic freedom of women paves way for social status, political freedom and independent decision making. In a way, the empowerment of women is ensured and sustained in the future society through NGOs intervention strategies, which is the main focus of this study. This study is based on both empirical evidences and secondary data available in the occasional publications of NGOs and annual reports. Descriptive and analytical methods are used to substantiate the arguments put forth in this study.

Keywords: NGOs, Intervention Strategies, Capacity Building, Empowerment, Income Generation



Pallabi Biswas
ERICSSH1928064

Export Related Problems and Opportunities of Shipbuilders: A Case Study in Bangladesh

Pallabi Biswas

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Abstract

This study aims to explore the export related problems and opportunities of shipbuilders in Bangladesh. In order to provide special attention Bangladesh government has already identified Shipbuilding Industry as 'thrust sector'. Since 2008 Bangladeshi shipbuilding companies are exporting ship in different international market and their demand is also increasing. As sea level is rising due to global warming so there is rare possibility of decreasing the demand of this industry.

The study was a case base descriptive research where 20 officials interview were taken from the sample of 5 most large ship builders and exporter companies of Bangladesh and research interview based qualitative data was used to analyze and identify the export problems and opportunities of shipbuilders in Bangladesh. This study identified some specific problems in this industry like tendering problem, lack of professionalism, lacking of specialized department, insufficient skilled labor, semi-skilled management team, high import tax on raw materials, financing problem, red-tapes and uncertain cancelation of products order. Besides, this study also found some opportunities for growing this industry as the upraising international interest, demographic dividend, upraising light engineering sector, upraising IT sector, safe working environment, geographical advantage, long coast line area, facility of deep sea port, entering of navy in shipbuilding and capability of making warship. It is expected that this study will be helpful for the policy maker and government to identify where the industry is facing problems and how to go export diversification.

Keywords: Shipbuilding Industry, Export Potentials, Exporting Problems, Bangladeshi Shipbuilders



Bennabhaktula
Lavanya
ERICSSH1928067

Women in South Asian History an Analysis of Indian Miniature Paintings 16th to 18th century, A.D.

Dr Bennabhaktula Lavanya

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Abstract

The craft of history-writing has been changing fast with new methodologies, inter-disciplinary fusion and new analytical methods. There has also been a renewed interest in capturing life and perceptions of prominent yet marginalized groups such as women in history of any given time and society. The proposed research paper, "Women in South Asian History –An analysis of Indian Miniature Paintings - 16th to 18th century, A.D." is an attempt in this direction as it scans the life of women as depicted in the miniature paintings along with the popular perceptions in which they were viewed. The objectives of the paper include throwing light on history of women of medieval India by analyzing hitherto untapped sources such as miniatures, reconstructing concepts and priorities looking at women's interests, concerns, experiences and achievements. Another objective is to bring out importance of miniature art and its relation to various historical processes. It also aims at empirically establishing miniature paintings as an important source material for reconstructing history so they could bridge the gaps in the much-neglected area of women's history. The research methodology adopted for the paper is based on primary sources like the miniature paintings housed in various museums across India. An appropriate use of secondary sources has also been made. The research outcomes of the study appear significant and path-breaking. An analysis of the miniatures shows that the women in the period under study functioned in diverse roles and themes with associated perceptions of sensuality, spirituality, royalty amidst notions of domination and subordination. The findings of the paper will stimulate new analysis of history of South East Asia which has unparalleled historical and cultural heritage in particular and history of art in general. As India and South East Asia shares much common culture, it creates opportunities for academic collaboration.

<p>Waratch Thananant ERCICSSH1928070</p>	<p>Keywords: Women, History, Miniature Paintings, South Asia, Roles, Representation</p> <p>Evaluation of the Renminbi Internationalization: Strategy and Prospects</p> <p>Waratch Thananant Department of Political Science, Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Internationalizing a currency has global repercussions, as the world is interconnected through international trade linkages. Without strict boundaries, due to an extent of capital account liberalization, the rise of China brings upon a question of whether the emergence of the renminbi will affect the global monetary system and if so, to which degree. An understanding of the path towards currency internationalization through the use of different theories from international political economy of monetary relations and various datasets is critical.</p> <p>This study investigates the current state of the renminbi, evaluate currency internationalization prospects utilizing from historical narratives, and examine the underlying motivation and policy rationale under the world of greater multipolarity of international currencies. Building upon existing conceptual frameworks, the study found that the introduction of the renminbi internationalization since 1999 goes along a very long-term pursuance, in line with geopolitical initiatives (Belt and Road Initiative or abbreviated as BRI) and accommodative international financial institutions (IFIs) (such as the New Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank). In addition to the key factors analysis, an important factor in internationalizing any given currency is the liberalization of the capital account – supporting the argument that internal domestic and structural reforms must be in a good state first before appreciative pressure comes along to the currency following greater adoption. One implication from this study is that the renminbi internationalization may not reduce such internal domestic structural imbalances, thus it is at great importance to manage prudently the amount of reserves while preventing the renminbi exchange rate from overheating.</p> <p>Future research is recommended to monitor and assess long-term geopolitical initiatives, especially the Belt and Road Initiative, Chinese-led IFIs, as well as central banking monetary relations (such as Bilateral Swap Arrangements or BSAs). In this regard, any disbursement or collateralization jointly conducted by a Chinese-led 2 partner may need to be paid attention to the degree of denomination of renminbi being applied, as means of internationalizing the currency. Lastly, the presence of the strategy itself being unclear and inexplicit shows the utmost perseverance of Chinese authorities to wait for the right timing – following a famous Chinese proverb: “cross the river by feeling the stones”. Among the generic theories used in this research, the paper places importance in two theories. Firstly, Petrodollar Mercantilism as to prop up the value of a currency by denominating all oil exports in US dollar. Secondly, Economic Realism as to achieve influence and state power, mirroring the BRI geographically. Hence, a new term is proposed to reflect the degree between internationalization and regionalization as “Renminbi Continentalization”.</p> <p>Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative, Currency Internationalization, Dollar Hegemony, Petrodollar, Renminbi Internationalization</p>
<p>Jun Hyuk Lee ERCICSSH1928068</p>	<p>The Effects of Delegation of Authority and Accountability on the Job Burnout</p> <p>Jun Hyuk Lee Graduate School of Information, Yonsei University, Seoul, South Korea</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Recently, organizations are demanding greater flexibility and efficiency in responding to a rapidly changing business environment and sustainable growth. In response to these demands, most organizations are reorganizing their organization structures from hierarchical management to team-based structure for increasing flexibility and efficiency. They encourage employees to facilitate faster decision-making and management activities by delegating more authority and autonomy to its members. As a result, members of the organization given more authority from their organizations or supervisors to perform their work but with many more responsibilities. In the past studies related to job characteristics and empowerment, research suggested positive effects on delegating authority and accountability by increase their awareness of autonomy and the meaningfulness of their work. On the contrary, some researchers have suggested that delegating too</p>

much authority and accountability to employees can have negative effects on them. This will increase the psychological burden of employees who do not want to receive additional authority and accountability or when accountability is overwhelming. From both sides of opinions, we cannot assume that simply delegating high authority and accountability have positive or negative effects on employees. In particular, it means that the effects on employees can vary depending on each level of authority and accountability. Therefore, this study tried to examine the effects of each level of authority and accountability on the job burnout based on various perspectives of previous researchers. Also, this study was to examine the effects of the interaction between authority and accountability on job burnout. It aimed to provide theoretical and practical implications in terms of human resource management by seeking ways to grant the right authority and accountability. To achieve the above objectives, this study conducted hierarchical regression analysis and moderation analysis on survey data collected from 401 members working in companies and organizations in South Korea. The analysis results are as follows. First, the delegation of authority had a significant negative effect on job burnout. Second, the delegation of accountability had non-significant effects on job burnout. Third, the interaction effect of authority and accountability had a significant effect on job burnout. Specifically, in low authority situations, job burnout was higher in the high accountability group than the low group. However, as the authority increased, the effect of reducing job burnout was strengthened in the high accountability group rather than the low group. These results have the following implications. First, it is possible to decrease the employee's job burnout by delegating higher authority and further decrease it by delegating high authority with high accountability together. Therefore, organizations or supervisors need to delegate high authority and accountability related to their work to decrease employee's job burnout. Second, although delegating accountability does not have a significant effect on employee's job burnout, organization or supervisor need to be careful delegating accountability to employees, such as delegating a corresponding or higher level of authority. Because employees can feel high job burnout when high accountability and low authority are delegated.

Keywords: Authority, Accountability, Job Burnout, Moderation Effect



Syldysmaa Saryglar
ERCICSSH1928069

Environmental Security and Migration Challenges: A Sociological Analysis of the Situation in Russian Regions

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Abstract

The problem of migration is directly related to the climate and environmental situation in the regions. The choice of this or that place for immigration is caused not only by social and economic problems, but also by the ecological situation in the regions of exit and enter of migrants. The object of our research is environmental security, the subject of the research is environmental security and migration processes. The aim of the study is to determine the relationships between migration processes and environmental security in Russian regions. The information base are the materials of the Federal State Statistics Service of Russia on population migration, results of researches by the Russian Public Opinion Researcher Center (VCIOM). The analysis of the results of monitoring reflecting the dynamics of changes in assessments of the environmental situation in the country in recent years. In 2017, the number of migrants to Russia was over 589 033 people. Most of them came from CIS countries (Ukraine – 150 182 people, Kazakhstan – 71 680, Uzbekistan – 64 073, Tajikistan – 63467). In six regions of Russia with different ethnic structure we realized sociological research (2018) among migrants (n = 334). On the based a sociological research conducted by the Altai State University in 2018 (n = 600), the analysis of the ecological situation in the Russian regions.

Keywords: Environmental SECURITY, Migration PROCESSES, Migration, Migration

SITUATION, Environmental SITUATION, National SECURITY, Migrant from CIS Countries

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