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*Export Pipelines from the CIS Region The Economic Prospects of the CIS The Supply of Metals from the CIS Investment Opportunities in Russia and the CIS The CIS, the EU and Russia Russian Foreign Policy and the CIS CIS Integration Trends The Absorption in the Labor Market of Immigrants from the CIS Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS Trade Performance and Regional Integration of the CIS Countries Financial Development in the CIS-7 Countries The Rebuilding of Greater Russia Russian Peacekeeping Strategies in the CIS Renewable Energy in Russia and the CIS Cross-Border Issues in Energy Trade in the CIS Countries The Main Vectors of Cross-Border Development in the CIS Industrial and Economic Space Transition Metal Complexes of Novel Ligands Derived from the Cis,
Cis-1,3,5-triaminocyclohexane (TACH) Framework Russian Peacekeeping Strategies in the CIS Russian and CIS Gas Markets and Their Impact on Europe Nominal Anchors in the CIS cis-trans Isomerization in Biochemistry Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS Debt Accumulation in the CIS-7 Countries Gravity with Zeros Innovation Outputs in European Industry Migration from the Newly Independent States Cultures and Societies in Transition Numerical Simulation of the Photoisomerization of Retinal from the Cis to the Trans*

*Form Constitutional Foundations of the CIS Countries
The Synthesis of the 1-menthoxyacetic Esters of the Cis
and Trans of Meso-3, 4-diphenylcyclopentanol Gold
Deposits Of The CIS Debt Accumulation in the Cis-7
Countries Foreign Policies of the CIS States Advancing
International Cooperation on Bio-initiatives in Russia and
the CIS A Study in Identity Monetary Policy Regimes in
CIS Economies and Their Ability to Provide Price and
Financial Stability Safety and Health at Work Citizenship
Russia, the European Union and the CIS The Private
Housing Market in Eastern Europe and the CIS.*

This is a collection of essays about Russian law and economics with respect to the Russian federation's relations to the European Union and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The book confronts the challenges facing a transition economy in its struggle for economic development through market forces, and its efforts to impose the rule of law, not men, on a former dictatorship. The topics addressed range from Russia's relationship to the EU and other CIS states, to a variety of commercial law topics. Key contemporary issues in Russian intellectual property law, tax law, and merger and acquisition law are addressed by Russian jurists writing in English. The problems of corruption or bureaucracy are addressed directly and openly in the hope that increased EU and US cooperation with the Russian Federation will lead to better international relations. How do the former Soviet republics that now constitute the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) interact with each other and with other regional and world powers? What are the conceptual foundations,

mechanisms, and main directions of each member state's foreign policy? What role do economic and political factors play? Answering these questions and more in this systematic, comprehensive survey, a team of in-country experts sheds important light on the complex regional and international interactions of the CIS states in the twenty-first century. Peacekeeping operations have become a central issue in international relations since the end of the Cold War. Russian peacekeeping operations in the conflicts in the former Soviet Union have raised significant controversy in the West, but little systematic attention. This major study examines the evolution of Russian policy towards these conflicts on its periphery. This work underlines the mixture of defensive and offensive stimuli driving Russian "peacekeeping" strategies, and highlights the dangers that the new Russian Federation faces in undertaking these operations. "Perestroika" in the former Soviet Union at the end of 1980s and subsequent breakdown of the country with the Common Wealth of Independent States (CIS) formation has opened a vast new region for the western mining companies for exploration and development. The possibility of finding unexplored gold deposits was one of the major incentives that attracted many small and big mining companies to CIS because this region of Eurasia is famous for containing the world's largest cumulative gold reserve. However, because of the Soviet secrecy laws regarding all gold-related information, very little has been known about already explored gold deposits and their potential. "Gold Deposits of the CIS" represents the first comprehensive study in English of the gold and gold-silver deposits and their

resources of the former Soviet Union. The book includes: (1) a history of gold exploration and mining in this region from ancient times, (2) the contemporary classification of the deposits, (3) a detailed description of more than 50 major and most representative gold and gold-silver deposits – all including their location, geological setting, structure, alteration style, mineralogy and resources and reserves and (4) the reserve estimation of all former Soviet gold-producing countries and their potential for possible new discoveries. Several explored and developed into production deposits, such as Kupol, Sarylakh, Sentachan, Natal'evskoye, Kuro-Tegerek, Zod, and some others, are described in English for the first time. The book gives a significant body of new information for exploration and mining companies, scientists, faculties and students of mining schools, as well as policy makers concerned with exploration and development of gold deposits in the world. Also, it provides important material for comparative studies between the gold deposits of the former Soviet Union and the West. The study provides a detailed quantitative analysis, based on standard econometric models, of the trends and the configuration of trade of the CIS countries, with an emphasis on its low income members. It also contains an analysis of the CIS countries' trade potential and its realization in a comparative perspective, as well as examination of the nature of the existing CIS intra-bloc trade. The study revealed no evidence that the CIS countries as a group underperform significantly in terms of either trade openness or export levels when compared to the countries of similar per capita GDP and population size. This means, however, that the low-income economies in

the CIS (CIS-7) have been performing on average just marginally better than other low-income countries and that, overall, they have been falling behind the countries that benefit most from globalization. Overall, progress in the trade area was slower in the CIS-7 countries than in the higher income CIS members. This is reflected in: (i) lower overall export levels and slower export growth in the second half of the 1990s; (ii) higher trade deficits; (iii) lower share of manufacturing exports; (iv) incomplete re-orientation of trade flows from the CIS to global markets; and (v) lower incidence of intra-industry trade. The study found that the CIS free trade area is, on balance, a beneficial, trade-facilitating bloc. It features a free trade regime, agreements on mutual recognition of standards, and non-restrictive rules of origin. There is no evidence so far that the CIS integration is of the "South-South" type and thus may be harmful for some of its members. However, the potential benefits of CIS trade integration remain badly underutilized. The study suggests several directions for strengthening the legal and administrative framework for intra-CIS trade arrangements. Nowhere today is constitutional law more avidly debated and studied than in the twelve post-soviet republics known as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Drawing on past experience as well as on European, American and Asian models, the constitutions of these countries have a great deal to tell the legal scholar about how the independent states of the post-Cold-War world understand the transition to a market economy. Constitutional Foundations of the CIS Countries is a remarkable work of scholarship and synthesis. Its new, eminently readable English translations accurately

present the current (1999) constitutional laws of all twelve CIS countries. The author and translator--himself active as an adviser on constitutional reform in several of these states--has taken extreme care to establish the most authentic sources through an exhaustive investigation of the existing documents and through personal interviews. From a great mass of confusing and often contradictory material in a dozen languages, he has assembled a coherent and authoritative collection of essential documents that allows us to see the lineaments of constitutional law at a crucial stage of development in this fast-changing region of great economic significance. This book examines the feasibility of proposals for political, economic and security integration in the CIS region, assessing the constraints posed by the diversity of former Soviet states and the differing responses to integration in the region. Arguably, the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries are not as integrated into the world markets as the EU countries or South-East Asian countries. Trade flows of the CIS countries are not well diversified both in terms of trading partners as well as in terms of composition of exports. In order to compare the degree of export diversification of the CIS countries relative to other countries, I employ the gravity model that proved to be very successful in explaining geographical patterns of trade across countries. The gravity equation is estimated "out-of-sample," meaning that I do not include data on trade flows of the CIS countries in the sample while calculating parameters of the gravity equation. Egger (2002) argued forcefully that "in-sample" estimation of the trade potential based on deviation of residuals from the linear prediction

is incorrect because large deviations of residuals in the gravity equation based on the "in-sample" method is not the evidence of large deviation of trade from its potential but rather the indicator of the model misspecification. In addition, I explicitly deal with the problem of zero trade flows which becomes more severe at higher levels of disaggregation such as at the level of sectors of economy and account for heterogeneity of firms at the industry level. This book focuses on the difficulties facing Russia, Ukraine and Belarus with regard to their integration into both the CIS and the encroaching EU. It analyzes the links between the integration mechanisms of the CIS and EU and the various state policies towards, and the elite interests in, the territory of the former Soviet Union. The main goal of the study is to identify the scope and trends in the manufacturing development of Russia and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in the context of integration effectiveness, industrial policies quality and competitiveness growth. Under current unfavorable conditions - the fall in world oil prices, devaluation of national currencies, and reduction of business activity due to uncertainty of future strategies - the essential issue is whether the favorable integration possibilities of the past periods of intensive rise in 2005-2008 and 2010-2012 in the national economies development in the CIS region to build competitive potential for re-industrialization were fully realized. The analyzed period 2005-2014 is presented by the authors as a reference period of economic dynamics, covering for Russia and the CIS countries a full business cycle from the beginning of one deep recession (2008-2009) until

another recession (2014). The research object is manufacturing sectors in Russia and other CIS countries. The study results show that in the analyzed period, large-scale industrialization has not occurred in these countries, largely due to the lack of the national economies structural transformations. The impressive manufacturing growth in a number of smaller CIS countries has not led to those countries' participation in the highly competitive international processes. By the end of the analyzed period, the need for diversification of the national economies and exports and implementation of balanced economic policies only intensified. These policies should support both structural reforms and demand and be aimed to increase productivity, eliminate barriers of the manufacturing development and enable foreign markets access. This timely collection offers fresh perspectives to the analysis of the 'New Great Game' - the fight for access to the Caspian Sea region's energy resources. To date, the export of the Caspian crude oil and natural gas has only been assessed geopolitically, which oversimplifies the political dynamics of the region and neglects to acknowledge the Caspian countries as actors in their own right. Following the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1992, several low-income countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) accumulated substantial external debt in a short time span, about half of which is owed to multilateral financial institutions. Three factors contributed to the current debt burden. First, the initial years of transition brought large systemic economic disruptions, loss of transfers from the center and collapse of trade relations among Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries, and negative

terms of trade shocks. Second, fiscal and other reforms, and consequently, growth revival, took longer than expected. Third, overoptimism by multilaterals contributed to the high debt levels. If external financial assistance, which was needed because of high social costs of the transition, had come in the form of grants in the first two or three years of the transition, the debt burden would have been lower and sustainable. This study provides a broad overview of the private housing market in central and eastern Europe and some of the CIS - its history, current conditions and implications for the overall economy. It highlights regional differences, describes the different policy choices that have been made, and evaluates potential problem areas and the policy options for addressing them. The paper begins with a description of housing in these countries before and during their transition phase to market economies. The current state of the housing market in this region is then examined with an emphasis on its institutional development and size. Price trends throughout the region are analysed. A major objective is to ascertain the extent to which these markets are now similar to those observed in more developed western economies. The implications for the housing market resulting from the further integration of these countries into the global financial system are also explored. Collating the knowledge from over 20,000 publications in chemistry, biology and nanotechnology, this handbook is the first to comprehensively present the state of the art in one ready reference. A team of international authors connects the various disciplines involved, covering cis-trans isomerization of double bonds and pseudo-double bonds,

as well as other cis-trans isomerizations. For biochemists, organic chemists, physicochemists, photochemists, polymer and medicinal chemists. The collapse of communist power in the Soviet Union and subsequent measures to establish a private sector have created opportunities for both foreign and domestic private capital in Russia, and the non-Russian republics of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). This volume, which contains revised papers originally published by the Post-Soviet Business Forum at the Royal Institute for International Affairs, provides a sober, long-term assessment of investment priorities in the former Soviet Union and the problems that potential investors will encounter and their prospects for success. The contributors neither exaggerate nor underestimate the difficulties facing potential investors, many of whom have been attracted by the region's enormous wealth of natural resources. William Butler assesses the issues involved in creating the legal structure necessary to facilitate private investment, paying particular attention to issues of ownership, investment, and company law. David Humphreys analyzes the specific problems of investment in the mining and metals industries in the CIS and the prospects for integrating these industries with the world economy. Jonathan Stern assesses the prospects for investment in the Russian oil and gas sector over the next decade. Julian Cooper addresses the lessons emerging from the conversion of the former Soviet defense industry to civilian production. Sergei Manezhev analyzes the specific problems of investment in the Russian Far East, a region that is rich in natural resources, and provides a study of the operation of free economic zones in the

region. David Dyker provides an overall assessment of the prospects for investment in Russia and the CIS. Post-Soviet Business Forum Collection This book discusses international migration in the newly independent states after the collapse of the Soviet Union, which involved millions of people. Written by authors from 15 countries, it summarizes the population movement over the post-Soviet territories, both within the newly independent states and in other countries over the past 25 years. It focuses on the volume of migration flows, the number and socio-demographic characteristics of migrants, migration factors and the situation of migrants in receiving countries. The authors, who include demographers, economists, geographers, anthropologists, sociologists and political scientists, used various methods and sources of information, such as censuses, administrative statistics, the results of mass sample surveys and in-depth interviews. This heterogeneity highlights the multifaceted nature of the topic of migration movements. This video provides practice interviews with examples from the CIS list of 100 government and history questions. Also featured: sample dictation practice, tips on your appearance and presentation, dialogue techniques and what to expect during interviews. Peacekeeping operations have become a central issue in international relations since the end of the Cold War. This work underlines the mixture of defensive and offensive stimuli driving Russian 'peacekeeping' strategies, and highlights the dangers that the new Russian Federation faces in undertaking these operations. Western academics are being called upon to play a principle role in the redefinition of management education in Central and

Eastern Europe and the former USSR. Among the countless ideological, political, and economic issues engendered by the demise of communism throughout the region, myriad challenges in business education have surfaced. Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS provides an insightful background for Western educators who wish to play a part in or simply bear witness to this historic development. This book reveals and documents some of the major educational efforts and issues which have emerged during the past few years and relates the experiences and viewpoints of some of the most active participants. It shares both insights and lessons that have already been learned with those who seek to contribute in the future. Each chapter will interest and challenge the reader as it frankly describes the struggle to establish modern business education in these dynamic societies. An overview of the gas industry and markets in the CIS. This region's strategic importance as one of the largest gas producers has largely been ignored - with the exception of Russia. The book is comprised of 10 country chapters, covering production, decision-making and regulation, domestic market reform, and trade issues. This useful volume features surveys of 10 of the 12 members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the successor organisation to the USSR. . . I heartily recommend this book for all economists interested in the economic transition of the CIS. Roy Gardner, Comparative Economic Studies

The country studies (and the editors introduction) contain a wealth of statistical information that will be appreciated by many readers. . . Those interested in a broad overview will focus on the introduction and the conclusion, where the editors offer

their synthesis of the ten country studies. This synthesis in itself is an important achievement that summarizes the wealth of country findings in a compact and easily readable format. Those who need more detail will greatly benefit from the in-depth treatment of the ten countries in the core chapters. The high level of scholarship of this volume ensures its usefulness, not only to academics and researchers specializing in transition, but also to development and comparative economists working on issues of economic growth. The specific country studies will be of value to economists assigned to the region by international organizations or to local economists interested to have a western perspective on developments in their countries. In summary, this is an important addition to the literature that summarizes the record of transition during the decade of the 1990s. Zvi Lerman, Slavic Review [This] book is to be commended for several reasons. First of all, it makes predominantly native research available to English speakers. Secondly, it has managed to provide separate chapters for as many as ten of the twelve members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and has not allowed its treatment of Russia to dominate the discussion. Thirdly, its approach to the theme of economic prospects is both country-oriented and comparative. And finally, it fulfills its remit in considering the future as well as the present. W.V. Wallace, Slavonic and East European Review Professors Gur Ofer and Richard Pomfret have created a volume in which timely and lucid combination of analyses, extensive information and clear-cut knowledge of what went wide of the mark during the 1990s in the Soviet bloc are all well presented. They offer economic and institutional analyses

to help understand alternative routes to economic growth in the CIS. Bruno S. Sergi, Economics of Transition This first comprehensive application of the new growth accounting to systemic transition in ten ex-Soviet republics puts weak governance public and corporate and capital paucity as the key retardants to market-led dynamism today. The country-specific analyses, embedded in a rich description of resource, demographic and political environments, shows that these economies, as yet little touched by globalisation, need to build institutions qualitatively attractive to FDI and to technology transfer if their catch-up rate is to satisfy the aspirations of their still poverty-racked peoples. Michael Kaser, St Antony s College, Oxford, UK This book brings together ten original studies on the transition and growth experience and the foundations for long-term growth of the newly independent states created by the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Beginning with an overview of the common pre-1992 background and comparative information on the post-1992 performance of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries, the authors continue by reviewing the Soviet background and post-independence experience. They then emphasise both the uniformity and diversity of the twelve CIS countries recent history. The problem of explaining economic growth in transition economies is also explored, and individual in-depth country studies are presented. The contributors to the book are a combination of in-country researchers with in-depth local knowledge and access to data, and international economists with technical expertise and experience of long-ter This paper documents the great divide in the level of financial

development between the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) 7 countries and the more advanced economies in transition, in particular those of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic states. It discusses the roots of financial underdevelopment in the CIS-7 countries by examining the differentials in interest rate spreads between the CIS-7 countries and the transition economies that have achieved faster financial development. The roots of the divide are traced to weaknesses in the institutional infrastructure for financial intermediation, which lead to a combination of low depositor trust in the banking system and high credit risk. High credit risk stems mainly from the poor creditor-rights protection and weak auditing and accounting standards. Financial sector reform strategies that fail to give priority to the resolution of weaknesses in the basic financial infrastructure are unlikely to be successful in letting the CIS-7 countries bridge the great divide. Following the breakup of the Soviet Union in 1992, several low-income countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) accumulated substantial external debt in a short time span, about half of which is owed to multilateral financial institutions. Three factors contributed to the current debt burden. First, the initial years of transition brought large systemic economic disruptions, loss of transfers from the center and collapse of trade relations among Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) countries, and negative terms of trade shocks. Second, fiscal and other reforms, and consequently, growth revival, took longer than expected. Third, overoptimism by multilaterals contributed to the high debt levels. If external financial assistance, which was needed because

of high social costs of the transition, had come in the form of grants in the first two or three years of the transition, the debt burden would have been lower and sustainable. This book describes the strategies used by President Putin from 2000 onwards to recreate 'Greater Russia', that is a Russia that controls most of the territory of the former Soviet Union. It shows the subtlety of the means of control, often through creating economic dependencies in the 'near abroad', including exploiting energy dependency, through prolonging other political and military dependencies, and sometimes through traditional 'power politics'. Bertil Nygren argues that after seven years in power the results of this strategy are beginning to show, providing comprehensive coverage of Russia's relations to the former Soviet territories of the CIS countries, including Ukraine and Putin's role in the events surrounding the 'Orange Revolution', Belarus and the attempts to form a union, the Caucasus and Russia's role in the various conflicts, Moldova, including the Transdniester conflict, and Central Asia. This is an important subject for Russian studies experts and international relations scholars in general. This paper explores from a regional perspective the distorted nature of trade in energy products within the CIS countries. The persistence of pricing distortions, barter arrangements, and discriminatory access to pipelines, as well as failure to honor contracts, has disrupted and distorted energy exports to non-CIS countries, undermined energy sector reforms, and distorted investment decisions. The paper focuses on cross-border issues as an integral component of the wider problem of inefficient energy use within the CIS. Several policy recommendations are proposed,

including measures to foster greater competition, reduce state involvement, and promote regional cooperation. Monetary policy has become increasingly important in the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) as fiscal adjustment and structural reforms have taken root. Inflation has been brought down to relatively low levels in almost all of these countries, raising the question of what should be the appropriate nominal anchor at this stage. Formally, almost all CIS countries have floating exchange rate regimes, yet in practice they manage their exchange rates very heavily, perhaps because of high levels of dollarization (i.e., they suffer from "fear of floating"). This paper explores the issues underlying the choice of a nominal anchor in CIS countries and seeks to assess whether the present mixed regime will prove durable. Learn about the many economical and political changes in Central and Eastern Europe to stay on top of business! Western academics are being called upon to play a principle role in the redefinition of management education in Central and Eastern Europe and the former USSR. Among the countless ideological, political, and economic issues engendered by the demise of communism throughout the region, myriad challenges in business education have surfaced. Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS provides an insightful background for Western educators who wish to play a part in or simply bear witness to this historic development. This book reveals and documents some of the major educational efforts and issues which have emerged during the past few years and relates the experiences and viewpoints of some of the most active participants. It shares both insights and lessons that have

already been learned with those who seek to contribute in the future. Each chapter will interest and challenge the reader as it frankly describes the struggle to establish modern business education in these dynamic societies. In this collection, distinguished contributors counsel readers that if Western educators are to make an effective contribution, they must first discover which western ideas and theories can be used immediately, which need to be adapted to fit the local environments, and which must be completely rethought. Each chapter enhances the understanding of business education in these emerging societies and affords a clearer understanding of the gulf between East and West. Topics in Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS include: international business education in Estonia—from socialism to capitalism business education and management training in the old and new East Central Europe the International Center for Public Enterprises in Slovenia—implications for teaching interpersonal skills and introducing international business concepts teaching organization behavior to Eastern European managers—a process of adaptation to change Business education will most certainly have a significant impact on the restructuring of the political and social cultures in the region and is, in fact, critical to the ultimate success of democratic free market systems. Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS helps Western educators and practitioners alike to make a useful contribution toward meeting the opportunities and threats in this historic era. This book investigates the options, the debates and the ensuing policies of the fledgling Russian government. It examines the evolution of policy from the collapse of the Soviet Union in

December 1991 until the Presidential elections in June 1996. Analysing Russia's actions in the context of contemporary foreign policy theory, Nicole J. Jackson discusses and compares three key conflicts: the separatist war between Moldova and Transdniestria; the separatist war between Georgia and Abkhazia and the civil war in Tajikistan. It will be of interest to students and researchers of international relations, security, foreign policy analysis and Russian studies. This dissertation describes a tight-binding technique that treats the dynamics of electrons and ions simultaneously. The main features are a generalized Hellmann- Feynman theorem, a standard, time-dependent, self-consistent-field description and the interaction picture. The time-dependence is incorporated by using Peierls Substitution. We also apply the velocity-Verlet algorithm to predict the motion of the ions. We first test the validity of this semi-empirical tight-binding approach on several smaller systems including ethylene, 2-butene, and stilbene. The cis-trans isomerization is modeled and in each case the results agree well with those obtained from other computational and empirical methods. Next, we use the tight-binding model to simulate the photoisomerization of the retinal molecule from its cis to trans form. The results are comparable to those obtained from experiments. The vibrational frequencies for retinal obtained using the force-constant techniques in this model agree well with those obtained from Fourier transform methods and a standard software. The cis-trans isomerization takes 217.91 fs to complete with a field strength of 1.0 gauss·cm, which is comparable to 200 fs reported from experiments. The isomerization depends on the strength

of the vector potential, the time-step of the simulation and also the wavelength of the light. Using different parameters the isomerization takes place in 1-2 ps which is within the range reported from experimentation. The present semi-empirical technique provides an excellent compromise between computationally-prohibitive first principles methods and approximate empirical methods to model the motion of electrons and ions in a large molecule like retinal. Foreword Preface

Acknowledgements 1. *The Voyage of Socio-Cultural Evolution in India and the CIS* Manu Mittal 2. *The Process of Cultural Transition in Russia* Sankar Basu 3. *New Currents in Russian Poetry* Mikhail Epstein's *After the Future* Abhai Maurya 4. *Impact of Social Transition on Russian National Identity* A.V. Yegorova 5. *Mass Media and National Identity in Multi-Cultural Society of Russia In Search of a Balance between Toleration and Freedom of Expression* Veronica V. Usacheva 6. *Three Centuries in Cultural Transition of the Kazak Society* Güljanat Kurmangaliyeva Ercilasun 7. *Indo-Persian Literary Culture and Central Asia Through Iranian Perspective* S.A. Hasan 8. *Society and Culture in the Twenty-First Century Role of Science and Religion in Development* Mahnaz Merchant 9. *Impact of Globalization on Culture One World Culture* Neelmani Upadhyay 10. *Psychological Aspects of Cultures and Societies in Transition* N.K. Sharma 11. *Globalization and National Culture Development* Zarrin Abdukhalik-Zade 12. *The Origin of the Cult of Fertility Central Asian and Indian Rock Art* Debal Dasgupta and Vishwas H. Sonawane 13. *Women's Liberation Liberalized* Ritoo M. Jerath 14. *The Russian Economy in the Post-Soviet Period* Meeta Narain 15. *Indo-*

Russian Bilateral Relations in 21st Century A Brief Report
A. Rajeshwar Raju 16. *The Dilemma of Ethnicity and Territoriality in Present Day Russia* Ranjana Banerjee 17. *Transformation of the Silk Road Concept With Reference to Kyrgyzstan - India Relations* Indira Musaeva 18. *The Kyrgyz Revolution Before and After* Konuralp Ercilasun 19. *Cultural Revivalism in Present Uzbekistan* Tashmirza Khalmirzaev 20. *Functional Specificity of Oriental International Lexicon (OIL) in the Languages of Central Asia and India* Azad N. Shamatov and Sirajuddin S. Nurmatov 21. *On the Reflection of Some New Scientific and Cultural Notions in Indian Life by Means of Modern Hindi* Mahira Nasirova 22. *Resurgence of Hindi in the Wake of Globalization* Gajendra S. Chauhan 23. *Problems of Single Mother Two Different Approaches* J.P. Dimri and A. Charumati Ramdas 24. *Contemporary Russian Plays A New Experience* Nasar Shakeel Roomi Note: Chapter no 25 to Chapter no 37 are in Russian language Chapter no 38 & 39 are in Hindi List of Contributors As political, economic and social changes sweep across the globe, the term globalization acquires a meaning much beyond geopolitics and economics to include the globalization of culture. While societies attempt to reconcile their ancient as well as new cultural identities they silently and sometimes turbulently witness a state of dynamic flux unleashing powerful forces of further socio-cultural transition. India reflects a multitude of cultures both traditional and modern, that often blend, sometimes co-exist, at other times clash and at times fuse to give new meaning, form and expression in arts, language and culture. While contemporary Russian social and cultural trends break from the Soviet past, the newly independent

States of the CIS in their assertion of national identities are distancing themselves from Russian language, literature, art forms and cultural heroes by either reviving lost traditions or attempting to find new cultural voices. These social and cultural transitions and transformations and the cultural history in the making in India and the CIS, need a close study. This book is a collection of critiques and essays by leading experts from diverse backgrounds from India, Russia and other CIS countries and brings together their insights and views on the rapid socio-cultural transition that these countries are passing through. A unique overview of the renewable energy sector in Russia, this reference explores the current legislative environment and promotion strategy and assesses each market in terms of existing RE capacity, demand, government incentives, drivers and economic viability.

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