



**INTERNATIONAL BALKAN UNIVERSITY  
5th INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS 2018**

# **“Investing in Youth for a Sustainable Future”**

**“Leaders of Tomorrow at IBU Congress”**

4-5 October 2018,  
IBU Campus, Skopje, Macedonia



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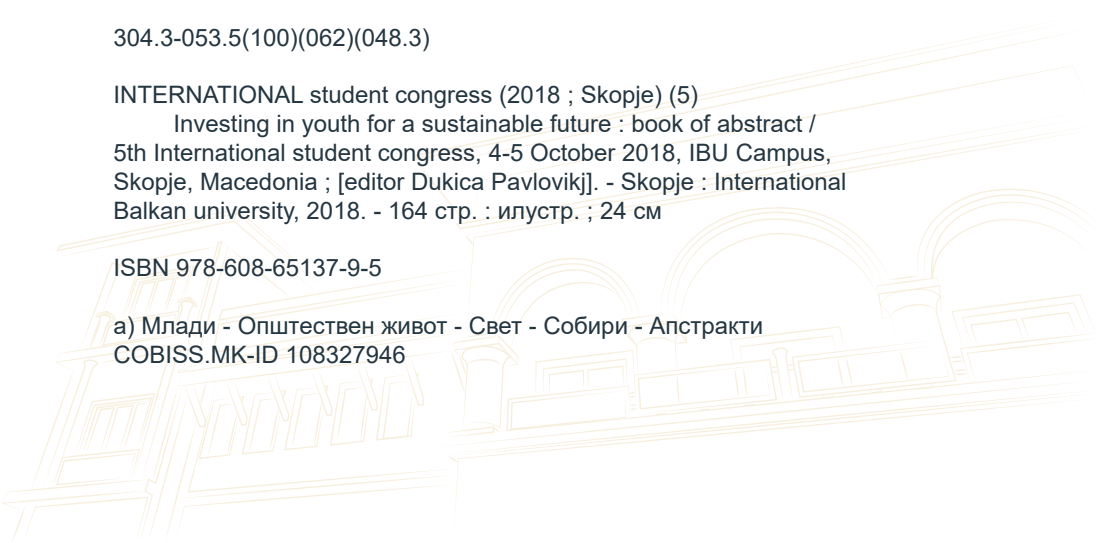
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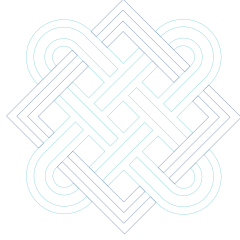
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## **Atatürk Culture Center**

We convey our deepest gratitude to **Atatürk Culture Center (AKM)** and highly appreciate their continuous support towards the IBU International Student Congress and their significant contribution in the further development of this project

Atatürk Culture Center is a **partner** and the **general sponsor** of the 5th International Student Congress'18.

## FOREWORD

On behalf of the International Balkan University, allow me to give you brief introduction to our University. The International Balkan University is founded in 2006 by the Foundation for Education and Culture "ÜSKÜP". It is a foundation, non-profitable university, one of a kind in the Republic of Macedonia. Located in the heart of the Balkans, IBU is a gathering point for students from all over the region, including Turkey.

This makes IBU a multinational, multi-religious and multicultural institution. If we add the fact that IBU is an English speaking university, teaching and learning medium, then we can conclude that the epithet "international" fits our University the best. The track record of success saw IBU ranked as the best university in Macedonia in the field of Teaching and Learning in 2016 by the world-known Shanghai University Ranking, according to criteria specifically designed for ranking world academic institutions.

As the beacon of the importance we attach to the quality of education for the leaders of the future and carrying the banner of internationalism by functioning under Erasmus and Mevlana Exchange Programs, we here welcome the students from various countries in connection with numerous symposiums and congresses. We, thus, believe that such academic and friendly interactions will further encourage the learning quality. We have so far welcomed and educated considerable number of foreign students through Erasmus and Mevlana Programs, believing that such events surely serve equal benefits for all those involved.

To give a striking example, International Balkan University has continuously organized the spectacular International Student Congress since 2014, which became one of its most valued traditions so far. Not to mention that these four congresses that have been organized in the previous years are solemnly the result of the limitless effort and enthusiasm of IBU's own students, encouraged and supported by IBU's academic and administrative staff. Bearing in mind that in the previous year we hosted 80 participants from 35 countries around the world, we are now more than honored to host 120 participants from 42 countries to share their knowledge and broaden their prospects at no other place, but the IBU Campus itself.

Taking this opportunity, I should underline that we are pleased to welcome you all as our students who are tomorrow's leaders from different countries and universities to participate in the Congress. I sincerely thank you for your incessant effort to pass your knowledge to our students and I wish you success and fun at the same time.

Best Regards,

**Prof. Dr. İsmail Kocayusufoğlu**  
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# INTERNATIONAL BALKAN UNIVERSITY

## 5th INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS 2018

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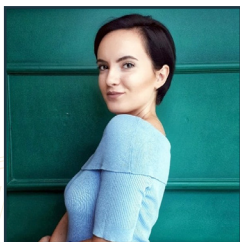
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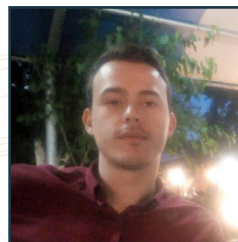
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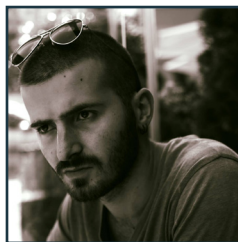
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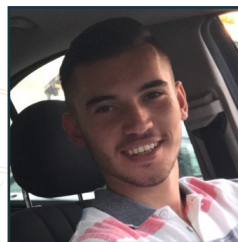
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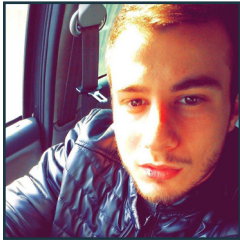
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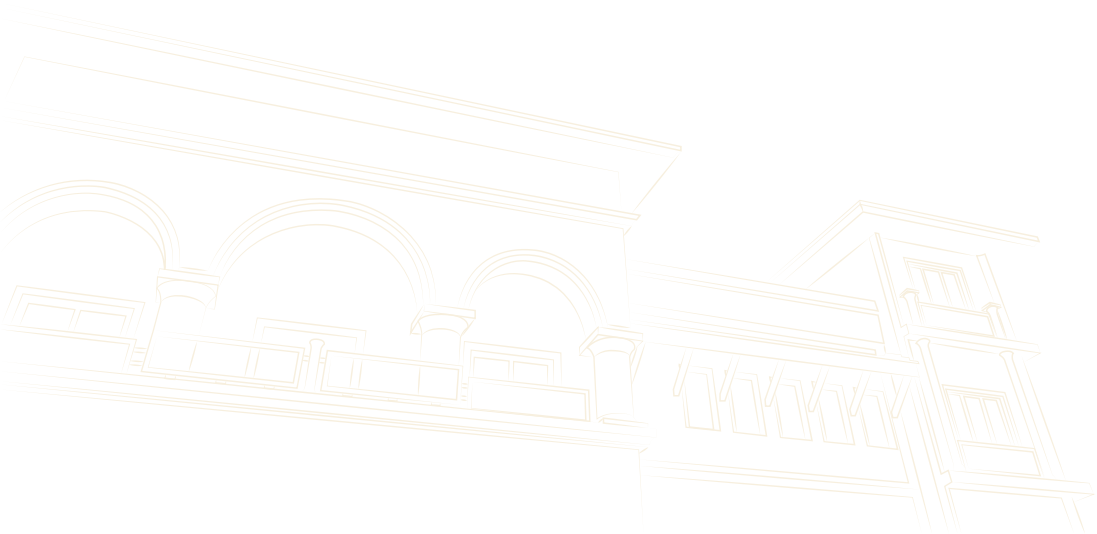
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MANAGEMENT



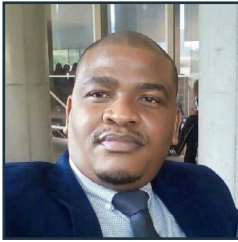
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## **Strategic Risk Management in the BTPH Case of Realization of a Hydraulic Dam**

This study aims at the application of a strategic risk management in the BTPH sector, case of realization of a hydraulic dam. The approach we develop in this work proposes to start from a preliminary study of this sector, followed by hazard identification, a risk assessment, then to initiate a program of actions. The approach requires regular reiteration for continuous improvement in risk management. The proposed measures include actions for the prevention of occupational risks, information and training, as well as the setting up of an organization and appropriate means. This approach ensures that these measures are adapted to take into account changing circumstances and move towards improving existing management. Integrating strategic OHS risk management into business strategy not only improves health and safety performance, but also has an impact on working conditions and social relations in the workplace. enterprise, to play in the long term on a set of less visible factors such as employee satisfaction, the quality of production, the brand image, etc. But to observe an improvement in the overall efficiency of the enterprise, it is necessary that the preventive measures implemented are part of a coherent program of action which is the subject of a concerted approach with the industry. all the actors concerned.

**Keywords:** BTPH, Strategic Management, OHS Risks, Preliminary Study, Hazard Identification, Continuous Improvement, Action Program, Risk Assessment, Overall Efficiency, Performance, Corporate Strategy.



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## **Prospects for Involving Young People for Transformative Program Decision Making in Africa: a Case of Youth Development Interventions**

The World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) to the Year 2000 and beyond recognizes that the engagement of young people themselves is central to its successful implementation. It affirms the full and effective participation of youth in society and decision making as one of its 10 priority areas for action. Implicit in the WPAY is an acknowledgement that young people are part of the solution to the predicaments they face, not merely a problem to be solved by others. It promotes the principle that youth are entitled to express their views on all matters that affect them and have those views taken into consideration. However, there is a substantial body of evidence which shows that young people are not involved in the conceptualization of transformative program decision making in the African continent. This discourse and practice of excluding young people for transformative program decision making and imposing decisions on them, is a serious concern in achieving youth development and empowerment in the African continent. This paper argues that the absence of young people to guide program decision making often lead to poorly designed youth development interventions. To this end, the objective of this paper is to examine the challenges and prospects of involving young people for transformative program decision making. It will highlight the need to reassess past and current approaches to youth development interventions with a view to develop more effective, relevant and sustainable ways of bringing youth on board for participation in program formulation. To bring this discussion into a perspective, this paper adopts narrative approach using literature and document analysis to examine the prospects of involving youth in program decision making in Africa. This paper makes several contributions to the existing literature with regard to involvement of youth in program decision making. It concludes that with the involvement of youth in Africa, they may be able to influence political decisions and advocates effectively for appropriate program formulation and implementation.

**Keywords:** Young People, Decision Making, Youth Interventions, Youth Participation, Africa



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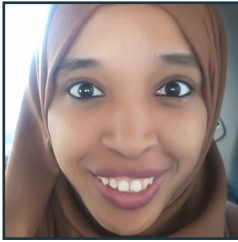
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## **Antecedents and Outcome of Work Family Conflict among Female Employees**

Despite of an excess of empirical evidence on work family conflict in the developing nations very little research has been done on female workforce in Pakistani organizations. Pakistan being a developing country has different organizational culture. In organizations, mostly female employees face problems like WFC because they are unable to accomplish the demands of family due to work responsibilities and they prefer to leave the job. Due to turnover rate, organization faced replacement cost. Just to cater this need this paper investigates the relationship between formal organizational support, informal organizational support, family support and work family conflict. This study also investigates the relationship among work family conflict and employee's turnover intentions. Based on previous research, a theoretical framework is developed and hypothesis are formulate. The cross-sectional data has been collected from 180 female employees from private banks situated in Lahore, Pakistan. Respondents were selected through non-probability sampling technique (convenience sampling). Data was analyzed using well recognized statistical techniques. Structure Equation Modeling (SEM) is used and results are depicted using AMOS statistical software. Results of this study are tabulated and interpreted. The findings of this study suggest that informal organizational support, formal organizational support and family support plays no role to resolve the work family conflict among female employees. Findings also revealed that work family conflict has a positive link with turnover intention. The results suggest that to reduce the turnover intention among female employees the resolution of conflict between work and family need to be considered. Pakistan is a male dominant society where men are the primary authority figures and women are subordinate. Therefore, the focus of this study is only female employees and highlights the conflicts that female employees faced to fulfill the role of work and family. Therefore, this study has practical implications to decreases the work family conflict for policy makers; organization and theoretical implication have been discussed. Future research should further examine the other work family interface and focus on longitudinal and comparative study for the better and insightful findings.

**Keywords:** Work Family Conflict, Formal Organizational Support, Informal Organizational Support, Family Support, Employees' Turnover Intention

# ECONOMICS & BUSINESS



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## **The Impact of Innovative Accompaniment in the Creation of Innovative Mini Enterprises**

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of accompanying entrepreneurial in the creation of innovative mini-enterprises across institutions, where they were addressed in the merits of this study is to show the theoretical part the concept of a mini-institutions innovative and entrepreneurial dynamics associated with, and we talked a field part of which to study the effect of flanking Entrepreneurship in the creation of innovative mini-institutions across incubation institutions (Ouargla, Biskra, Ghardaia, Batna) and using a set of tools of scientific research and rely on descriptive approach. The results reveal that there is a strong relationship between the accompanying entrepreneurial and the establishment of a typical institutions and there is a strong significant correlation between services (link relations, the Steering services, advisory services, formative services, services providing information, financial services) and create mini-institutions innovative as showing a a strong relationship between the contractor and competencies create a thumbnail innovative institutions.

**Keywords:** Mini-enterprises, Accompaniment, Innovative Entrepreneurship, Incubator Institutions, Entrepreneurial Accompaniment





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## The Forth Industrial Revolution - Danger or Opportunity?

Digitalization does not sound as a futuristic term in today's world any more. However this conception is not an obstacle for a revolution as "Industry 4.0" occurring in this field. Until reaching "The Fourth Industrial Revolution" with the use of these state-of-the-art technologies, humanity experienced three big eras starting with developed utilization of steam power, then the invention of electricity; and further advancement by introduction of ICT and automation technologies to factories. Originating its name from the German term "Industrie 4.0", this latest industrial revolution is also named differently as "Digital Enterprise", "Smart Factory" and so on. But this end-to-end digitalization happens not only on factory production level but also for outer market; and more precisely analyzed data from all interconnected devices helps to optimize production process better. Thereby, in one side, pollution and consumption of resources in business and production, and maintenance cost will decrease; in the other side, product quality and customer satisfaction will increase. Beside all beneficiary sides, the main impeding factor for this revolution from the society and the youth is the increasing risk on loss of jobs. While many new fields and jobs will come up with new industrial revolution, the loss of more amounts of jobs by automation is undeniable reality. In this point, employers have to take responsibility on retraining of their employees to gain them required skills for new positions. At the same time, governments have to think about new educational systems for schools and universities to prepare our next generations more pursuant and adaptable to the new era. It can be seen that, many of these problems mentioned above occurred when the Industrialization appeared and the revolutions altered each other. Also, some other undesirable changes and drawbacks as degradation of resources, climate change, inequality, lost and forgotten values and traditions are consequences of industrialization and urbanization. Of course, all of them happened on behalf of better life conditions, progress of societies and economies. Now this Fourth Industrial Revolution will give us a chance to reshape the future of our business, economy and to bring more social profit to our life and eliminate the drawbacks to humanity and our world.

**Keywords:** Industry 4.0, Digitization, Industrial Revolution, Automation, Unemployment, Society

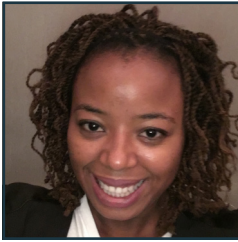


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## Virtual Currencies: Future of Money?

The purpose of this paper is evaluating the importance of virtual currencies as well as interpreting regulations towards money laundering and other illicit activities. The concept of virtual currency has been come to light by Satoshi Nakamoto – founder of Bitcoin - in 2008. For a few years this field is in interest of only some professionals. As the turnover of virtual currencies reached hundreds of billions of dollars in the recent years and they are used as both medium of exchange and investment instrument, prominent numbers of academic papers have been devoted to analyze the economic, technological and legal aspects of this innovation. Virtual currencies eliminate the intermediary financial institutions by using peer-to-peer technology; this in turn reduces the transaction costs and causes governments to lose control on the monetary system. Since the monetary policy instruments are of the main economic means for governments to intervene and take measures consistent with circumstances, according to many experts, development of cryptocurrencies challenges the policymakers. The underlying technology of virtual currencies is Blockchain. Even the strongest critics of cryptocurrencies accept the prominence and benefits of this technology. Although recent tighter regulations of governments resulted in price drop and loss of confidence in the new form of money, virtual currencies remain the most debated topic in the finance world. In the first part of this academic work we will discuss the features, working principles, underlying technology of virtual currencies, provide insights about valuation and determination of exchange rates. On the other hand similarities and differences with the fiat currencies will be underlined. In the second part we will evaluate recent and forthcoming regulations, their effect, positive and negative consequences. In conclusion we will offer our remarks about potential regulations which we deem, will be beneficial for financial system without undermining the government's role and virtual currencies.

Virtual Currencies; Cryptocurrencies, Blockchain, Government Regulations, Bitcoin, Ethereum



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## **Youth Unemployment as a Basis for Expansion of Value Addition in the Diamond Mining Industry in Botswana**

Youth unemployment is a developmental challenge affecting young people all over the world with implications on the social, economic and political wellbeing of the society. The African continent faces a formidable challenge in terms of resolving issues of youth unemployment, under-employment, and decent work deficits. Evidence shows that youth unemployment is highest in the African region than anywhere else. According to BIDPA (2015) regional level estimates of youth unemployment are around 30%, with some countries reporting rather higher rates such as South Africa (48%), Swaziland (40%) and Botswana at 33%. Analyzing growth rates, unemployment shows that growth rates attained in this region have not translated to productive employment. Accordingly, identification of viable opportunities for growth is therefore a policy priority for most African governments. Botswana is one such country affected by growing GDP yet accompanied by deteriorating employment for young people. The incidence of economic hardship is heaviest on young people. However, it is interesting to note that albeit Botswana is home to one of the richest diamond mines, accounting for about 25% share of rough diamond production in the world, youth unemployment remains widespread. This paper argues that expansion of value addition in the diamond industry could assist with reducing the unprecedented proportion of youth unemployment in Botswana. Over the past years a number of responses have been implemented to address youth unemployment yet the situation remains unabated. Noticeably, the reality is that past and current job creation efforts have been unable to mitigate unemployment, poverty and deprivation. Hence, this threatens the much needed political stability that the nation is known for. It is important to note that Botswana has developed some level of embryonic diamond processing industry, and this paper therefore aims to highlight the current challenges, prospects and make suggestions for the country to move from leverage to competitiveness. This will be done by studying the different stages of value creation and highlight activities, developments and challenges.

**Keywords:** Youth Unemployment, Diamond Industry, Value Addition, Botswana



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## **Is Entrepreneurial Teaching an Antidote at the Unemployment of Young People in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

The Democratic Republic of Congo is a huge country in the center of the African continent. Its population is mostly young. This country has several school infrastructures, but there are still many illiterate and unemployed. Since the liberalization of higher education and recent decentralization, each of the 26 provinces has at least one university. However, unemployment among young people who are illiterate, semi-literate, out of school and graduates still gangreans this society. After graduation, most young people spend years doing nothing. In the past, the government initiated reforms in higher and university education. Among the innovations, the entrepreneurship course has been integrated in the majority of the courses and this, in the last year of the first cycle of university. Despite this therapy, the problem persists and Congolese education continues to produce jobseekers rather than creators. Youth unemployment does not even need statistics, it is visible. Everywhere in the crossroads of the city of Kinshasa, we find young idlers. However, this category is the submerged part of the Iceberg, the visible part, the smallest, is made of young university graduates who have found work in banks, telecommunication companies and also in the public service, ... Another category practice a new type of entrepreneurship, the motorcycle taxi. It is therefore clear that the unemployment rate among Congolese youth is very high. It is therefore an opportunity to find out: - Is entrepreneurship education an antidote to youth unemployment in the DRC? - Why has the reform of the ESU not improved the employability of young people if not their ability to create businesses. By induction and deduction, and after a field survey, we will be able to shed some light on these questions. In their numerous writings, Paul Arthur Fortin, Claude Ruel, Josée Saint-Pierre, Claire V. de la Durantaye, Christian Bruyat, Thierry Verstraete, David McClelland, Louis Jacques Fillon, Bertrand Saporta as well as Shane and Venkataraman will provide us with theoretical support. necessary to dissect the phenomenon.

**Keywords:** Entrepreneurial Teaching, Antidote, Young People, University, Entrepreneur, Youth Entrepreneurship



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## **Educational Mobility in Middle-income Countries of European and Central Asian Region: Brain Drain vs. Brain Gain**

On September 25th 2015, UN adopted a new sustainable development agenda. There are 17 particular goals and goal #4 is “Quality education”, to ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning (United Nations n.d.). Experts of the World Bank also put education at the forefront. Annually the World Bank’s World Development Report takes on a topic of central importance to global development, and 2018 Report “Learning to Realize Education’s Promise” is the first ever dedicated entirely to education. According to this report education has long been essential for human welfare, but it is even more critical in the current times of swift economic change (World Bank 2018, xi). Thus, it is clear that all countries are solidary in recognizing universal, quality and diverse education not only as a way that positively changes the life of the particular individual, but also as a means of ensuring sustainable growth and development economically, socially, politically and culturally on a planetary scale. Consequently, the development of education is especially important for countries in transition, for regions that have not yet reached the position which in a given time is characterized as advanced, first of all in economics, as high income status usually entails the high quality education system and good social live conditions, and, certainly, they are interdependent. The literature finds at least four fundamental ingredients for development and long-run growth, which are especially relevant to middle-income countries. There are strong macroeconomic stabilization policies, strong institutions and rule of law, open and competitive markets and, what is the most important for my research question, it is investment in education and human capital development (Larson et al. 2016, 3-4). The issues of education system development are important for each country, but for countries in transition this is especially substantive topic, therefore it is particularly important and interesting to explore the theme of. According to World Bank Report we are facing the studying crisis. Internationally comparable learning assessments demonstrate that people’ learning skills in many middle-income countries lag far behind what those countries aspire to. Education is a powerful tool for eradicating poverty and promoting common prosperity, but fulfilling its potential requires better policies, both within and outside the education system (World Bank 2018, xi-xii). Also it is not a secret that qualified people have more opportunities to get a place at university and job not just within

their own country, but also outside, and they often choose this option. These decisions create so-called brain drain issue. From other side educational strategies of a particular state can use different tools for development through brain gain of people, who were attracted or returned by a variety of government actions. Which forms might take these two processes of brain drain and brain gain in a form of educational mobility I would like to consider on the examples of a few middle-income countries of European-Asian region.

**Keywords:** Education, Mobility, Brain Drain, Brain Gain, Middle-Income Countries, Educational Strategy



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## Youth Unemployment as a Global Problem (the Example of Georgia)

Student's employment is a matter of great interest nowadays. Limited number of jobs and a large number of unemployed students leads students to address the issue of employment. The purpose of our research was to study the unemployment and the impact of stress caused by unemployment. The following main tasks were pointed out: 1) What are the major problems faced by students for getting the job? 2) Is there any correlation between student's future profession and employment problems? 3) What factors are priorities for students when searching a job? 4) If the attempt of finding the job is unsuccessful, can it cause a stress for student? The survey was carried out by one of the methods of mass interview -the face interview. Total 150 students of Tbilisi State University were interviewed. There were 4 focus groups and 20 in-depth interviews. The general unity of the survey was the students of accredited higher education institutions operating in Georgia. The study found the following main findings: most of the students have been looking for a job for a year now. The reason for this was the problem of job and learning incompatibility, lack of relevant contacts, lack of insufficient jobs and the experience. The research revealed student attitudes regarding the state and university involvement in solving the problem. The negative impact of unemployment on the psychological state of the student was revealed. Also, it turned out that labor satisfaction is one of the most important factors for the student. The respondents think that the job is one of the main criteria, which creates public attitudes toward the person.

**Keywords:** Student Unemployment, Unemployment in Georgia, Depression, Economical Results.





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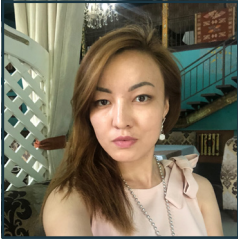
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## Renewable Energy for Entrepreneurship Boosting

Renewable energy is fundamental for sustainable development challenges. The development agenda prescribes the use of renewable energy policies, considered as a pillar of energy security and overall sustainable development. This must be pitched in both developed and developing countries. A major policy implication for renewable energy adoption derives from entrepreneurship boosting. This targets particularly youth, rural, women, and vulnerable categories. In these regards, microfinance policies devoted to youth micro-entrepreneurship enhancement in the renewable energy sector have found a wide consensus and a strong interest in the International Community, i.e. in Sustainable Development Goals. The work exploits a statistical approach useful to measure the energy policy effectiveness. A composite indicator on renewable energy policy is built, exploring different approaches. The determinants of energy policy effectiveness are analyzed, considering some other relevant variables which can be identified from the recent literature. A statistical comparison of the different results is particularly relevant to ensure the robustness of the factual implications. We confirm that green countries, e.g. Scandinavia, are keeping a green consumption attitude. We discover that countries endowed with rich resources, as Brazil, are managing to perform better in terms of renewable energy consumption. We also validate that countries that are oil exporters, as most of Arab countries, are usually less prone to use renewable energy.

**Keywords:** Renewable Energy Policy, Sustainability, Rural Development, Youth Entrepreneurship, Composite Indicators



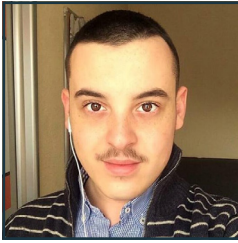


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### **Competence of Enterprises and the Ways of their Development**

Some Insurance companies of Kazakhstan were represented in the practical part. Statistic data approved their statements. SWOT analyses were performed with further diagnostics. The ways of their development from economical management points of view were revealed.

**Keywords:** Insurance, Enterprises, SWOT Analyses, Kazakhstan Insurance Ranking, International Insurance Ranking



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## **An Analysis of Youth Unemployment in Kosovo: Causes, Consequences, and Solutions**

This paper's main purpose is to represent the main causes that lead to youth unemployment in developing countries with a special focus on Kosovo, and the consequences that such phenomena may bring. Besides literature from different fields and academics, the main research techniques consisted of one (1) online survey distributed to Universities across Kosovo and the region, and three (3) interviews conducted with renowned academics from Kosovo and the US. From these sources we noticed that the main causes of youth unemployment are inefficient domestic institutions, a minimum wage that doesn't exceed subsistence levels, low quality of higher education, small opportunities for business enlargement, institutional nepotism, low levels of human capital, and high focus on sectors that produce few employment opportunities, e.g. agriculture, rather than industrialization and service sectors. From the aforementioned causes, the consequences associated with them were: huge amount of income losses, national budget deficits, higher number of people living in or under subsistence levels, an unequal Lorenz curve depicting income inequalities across Kosovo's population, "brain drain", and a decline in social welfare as health, education, and household income diminishes. The proposed solutions based on research and empirical evidence are the following: (1) Rapid changes to the market and industry, viz., an emphasis should be given to abundant capital resources in the industrial and service sector e.g. in Kosovo, the Trepça mines and huge reserves of lignite; (2) Implement a series of policies regarding seasonal and foreign employment; (3) Higher emphasis has to be given to vocational education; (4) Increase of efficient production in the rich agriculture sector; and (5) Attracting foreign investment through "Country Marketing".

**Keywords:** Unemployment, Causes, Solutions, Industry, Business, Subsistence, Capital, Country Marketing



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## Role of Social Media in Youth Entrepreneurship

This study deals with the role of using the social media platforms with youth entrepreneurship. The study theorizes and methodologies used highlight the usage impact of various social media platforms on entrepreneurial mindset. The research was conducted in small and medium enterprises. Enterprises that use social media for the strategic growth of their business is found to do well when compared to their competitors who do not use social media platforms. The study clearly establishes that social media is the tool for greater market accessibility and also promotes greater customer relationship management. Today social media apps (e.g. Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram, YouTube, etc.) is a fastest way of running a business because of its convenience, wide reach, easiness, awareness and adaption among customers.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Youth, Entrepreneurship, Customer Relationship Management, Growth



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## Culture, Economics, Youth, You - Where to from here?

Young people of our time are following a more individual, egocentric way. At the same time, they are still focused on those traditions that functioned not so long ago. We tend to think that the cultures are connected with the terrain, both regional and national. But we see the emergence - and perhaps this is the product of globalization - of other cultures, such as the so-called growing global business culture, technological cultures and security cultures that cross borders. These are transnational cultures in the sense that they consist of people who share a set of values that are signed by certain institutions. As an economist, I would like to consider the interrelationship between cultural and economic factors. Moreover one of the tasks of this paper is to find out what role youth play there. One of the arguments of the importance and significance of culture is the concept of the economically rational man Smith, which has long been criticized. After all, objectively, an individual can not be detached from society, because the society surrounding the world - and this is culture - plays an important role in the choice of behavior, and there can be no question of rationality here. As an example can be the purchase of an immeasurably and extremely expensive good, which the individual chooses, based not only on the budget and income, but also on public assessments. ...Not only culture, but also many factors in synergy, in their synthesis affect the development of the country in all spheres of life. "All new is a well forgotten old". Is that so? There are invariably passionate individuals, with a determined vision to fill unmet needs and deliver positive change for the communities, societies and the world they live in, which are trying to prove the opposite. Additionally, young innovators are, at least initially, overwhelmingly motivated to design and run ventures that address problems which affect them and their communities directly. Culture can be however one of the barrier that they will face. Beyond this, several other factors were cited as significant hindrances to young innovators achieving their full potential.

**Keywords:** Youth Entrepreneurship, Youth – led Innovation, Youth Leaders of the Future, Culture, Barriers



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## Decision Making Model for Outsourcing by Analysis of Hierarchies of T. Saaty under Fuzzy Environment

The article describes disadvantages of existing one-criterion methodologies: only the monetary effect of outsourced process is considered, the analysis of all possible positive and negative consequences of outsourcing is not taken into account. It outlines the main difficulties of multi-criteria approaches for decision making about outsourcing, related to the fact that the improvement of one important criterion of the enterprise's activity can lead to the deterioration of another criterion. It outlines the fact that there is no unified algorithm for making decisions about production outsourcing. The existing multi-criteria decision-making methodology was improved, the Saaty method was proposed for ranking the criteria taking into account their importance, as well as a pairwise comparison of the parameters. It explains necessity of applying the proposed decision-making method for outsourcing at an industrial enterprise. It is shown that, along with the economic effect, the mentioned parameters are important for making decision about outsourcing. A detailed analysis of these parameters is carried out on example of production enterprise.

**Keywords:** Outsourcing Analysis, Evaluation, Decision-Making



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## The Individualization of Work, as the Basis of Labour Mobility

In the modern globalized world, migration is seen as a reality and an indicator of political and socio-economic processes in the country. The article describes the main causes of migration of young and qualified population, this problem is a priority in general for the Russian Federation. Over the past decades, there has been a trend of outflows of the population, especially of young people and skilled personnel, accompanied by a significant deterioration in both quantitative and qualitative parameters of the demographic potential. The migration of foreign personnel in Russia doesn't compensate for the "brain drain". The Russian Federation lacks comfortable working conditions for the young population, which eventually leads to the outflow of creative youth and the undeveloped creative economy. In the article based on an analysis of migration indicators of the Russian Federation and identified priority specialties that are in demand abroad, which was ranked, we offer a new model of work that allows you to individualize working conditions. The results of the literature review and field research together produce an integrative model that offers key insights for the labour market which can help companies understand how to attract young professionals. It was revealed that qualified professionals, making decisions about migration consider such indicators as working conditions, the possibility of choosing the most convenient schedule, capacity development, based on their personal interests, the possibility of self-realization. Freelancing as subcontracting make it possible to involve a specialist in business through remote team activity, and to fully realize their creative potential, and also the freelancer is interested in the quality and effective performance of work. Attracting and retaining these freelancers is an important success factor for the company. Companies invest in young people, creating conditions conducive to the development of creative potential, develop the creative economy. Hypotheses about the importance of the employee's "freedom" were confirmed as a result of the econometric research. It is proved that to prevent the "brain drain" it is necessary to modernize the labor process of qualified personnel in companies. The introduction of a new model of labor in the traditional companies of the Russian Federation will keep domestic specialists and attract foreign. Companies need to encourage the development of innovative infrastructure. The main objective of large companies is to create conditions for the realization of the potential, i.e., the job for freelancers, having a competitive basis. The development of the creative economy raises the level of requirements for a qualification of workers in the labour market and

stimulates the migration of skilled personnel.

**Keywords:** Migration, Freelancing, Brain Drain, Creative Economy, Individualization of Labor



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## The Franchise Prospects for Youth Entrepreneurship

In the conditions of global competition of companies, such way of youth entrepreneurship as franchising is becoming more and more promising and topical form. Currently, the most common problems of youth entrepreneurship include lack of sufficient experience and initial capital, ignorance of the market, competition with strong brands. As a result, many young people abandon the idea of entrepreneurship and increase competition in the labor market, which is undesirable for the economy. The decision mentioned problems can be found in the development of international franchising. International franchising provides for many local companies an opportunity to bring new products, services to the market, which are not yet available in the country and thus profitably distinguish themselves from competitors. Speaking about the service sector, the service can be copied and promoted independently, but if it is a case of production, then thanks to franchising the young entrepreneur receives the necessary raw materials and equipment for the production of products strictly according to a certain technology. The various researches show the international market of franchising has grown strongly in recent years. There are new companies with interesting products and services, which reach the international level. For franchisees the opportunity to develop their business outside the country through the franchising system is a chance of active growth of the company, because it is difficult to do this alone due to the difference in mentality and ignorance of the local market. Generally, franchising has the following advantages: risk reduction, standardized products and systems, available monitoring and counseling, current research and development, financial help, manuals, etc. Thus, international franchising is the most stable and risk-protected form for young entrepreneurs, as evidenced by the growth in sales by franchisees. The possibility of free exchange of technologies and quality standards between partner countries allows maintaining a high level of competitiveness in comparison with local companies.

**Keywords:** Franchising, Youth Entrepreneurship, Global Competition, Exchange of Technologies, Competitiveness of Companies





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## Renewable Energies and the Evolution of Green Jobs

Since the twenty-first century faces two fundamental challenges, the first is to avert the dangers of climate change and the degradation of natural resources that would threaten the quality of life of current and future generations, and the second challenge is to ensure social and economic development. decent work for all. The goal of the green jobs initiative launched by the ILO to integrate poverty reduction goals and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the development of decent job opportunities. This initiative is a strategy sensitive to the negative effects of climate change and the implications for labor, and it also aims to reduce the environmental impact of businesses and economic sectors to reach sustainable levels, to include jobs that preserve the environment , or requalify them, including, for example, jobs that protect ecosystems and biodiversity and decrease energy, materials and water consumption through the use of highly effective strategies, in addition to jobs that achieve a low-carbon economy and reduce the production of all types of waste or pollution. The green jobs program is currently active in several countries, Latin America, Africa and Asia. Green Jobs initiatives range from support for these jobs to biofuels and social housing in Brazil and in sustainable agriculture and environmental tourism in Costa Rica and the creation of green jobs in the construction sector in Africa South and strengthen the organization of green projects by young people in "Kenya" and "Tanzania" and "Uganda" and support the development of green jobs in energy, heavy industry and recycling in China and promote local development and renewable energy in India. The ILO conducts a global case study of many country studies to assess the skills required are used in green jobs in various sectors, and make recommendations on specific skills development strategies and training policy .

Keywords: Green Jobs, Climate Change, Environment, Renewable Energy



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## Suspicious Youth for the Future

**Abstract.** When we finished our university life, first we always start to think about what we are going to do. We have lots of options, such as start master's degree program, travel somewhere, find a internship or try to find a job. Especially in Turkey if you couldn't find a job about your occupation, you can start master's degree, some 'Work and Travel' program or travel somewhere. But these three options depend on your financial situation. I mean your family have to support you otherwise you have to start work in daily jobs or low paid jobs like waiter, delivery staff etc. This is how it works even in USA, UK, Asia, or big European countries. This is really huge problem for a sustainable future. Most of youth cannot work in their occupation or which bachelor degree they have. Have you ever thought why unemployment rates are different each countries? Or how can we decrease the unemployment rate? Who is the responsible from this problem? These may be most determinant factors of unemployment rate: Culture, region, quality of education. So as we got to understand, factors such as culture, region, quality of education play a massive part in shaping our future right now. But what is the importance of each one of these three determinant factors? Which one is by far the most important one? Let me examine and answer to these questions.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, Education, Culture, Future



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## **Virtual Currencies and Cryptocurrencies in Ukraine: Trends in Their Introduction**

Against the backdrop of intensification of the globalization processes, there is a growing interest in the use of money that would meet the needs of the time, that is, electronic money and virtual currencies. As to the attitude of many Ukrainian scientists towards the issue of the existence of virtual currencies, it is very different. There is no one united mind about the essence of the concept of virtual currencies. Someone said that it is financial innovation which will save payment system of the world, and on the other side it could be the instrument of money laundering and terrorist financing. In the article the author will explore the essence of the virtual currency. The goal of this study is to analyze the problems of using virtual currency in Ukraine, to determine the prospects for its development in the country and the possibility of developing its own virtual currency. In the article the author made the classification of the virtual currency and compared their distinctive features. The author defined the state of the crypto market in Ukraine and the trends of its development in the world. For example, Ukraine is in the top 10 countries in the world by the number of virtual currency users, and daily trading volumes using hryvnia reach 1.9 million US dollars. Ukraine has also created its own virtual currency – Karbo. The author found that Karbo is a decentralized peer-to-peer exchange network and stable exchange medium, designed to be used by customers and merchants as private Internet money that respects and protects their privacy. It should also be noted that in Ukraine, the legal status of virtual and cryptocurrencies remains uncertain. The financial regulator states that cryptocurrency is not subject to the regulation of currency legislation. But our country made the first step to regulate the relations related to the circulation of cryptocurrencies in Ukraine by making draft laws about cryptocurrency and virtual currency. The result of this study is highlight the risks of cryptocurrency in Ukrainian market and finding opportunities to cover such risks.

**Keywords:** Virtual Currency, Cryptocurrency, Stock Exchange, Crypto Market, Karbo



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## **Rethinking Education: Shaping the Youth's as the Leaders of the Future in the Hospitality Business Sector**

The hotel industry is one of the oldest industries in the world. It is said that no hotel can survive in this competitive environment, unless it satisfies its customers with good quality service, but for that good quality service to be provided, is obvious that it depends from the role of the employees. Today, this industry is faced with the lack of qualified employees. One of the reasons is the low income, and an additional problem in Macedonian's tourism is also the outflow of educated employees. Hospitality, being the second fastest growing economic sector after healthcare, has been the industry with the highest job opening rate in the last few years. The heart of the hospitality industry is exactly human interaction so it is necessary to invest in the education of the youth, which will benefit from employment's rate of the country and well as the economy and GDP. The main goal of this paper is the analysis of the imbalance between formal education; shaping the future youth in the hospitality industry as employees and actual needs of the employment market, required job requirements from them in this industry. This paper focuses on promoting awareness of overlooking perspectives and critical issues in hospitality education by examining two possible approaches to educating future youth in the hospitality industry. It discusses education in hospitality from the perspective of employability as the primary goal and the chance of youth leaders to improve the business climate in the hospitality industry.

**Keywords:** Youth, Employment, Education, Hospitality, Business, Economy



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## Youth and Rise of Outsourcing Opportunities in Balkan Countries - Case of Bulgaria, Romania and Macedonia

One of the most influential and powerful trends in the modern day management is considered to be the practice of outsourcing. This practice comprises in itself several processes and functions such as financial economies, access to technology by reaching sophistication and expertise as well as the competence to seek improved and measurable levels of services. The project elaborates the outsourcing opportunities in the Balkan region in general but it focuses more on three states such as Bulgaria, Romania and Macedonia. Additionally, the paper touches a range of good points and core issues related to the establishment of outsourcing possibilities and the participation of the Balkan countries companies into such practices. Moreover, an insight of why European companies should choose Balkan states as the destination for outsourcing is given for each Balkan country mentioned above (Bulgaria, Romania and Macedonia). Special stress is put on the predispositions and benefits associated with the realization of outsourcing facilities implying that international outsourcing generally has a positive impact on the organizational performance and competitiveness enforcement in the companies within the region.

Keywords: Youth, Outsourcing, Balkan Countries, Services, Companies



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## Youth Entrepreneurship

The purpose of this research paper is to find how the youth entrepreneurs are getting inspired and how are they getting developed nowadays and which is the most important thing which pushed them to be part of the business life and how they are getting the ideas to create something new. Youth entrepreneurship is having really big impact on social issues also in the cultural issues because this impact is making a progress in the developing and innovating ideas for new jobs and people can be easily employed or they have opportunity to find new jobs. When there are new places and free places for work this can avoid the problem for unemployment which people are used to be faced every day. Entrepreneurship is part of our life and the meaning of this is when you have the ability to create something new from particularly nothing. In this paper we will also make a research about that the entrepreneurs who fail are more successful than the ones who didn't fail so in this you will be more successful entrepreneur if you fail once, this means that Youth entrepreneurship today is being as a central strategy to address youth under unemployment. In this research paper also will be discussed how youth entrepreneurs start to build their self how they are getting motivated to take actions which they need. We will also make a research how entrepreneurs are being functioned in the entrepreneurial clock or steps which tell us how they have reached their success to be there where they are and how long they work or how long they were innovating, dreaming to reach what they want from the beginning of their business. Young people in this period of life are looking just how to develop their selves how to create something which will be good and enough productive for them. Youth entrepreneurs are people who have a dream and they don't stop until they realize or make their dream true for any type of business. Youth entrepreneurship need also to be people who can make thinks or who thinks out of the box, they need to be able to innovate new methods to be able to make process and create opportunity for new innovative ideas *in their type of businesses*.



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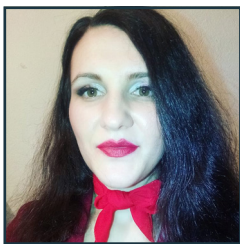
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## **Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain Technology: Reshaping the Future of the Financial World**

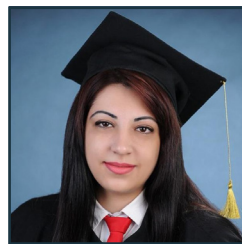
Many technological innovations have been heralded as the 'future of businesses'. From fax machines to the iPhone, organizations have been relying on more and more technology to operate with greater efficiency and security. While there will always be mixed opinions over which technology is going to have the next big impact, there's no denying that blockchain is generating a serious level of buzz. In this paper, we tend to provide a short introduction to cryptocurrencies and blockchain technology. The main target is on Bitcoin, but many elements are shared by other blockchain implementations and alternative cryptoassets. The paper covers the original idea and motivation, the mode of operation and possible applications of cryptocurrencies, and blockchain technology. We conclude that Bitcoin has a wide range of interesting applications and that cryptoassets are well suited to become an important asset class. An ideal payment system would be one in which monetary value could be transferred electronically via cash data files. Such cash data files retain the advantages of physical cash but would be able to circulate freely on electronic networks. A data file of this type could be sent via email or social media channels. A specific feature of electronic data is that it can be copied any number of times at negligible cost. This feature is highly undesirable for money. If cash data files can be copied and the duplicates used as currency, they cannot serve as a payment instrument. This problem is termed the "double spending problem." Blockchain technology has a large potential to transform business operating models in the long term. Blockchain distributed ledger technology is more a foundational technology with the potential to create new foundations for global economic and social systems than a disruptive technology, which typically "attack a traditional business model with a lower-cost solution and overtake incumbent firms quickly". The use of blockchains promises to bring significant efficiencies to global supply chains, financial transactions, and asset ledgers and decentralized social networking. In the near future, we may see new regulations governing cryptocurrency or existing ones evolve in order to cover them. Yet, to comply with additional regulatory requirements, address growing risks from cryptocurrency, and effectively manage this paradigm shift in business, organizations must begin laying the foundations now.

**Keywords:** Cryptocurrency, Future, Data Mining, Bitcoin, Blockchain



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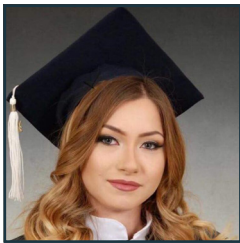
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## Youth and Unemployment

Youth and unemployment is an issue of great importance for the whole community, because young people are the driving force of every society. Their active involvement is very important in order to contribute to the socio-economic development, but also to the overall social development of the whole society. Unemployment in Macedonia is currently one of the biggest economic and social problems. The high rate of unemployment entails a number of other problems with it, such as poverty, social insecurity, the departure of young people abroad. In the further part of this paper, the current situation in Macedonia in terms of youth unemployment will be more detailed descriptive, certain selected priorities and solutions in this area will be emphasized. The method of content analysis and related laws, action plans, research studies, documented inscriptions and statistical data that treat the matter will be used predominantly, and a comparative method will be used to a certain extent, while a survey will be used from instruments. The overall goal of this paper is to determine the conditions, factors and the most important awareness-raising among the competent authorities in order to take measures to solve the youth unemployment problem and to reduce the departure of young people out of Macedonia.

**Keywords:** Youth, Unemployment, Employment, Education, Skills, Motivation, Society





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## Youth and Unemployment in our Country

Because of unemployment, which is highest in the region, and because of an insecure economy, society and politics that reigns in the country. Facing everyday reality, for young people is not a precious asset to them, but an opportunity to leave the country. Young people want to enjoy their youth, live their lives, have fun and other phenomena in their youthful lives. As young as they are, they have no problem, but everything must have the limit, even their entertainment. What for a teenager looks like spending time, in the future can be a very important part of his life. Education leads to a better future towards a job for which young people will be happy. It is very important for a young person or young person to find their problems in their own place rather than thinking of leaving abroad as the best option for a higher level of living. How to find employment solutions for young people is the right question for this phenomenon without solutions. Perhaps the answer lies in the creation of a program, even the government, political subjects during electoral campaigns, to have a positive effect, while employing employment policies feasible, and not flashy words in the electoral campaign, with slogans, say “we will open thousands of jobs for the youth”, etc. We need to find the driving force of democratic processes to minimize the outbreak of youth hurricane through the world, and to determine in the governmental programs the legal employment of youth in their homeland. In the overcrowding of students ending unreality, the market has created the necessary spaces for professionals and specialists to respond to market demands. Therefore within 4 years it is intended by educational institutions that this increase will go up to 50%.

**Keywords:** Unemployment, Problems, Students, Political Subjects, Electoral Campaigns, Solutions

# INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

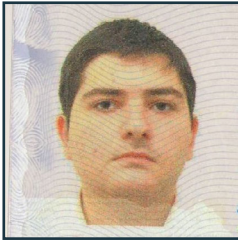


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 Cyprus*

## Brain Drain vs. Brain Gain

Migration is a human phenomenon and people are constantly on the move in search for new opportunities and adventures and of late one of the peculiarities of migratory movements especially from developing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia is the migration of skilled human resources especially trained intellectuals, the Academia as well as medical personnel's from developing countries to the developed countries of the United states, United Kingdom as well as Japan popularly referred to as brain drain. By the year 2000 an estimated 175 million people representing about 35% of the world's population was essentially composed of people living outside their native lands or their countries of birth. Many factors could be advanced to justify brain drain such as the search for new opportunities, the desire to pursue higher education, the necessity to improve one's living standards and working conditions and also for adventurous purposes. Opponents against the brain drain phenomenon particularly in Africa argue that the phenomenon of young people constantly on the move to Europe 'America, and Asia. impedes development and growth in the continent and one of the greatest factors for Africa's underdevelopment dating as far back as the slave trade era.as the contributions of these skilled minds to the economic development in different sectors of the economy is lost and governments also suffers as the money spent in training this young people throughout their education is lost as governments don't rip the benefits of this education and training. While brain drain is given a negative connotation in the countries of departure , the main destination countries of these intellectuals and trained minds see it as brain drain particularly in Europe which has an ageing population and the US for this governments or countries gain cheap labor for which they did not incur any costs in the training of this human resources, also they gain in terms of new skills and expertise gained from this educated brains and this is more palpable in the contribution of foreign expatriates to the economies of these countries like the US where according to a recent publication by the Department of state 40% of immigrants to the US have a college degree and countries like the United Arab emirates that depend largely on foreign expatriates so our main goal in this paper is to try to bring out the ways in which governments can tap in the expertise of their foreign intellectuals making brain drain gainful.

Keywords: Migrant, Crisis, EU, Strength, Divide



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## **EU's Sanctions against Iran and Russian Federation (Comparative Analysis)**

Neglecting of International norm can be considered as an illegal action implemented by particular country. Most probably, states are not allowed to fulfill their imperial wishes and therefore, enjoy having using unacceptable gun for their aim. While acting in the modern international environment, states mainly obeying the international norms but some big states not. Here should be mentioned the illegal actions implemented by Iran and Russian federation, which make sure western leaders to argue their judgment methods. The aim of the paper, is to showed general overview of the sanction, which were implemented by European Union against Iran and Russian federation. In addition to show, how sanctions really provide damageable push on Iran's or Russia's economy. As well as arguing about counter actions implemented by Iran and Russia. The research methods, which is used, is Case study and their comparison. There are three case Russian federation, Iran and EU. Their interaction, while process of sanctions is reviewed in that paper. At the end of the paper, comparative analysis is widely used, while evaluation of sanctions against Russia and Iran, implemented by the European Union.

**Keywords:** Russian Federation, Sanctions, Comparison, Economic Stagnation



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## China's Public Diplomacy towards Middle East Countries 2001-2017

here are many factors that have shaped China's public diplomacy towards Middle East countries. The most important factor which enhances its public diplomacy is China's economic rise. Other factor mentioned that china's foreign policy and public diplomacy have also seen rapid changes and most of these developments have been lead to China's image in the world. China's image abroad is primarily shaped by its economic and military growth. China's economic growth in the region accompanies the Middle East's growing dissatisfaction with the United States. This research primarily focuses on features of China's public diplomacy towards Middle East countries. This paper surveys three hypotheses which include cultural diplomacy, exchange diplomacy and media diplomacy towards Middle East countries. In cultural diplomacy, we have two levels of analysis which include theoretical and practical level. In the theoretical and practical level, it explains the basic model of cultural and public diplomacy: at the theoretical level and advocates the concept that government and people participate in it simultaneously, and countries coexist in harmony and peace. In the practical level, we maintain that cultural and public exchange and cooperation from a "multi-level, multi-track, and multi-field", thus has promoted China's post-Olympic era of cultural and public diplomacy. In exchange diplomacy, Many students from Middle East countries studying in China is still a relatively new phenomenon and their numbers still limited, the Chinese government is expanding scholarship programs that have attracted increasing numbers of students to Chinese universities. This move coincides with China's growing demand for oil, need to expand overseas markets, as well as increasing assertiveness in diplomatic gestures. China also expands its Confucius Institutes in Middle East countries. This Institutes offering classes on Chinese language and culture in Middle East countries. Media diplomacy, one of the focus points has been the political and financial support for major global cultural enterprises, by for instance holding film festivals to promote the Chinese film industry and building a national media system broadcasting internationally. As China aims to increase its reputation and image globally through (cultural) soft power, it has launched a campaign to internationalize its media foothold which causes to make cahhlywood. Chinese modern media system tries to enhance the power of news media for domestic and world service so as to create a favorable social environment and atm-

osphere for public opinion. These efforts try to enhance global understanding of China and the Chinese culture, but particularly aim to provide a counter narrative to the mainstream Western media by being the voice of the Chinese stance on global events.

**Keywords:** Public Diplomacy, Middle East, Cultural Diplomacy, Exchange Diplomacy



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## **Jobs for Integration? Understanding the Role of Employment as a Tool for Integration in Europe**

Migrant integration is a multi-strand process involving economic, political, social and cultural aspects. Migration management, border management and migrant integration have become central concerns while being conflated with the issues of national and personal security. Following the socio-political and economic upheavals in the Middle East since 2011, the number of refugees in most European countries has been surging (Hammond, 2012). For instance, roughly 382 000 new arrivals from Africa, the Middle East and Asia were recorded in 2016 in Europe alone (Frontex, 2017:6). Most newly arriving refugees face an array of challenges when it comes to their integration in European host countries. The surge in the number of refugees getting into the European Union (EU) has inevitably exerted an additional burden to an already over-stretched social welfare system and the job market. Despite substantial efforts in providing professional educational opportunities to young adults of refugee background, getting permanent and professional employment opportunities for most seem to be a mammoth task. Thus, the scarcity of permanent and professional job opportunities for most college graduates of refugee background is one of the issues informing debates on the plight of refugees and their integration in Europe. This has posed a myriad of challenges to researchers, politicians and policy makers alike. This being a critical policy matter which calls for serious attention, the article examines the challenges of the right to employment of young professional adults with refugee background in the EU. It seems the knowledge on this issue is at best limited and imprecise. The hiatus in the knowledge base on this issue as is the case in other areas of the European migration crisis calls for in-depth evidence based academic inquiry with the ultimate aim of influencing policy changes.

**Keywords:** Integration, EU, Migration, Refugees



**Sara Ferragamo**

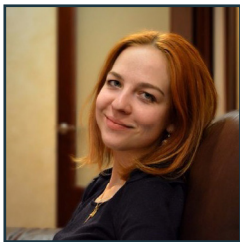
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## **Youth Engagement in NATO's Redefinition of Relevance: The Change of the Narrative on Security from Threat to Opportunity**

In recent years the North Atlantic Treaty Association (NATO) has suffered from a decline in popularity due to the questioning of its relevance, especially for the effectiveness of its grip on the new generations. Some scholars argue that the American involvement in European affairs is no longer felt and the Alliance has failed in providing a comprehensive and inclusive narrative targeted at young people. The previous generations have put their certainties on the principle of NATO's solidarity and unity against the backdrop of the Cold War while the post-9/11 young generations and millennials have experienced a growing mistrust towards the breadth of its activities. While in the post-communist era NATO's role has been instrumental in re-establishing relations between the military and civil sphere of society, today, as a result of new security threats, the Alliance has lost its cohesive and bridge-building approach, especially in young people's perception. Young associations are working both at a national and local level to disseminate the importance of NATO's solidarity by sharing guidance and information with their members through community of practice. Through engagement and discussions they further promote participants' mutual understanding, enhancing their ability to think, plan and communicate while running the gamut of the security threats. The findings and outcomes behind this study are based on the review of the existing literature on inclusivity in youth commitment to security, participation in symposia and simulations in addition to direct involvement in youth-oriented organizations such as the Youth Atlantic Treaty Association (YATA) and Women in International Security (WIIS). Can a generation that has inherited a vague concept of NATO's existence reconceptualize NATO's political discourse by overcoming the logic of an institution founded on militarism? The aim of the research is to explore youth engagement in promoting NATO values, evaluate its impact in redefining NATO's security narrative and draw inferences for the challenges and opportunities that the Alliance will face beyond the mere military scenarios.

**Keywords:** NATO, Alliance's Solidarity, Youth Associations, Community of Practice, YATA, WIIS, Security Narrative





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## **Youth Participation in NPOs and Volunteering on the Track to Mutual Understanding. The Experience of the EU and Russia**

The article is dedicated to the results of the Erasmus + Jean Monnet project “Modern European identity formation in the framework of the EU integration: social and cultural dimensions” which was performed in Saint-Petersburg State University of Economics in 2016-2018. In the framework of the project, the transformation of modern European identity was studied in the context of EU integration processes in different aspects including social and cultural values. The project research showed that an important condition of European identity formation is identification by citizens of nation states themselves as EU citizens. Therefore, one of the main issues in the formation of identity is the formation of a general civic consciousness. The concept of citizen participation as a key factor in the identity formation is vital not only in the EU, but in all regions. One of the most important elements of civil society is participation in non-commercial organizations and volunteering. The involvement of young people in the activities of such organizations is an indicator of their societal participation. While, on average, in the EU about 20% of young people are involved in NPO activities, this index varies considerably in EU member countries. For example, in Austria, Sweden and the Netherlands, more than 40% of young people regularly volunteer, but in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Lithuania less than 10% of young people are involved in volunteering. Russia belongs to that group of countries with low youth participation in civil society. Nevertheless, interest in volunteering and nonprofit organizations (NPOs) in the country has grown significantly in recent years. It is influenced by governmental policy, which encourages the development of civil society. 2017 was declared a “Year of Volunteerism” in Russia. As a result, the number of volunteers increased by 34% that year. The tendencies of volunteering and NPO activities among young people in the EU and in Russia will be analyzed in the paper. An important aspect in the development of civil society in the EU and Russia is participation in international youth non-profit organizations. Organizations such as AIESEC, Erasmus Student Network, Rotaract, etc. unite millions of young people from all over the world, contribute to their mobility and the acquisition of international experience. In this paper, the main international NPOs existing in both the EU and Russia will be considered and their impact on civil society and cross-cultural understanding will be assessed. The significance of such organizations is particularly notable because of

current political tensions. Given the conditions of EU political and economic sanctions against Russia, the informal interaction of young people is one of the main ways of conducting intercultural dialogue. International organizations promote the rapprochement of cultures, the desire for peace and solidarity, as well as the formation of general identity.

**Keywords:** Non-profit organizations, volunteering, youth involvement, identity formation, cross-cultural dialog





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## Women's Migration from Central Asia to Russia

The transformation of the modern global system of social relations creates a basis for social mobility in a single international space of social and economic ties, where the transition to another social group often means the change of the national territory of stay, and vice versa, when the change of the country of residence makes it possible to change the social stratum. Such social mobility manifests itself in migration, due to the relations of social production, which has its peculiarities in connection with the historically established specificity of the international division of labor. So, in the decade following of the Soviet Union collapse, the economic crisis in Central Asia in all the newly formed independent republics - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan - there was an outflow of labor abroad. The outcome of a significant number of qualified specialists in the 1990s led to a "brain drain", the consequences of which are still felt in the region. However, at present, mainly low-skilled workers, most of whom do not have secondary specialized education, become migrants. At the same time, labor migration in Central Asia benefits both host countries, such as Kazakhstan, Russia, and the poorer countries of origin of migrants, but it could bring great benefits to both sides provided that the problems related to its regulation are addressed.

A significant part of the economically active population of the Central Asian republics works abroad: thus, from the people of Uzbekistan, the largest in terms of the population of the region, work in Russia, Kazakhstan or in some of the western countries. The relocation of surplus labor contributes to the establishment of a balance in the domestic labor market of donor countries, which helps to prevent the growth of social tension and conflicts. For migrants, the main advantage of working abroad is to improve the economic situation of their families. In addition, they acquire professional and social experience and are more likely to get a good job of returning home. However, when considering the problem of labor migration from Central Asian countries, the subject of the study is able-bodied men aged from 18 to 35, but recently the phenomenon of female labor migration, which is currently not studied in Russia sufficient measure. What pushes women, despite the difficulties associated with social status, traditions, religion, to leave Central Asia for Russia? Of course, the fundamental cause of women's migration, as well as that of men, is the financial aspect. In addition, some migrants tend to get an education, or give it to their children, others to reunite with their families. Some women

can distinguish two models of female migration - “active” (independent), when a woman comes to work alone, and “dependent” when a woman comes with her husband, brother, father. It should be noted that this division is rather arbitrary, since the overwhelming majority of all female migrants works, that circumstance demonstrates their actively. So, this study will analyze the existence of a link between social mobility and labor migration of the inhabitants of the Central Asian republics to Russia, describe the phenomenon of women’s labor migration as forms of social mobility, and consider the problem of women’s labor migration from Central Asia to Russia.

**Keywords:** Mobility, Migration, Central Asia Republics, Russia, Work Migration



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### **Asylum-institute within the framework of the Inter-American system for human rights (on the example of the United Mexican States)**

The institution of asylum is being considered within the framework of the Inter-American system for the protection of human rights. The subject of the article is the evolution of the modern institution of asylum in the United States of Mexico. Today, some people leave their country in search of work or for education, others are trying to reunite with their relatives. However, there are people who have no choice but to leave their country because of any conflict, persecution or violence. The flows of migrants and refugees often move in parallel, using the same routes and vehicles. When there are no alternatives, they resort to the services of traffickers and criminal groups to commit dangerous crossings by sea or crossing borders without the necessary documentation. In the States of Central America, there are regular human rights violations that force citizens of these countries to flee to neighboring states. The United Mexican States has a long history of granting asylum. So, in the 1930s in Mexico, Spanish Republicans, intellectuals and academics, fled because of a loss in the civil war against the Franco regime, in the 1970s, South Americans fleeing military dictatorships, and in the 1980s - Guatemalans affected by the armed conflict. To date, Mexico is in a difficult situation, when the flow of refugees and migrants is steadily growing. Currently, there is a serious migration crisis in the American continent, which is paid much less attention than the processes occurring in the European continent. The authors examine the position on migration in the Inter-American system, the current situation in the field of the OAS migration policy, which has inherent violations in the aspects of freedom and equality, the authors urge the OAS to strengthen its influence on its members, and to oblige the latter to respect the basic human rights. Moreover, attention is drawn to the problems faced by illegal migrants and refugees who are in Mexico.



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## The Concepts of Cooperation of the Baltic-Black Sea Countries

The peculiarity of the Baltic-Black Sea living space is that it is formed by the countries that as the result of intensive interpenetration of peoples, ethnicities, faiths and cultures that interacted as permanent neighbors and bordering state, have a long common history. This unique combination of general and special, the unity in diversity makes the region of Central and Eastern Europe a great place for the creation of new forms of responsible neighbor cooperation and relations. On this basis, despite the continuing danger of hostile external influences, we can begin developing and practicing qualitatively new conditions for pan-European peacekeeping strategies of the future, capable of multiplying to neutralize the threats and challenges of the XXI century, and thus contribute to the survival and development of the entire world community. Over the past 25-30 years, the era of global transformations many new prejudices came up that hinder the emergence of the needed atmosphere of good neighbor relations and mutually responsible cooperation. Under these circumstances, countries which form the Baltic-Black Sea axis are in need of a qualitatively new methodology for evaluation of the past, understanding the present and the future vision. On the agenda is the task of forming a new system of values, providing mutual understanding and mutual support that can be used to generate a picture of the world - the platform of joint actions that would contribute to the removal of the accumulated contradictions and differences, to overcome the old and prevent new conflicts. Today I combine my work in the NGO International Centre for Black Sea-Baltic Studies and Consensus Practices with studying in the Centre for East European Studies. My scientific interest in the research of the Balkans region and in professional sense is to study of history of the region and to research methods of resolve conflicts and ways out of the crisis in the Balkans. Our idea is to create a dialogue and peace platform on the basis of the International Centre for Baltic-Black Sea Studies and Consensus Practices, whose activities are aimed at providing a safe space for international dialogue and supporting peace-making processes, the formation of new consensus practices, constructive forms and methods of relations between the countries of the Baltic-Black Sea Region on the basis of a culture of dialogue and consolidation of the public in the countries and at the international level. Thus, creating conditions for resolving conflicts is at 3 levels: local, national and international, ensuring a neutral and open space, where different actors in the conflict can meet face to face for an honest and open dialogue. The purpose of this is to break down the image

of the enemy, as well as to provide a clearer understanding of the positions, interests and needs of each other. Examples of such organizations: Nansen Dialogue Center Serbia is a non-governmental organization, platforms for dialogue in the Western Balkans, as well as mediatEUR - European forum for international mediation and dialog.



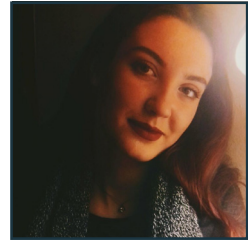
# POLITICAL SCIENCE





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## Waves of Kosovar Migration

The purpose of this paper is to analyze and categorize the Kosovar migration phases. Knowing that the factors affecting migration can be: Impact factors and Attractive-inducing factors, other reasons that cause migration can be: providing a better economic future, higher standard of living, education, political reasons, family reunion, others. Kosovar society is known for continues migration, while it all began in the late 1960s and early 1970s and thus was divided into four phases: The first phase (1960-1988) is characterized by the emigration of workers mainly to Germany and Switzerland. These immigrants came from rural areas with little to no educative experience. The second phase (1989-1997) is characterized by the migration of young educated men coming from villages and cities. These men fled to Yugoslav military service, especially during 1992-1995. After the collapse of Kosovo's autonomous status in 1989, Albanians were massively excluded from work. This had the effect that during that period there would be even more migration for economic reasons. The third phase (1998-1999) is characterized by forced emigration or otherwise the group of refugees of war. In this period we have massive displacement of the Kosovar population in neighboring countries: Albania (45%), Macedonia (30%), Montenegro (15%). After June 1999 Kosovo had a massive return of the displaced population. According to IOM, the number of returned migrants in Kosovo during the period 1999-2007 was 191,731. The fourth phase (2000-2007) is characterized by illegal immigrants. In 2007, about 73% of Diaspora members migrated before the war, and 27% after the war. From the data on migration reports with emphasis in the 1990s, many reasons and attitudes of our people were revealed. It is very important that the consolidation of collective memory be permanent and documented. Kosovo's massive migration is an indication of the socio-economic reasons of leaving the citizens of their country, and especially as the main reason we have the fight. Despite the unwanted escape from the country, the emigrating citizens were always at the service of their country, and most importantly, their return to the homeland was in great numbers.

**Keywords:** Migration, Illegal, Human Rights, Diaspora, Homeland, Citizenship, Politics, Socio-Economics

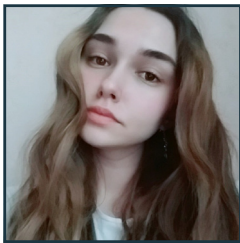


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## **Hungarian Minorities in Romania, Slovakia and Serbia through the Prism of Nationalism**

After Trianon agreement, Hungary lost 2/3 of its territory. Nowadays we have Hungarian minorities in the neighborhood countries which used to be part of the Hungary – Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, Serbia. The self-awareness of Hungarians in mentioned countries is different, but the common sense is strong identification with their Motherland. Since the governance of conservative (right) parties – Fidesz and Jobbik – the question of Greater Hungary is one of the major. I would like to write paper about the position of Hungarians in Romania, Slovakia and Serbia because Hungarians form significant percentage of the population. I will focus on their self-awareness, integration, their relationship with Motherland and policy which conduct current government towards them. In my presentation and paper, I would like to use Paul Brass theory of instrumentalism. I think in the case of Hungary there is continuing support for nationalism by the interests it is alleged to serve. Paul Brass points out the considerable flexibility of even such a historically stable form of identity as the ethnic one, which will also be amenable to “reconfiguration” under certain efforts and under the targeted impact of information systems. Their use allows within certain limits to stimulate and direct the development of the interests of ethnic communities and to influence their value orientations. I will try to answer following questions: Does Hungarian government support nationalist organization in mentioned countries or it is just populism? In this case I would try to understand what the current Hungarian government is trying to achieve with these policies. In this case it would require an approach of political science. It is also important to find which purposes does such policy serves and what effects does it produces. Another question is it possible that minorities are used as a tool of influence to neighborhood countries? What are the actual relations between Hungary and neighboring countries where there are Hungarian minorities? Is the nationalist approach more rhetorical and whom does it serve, the minorities themselves or the political situation in the “motherland”?

**Keywords:** Nationalism, Migration, Citizenship, Eastern Europe

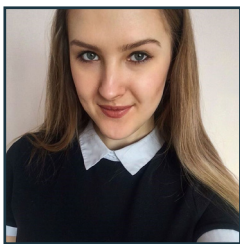


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## The Interdependence between the Soft Power and the Student Migration

Student migration is understood as learning in a higher educational institution abroad in order to obtain a specialty. As for the notion of “soft power”, it is put into circulation by Joseph S. Nye, the American political scientist, and denotes the use of non-material resources of the state to exert influence on other countries and their population without using military and force methods. Providing educational services to foreign students is one of the most important tools of the “soft power” of the state. In the student’s years, young people are shaped by worldview values and attitudes. Such students acquire valuable social capital and, having returned home with new baggage of accumulated knowledge, connections, sympathies and new friends, usually become effective conductors of the language and culture of the country where they studied. At the same time, if we compare Most international ranking 2018 and World university ranking 2018 (by the Times Higher Education), you can be sure that the universities occupying high positions in the first ranking do not necessarily have a high place in the second ranking (for example: 1 and 2 seats Switzerland occupies is the 38th place in the World university ranking), from which it can be concluded that young people are attracted not so much by the rankings as the availability of education, the cost of living, the conditions for obtaining visas, citizenship after graduation, the level of tolerance of the society in the host country and the conditions of integration into it. It is also worth noting that Switzerland, United Kingdom and Australia, ranking high in the world international ranking, are also one of the leading users of soft power (7, 2 and 8 in the soft power rankings for 2017 respectively). All this suggests that other instruments of soft power, besides the educational system, also affect educational migration, as well as educational migration allows the state to become more attractive to young people all over the world.

**Keywords:** Soft Power, Student Migration, Students, Universities



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## The Political Involvement and Decision Making of Youth

Youth should be given a chance to take an active part in the decision-making at local, national and global levels» — United Nations Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon. In our project, we decided to focus on the problem of the political involvement and decision making of youth, because nowadays, in the age of apathy and right-wing populism, the youth is becoming a prominent figure on the political scale. Development of society depends on the position of the young generation. Young people have enormous innovative potential, which is the source of current and future changes in public life. The increasing role of young people in society is a natural tendency, which is becoming more clear nowadays, in the era of globalization and interconnectedness. Young people have a strong influence on the election outcomes, made an astonishing victory of the Labour Party possible and fueled Bernie Sanders's campaign. Opposition parties now are seeking new ways to involve more youth in the political process. One of them is a Political Uber, created by Dmitri Gudkov and Maxim Katz. This system won 4 EAPC Polaris Awards. The Uber is very simple, it creates an online quest for people who want to become candidates on the local elections, and helps them to get all the paperwork done. Also, it helped to crowdfund the campaign and to find volunteers who helped with the agitation. This online system helped more than 200 people to get elected in 2017 local election, and it is planned to do the same thing in St. Petersburg's local election of 2019. The astonishing success story became a reality due to joint work of Russia's oldest liberal opposition party Yabloko, who endorsed most of the candidates, and the young people who created this project, and who were candidates in the election. Systems like Political Uber help young people to make a good political campaign get elected and get started on the long path to a career in politics. But not only the opposition is trying to involve the youth, the government is also seeking for a variety of methods of youth involvement in politics. State parties and public organizations connected to the government have increased their work with the young electorate. First, it was the creation of youth organizations under the patronage of the presidential administration. Then they ran a parliamentary school, which was in fact, just a way to get youth to work with United Russia – the ruling party. Most of the parties both Ruling and the opposition have youth departments now, for example, "Yabloko" has "Yabloko youth" and the Communist party - "Komsomol". Young people have a key place in the society. This is an age group, which eventually will occupy leading positions in the economy, politics and social spheres of

society. Young people can be a creative voice, dynamic source of innovations. So it is important to get them involved as early as possible, in order to gain experience, which will be necessary for their future work.

**Keywords:** Youth, Political Involvement, Society, Young Generation, Politics, Election





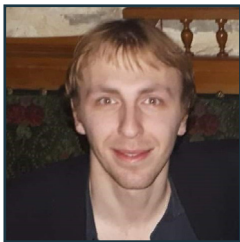
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### **“Aksaray çok rengli bir mahalesi”: Ethnicity and Urban Space of Istanbul**

Among the many classical works devoted to the urban theme, it is necessary to distinguish the studies of Max Weber, Lewis Mumford, Herbert Hans, Richard Sennett . These studies attempted to discover what is the essence of the city, its impact on human nature and to define the process of urbanization as a whole. One of the modern trends in urban research is the interaction of urban space in conjunction with such phenomena as gender, race, migration and ethnicity. To date, the ethnicity (ethnization) of urban space is a global trend. In turn, the problem of ethnicity and urban space is closely related to the concepts of transnationalism and migration. It should be noted that for Izmir and Istanbul, the ethnization of urban space is a historical phenomenon: the Jewish, Armenian, Greek, Arab neighborhoods appeared within the territory of Constantinople long before the Ottoman conquest. The purpose of this study is to show how “ethnicity” is manifested and, at the same time, transforms urban space. An example of this is one of the micro-districts of Istanbul -- Aksaray, located in the European historical part of the city (Fatih). According to one of the versions, the name of the microdistrict comes from the eponymous city in Central Anatolia, the natives of which settled many centuries ago in Istanbul. The qualitative research methods include: interviewing informants, media content analysis, the “go along” method, and participant observation. In the early 1990s, for the purpose of purchasing and further reselling goods (the “suitcase traders”), immigrants from the former USSR, mainly from Russia, began to arrive in Istanbul, and since that time Aksaray has been labeled as “Russian” district unofficial status of “Russian”. This type of business “suitcase traders” did not expect a long stay, so it was at this time that some travel companies began offering express “shopping tours” to Istanbul. In order to serve the “traders”, a large number of different hotels, shops, cafes with national cuisine, courier offices, providing services in Russian have appeared, so one can say there is a construction of a “Russian-speaking space”. Also it has to be said that majority of the shopkeepers and workers in the marketplace are Kurdish. Many of them are internally displaced persons who have sought refuge in cities, including metropolitan Istanbul, over the past ten years because of the civil war in the South-East . However, around the beginning of the 2000s, the situation began to change radically. The number of legal and illegal migrants, refugees seeking political asylum has sharply increased. According

to research, many refugees consider Turkey as a point of transit for further migration into Europe. Naturally, migrants mainly choose Istanbul as a place of residence, since it is the largest city in the country, which implies great economic opportunities. According to the studies, today's resettlement in migrants is not random, it can be traced in the example of Aksaray, since earlier migrants have settled in this area. In the newspaper "Haberturk" the author writes that "Aksaray changed his color and language", hinting at the presence of a large number of migrants from Africa (mainly Somalia and Nigeria), also mentioned is the influx of Arab populations "if before most of the inscriptions and signs were in Russian language, now is more common Arabic, and the Arab part of Aksaray, in turn, is also divided into certain zones - Yemeni, Syrian, and Iraqi. Local residents speak so of today's Aksaray "walking along Aksaray, you might think that you are in some African or Arab country." The decrease in the Russian-speaking population of the region can be explained by the "economic crisis in Russia". Aksaray is one of the most striking examples of the manifestation of the phenomenon of "ethnization" in urban space. The ethnic diversity of the region is everywhere - restaurants of ethnic cuisine, signs in various languages, service firms like compulsory medical insurance, hairdressers "based on their own for their own" and so on. The urban space generated by ethnization transforms the socio-cultural appearance of the city as a whole.

Keywords: Istanbul, Ethnicity, Transnational Migration, City Space



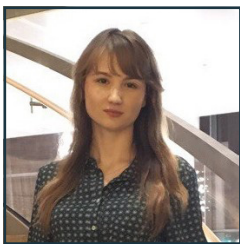
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## Comparative Analysis of the Presidential Status in the System of State Governance of Russian Federation and Republic of Serbia

The main objective of this article is the relation of the institution of the presidency in Russia and Serbia, their main similarities and differences concerning the scope of presidential powers in these countries. The so-called "mixed" form of government first established in France, combines two main features of presidential and parliamentary republics – the strong head of state and the parliamentary control over the activities of the government. Having carefully studied the main provisions of the Constitutions of Serbia and Russia, concerning the authority of the President, it can be concluded that, despite the fact that Russia's form of government is a mixed Republic, in a number of key provisions of the Russian model of governance, of course, tends to be a presidential republic. Its main feature is the control of the President over the formation and activities of the Government. Unlike the President of the Russian Federation, the President of Serbia is significantly limited by the Parliament and the Government in the implementation of such of its authority as approval of the Government and its head, the right of dissolution of Parliament, the definition of the basic directions internal and foreign policy proposals of candidates for public office, proposals to change the substantive provisions of the Constitution, the Declaration of war and state of emergency, etc. However, the legal status of the President of Serbia is not symbolic, since the President of the Russian Federation, it occupies a special position in the system of state power and is not included in the structure of one of them, elected in a General election, is the Supreme Commander, has the right of suspense veto, etc. the Serbian President has fewer powers than the heads of state with a mixed form of government (Russia, France) but also quite large compared to the powers of the head of state in a parliamentary republic (Germany, Italy), however, the format of their use will largely depend on the nature of the personality of the President himself.

**Keywords:** The Republic of Serbia, President, Government, Separation of Powers, Competence of the Head of State, System of Public Authorities, Executive Power.



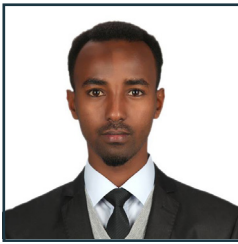


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## Constructing the Future of the Nation: Youth Policy in Russia

Prospects for the development of any state and nation are directly dependent on the position of youth as a specific socio-demographic group. Young people have significant intellectual, creative and innovative potential, mobility and activity. The goal of the state is to use these resources as efficiently as possible, to ensure an adequate process of transferring knowledge and experience from generation to generation. At the moment, the youth policy in the Russian Federation is at the stage of its qualitatively new design. Two key forms of youth policy are state youth policy and public youth policy. State youth policy is implemented through the adoption of appropriate measures in the areas of education, health, employment assistance, vocational training, spiritual and physical education, support for young families, social protection and the promotion of youth public associations. Today the youth of the Russian Federation are 35, 2 million young citizens aged 14 to 30, i.e. about 24.5% of the country's total population. And the number of this social group is declining year by year, which creates a demographic burden on the able-bodied population of the country. In the conditions of an ideological vacuum, the moral foundation of Russian youth is based on Western liberal values, while the influence of the traditions of the past remains quite high. The political and public activity of modern Russian youth remains low, despite the fact that political parties and public organizations are fighting for it as a potential electorate. The solution of this problem is carried out at the expense of political socialization. The issues of social mobility of young people and the ability to realize its potential are becoming topical. The most important task of the state is to involve young people in participating in solving the problems of the state. The main mechanism for this participation is youth parliamentarism. At the moment, a trend is also being taken to expand the powers of youth organizations, and regular holding of youth forums. Despite a number of measures taken by the state, its youth policy can only be regarded as an effective one in part. At the very least, it is characterized by a lack of a systematic approach. The main problem of the country is that young people tend to regard corruption and, as a consequence, the absence of real social elevators. The emerging difficulties in self-realization lead to young people beginning to blame the existing political system for their problems.

**Keywords:** Youth Policy, Human Resources Management, Youth Parliamentarism, Youth Organizations, Self-Realization



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## Youth Engagement and Good Governance in Somalia

The idea of good governance is of increasing importance as it is used by the states and international organizations to measure sustainable development. Thus, good governance in an important for creating an environment where all citizens can equally be benefited from the countries resources and providing full protection of human rights especially women, children and minority communities. This paper examine the role of youth engagement can play the promotion of of good governance in Somalia with emphasizing on certain principles of good governance such as, transparency, accountability, equity and equality, effective and efficiency, participation and the rule of law. In order to assess the role of youth engagement in promoting good governance, quantitative and qualitative method was used. Data was collected from secondary sources and analyzed in order to recommend and give policy suggestions. Somalia, from many years to date, has been the worst in terms of performing good governance practices. The public institutions have been lacking the courage to produce effective policies to good governance. As a result of this, governance in Somalia is characterized by poor performance, inadequate policies, poor institutional performance, lack of an independent judiciary system, corruption in all government spheres, lack of participation of the people in policy development and decision-making process. moreover, since the formation of the Somalia state in 1960, the youth has not been given a chance to contribute to the country and promote good governance. The study considers good governance in Somali is rare in practice and youth engagement has not been given attention in Somalia the last decades.

**Keywords:** Governance, Good Governance, Accountability, Rule of law, Youth, Participation, Somalia



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## **Measuring the Human Rights Sensitivity of North Korean Youth Defectors and Analyzing Its Factors - Focusing on the Relevant Types of Human Rights**

As the years of North Korea and South Korea being in a separated, truce state has lasted for almost a century, there have been thousands of North Korean defectors, including adolescents, inflowing into South Korea in search of freedom, political rights or simply basic human rights. As the number is currently increasing exponentially, they will soon take a crucial part in the South Korean society. For this reason, this study investigates the relative human rights sensitivity index, of the adolescents defecting from North Korea compared to adolescents born in South Korea. It also suggests the reasons for each result of the human sensitivity index which focuses on seven types of human rights that have been selected in regard to the specific political situation of North Korea. The general documentary records related to North Korea were first collected in order to have a grasp of current situation in North Korea regarding the violation of human rights. Due to the poor human rights condition and lack of human rights education in North Korea, relatively low human rights sensitivity index was expected from juvenile North Korean defectors. Then, the survey which measures human rights sensitivity was done by 90 South Korean teenagers as a control group and 30 North Korean youth defectors as the experimental group. Afterwards, information regarding the specific types of human rights' infringements according to each human index was collected in order to explain the reasons for variations of each cases shown on the survey. Next, interview by a North Korean defector of age 17 was done for the purpose of collecting testimony about the current North Korean human rights situation. The interview questions were focused on the seven types of human rights' infringements in the cases of the survey. In response, corresponding thoughts, reactions from surrounding people in North Korea were collected from the interview. According to interview, adolescent North Korean defectors' thoughts and values underwent drastic changes, but North Korea's influences still exist, as can be inferred from relatively low human rights sensitivity index. Also, it can be understood that most North Korean adolescents do not recognize the infringement of human rights in their daily lives. From these results, continuous, regular human rights education for North Korean defected adolescents and international community's attention toward North Korea's human rights issues is suggested for the personal and

psychological well-being of defected North Korean adolescents.

**Keywords:** North Korean Youth Defectors, Human rights Sensitivity, North Korea's Human Rights Infringement Problems, Types of Human Rights, Positive Youth Development, Personality and Psychological Well-Being of Adolescents, United Youth of the Future



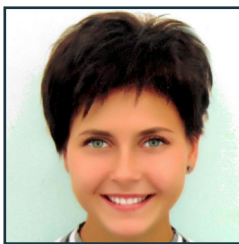
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## **The Agony of Leadership: Evaluating the Role of Youth in South Sudan's Socio-Political Instability**

Prior researches postulate that youth are the greatest asset a nation can possess. This assumption is fluid without considering the quality of youth in question, their cultural orientation, attitude towards work and most importantly, divergence of views on leadership, governance and power. This paper posits how and attempts to explain why the youth, the supposed critical resource at the heart of every nation's progress are the utmost contributors to South Sudan's socio-political woes and painful experiences. Since the end of Anglo-Egyptian rule in 1956, the Republic of the Sudan has hardly experienced total peace. The Sudanese political parties at the time had not agreed on the ideological and political direction the country was to take after the independence. Moreover, a complex assortment of religious, racial and cultural differences between the majority Muslim, Arab North and mostly Christian/animist communities of pure African decent in the South bred tension that quickly culminated into a long history of civil war spanning nearly five decades. Hundreds of thousands of people, mostly children fled to neighboring countries, with some ending up in Australia, Asia Europe and the Americas. A comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed between Southern rebels, the Sudanese People Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) and the Sudanese government in 2005 included an article on self-determination for the people of the South and a six years grace period within which to "make unity attractive". However, in 2011, the people of Southern Sudan voted overwhelmingly for independence and on 9th July 2011, South Sudan became the world's youngest nation. Regrettably, the new nation quickly spiraled back into violence barely two years after the independence, creating one of Africa's worst humanitarian crises. The young ones who fled during the conflict as well as those that remained are the current youth of South Sudan. Their views on politics, leadership and other socio-cultural issues are evidently antithetical, having grown up in diverse cultures. While the mainstream narrative regarding why the young nation is at war with herself is because of "power struggle between the president and his former deputy, exacerbated by ethnic tensions", I believe it would be naïve to neglect the role the divergent youth, who grew up in different (sometimes opposing) cultures have played in the conflict. This paper presents how this extreme diversity is putting the leadership of this young generation on trial and creating an unbearable agony for a nation barely a dec

ade old. The findings made for the case of South Sudan can easily be used to explain the role of youth in conflicts flaring in other countries across Africa, Asia and beyond.

**Keywords:** Youth, Leadership, Conflict, South Sudan



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## Peacebuilding and Youth Participation. Hate Off

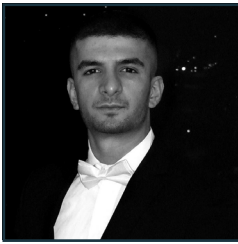
Conflict comes high on a political agenda across the whole Europe. There is an increasing tendency to interpret a conflict through multiculturalism or religion divergences, therefore blaming cultural diversity for growing tensions. However, the problem is we lack awareness about human rights protection and democracy; we don't "master" skills on good governance. The biggest trouble is we weren't taught how to establish contacts with people, i.e. how to create a dialogue. The world is more and more interconnected in times of globalization when the Internet downsizes time and space between people around the world, but it doesn't mean that individuals and societies REALLY live together. It's essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people, because ignorance triggers fear and rejection entailing stereotyping, racism, xenophobia, intolerance, discrimination, violence, and hate speech. In addressing youth, conflict is an inevitable topic, both as a transversal theme and as a specific area of work. The European institutions are aware of this, and both have some form of specific programming in relation to youth and conflict, actively engaging in co-operation on this issue. Nowadays, the escalation i.e. the development of any conflict is being adversely affected by exaggerated mass media/social networks usage. The level of cyber security is flawed; thus, hate speech online is spreading enormously discriminating and abusing vulnerable and marginalized groups. Hate speech, as defined by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, "covers all forms of expression which spread, incite, promote or justify racial hatred, xenophobia, antisemitism or other forms of hatred based on intolerance, including: intolerance expressed by aggressive nationalism and ethnocentrism, discrimination and hostility against minorities, and migrants and people of immigrant origin". Hate speech online can be tackled as well as a conflict can be transformed through a proactive youth participation in Internet governance and through its engagement i.e. due to ensuring a systematic approach for youth participation in statutory structures of the internet governance stakeholders, e.g. youth representation in decision making bodies. Preventive and reactive measures are necessary to better protect vulnerable groups, such as but not limited to children, women, ethnic minorities and LGBTQI+ groups. Users should be more proactive about calling out hate speech online and websites need to have more robust ways to tackle discriminatory and dehumanizing behavior. Regulation of internet involves rules which govern the internet and should be enforced by governments and/or

intermediaries while also constituting a mechanism which empowers and protects the rights of end users. All the crimes committed online should be treated as urgent and serious as those committed offline. Cybercrime should be dealt with tools pertaining to the online world. Due to youth participation based on connection, challenge, and capacity as well as efficient Internet governance, civic activists as well as average people can promote peace, establish links between the conflict parties, and turn frozen conflicts into constructive dialogue by applying innovative methods all across Europe.

**Keywords:** Conflict, Cultural Diversity, Intercultural Dialogue, Hate Speech, Internet Governance, Youth Participation







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## **Weakened Youth Women in the Southeastern Anatolia Region and Solutions for Sustainable Empowered Women**

The positions of women and men in a society are generally based on the social structure. The gender defines where women and men stand in private and in social life and how a person represents himself/herself in a society. The social structures give roles to women and man. In this study, we analyze the Southeastern Anatolia region, where the roles of the genders have built up by a patriarchal worldview. The authority of men in power on women. Shortly, in this region we realize that the various affects of ruling mechanisms are tied up with the culture of the region. The patriarchal system in which youth women behave according to the tribal and social structure and its expansion can be seen almost every part of social life from traditions or customs to individual behavior. This system has been causing various problems on youth women and it makes them not inclined to talk or give information or express opinions and weakened. Logical solutions such as education, employment, marriage and political involvement can make those youth women population sustainable empowered women in the region.

**Keywords:** Gender, Roles of Gender, Honor, Patriarchalism, Kinship, Employment, Marriage, Education, Political Involvement, Empowered Women

PSYCHOLOGY



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## **Sweet Child of Mine: Faulkner's Novel As I Lay Dying as an Epitome of Bowlby and Ainsworth's Attachment Theory**

This paper aims to show the negative psychological consequences of child separation from the maternal figure (or a complete absence of emotional support in a mother-child relationship) during the early and adolescent stages of life, as shown in William Faulkner's short novel *As I Lay Dying*. The Bundren children-Cash, Dewey Dell, Jewel, Darl and Vardaman-are deeply marred by the death of their stoic, nihilistic and unaffectionate mother, Addie. The Attachment Theory, developed by the British psychologist, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst John Bowlby and the psychologist of American-Canadian descent, Mary Ainsworth, based on two projects carried out in Baltimore and Uganda, is used as a theoretical framework of this paper.

**Keywords:** *As I Lay Dying*, William Faulkner, Attachment Theory, John Bowlby, Mary Ainsworth



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## Mental Disorders and Effects on Youth

Mental health includes our emotional, psychological and social wellbeing. Mental disorders are characterized by a change in thinking, mood, or behavior associated with distress or impaired function. Mental disorders are a constant problem for youth in all societies. The way in which a mental disease develops can vary. They usually appear from 12 to 24 years old and have an impact on the child's development and their social and economic integration. Mental disorders discovered at later age. Suicide, substance abuse and unprotected sexual activity are the most common issue during adolescence. A variety of factors cause mental illnesses such as biological factors, negative early life experiences, individual factors, social circumstances and serious illness. Schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and depression are genetically heritable and may be activated by the environment. Mental illnesses that affect children and adolescents include anxiety disorders, attention-deficit/ hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), conduct disorder, depression, psychosis, bipolar disorder, eating disorders, schizophrenia, suicide. Depression is the most common mental health disorder of youth. Children who are very sensitive or anxious are more likely to develop depression. Depression affects the way that children and adolescents feel and behave. Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders are medical illnesses that result in bizarre thinking, perceptions, and behaviors. It is an uncommon psychiatric illness in young children and is difficult to recognize in its early phases. Untreated anxiety disorders disturb family relationships, affect performance in school, social functioning and lead to severe mental and physical problems. Anxiety disorders are caused by life events, inheritance, and biochemical factors. Bipolar disorder is a serious brain illness. Bipolar disorder is characterized by dramatic or unusual mood swings between major depression and extreme elation, or mania. It's more prevalent in youth who have a family history of mood disorder or psychiatric problems. Youth with conduct disorder have difficulty tracking the rules and behaving in a socially acceptable way. Psychological symptoms cause major emotional distress or interfere substantially with daily life and social interactions. Signs of mental illnesses include persistent irritability, anger, or social withdrawal, as well as major changes in appetite or sleep. Mental disorders are treated by combining psychotherapy with medications.

Keywords: Mental, Disorder, Youth, Factors



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## Cyberbullying as a Form of Youth's Destructive Behavior

Currently, the Internet is a tool of international communication, which is able to influence the process of modern children and youth' socialization. Internet addiction, gambling, involvement in "death groups" or extremist groups – all of these are just some of the issues caused by the influence of Internet on the formation of the personality of the younger generation. Over the last ten years, the number of Internet users has increased tenfold (in 2006 - 5%, 2016 - 53%). The most active part of the Internet community is teenagers aged 12-17 (90%). Despite the indisputable advantages, Internet has significant disadvantages: anonymity, large population coverage, rapid dissemination of information, uncontrollability, impunity, the presence of sexual overtones, which are creating threats to the mental health of children and young people. One of the threats of the Internet space is the problem of cyberbullying. According to the study "Children of Russia on-line", 23% of Russian children and adolescents aged 9-16 were objects of cyber-crimes. The results of the study, conducted by the World Health Organization in 2013-2014, prove the connection between cyberbullying and suicide among adolescents aged 11-15. The main goal of cyberbullying is the infliction of psychological harm to the individual, the destruction of his/her social relations through harassment of messages, containing insults, intimidation, critical statements, publications of negative information in Internet.

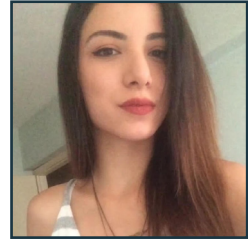
Cyberbullying has a number of special characteristic features. Some of them are the following: the public nature of aggressive actions; the deliberate placement of negative information in Internet; the anonymity; the regular violent actions; the lack of complete control over the situation of harassment. The article contains the results of the survey of school children aged 12-17, conducted in 2017 in Saratov region (Russia). The empirical data indicates the increasing number of children and youth who were the target of cyberbullying for the last year and the need of implementation of prevention programmes and the increase the awareness of parents, teachers and other children about the problem that is a cause of the aggression and violent behavior, emotional and neurotic disorders, depression, poor academic performance and low self-esteem of children and youth.

Keywords: Cyberbullying, youth, physical and mental health, Russia



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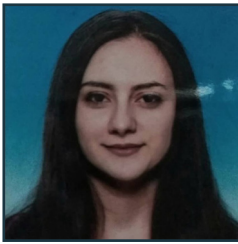
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## Examining Positive Youth Development from the point of Society Support

From past to present, plenty of researchers, especially who interested in developmental psychology, have various perspective about the definition of youth. Youth is the best understood as a period of transition from dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence and awareness of our independence as member of a community. Even though, most of people know that youth is the best period in terms of psychical power, they don't have knowledge about positive youth development and cognitive enhancement of adolescents. Defining youth as a transition period affects people perspective about youth in a negative way. What are the differences between expectations from youth and adults, especially regard to initiative? It is common belief that adults are more productive individuals than young people. However, If adolescents are supported, They would have significant role in society in terms of productivity. Lack of social support is the profound reason why adolescents have difficulties while becoming individuals who are initiative. As a field of study positive youth development studies how we can reveal the full potential of young people. The main goal should be to give adolescents more opportunities and areas where they can improve their selves. By this means, they will contribute more to themselves and to society.

**Keywords:** Positive Youth Development, Social Support

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### **The Psychopathology of the Dark Triad and Youth: Toward a Brighter Future**

Personality traits are mainly examined within the scope of normal personality traits, mainly on the basis of the popular five factor traits. However, this restricts the examination of so called 'dark' personality traits that can make some people to be disagreeable or difficult to deal with them. People may be violating, arrogant and domineering but with careful management their behavior can be neutralized and harmony can be restored. But some other behaviors and characteristics are really damaging and a toxic combination of these traits can be potentially harmful. "Dark Triad"(DT) is defined as set of traits that include the tendency to seek admiration and special treatment – narcissism, to be callous and insensitive – psychopathy and to manipulate others – Machiavellianism. The youth field of research on dark personality traits is also gaining momentum in the recent era. The aim of this paper/research is to examine the nature, causes, development, symptoms of the Dark Triad –narcissism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism- as well as how it affects the youth population and finally how can it improve in the future.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad, Narcissism, Psychopathy, Machiavellianism, Youth



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## Emotional Regulation of Bošnjak Adolescents in Kosovo

Alexithymic individuals experience difficulty to recognize the emotion they are feeling with the event that is happening. Also, they are not aware of what might even stimulate the mood they are in. When an uncomfortable change happens in their body such as high heart rate or butterflies in the stomach, they usually assign it as an impairment on physical level or changes in the environment. To get a more in depth understanding of this topic, we have conducted a research. The main purpose of this study is examining the emotional regulation, or in other words, alexithymia of Bošnjak adolescents in Prizren, Kosovo. Based on the previous literature on this topic that we have read, analyzed and compared, our main conclusion is that the topic of alexithymia is poorly researched. It is a component that needs more investigation and attention than it already has. Including its relation and connectedness with other mental disorders as well its assessment tools. That is probably due to the fact that it might be still considered as a new component in the field of psychology. However, the process of conducting the research was long but fruitful. We have acquired many interesting results; some overlap with previously conducted research, some do not.

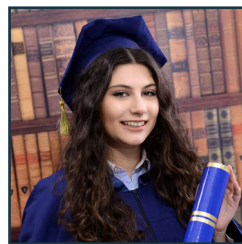
**Keywords:** alexithymia, emotions, difficulty, awareness.





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## **Personality and Psychological Well-Being of Adolescents: The Moderating Role of Multiple Intelligences**

Intelligence is a cognitive ability, the phenomenon that has been of a great interest in psychology from ancient times, and has its glimmer at the beginning of the last century. There have been many theories that tried to explain this crucial part of the humans' functioning and each of them had made its own contribution to better understanding. In this paper we will focus on the moderating role of multiple intelligences in the well-being of adolescents where psychological wellbeing, according to Carol Ryff, consists of positive relationships with others, personal mastery, autonomy, a feeling of purpose and meaning in life, and personal growth and development. We will use the findings and the theoretical model of multiple intelligence by the American psychologist Howard Gardner who revolutionized the understanding of human intelligence proposing his model that emphasizes multilayered concept where intelligence is defined as Bodily Kinesthetic, Interpersonal, Intrapersonal, Logical-Mathematical, Musical, Naturalistic, Verbal-Linguistic and Visual-Spatial. Through this model Gardner explained how every person is intelligent in a unique way and the importance of the intelligence type isn't absolute, but always connected to a broader cultural context. Our focus in this paper is the optimistic view of human's abilities that Gardner has brought to psychology and how important is the valuation of each ability that a person has without trying to put everybody in a particular box where only certain type of skills are appreciated (ex. Mathematical). This is especially important for adolescents as a category of the population that is in a process of building identity and self-image. If, during that process they are stimulated to develop one or more of the suggested intelligences that match their abilities, it will reflect on their acceptance of themselves as they are and further more will influence their psychological well-being. Therefore, we strongly suggest all professionals involved in the field from teachers to psychologists and counselors to keep in mind necessity to see the youth all around when it comes to the intelligence assessment. Youngsters are human beings that deserve special treatment and support to be able to fly high, since they possess capacities to fly even higher.

**Keywords:** Psychological Wellbeing, Adolescents, Multiple Intelligence, Howard Gardner



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## Youth over the Stigma on Mental Health – Psihesko Case Study

According to World Health Organization, mental health is defined as a state of well-being in which every individual realizes his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community. Living in today's fast developing society stress that we are experiencing causes enormously negative effects, which we are dealing on daily basis. Added to all previous experiences of trauma that are so much present in the Balkan area, today it is not surprisingly that so many different actions for the Mental Health Awareness are raised up. This article is a case study of the first psychology students organization in Macedonia "Psihesko". It is established in 2014 and since then it is active creator of the most of the psychological polices in Macedonia. Through the cooperation with European Federation of Psychology Student Associations, "Psihesko" widen its influence as well as capacity to influence. Furthermore, it is embedded in the professional, social and cultural context in Macedonia and the wider European community and it is strengthening its position in the process of raising awareness about mental health on one hand and supporting others in the same process. In the last year in Macedonia social media was covered with different events dedicated to mental health, where "Psihesko" among the others played one of the most important role. In this article we are focusing on what has been done in Macedonia in the last year to break the stigma about mental health and what professionals in the area and youth together have done in order to raise awareness about mental health. The accent is set on the projects that were especially designed for the young population based on the fact that all changes need to start from the bottom up. These actions were representing a society that is waking up and accepting difference. This has to be acknowledged and successes in line further. Youth for youth is the best example of capacities to stand together and build better society. This "Psihesko" case study is our attempt once more to invite youngsters in action for better today, world that will support care about mental health and diminished stigma connected with it. Presenting what was achieved till now, we are sending invitation for further involvement and support.

**Keywords:** Mental Health, Youth, Stigma, Actions, Case Study



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## **Positive Youth Development: Psychological Background and Its Application in Modern Positive Youth Development Programs**

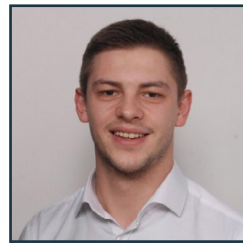
This paper gives insights on the theoretical bases of the Positive Youth Development with focus on the psychological constructs of which the approach is consisted, as well as their application into some practical tools or programs that are used to engage healthy and positive development among adolescents. Positive Youth Development is a philosophy and a holistic approach to adolescent development that recognizes, utilizes and enhances young people's strengths while promoting positive outcomes by providing opportunities, fostering positive relationships, and enabling the healthy transition into adulthood. It has a comprehensive perspective that links a variety of ecological contexts and the production of experiences, supports, and opportunities. The approach is developmental as well as symbiotic and its basic principle is a promotion of youth access to positive experiences. It rises as a response to the punitive methods of the Traditional Youth Development approach that focuses on repairing the negative aspects while underestimating the potential that the adolescents have. The Positive Youth Development (PYD) approaches focuses on the personal growth, developing skills, assets, and competencies, strengthening the environment and transforming the system. Since the PYD encompasses psychological, behavioral and social characteristics, the scientists found that they reflect the 5Cs. The 5Cs presents five characteristics and the youths who build all of them are more likely to thrive. Those characteristics are: Competence (positive view of one's actions in specific areas as well as social, cognitive, academic, health and vocational competence), Confidence (self-worth and self-efficacy), Connection (positive bonds with people and institutions that reflect two-way exchanges), Character (respect for societal and cultural norms, standards for correct behaviours, morality and integrity) and Caring/Compassion (sympathy and empathy for others). The 5Cs framework was first provided by the 4-H of PYD (Head, Heart, Hands, Health) and was the first to give evidence and ways of measuring PYD. As the Positive Youth Development has originated from the Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory to focus on the strengths of adolescence, many other psychological findings and theories found their place in the practice of the positive youth development. The goal of this paper is to offer a wider overview of the psychological constructs of PYD of which a large part is dedicated to the

**Positive Identity.** According to this construct, adolescents who can pursue a clear and positive identity after their developmental struggles often advance more smoothly into adulthood. Each of the concepts will be followed by their application through different development programs.

**Keywords:** Positive Youth Development, Adolescence, 5Cs, Positive Identity, Bronfenbrenner's Ecological Systems Theory



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## Youth Mental Health: Theory and Practice

Youth mental health is one of the most essential factors that shaped the destiny of each and every society. The children and adolescents are producing the most effective thrift of a single country since they are symbolizing the begging of a new life and the capacity for new changes to flourish. The aim of this paper is to raise awareness of the importance of looking after the mental health of our youth, paying attention to the maintenance of mental health in the youth population. Different societies have their own view and definition of positive mental health. In some societies, a mentally healthy individual is supposed to be autonomous and self-determining, while in other societies, the mentally healthy person is expected to be compliant, conforming to rules imposed by others. Besides the wide theoretical background, we will focus on the humanistic model developed by Marie Jahoda who incorporated Maslow's work into her six characteristics of Ideal Mental Health. The following characteristics are: Self-attitudes (positive attitudes towards the self), Self-actualization (growth and development), Integration (resistance to stress), Autonomy (independence and self-reliance), Perception of reality (which is accurate) and Environmental mastery (adaptability and healthy interpersonal relationships). These six fundamental categories can be used to categorize mentally healthy individuals. They are focusing on positive mental health, which goes beyond the absence of mental illness and represents the enhancement of a human potential. Active practice is taking the crucial part into maintaining a healthy, strong and stable well-being of youth. There are a lot of methods that can be implemented in order to keep our mental health safe and sound. Starting with psychical activity and other self-techniques and continuing with different kinds of therapies as well as psychotherapies and group therapies. In this paper, we will overview the major therapeutic approaches with a more detailed focus on the Gestalt psychotherapy. The holistic form of Gestalt psychotherapy emphasizes huge support upon one's individual experience. It has an existential perspective that takes the social contexts of a person's life into consideration and helps the individual to root out the non-authentic environmental influences in order to achieve autonomy. According to this and the concept of personal responsibility, it has a significant impact on the mental health of youths, understanding them in the brittle years of forming their identity.

**Keywords:** Youth, Mental Health, Ideal Mental Health Model, Gestalt Psychotherapy

EDUCATION



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## Effective Implementation of Project-based Learning as Method to Increase Learning Quality

"Education is at the heart of human progress. Economic and social prosperity in the 21st century depends on the ability of nations to educate all the members of their societies to be prepared to thrive in a rapidly changing world. An innovative society prepares its people to embrace change..." [G8 Summit Statement 2006, St. Petersburg]. The way we live, work, play and learn has been greatly transformed by technology and the new inventions over the past years. Today we need more different skills than we did in the 20th century, and the educational system and institutions have a crucial role to play in developing those skills. As teachers, we understand the importance of teaching basic skills. But if we provide students with only the basics, then they will suffer from a huge gap in the knowledge and skills they need to function well in twenty-first-century workplaces. In order to be effective citizens, workers, and leaders in society, students also need practice with critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and working creatively. In that point, project method can help classrooms be more like real-world environments and better prepare students to enter an increasingly connected and globally-competitive workforce. And there are many ways that can help teachers streamline daily processes and increase opportunities to incorporate critical thinking, communication, collaboration, and creativity into students' learning. Project method was mentioned by John Dewey and it has come and gone since the early 20th century. As a pedagogical method, it often meets resistance since it doesn't fit the skill model that typically dominates education. But today, it is enjoying a comeback as cutting-edge schools demonstrate just how effectively it imparts the skills students need in today's workforce. Dewey believed that human beings learn through a hands-on approach. This places Dewey in the educational philosophy of pragmatism. Today's education system based on this idea. We talk about the child-centered approach the most progressive systems use nowadays was also the idea of Dewey. "Project-based learning is a model for classroom activity that shifts away from the classroom practices of short, isolated, teacher-centered lessons and instead emphasizes learning activities that are long-term, interdisciplinary, student-centered, and integrated with real-world issues and practices." [Asan&Haliloglu, 2005]. Consider how you ensure that every student participates in group work. Sometimes this can be a challenge. Some students will naturally rise to a leadership position

while others may contribute less. To make group work fair for everyone involved and keep everyone informed of what is going on, we can use clear instructions to ensure that the groups achieve their goals and everyone has their chance to participate. The conclusion of work we can highlight from our own experience and from observations during research we clarified two important tips for effective teaching in general and as in project method use: Teachers need to be clear about their expectations for each lesson; Teachers have to be clear with instructions during the lesson for all activities; Using hands-on activity and flipped classroom for each lesson increase quality of teaching. Hands-on activities let the students' minds grow and learn based on the experiences and the environment they are exposed to.

**Keywords:** Child-Centered, Critical Thinking, Real World Experience, Inquiry, Hands-On Activities, Investigation





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## “NEET Work” - Youth Changing the Neets

As a young enthusiast working in the EU management project office of Fondazi-onelkaros, I have carried out a number of projects aimed at combating early school leaving and facilitating educational success, introducing and testing news method of education and learning in the guidance and orientation of young people. My focus was especially “NEET Work”, projects aimed at NEET, young people aged from 16 to 24, who neither study nor work as they have abandoned school or are at risk of dropping out of their studies. One of the main methods used during those projects were Learning Week courses based on experiential learning in a non-formal context and follow the learning model based on “learning by doing”, as opposed to the traditional “learn the theory first and apply it later”. The youngsters took part in practical assignments, simulations, coaching and short internships. Why is it important and why the project is different from the other ones aimed at NEET? Before even starting the NEET work, I was often faced with the fact of NEETS considered as “parassites” either by the society either by their own family members. But the questions which nobody asks are: how did they get in that situation? Was it on purpose or not? Did they really accept their situation not willing to face other life challenges? If they dropped the school, why they dropped it? If they do not work, is it really possible they cannot find any job? Motivated by those questions, my focus on this projects was not only on the professional and educational help, but, in the main line, on the psychological assistance, in order to provide an emotional stability and systematic re-motivation of adolescents for the reconstruction of the experience factors, such as the context in which the youngsters live that prevented, slowed down or distorted their successful development. Throughout the educational program the minor was supported by a tutor, the educational reference figure of the project. After a careful analysis of the needs of the adolescent and of the objectives of the intervention done by the tutor and the coordinator of the service, the activities responsive to the needs of the individual and a personalized educational plan was drawn up. At the end, the projects which started as a pilot projects for youth inclusion are recognized by the City Municipality of Bergamo and are still in the use, today as a service on a fee basis. The following activities have been implemented in order to foster the social & professional inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities including NEETs: career guidance interviews and analysis of their attitudes and propensities, professional courses lasting an average of

80 hours, traineeships, guidance and active job search workshops, study groups led by tutors that supported the young in recovery of school subjects. So far 92 Learning Week projects have been submitted and approved, attended by more than 2,300 students, and involved 25 different educational institutes and many other different subjects in the area (companies, universities...).

Keywords: NEET Work, Inclusion Education, Drop In, Learning Week Courses, NEET Inclusion





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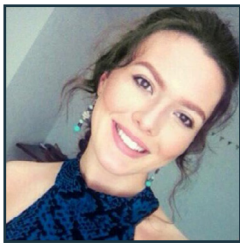


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## **Effect of Home-Based Intervention Programme on Energy Intake among Iraqi Undergraduate Female Students**

The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of home based intervention program to enhance the energy intake of undergraduate female students in Iraq. Participants were 44 undergraduate female students aged 18-22 years old. They were randomly selected from Iraqi-Kurdistan Region. The Participants completed a 12 week home based intervention programme which consisted of simple exercises to be carried out at home with nutrition information about the good diet. Twenty-four hours food recall form was used to measure the dietary behavior. Two way repeated measures ANOVA was conducted to assess whether there were group and test differences in energy intake. The results showed that there were significant difference in energy intake from pre-test to post-test (12 weeks) for experimental group (mean difference = 1301.35 k.cal)

**Keywords:** Healthy Undergraduate Female, Freshmen Female



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### **How Important is to Invest in Youth? - A Study Conducted in Kosovo and Turkey**

Youth are the future of our communities. However, many young people face barriers that could prevent them from achieving their dreams. Some opportunities are giving youth the support they need to get a great start in life, do well in school, find gainful employment, and reach their full potential. Some organizations for youth should aim to reduce high school dropout rates and encourage academic perseverance. They should work with schools, government, corporations, agencies, and individuals to build a social and academic support system that helps youth graduate high school and achieve their personal, educational and professional goals. Unfortunately, youth from low-income families often face barriers to accessing the tools they need to succeed. From our research we have found that the government in Turkey gives youth from disadvantaged families equal opportunities for development, providing things like school supplies, sports equipment, and summer camp registration to those in need. So, a place to sleep, be nurtured, and feel safe is a basic necessity for everyone and it must be provided or at least supported by the government. Positive early development and a strong support system are also solid predictors of future success. Also in Kosovo, the government is trying to help the youth by lowering school taxes and also buying student's books to make for them the learning process easier. Financial instability can affect every aspect of a young person's life. For those struggling to find work, breaking out of the cycle of poverty and reaching their full potential can be extremely difficult. University life is preparing the community's youth, especially those facing barriers in the existing employment-support system, for a job. Today, youth have received coordinated education, training and support services to help them obtain valuable industry-recognized certification and transition into a meaningful career.

So how important is to invest in Youth? Except for Kosovo, also Turkey needs to invest in its young population to capture the potentially substantial dividend of today's large youth cohort. Because of the sheer number of young people, Turkey's working-age population will expand by over 800,000 every year during the next decade. This so-called “productive population” will continue to grow until around 2020 when the demographic window starts to close. By that time, Turkey will have the population profile of an aging society. Because of the growth of young population brings some problems with it, such

as unemployment, less getting a good job chance, grown up in disadvantages part of society etc., and they have to be faced with that kind of unpleasant situation. Successful engagement of young people in labor market is crucial not only for their own personal economic prospects and well-being but also for overall economic growth and social cohesion. Therefore, investing in youth is a policy priority in all countries, including Kosovo and also Turkey, in which countries is conducted the study. Besides the society without any investing in youth is bad policy for the future of all nations.

Keywords: Youth, Investment, Unemployment, Education

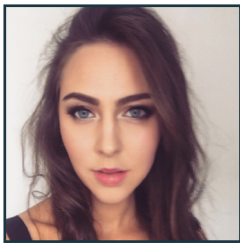


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## **The Need and Importance of Professional Development for Teachers**

Since our generation only had a learner's experience with the traditional one and as a student we were presented with the modern one, I was curious about their comparison. Now as a teacher-beginner, times ago at school we were pupils in classes full of traditional methodology while at university we were presented with modern methodology which is very different from the traditional one. The changes in society raised the need to change the teaching methodologies in school. Therefore, the traditional teaching methodologies with teacher in the center were not anymore able to meet the needs of these changes. The main objective of this article is to focus on the analysis of teaching techniques, ranging from the use of the blackboard and chalk in old traditional classes, using slides and overhead projectors in the eighties and use of presentation software in the nineties, to the video, electronic board and network resources nowadays. Furthermore, all the aforementioned, is viewed under the different mentalities in which the teacher conditions the student using the new teaching technique, improving soft skills but maybe leading either to encouragement or disinterest, and including the lack of educational knowledge consolidation at scientific, technology and specific levels. This study used mixed methods of data collection (quantitative and qualitative methods). Questionnaire was used for collection of the quantitative data, while focus groups discussions with teachers were organized for qualitative data collection.

**Keywords:** Teaching Techniques, Traditional, Modern



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## Investing in People's Education, Science, Technology and Skills Development

Intensified diversity of people, communities, and individuals living closer together symbolise the dynamic and transformative global cultural landscape. Therefore, a growing number of scholars, governments, and leaders around the world are emphasising increasing value of intercultural experiences and intercultural competences (ICC) amongst teachers, with schools central to nurturing such skills and abilities (UNESCO 2006, 8). Intercultural competence is defined variously, but generally, it is 'the ability to develop targeted knowledge, skills and attitudes that lead to visible behaviour and communication that are both effective and appropriate in intercultural interactions' (Deardoff 2006, 247-248). Intercultural and global competencies are appearing in educational policies, and more teacher IEPs are being developed, targeting teachers as key figures in providing students with the knowledge and skills necessary in today's culturally diverse and interconnected world (Burn 1980). The development of intercultural competency in teachers is achievable through teachers exchange programs as 'is a critical experiential condition if we want future teachers to be culturally and globally literate in meeting the challenges of this new age' (Alfaro 2010, 58). Since its establishment, international, voluntary, non-governmental, non-profit organisation AFS, providing intercultural learning opportunities, has developed worldwide and now has over 60 independent, non-profit organisations. More than 12,000 participants travel between over 70 countries annually, supported by 44,000 volunteers. Moreover, AFS offers educational programmes that involve community service or voluntary work focusing on diversity, intercultural communication and global education (AFS, 2013). The Lithuanian labour market challenges of ageing and decreasing population require responses including accumulating higher productivity rates through knowledge-based occupations. However the unproductive Lithuanian education system limits future economic growth. The improvement in education quality via better teaching, and professionally and culturally competent teachers developed through intercultural exchange programs is a requisite response to the changing labour market and skill shortage which would eventually result in economic growth. AFS is proposing a 6-year traveling abroad Teacher Exchange Program (IEP) aiming to nurture global citizens in Lithuania, increase educators' ICC and ability to engage effectively and appropriately within different cultural settings encountered locally

or internationally. The programme would be structured through three main stages: (1) pre- and post-orientation; (2) exchange programme; (3) assistance in ICC development.

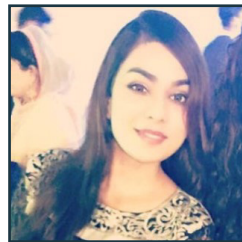
**Keywords:** Education, Science, Technology, Skills Development





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## Modern vs. Traditional Teaching

Teaching reclines in the substratum of every land. Transferring mastery to a group of people, amalgamating their upcoming lives, encouraging them to personify humanity and respect grandeur, fearlessness and decent values has been considered as one of the bygone occupations of manhood, the aristocratic and the utmost challenging responsibility. Teaching styles have altered meaningfully over the last few years. The old-style method that teaching was transferred to the student was via reading and commit to memory methods, while the contemporary method of transferring knowledge to students comprises of collaborating techniques. In this contemporary environment the necessity of modern teaching has grown-up more and more rapidly however, the significance of traditional teaching is required too. The foremost intention to work on this study is to create a colossal knowledge on modern vs. traditional teaching through exploration of teaching procedures, varying from the utilization of the chalk, slates and chalk-board in earlier traditional sessions to using multi-media, slides, practical's, video's and presentation computer programs in modern teaching sessions. Additionally, everything above-mentioned, is observed underneath dissimilar attitudes in which the educator shapes the learner by the newfangled education method, refining indulgent abilities but perhaps giving rise either to inspiration or a state of not being influenced, and comprising the absence of enlightening information amalgamation at technical, expertise and particular levels. Furthermore, this study is an effort to make everyone recognize the development of learner's portrait, from the earlier time to existing modern time, for understanding the definite perceptions, performances, activities and reactions. This study will also focus to answer the following question; what will be the studying and learning methods in the upcoming years? How these developing substances will influence both in positive and negative manner on the mental attitude, performances, acquiring knowledge and attainment of aims and gratification intensities of all foundations tangled in education? What are the pros and cons of the both teaching methods and is it possible to merge both outdated teaching and up-to-date teaching approaches for efficacious coaching for the students? The Simple random technique will be used to further investigate the study by taking sample of random students to find the more accurate results. Undoubtedly, this development from chalkboards to the multimedia, the solid interpretation of the whole thing and their series, importantly accelerates the adaption and alte-

ration well ahead on to the world.

**Keywords:** Teaching, Learning, Modern, Methodology, Traditional



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## **Chile and United States: Academic Protests through the Lenses of the University's Dynamics of Change**

The aim of the article is to contribute to an understanding of contemporary university and its community's strategies of participation in a new, reshaped form of academic life. The research is embedded in a dynamically developing scientific subdiscipline: higher education policy and uses paradigm of social constructivism (Berger, Luckman: 2010). The author wanted to examine selected academic protests in the context of its social and geographical dimension, as well as through the lenses of the university's dynamics of change. Major research question was whether examined acts of (urban) student activism in Chile and United States are efficient, powerful movements with the capacity to re-shape social order. Paper provides an analysis of globally spread academic capitalism, rapidly progressing commercialization of science (Evans: 2005, Nussbaum: 2010). The author argues that examined movements could be defined as dynamically emerging and inclusive actions, but – until now - lacking tools to become radical steps towards democratization of higher education system. Current global involvement of students in Chile and United States is an interesting proof of academic community inclination to democratization and solidarity, challenging widespread academic capitalism and rapidly progressing commercialization of science (Nussbaum, 2016; Newfield, 2008).

**Keywords:** Academic Protests, University, Higher Education Polity, Student Activism in Chile and United States



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## Online Web Tools: Forming a Community of Learning

In an age when the World Wide Web is part of our daily lives, how education is done is shifting to incorporate the information and communication technology (ICT) and to accommodate the growing need of users to interact and engage across geographical distances. To accomplish this change, both a change of infrastructure to include the new ICT instruments and a change of student teacher relationships as they adapt to the new environment are required. Which online tools to choose as the most appropriate to convey the desired message is a challenge in itself, in part due to the large offer available, and, in part, due to the lack of familiarity and the hesitance in approaching these tools. This paper is a narrative viewed through the lens of social learning theory of a training course on web tools to use for education with participants from 6 countries in Europe, sponsored by the Erasmus + Program of the European Union. Its purpose is to present an example of collaborative project aimed at introducing online tools to youth workers. The five different projects presented at the end, as well as the feedback from the participants, confirm this type of program answers a need of educators to know more about online tools. Furthermore, the participants exhibited the incipient stages of building a community, fact which facilitated learning and collaboration and allowed them to create valuable artifacts. Methods: The paper used the researcher's journal and observations, artifacts created during the exercises; feedback from the participants at the end of the training, and reflective letters from participants and organizers after the group training was completed. All this information was organized into a narrative to share what happened during the one-week training, with focus on collaborative learning.

**Keywords:** Online Tools, Community Of Learning, Collaborative Learning



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## Unique Project in the Caucasus. Summer English School to Support Talented Children

Being biased in a small town we face multiple difficulties. One of which is a lack of professional speakers of English in teaching. Unfortunately few people speak good English. It is thought that students already speak better English than teachers with helped of technological developments, experience of YouTube, online experience (using internet). Therefore students are becoming better speakers than the secondary school's teachers. And our project is aimed at the support of the gifted children also who is interested in improving their knowledge. Our faculty of foreign languages organizes a summer English school to support talented children as in schools they have some difficulties. If the child is at a good level and is ahead of most of the class, then he gets bored, but the Summer school causes him more interest in learning and helps to improve his skills. Students and Professors of the faculty collaborate of founding of linguistically talented school students. At the faculty of foreign languages of Adyghe State University the concept of work with gifted children is developed. The priority goal of work with gifted children is to create such conditions under which it is possible to support and develop the individuality of the child, not to lose his abilities, not to slow their growth, but to realize and develop potential opportunities, to provide educational needs of gifted children. Summer school for future linguists which based on methodology of edutainment. We believed that principals of edutainment helped to discover gifted children in my region. A wide choice of edutainment tools such as mobile phone (using website such as Sokrative, Kachoot), short term presentation, quests and other modes engagement in contribute the development of children's abilities. In our research we focus on the specific methods that showed to be affective and successful. It is unique project in the Caucasus, where students and professors collaborate in discovering the talented children. Students are also taught to work with these children. This synthesis of student work and professors of faculty leads to the fact that we can support these talented children.

**Keywords:** Students and Professors, Educational, Talented Children, Unique Project



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## Youth Leaders of the Future

Today's young people are the first generation in the new history, living in conditions of integration of the world community, rather than global confrontation; generation (if to speak in General) with improved access to knowledge, experience, technologies and resources to direct the process of social development on a rational, positive way. The economy stimulates the search for new rational forms of a hostel, state organization and distribution of power functions. There is a manifestation of objective trends that overcome national egoism, the traditional antipathy of some peoples to others. In this regard, the ideas of new political thinking, in particular, the ideas of a culture of peace and democracy, are becoming more widespread among young people, and young people are becoming their active agents in life. The preservation of peace on our planet was of paramount importance to young people. Young people played an important role in the destruction of the "image of the enemy", which for a long time poisoned relations between peoples, has become an important factor in the spread of education in the spirit of a culture of peace and international cooperation. The model of youth participation in all spheres of society has changed. In many countries, young people support the changes, social reforms. The development of the media has opened up new opportunities for the interpenetration and development of national youth structures. Further improvement of information technologies in modern society has a serious impact on the living conditions of young people at the national, regional and global levels. There is a trend of increasing pluralism in the culture, lifestyle, interests and social values of young people. Young people demonstrate exceptional abilities in mastering new knowledge, techniques and technologies, enthusiastically engaged in intellectual work, scientific and artistic creativity. By virtue of their social status, the younger generation is more interested than ever in replacing the culture of war and violence with the culture of peace, eliminating the image of the enemy and promoting the principles of tolerance and good-neighborliness. Young people are a kind of social accumulator of those transformations which always gradually (day after day, year after year) and therefore imperceptibly for the General look occur in depths of public life, escaping sometimes even from the attention of science. These are critical views and sentiments regarding the existing reality, new ideas and the energy that is especially needed at the time of fundamental reforms. Studies show that young people are more committed to the ideals of freedom and democracy than their fathers

and mothers. Without the participation of young people in political processes, the victory of democracy is impossible.

**Keywords:** the Preservation of Peace, the Model of Youth Participation, Development of the Media





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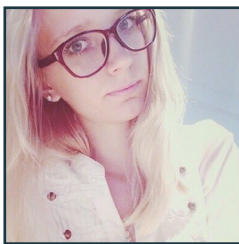
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## **Educational Trajectories of Children from Restored Biological Families in the Context of Social Inequality**

Social inequality is a form of differentiation in which individuals and social classes are at different levels of social hierarchy and have unequal life chances and opportunities to meet their needs. Unequal access to such social benefits as education, the prestige of the profession, money and power are usually transferred from one generation to another, forming the structure of social stratification of the society. Education is a powerful factor in alleviating the social inequality. Among the main objective factors affecting the education of children and youth are sex, age, ethnic and religious affiliation, the territory of residence (city or village), health, and the social status of a parent family. Failure to fulfill the responsibilities for the maintenance and upbringing of children leads to the destruction of the family, the deprivation of parental rights; as a result children are forced to live in state educational, medical or social institutions or foster families for a long time. During this period, children are taken from the biological family should be provided with the right of education, according to their age, physical and mental health status. In order to study the educational trajectories of schoolchildren aged 10-17 ( $n = 100$ ), who were returned to their biological families after the restoration of biological parents in parental rights by a court decision, in 2018 the research was conducted on the territory of three regions of Russia: Belgorod, Saratov regions and the Trans-Baikal Territory with the use of in-depth interview's method. The study found out the typical objective and subjective causes of social inequality in education of looked after children: formal rules that regulate the realization of the right to education; poor academic performance, drops of school due to mental health or behavior problems as well as low level of parents' competence.

**Keywords:** Children Looked After, Biological Family, Parents Restored Parental Rights, Education, Life Trajectories, Russia





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## How Language Helps: The Effects of Multilingualism on the Development of Professional Competencies as Part of University Training

The process of globalization increases the dependence of countries from each other and sets specific roles for each of them. In this system, the Russian Federation also takes its own place. Brisk growth of extractive and manufacturing industry, military establishment, tourism and other fields brought Russia to the international level. Despite the imposition of sanctions, thousands of foreign enterprises still continue their work in Russia. Regardless of the employer's national origin, the main factor of successful activity is communication carried out in English. So, for working in international companies the English ability is a key factor for candidate selection. Therefore in Russia the need of young specialists who know a foreign language is growing. Here the Second Language is mostly English; in some schools students are taught to French or German. In the universities, an educational process is carried out in state (Russian) language, and studying English is a compulsory subject. Thus, a multilingual educational environment which has a certain influence on the students' cognitive abilities is being formed. Many scientists from countries with several official languages and a lot of representatives of small peoples or immigrants discuss the positive influence of multilingualism. This research is aimed at the studying of how the knowledge of foreign language has an impact on student's abilities during educational process and how language ability helps to form professional competencies of university graduates. As an example, third year students of technical fields of study of Togliatti State University are considered; together with major subjects they study General English, Business English and Professional English. Students are divided into two groups: Intermediate and Elementary level. The work considers in detail how the Second Language level influences on students' educational abilities and on the general picture of academic achievements in major subjects. In addition, data are collected among recent university graduates who are employed in companies having foreign partners or investors. Basing on the results, it's indicated the necessity to teach major subjects in a foreign language with a view to deepening the development of students' abilities and to improve their competitiveness in Russian and international labor market.

**Keywords:** Multilingualism, ESL Teaching, Language Influence, Educational Abilities, Professional Competencies



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### **“Paideia”: Modern vs. Traditional Teaching**

This is practically-oriented paper focused on creation of life-long educational system based on project learning. The digital economy places special demands on innovative thinking and information awareness, which are the key criteria in the labor market. The problem is that today's educational system cannot respond to demands of society and what we want is to change the situation.

**Keywords:** Education, Digital Economy, Life-Long Learning, Inclusivity, Project Management



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## **Human Rights Education: an instrument for the promotion and development of African youth**

The purpose of this presentation is to contribute to the global understanding of Positive Youth Development by offering a mapping of current initiatives and youth dynamics across Sub-Saharan Africa. In light of the global concern to provide quality education for its young people and meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) by 2030, a focus will first be geared towards assessing the impact of multi-layered sources of influence in the making of strategies to empower communities through Human Rights Education. This will then be crossed with the model proposed by the Young Advocates for Human Rights network to mobilize the youth to take an active interest in the civic, cultural, social and political progress of Senegal, a country of 15.9 million people, dominantly Muslim and where the median age is 18. The network's acronym, YAHR, means "Education" in Wolof, language spoken in Senegal, the Gambia and across West Africa. Founded in 2012, its mission is to build bridges between young people aged 6-35 and develop in them a strong sense of human rights awareness and civic engagement. Endeavours are undertaken to help influence communities for more effective practices to reduce inequalities. Young advocates have engaged in various activities to learn about human rights and in return, share their knowledge and experiences with their peers in the outskirts of Dakar and inland, where reports evidence less access to quality education. Experiences over the years have indicated that the more the youth knows about human rights, the more they are eager to stay in school and manifest their civic engagement through community service and advocacy. Finally, this paper will allow to put the emphasis on the role of political leadership in breaking the patterns that hinder youth development inside Africa.

**Keywords:** Positive Youth Development, SDG 2030, Young Advocates for Human Rights, Human Rights Education, Quality Education, Sub Saharan Africa



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[www.spider-teacher.com](http://www.spider-teacher.com)

The presentation aims at inspiring the creativity of teachers and teachers-to-be. Through practical examples I will show how to reduce the usage of paper while digitalizing, personalizing and adapting material for students' needs, making it more approachable. Knowing that most educational institutions in the Balkans still fall behind when it comes to cutting-edge technology, this is an example of how to spice up lessons and make them more approachable for students as digital natives. Technology-based classes give them an invaluable opportunity to develop their language skills, especially listening, and act as thought-provoking exercises which trigger their critical thinking, encouraging them to speak up, either individually or within a group. Language teaching aided by ICT helps the teacher become a moderator - it abandons the traditional role of a teacher in the front of the class and significantly decreases teachers' talking time, while at the same time increasing students' productivity, thus promoting student-centered learning and interaction. With an opportunity to look from aside, the teacher can follow the development of students who are exposed to real-life circumstances by watching authentic material (e.g. news) and can see how language is used to talk about current trends, which adds to the value of language learning. Finally, we will provide examples of resources for teaching grammar and vocabulary in a contemporary way by using video clips, grammar discos and, overall, by integrating pop culture into contemporary English lectures, which were used in class. This will all contribute to explanation how technology triggers group work, interaction and student-centered learning, as well as what the significance of being a 'spider-teacher' is.

**Keywords:** Creativity, ICT, Authentic Material, Adaptation, Interaction, Student-Centered Learning, Contemporary English



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## **The Importance of Young People in Speculative and Critical Thinking and Design**

The main aim of the work presented, is to refer to the fellow colleagues the importance of investing in young people's critical and futuristic thinking through a brief lecture about speculative and critical design and an example of work presentation. Speculative and critical design is a creative approach which predicts and studies future trends, cities, technology, products, lifestyle, society. Through learning speculative and critical design approach, not only designers but the whole world, look ahead and question different scenarios for the future. Who will run this world in 2040? How will the cities look in 2033? What are jobs of the future and what working hours would be in 2047? Will we travel, eat, learn, think different in 20-30 years? Should we just wait until the new world comes to us or should we be included in making decisions of our future? It is very important to educate people, especially the younger population about this way of thinking. It brings fresh ideas and possibilities to a whole generation of designers, scientists, engineers, artists, sociologists. The world remains to the young people. They will create our everyday life. Future worlds can be better or worse than this one. Through education about critical thinking we ensure awakened and smarter youth which significantly increases our chances for better future. There are several possibilities for formal or non-formal education of young people in this field. One of the ways is interactive workshops, lectures and trainings. The work that I want to present was created during the speculative design workshop Interakcije in Split (Croatia) in October 2017. This work, as a starting point takes technological trend of quantifying yourself and questions hacking and optimizing your own body in service of a bigger production. It is a speculative (fictional) product and the scenario is set in the year 2022. It is a weekly wearable product which first analyzes users' biological clock and predicts activity which would fit the person most at the moment and than by injecting a small amount of pharmaceuticals to trigger active substances in body and ensures perfect efficiency to the user. Through this paper the audience will learn about thinking ahead, developing imagination and upgrading innovating potential. Young leaders should be aware of the time in front of us and developing innovations makes the future world that we want to live in.

**Keywords:** Speculative, Critical, Design, Young Leaders, Innovation, Imagination, Potential



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## **Traditional or Technology-Based Classrooms: Students' Views on Technological Tools Within the Context of Academic Motivation**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has become very common in education in a fast way. As a result of this, lots of computer programs and software have been employed in educational environments since 1980s. With the help of ICT, students can solve real-life problems even in educational environments. In order to realize this goal, several simulations or multimedia software are produced by which images, sounds, texts or videos are combined together (Volman & van Eck, 2001). Motivation is a situation driven by the internal or external factors which encourage or discourage people to do something. External motivation defines the situation in which the person obtains separable results. In addition to this, internal motivation defines the situation which results in inherent satisfaction of the person (Cullen & Greene, 2011; Ryan & Deci, 2000). The importance of motivation in educational organizations is rising gradually. Consequently, technological tools employed in educational environments can be the best components that drive the students' internal or external motivation helping them realize academic motivation. The purpose of this study is to investigate the students' views on modern technological tools used by the teachers and these tools' roles in academic motivation. The research questions of this study are: (1) What are the students' perceptions of technology use in the class? (2) Is there a significant difference between gender and technology use in the class? (3) Is there a significant difference between grade and technology use in the class? In this study, quantitative and qualitative research methods were used together. 100 elementary school students (3rd grade and 4th grade students) in Turkey took part in the quantitative research and answered 22 items in the scale. Also, 32 elementary school students took part in the qualitative research and participated in semi-structured interview on technology in the classrooms. Quantitative data was analyzed with PSPPP (v 0.10.4) statistical tool and qualitative data was analyzed with QDA Miner Lite (v 1.4.1). The research results show that students are in favor of both traditional and technology-based classrooms. Teachers and educational administrators should not ignore students who can also learn in traditional classrooms. Therefore, teachers should be trained about how to employ technology successfully so that all of the students can become academically motivated and learn in a positive class-

room environment. The results of this study will positively contribute to social sciences, educational sciences and educational organizations.

**Keywords:** Technology-based Classrooms, Academic Motivation, Students



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## **Multicultural Education in a Pluralistic Society: Effective Tool to Promote Unity in Diversity**

Education that is multicultural provides educational situation that have respect for diversity and always strive to portray it from the positive perspectives. Learners' background-race, age, language, gender, religion, disability, class, etc should not be a barrier to their academic pursuit. Multicultural education has both positive and negative effects. Its positive effects include; eradication of prejudice, racism, ignorance, stereotyping, fear, and promote understanding, love and unity. The negative side of multicultural education is it emphasizes much on cultural differences which promote negative ideas and encourages wider divide. The proper integration of multicultural education in the school helps students as well as the teachers see things differently and clearly and reason constructively and critically.

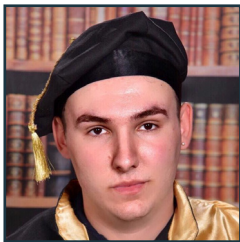


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## **Integrating Technology in Language Classroom: Teachers' Beliefs and Practices**

The purpose of this research paper is to investigate the integration of technology in language classrooms with a special focus in high schools in our country. In this research we tried to find out what are teachers' beliefs and what are their practices regarding this innovative tool. In addition, we tried to identify the obstacles and limitations that they face applying technology. For the research we interviewed teachers from 3 different schools, put down the outcomes and obtained answers which were the main aim of this project. The conducted research was a qualitative study and the data we analyzed revealed that technology utilization is nearly inexistent in two out of three schools we investigated even though they claimed that technology is in their interest. What didn't allow them to use it in their classrooms were simply the poor providing of materials. Moreover, we found out that one of the three schools we worked with is provided with technology hence it holds importance in their curriculum.

**Keywords:** Information and Communications Technology, Integration, Limitations, Practices, Beliefs, Teacher Development



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## Modern vs. Traditional Teaching

A great teacher takes a hand, opens a mind and touches a heart...this is my motto of life. Being a tutor is not just a job that you do for money, it's a job that you dedicate your life to. Being a leader in the classroom is the most important role that can make a lot of changes, build one's personality and dictate with one's future. The best teachers are those who show where to look, but don't tell you what to see. That is the purpose of this profession: to guide, help, show but not tell and do the job for you. Unfortunately, every human being is different than the others, so are the teachers as well. Every tutor has a different style, goals, aims, plans, methods and approaches how to work with students. Many people say that under the traditional teaching, they mean when the teacher directs students to learn through memorization and recitation techniques thereby not developing their critical thinking problem solving and decision making skills...while modern or constructivist approach to teaching involves a more interacting, student-based of teaching. On the other hand, online tutoring is my personal version of modern teaching. It is the 21st century when computers, phones, speakers, earphones, web cameras etc. are part of our daily routine. Online teaching is the method of working with students through your computer or smartphone, even if you are thousands of kilometres away. The difference between the modern and traditional teaching is that, if you are teaching online...you don't know your students, and they constantly change because they pick the teacher. As for the traditional teaching, you have one class, book, whiteboard, marker and you have many students sitting in front of you. Having only one student(in most cases), while tutoring online is a great way to start with teaching and to gain more experience. The student is eager to learn, tries really hard to improve and most importantly, you have students coming from different countries, religions, traditions and even ages starting from 3 to 68 (from personal experience).

**Keywords:** Teaching, Learning, Students, Teachers, Technology



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## Usage of E-books vs. Printed Books in the Classroom

We are all aware that the process of reading has changed a lot. As we may know, the usage of technology is implemented even in the printed books. The e-books provide a tool not only for students but also, for teachers and schools. This type of tool can support the learning process. Students can learn and live productively in this global world. But in general, some students still prefer printed books. The primary reason is because they are used to them since the first day of their education. In addition to this, people interact better with printed books. On the other hand, the usage of e-books as printed books in the classroom at schools is a new model especially in developing countries. Not all schools can provide computers, tablets or kindles for their students. The main factor is lack of funding in the educational system and traditional ways of reading books. There are a lot of advantages, limitations, strategies and framework of using e-books and printed books in the classroom. In this research both types of books will be analyzed, as well as students' opinion will be implemented. More importantly, which of these types of books is preferred in nowadays classrooms? The research question is set to break the barrier among the usage of the printed books or traditional books and electronic books or modern books in the classroom. The hypothesis proves that: the students are divided, one half prefer the e-books and the other part like to stick to the printed version. Moreover, it is a fact that we are all affected by the digital era.

**Keywords:** E-Books, Printed Books, Reading, Technology, Digital Era, Students, Learning, Education, Classroom

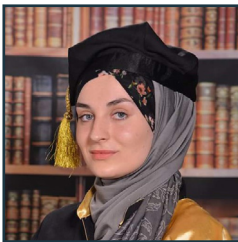
**Gresa Rashiti**

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## The Use of Mobile Phones in Foreign Language Learning

Mobile devices being one of the most widespread technological advancements are a crucial part of today's youth. Consequently, researchers across the world are studying the educational benefits of its integration in the classrooms. Similar to researches done in this area around the world, this research attempts to investigate mobile learning among high school students in Serbia. The study investigates how mobile phones are used by students to facilitate and guide their language learning process. Moreover, it examines the mobile phone applications used particularly for learning English. The study employed interviews where students from SezaiSurroi high school were involved. A total of 15 students were randomly selected and included in the study. Semi-structured interviews were used for data collection. It was found that all respondents used their mobile phones for learning, but in a rather indirect way. It was found that most of respondents reported to have no particular language applications, and that all of them have Google translate as the main/most used application. Few respondents had additional language applications. It was also found that among teaching staff many were not aware of the capacity of their mobile phones such that they underutilized them. Findings of the study are important for future English educators to make them aware of the current situation and awaken initiative which will improve learning and teaching by complying to the newest advancements.

**Keywords:** CALL, MALL, Mobile Learning, Technological Devices, Gadgets, Mobile Devices, Direct Learning, Indirect Learning



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## Multilingualism as a Step Forward

When I was asked to think of multilingualism I imagined a situation sitting with few people being able to speak only one language and I myself being able to understand each and every of them. This thought seems pretty fascinating but I wasn't the one. Multilingualism as well as bilingualism is widely discussed topic in the fields of languages. Statistics say that more than half of the world's population is bilingual meaning that 3.5 billion people use more than one language to communicate every day. The fact that a person is multilingual is a kind of gift that follows you everywhere including all aspects of life such as: Psychological, Cognitive, Social and Educational. The aim of this work is not to go and study deeply each and every aspect it, but to display the role multilingualism has in each of these aspects. The nature of language and ability to use it is usually measured through active parts: Speaking and writing; and two passive parts: listening and reading. Being balanced bilingual means that a person shares the same level of proficiency in all four language segments equally. From the other hand, it may not be the case in multilingual but still, it has a strong impact on person's life. Depending on the situations and how person acquired each language multilinguals have that code of being different. One of the most interesting benefits is that it gives brain remarkable advantages. Some are visible such as higher density of grey matter that contains most of brain's neurons and synapses, and more activity in certain regions when engaging a second language. The heightened workout a multilingual brain receives throughout its life can also prevent from diseases like Alzheimer's and dementia. The idea of major cognitive benefits to bilingualism may seem intuitive now and surprise earlier experts. Earlier bilingualism was considered as a handicap as according to them it took time for a person to switch from one language to another, but newly studies have shown that actually bilinguals brain look and work differently that of monolingual. Beside that action needed to switch from one language to another triggered more activity and strengthen the dorsolateral refrontal cortex. This is the part of the brain playing a large role in executive function, problem solving, switching between tasks and focusing while filtering out irrelevant information. Being more open-minded, intelligent, rational, emphatic, friendly, have more opportunities etc. are just small number of the real step forward as a monolingual that will be discussed in this work.

Keywords: Multilingualism, Cognition, Education, Benefits

# LEGAL STUDIES



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## Law and Development Policies in the Youth Projects

Nowadays, investing in young people is a smart and risky choice to some extent. Smart, because investing in a category, which has great potential ahead, seems a certain source of success. Dangerous, because as in any investment, the fruits of work require time and quality. This challenge takes real proportions precisely for this reason. Investing in young people involves many elements: time element, financial investment, moral incentive, technical assistance and legal support. It's easier when you start investing in a sphere where the first material is already existing and there is a healthy foundation from where you can start. The potential for success in the future is higher in the category of youth, compared to any other age group. This is a great assurance that you will start investing and having quality in the product you receive. Today, many project ideas, activities and programs are being created, aiming at focusing on young people and empowering them in the future. The main idea is getting experiences, creating success stories and implementing them in the environment where they live. This last element is very important, so that we do not have only monopolies of development, but innovative ideas and success stories can be spread everywhere so that there is uniform development and encouraging others to similar ideas. Having a positive effect on the living environment is very important and essential to the future of the community. Volunteer programs today are having more attention than before. They aim to create groups of young people, united around a certain idea, who give their best contribution without any reward, in order to achieve the common goal. This is a very good way to promote human solidarity on certain issues, to recognize and value the effects of the work, and not to focus primary on the monetary gain for certain causes. There are many benefits that volunteering brings to the society at a large extent. The law is the right and the correct regulator. Its positive design creates a climate of trust and promotes development policies in youth projects. Legislators in Western European countries and beyond are getting involved in adapting the law to give more space to the development of these ideas. Legal space is the primary element to develop a certain activity.

Keywords: Choice, Law, Resource, Investment



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## Legal Frameworks for Youth Participation in Political Life

Youth are the future of the promising nation, and leaders of tomorrow, who are responsible for the development of society in all political, economic, social and cultural fields, their goals and aspirations. Youth participation in public affairs is increasingly important as one of the most important pillars of citizenship and democratic participation in contemporary societies. Participation, especially by young people, is the real basis for mobilizing the energies of the emerging generations in the political and social system of the homeland and contributing to the continuous development movement. Youth are a great human resource capable of facing the challenges of the present and the future and of changing and modernizing the society under the circumstances we live in. Human rights have the right to a safe life and the right to express opinions and participate in decision-making as well as rights guaranteed by the Constitution. On the other hand, young people have duties that require them to participate in social, economic and political development and to deal with corruption, exploitation and negative practices in the working life. The international community has recognized the importance of young people's participation in political systems, including through several international conventions and resolutions of the United Nations. In line with these commitments, the United Nations program is aimed at helping to improve the participation of young people in political systems. The importance of studying: Participation is a fundamental democratic right. The removal of barriers to youth participation is an end in itself. If the perception of young people of official political processes is out of reach, political participation is a cornerstone of democracy. The development and growth of the latter depends on providing opportunities for young political participation and making it a human right. the society . It is also a serious and meaningful political participation that creates strong opposition and thus helps to strengthen and consolidate democratic practice, and alert both the ruler and the governed to his duties and responsibilities. He also helps to create young people who are the mainstay of the political body. The issue of promoting political participation in the State is linked to the strengthening of the values of the culture of democracy, characterized by the predominance of the political culture involved and the development of a legal system that regulates its substantive and procedural aspects.

**Keywords:** Concept of Political Participation, Guarantees of Political Participation, Characteristics of Political Participation of Youth, Formation of Parties, Elections, Public Demonstrations, Oppressive Groups, Political Opposition



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## **Legal Status of Youth as Authors of Violations in Bello and Post Bellum**

Young persons are increasingly identified as a group of major importance in armed conflicts for their involvement and exposure as both victims and perpetrators of grave crime, and in post-conflict settings due to their potential role in peace building and peace sustainability. Yet neither public international law nor international policies provide a clear understanding of their legal status, or their rights and responsibilities [that have to be derived from both children and adult legislations]. This fact generates considerable variations in terms of protection and criminal responsibility of persons belonging to this group. While the importance of having a legal definition and status of youth in order to define and guarantee their human rights, this protection is extended to the coherence and appropriateness of the sanctions and treatments they receive when they commit crimes. The Rome Statute of 1998, could be seen as setting a protection framework for children, as victims, qualifying, among others, as a war crime their enlistment or conscription into armed forces or hostilities under the age of 15 (article 8). However, it does not give any guidelines as to whether or not children and youth are liable for the crimes they committed and if applicable, to which extent. This research aimed to investigate the legal status of youth as authors of violations in bello and post bellum. This involved reviewing the Paris Principles, the position of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and of other international organisations. Also, it involved a mapping of the type of infractions, legal classification and geographical scale and repatriation of violations. Finally, case studies were conducted on the incorporation of international standards in the national legislations of the countries chosen for the sample. Furthermore it aimed to examine the responsibility of youth as authors of violent acts, by establishing the nature of the infraction, its legal classification, and the legal consequences for their authors in terms of punishment. This was done by means of an analysis of the international public law provisions in terms of criminal responsibility of youth, as well as their effective or challenging incorporation in national legislations. Findings showed that legal provisions on the international penal responsibility of youth associated with armed groups based on the age cohort can be limited at both international and national levels. For instance, armed groups who fear to be held liable for recruiting them often keep persons under 15 and even 18 years of age away from the disarmament,

demobilisation and reintegration processes and amnesty agreements. The question of their liability as former child soldiers, regardless of the age they were when they committed the offence and the prescription of the actions, is often let to the discretion of the State. Nevertheless the issue of the accountability of youth in post bellum settings, especially former child soldiers who were both victims and perpetrators, as with the case of Dominic Ongwen of the International Criminal Court that set a precedent, is likely to provide further jurisprudence.

Keywords: Youth, Armed Conflicts, Rights, Responsibility



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## Youth Decision Making and the Law

This document addresses legal and practical issues related to the role of youth in decision making. Especially the participation in government decision making are expected to advance democracy, improve government decisions, increase citizens' trust in government, and enhance government accountability and transparency. That following up with the fact the development of technology makes this process easier than ever, we will partly address that issue too. This paper contributes to better understanding of youth participation in decision making and challenges they face and has the aim of increasing this participation by using various methods. To give an adequate view of the objectives we have considered that the most suitable and productive methods will be analytical method and the method of collecting data, through which we have come to deliver some conclusions. It is intended that by this paper to provide background for the discussion main topics related to youth, their decision making and involvement in countries. It begins with definitions and continues with overviews of research and media stories related to youth. It then discusses the statutory and constitutional framework for youth position in society. It concludes with a description of current and pending legislation meant to address youth challenges.

**Keywords:** Youth, Decision Making, Leadership, Legal Implications

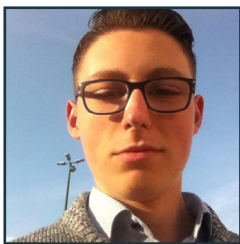


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## Problem of Age Discrimination among Young People

Age discrimination is becoming a real problem of our everyday lives. It can occur in the field of employment as well as other areas outside the area of work, such as education, access to financial services and healthcare. Age discrimination is quite often seen as an issue for older people. However, both older and younger people may be alike affected by this negative phenomenon. This article aims to address the problem of age discrimination among young people in the EU. It highlights the scale of the problem, demonstrates the existing EU policies protecting young population against age discrimination. Finally, the paper proposes the improvements which can be done in this area.

**Keywords:** Age Discrimination, EU, Youth



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## Roma People as a Minority in Republic of Albania

During the last years the minorities in the Republic of Albania had been five in number, but the way that we perceive this information and the way that we treat it is far more different. One of the biggest minorities in the Republic of Albania are Roma people which has an impact in Integration on EU. Roma people are considered by the constitution as a “language minority”, which means the language that they use is far more different than us. During the last years, Roma people had experienced a various form of discrimination, which touches both types: “direct and indirect” and most appropriately direct. Roma people have no place to go because they are moved out from apartments forcefully, and so the government didn’t show the amount of care despite the laws taken for applying action on those type of situations. In elementary- school children are forced to go out because they are “Non-appropriate”, and the criteria is far more different, so the kids abandon the school because there is no institution to support them and the end is working on places that are not recommended, and not healthy for them, especially the age –group of 7-8 years old.

Tariffs of the university also push many Roma people to move out of the university because they don’t have enough money to support the education. In working place Roma people don’t have health insurance, security and also they are discriminated badly and treated non-equally for the situations that need to be treated equally. The question is: How can we stop this? The problems are huge but also the ways to solve the problems are far bigger. Policies and observations taken by “Commission against discrimination” with the support of the government and other non-governmental institutions has made it possible to determine fields which Roma people are discriminated, and also to establish new ways on preventing this phenomenon according to “Law on Discrimination”. The fields of solving are spread in: Education, Working place, Housing, and also on Media which plays a huge role in preventing the unlawful acts. Also the documents which are ratified have a specific goal on preventing and lowering the level of direct discrimination on this minority. The purpose is to know that every person despite the ethnicity, color, and race is equal and has the right to education, health insurance, security and also to live his/her life on his terms, without diversification. Also in the education process students need to know on how to prevent the phenomenon of discrimination, by taking

massive action and show an act of kindness and carrying every time. We the people need to respect and act for a better life and society.

Keywords: Society, Discrimination, Roma people, Government, Laws, Commission against Discrimination



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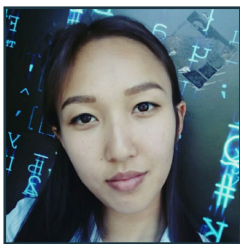
## **The Labour Law and the (Un)employment in Republic of Macedonia**

Making an analysis of the (un)employment in general in Republic of Macedonia, the youth (un)employment in the Republic of Macedonia & the labour law in Republic of Macedonia is really interesting and in the same time is disappointing, because the law allows workers to realize their legally guaranteed rights, but the implementation in practice is really unsatisfactory. By interpreting some of the articles of the labour law such as the prohibition of discrimination, harassment, mobbing, internships, working hours, payment of work, breaks and vacations, I found a contradictory implementation which distances the harmonization in the field of labour. I research three questions: 1. Where is the problem according to the correlation between the legislation and the implementation in practice? 2. What's the reason of the youth unemployment? and 3. Do we really have only labour law on paper according to some provisions of the same? The methods used in my research are: deductive approach to research, quantitative method and SWOT analytical method. In order to enable the progress in the implementation of labor legislation in the practice, it is really necessary to raise the awareness of employers on a higher level because the workers are the future of every society.

**Keywords:** Youth (Un)Employment; Business Practice; Labour Law; Harmonization, Implementation

# COMMUNICATIONS





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## **Ethnic Stereotypical Context of the Comments to News and Social Sites**

Ethnic auto and hetero stereotypes are explicitly can be expressed in the network. Kazakhstan as a former of ex Soviet Union country has not avoided from old system yet. There are about 125 ethnic groups in Kazakhstan. Government strictly controls mass media and does not allow to research inter ethnic conflicts explicitly. Most attitudes and prejudices are spreading implicitly. Only in the internet representatives of different ethnic groups can express their positions towards other ethnic group. The aim of the work is to investigate the real interethnic problems through the comments to the social and news sites.

**Keywords:** Mass Media, Social Sites, Stereotypes

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## Youth and Mass Communication: Pros and Cons

Language enables communication and understanding between individuals, masses, countries, continents, whether in written, spoken or visualized form. Considered as something random, language has been taken for granted even more during this "age of civilization". Creating and developing new technologies has been one of the main indicators on showing how the youth is being brainwashed and sabotaged by the biased news presses, TV shows, politics, and even movies and entertainment on one hand, and reaching to the world and developing youth's interests in education, business, and socializing on the other. The development of media in such huge levels has affected societies around the world positively and negatively as well, bringing the idea of communicating faster to a standstill when we consider how effective this media-development has become. When asking anyone today how has the media affected their lives in a day-to-day basis, the answer is mostly positive, ensuring how much it has facilitated the process of communicating with people around the world, learning through numerous websites, socializing, even getting a job online and being paid for it. It has never been easier to search for your choice in continuing your studies in an international university, a job you want to find in another country, finding business partners in developing your business, or entertainment (attending concerts of bands you like, visiting cultural environments, etc.). As encouraging and beneficial all these answers might seem, the cons are in number lower but highly impactful and discouraging on the psychological and mental factors. One knows that even reality TV shows are not real completely. They are staged and given scenarios to follow in order to attract viewers by manipulating them into thinking that what is offered to them is real, i.e. only an indicator, naming the TV show a 'reality' does not necessarily show that what they do is real. Another more concerning issue is the social media, whether it is Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, emails, or any other. Youth are encountered every day with fake accounts, fake pictures and even fake identities from which their life can be in danger, either from being betrayed from their friends, photoshopping conversations that never occurred, even endangering their lives by online threatening, bullying, which eventually may lead to depression, and then suicide. Manipulation comes even from famous and well-known media news presses; the audience targeted being the wide masses who consider the information shared true and factual. I believe the development of technology in spreading the com

munication throughout the world has affected individuals and masses both positively and negatively shaping the world that currently is. The pace of how fast the mass communication is developing shows exactly how fast the youth is growing and its demands as well. Innovation and communication seem to be the main traits of the millennial, and that is why mass communication should be everybody's priority in ensuring it does not escalate the normal levels.

Keywords: Mass Communication, Pros, Cons, Youth, Development, Information



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## Youth and Mass Communication: Pros and Cons

The impact of mass communication in young generations is profound. Given their sensitive emotional development during young ages, mass media has the potential to generate both positive and negative effects. The purpose of this paper though, is to identify the pros and cons of mass communications in youth. In this way, the paper in its first part will give a thorough analysis of the advantages that youth gets by using mass communication with a special emphasis on the powerful teaching nature that this media may have. Secondly, the disadvantages by which mass communication is followed, starting with instilling delinquent and criminal habits as drug or alcohol abuse, sexual assaults, bullying and so on. And the last but certainly not the least part of this paper will make a comparison between the pros and cons of this everyday communication in youth. As a conclusion, this paper indicates that mass communication can serve as a precious tool for personal and professional development, nevertheless, the number of people who misuse mass communication is very concerning.

**Keywords:** Mass Communication, Youth, Advantages, Cons, Youth Development, Abuse, Delinquent Behavior



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## Community Radio in Nepal: As a Real Alternative Media

Community radios are emerging as an alternative media practice. UNESCO and the World Association of Community Radios (AMARC) have also termed community radios as an alternative medium. Community radios in most countries are operating with low transmission capacities, covering narrow geographical areas with a confined scope of content. However, community radios in Nepal entertain unique value and presence among the overall media sector.

While broadsheet national dailies and television channels operating from Capital city, Kathmandu are considered national mainstream media, they have a limited presence in rural areas mainly due to issues of affordability and the ability of targeted audiences to grasp the content. Despite the popularity of mainstream media, community radios have established themselves as indispensable in the last two decades of broadcasting. This was most recently seen during the 2015 Nepal Earthquake, when people relied heavily on community radios as a source of information.

Though community radios are praised in Nepal for their substantial contribution in expanding the access people have to news and information, the airtime value is still largely underutilized. With the advent of a rapid technological evolution, people have multiple media at their fingertips. These new media have replaced classical modes of communication and sources of information. Besides this, there are a number of factors that are creating barriers for the utilization of momentum created by a strong presence and huge public investment.



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## **An Experimental Study on the Fake News Phenomena: Perceived Awareness of the Future Professionals**

It was a fine and normal day. You went to your usual social media morning routine. Upon browsing, you saw a news item about the death of a famous person in a very extraordinary way going viral. You went ahead and read it. The story was so elaborated, too good to be true, but it got your attention. The graphic content, as well, looked legitimate. Convinced that the story was true, you immediately shared it on your social media wall. Fifteen minutes later, another news item had started going viral saying the earlier news was actually a hoax. You fell for these phenomena called 'fake news.' These phenomena got its new found fame during the 2016 US presidential elections wherein different information meant to mislead people circulated. People everyday are at risk of exposure to fake news, especially in a digital age like today wherein information gathering is easy and fast. Having no fact-checking habit is also a disaster waiting to happen. Companies involved with online practices and educational institutions are starting their initiatives to eradicate this emerging problem. With the re-emergence of these phenomena, today's media practitioners, probably unprepared and caught off guard, were the ones who were in the battle frontline against it. They were able to fight back but then the battle has just begun. How can we ensure the media literacy is efficient for our future media professionals? How assured are we that our current students are getting prepared to win this battle? This study conducted an experimental study among Communications student in Kocaeli University in Turkey to be able to assess their ability to determine real news from the fake ones with limited data at hand. This is to determine if they observe analytically or intuitively on serious situations like the fake news phenomena. The method of research done was by giving the respondents 10 news item with pictures and limited information. They were asked to determine whether each news items were fake or not, and they were also asked how they were able to derive to their answers. The study was able to find that the respondents have the ability to avoid being a victim of misleading information easily. The accuracy on determining fake news was promising. However, the study also found out that the education meant for media literacy still needed to be updated and improved.

**Keywords:** Fake News, Social Media, Media Literacy, Social Media and Online Habits, Communications Students, University Students in Turkey



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## Religious Identities in Digital Media (The case of Muslim Women in the Balkan)

Muslim Woman portrayals has common features and characteristic since we share the same place (Balkan), almost similar historical aspects (from Ottoman Empire to other Balkan war) and also common cultural aspects (such as traditions, customs, mentality etc). The reason i choose this topic is because the long-term change in Muslim women's images in media could contribute on the change of the perceptions and stereotypes Muslim women face in a society. The more islamophobia is increasing its impact on society the more Muslim women are targeted and stereotyped. There are of course some specific aspects according to each country which will be superficially analyzed in this paper and taking as a case study the Representation of Muslim Women in the Albanian Media. Different context are analyzed for the purpose of this paper both written and visual media such as: articles, pictures, videos etc. all in the context of digital media. The main sources used for this research are the two European Reports on Islamophobia (2015-2016) published by SETA and also a quick review of some online articles combined by personal observation. The methodology used for this research is Media analysis content and the main approach which in my opinion fits more for this kind of topic are chose to be feminism and critical approach and others such as Encoding/Decoding's Hall approach and Lasswell's propaganda technique as well. As according to the feminist perspective, while talking about gender representation we don't focus only on what is present but also what is absent, missing or not included.

**Keywords:** Gender, Media, Muslim, Propaganda, Representation



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## Young Children and Television

Today's media are so convincing in accessing the public that hardly anyone can resist their influence. Media became significant actors in society. Last century, television became a medium that has reached most people for most of the time. The focus of this paper will be on the influence that television has on the youth, young children and even babies under the age of three. Since everything has its bad and good sides, so does television, which fact makes this medium comparable as all other media which have been used in the past and nowadays as well. This paper presents that television can have positive or negative effect on the children in general, starting with all the stages that could possibly be taken into consideration, such as; the educational content television shows broadcast, the inspiration children can get from watching different types of shows, specifying the field of sport and entertainment, while the negative effect can be on children brains, it can have effect on the social development and it gives a distorted view of the World. Television is a medium of convenience, which gives fun, satisfaction and meets many expectations of both children and adults. Television is part of the family, so one child stated "my family, we are mum, dad, TV and me!" (Košir, Ranfl, 1996, cited in Rotar, Z.N., 2005: 4). This paper explores the general effect that television has on young children, and is a study which bases its research on secondary data. This paper will further examine the distinction children are able or are not able to make between the reality and fantasy, whereby the main focus will be on the well known kids show established in the 90's, the Teletubbies. After all the analysis made from the already existing data, it can be stated that while technology has started to evolve and is still evolving, the effect of television on children can change based on different age, different ways of perception and analyzing the program through time, keeping in mind that future research need to be done for more present results, which results can differ from the previous ones.

**Keywords:** Children, Influence, Television, Effect





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## The Role of Social Media in Crisis Communication

In this project will be examined the fundamental characteristics of using social media in times of crisis in communication. It will examine the practices used in dealing with the crisis in communication but also interacting with the audience. Crisis can happen to any company or organization, it can come unexpectedly but the most important thing is knowing how to deal with it. It will also cover all crisis communication tactics used previous to the existence of social media and processing the effectiveness of it. Mainly this project will be based on a Starbucks case and many articles which will be analyzed, furthermore it will contain ways through which it will be examined the importance of these new media outlets in the time of crisis. Afterwards it will use the Starbucks case study which will analyze the importance of social media as a new communication tool used in times of crisis, how public relations practitioners use the advantages of this new mass media tool along with the crisis plan. It shows the level of effectiveness it has and take a lesson of one of the biggest companies of today.

Keywords: Crisis Communication, Tactics, Starbucks Crisis, Social Media



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## Instagram Use among Senior High School Students in Prizren

Using social media has become an important part in our everyday life. As social media we refer to any web site that allows people interact with each other not only by messaging each other but as well as sharing photos, videos, sharing posts with their opinions regarding a topic etc. With the raise of technology and introduction of smart-phones people can access their profiles of any social media platform no matter where they are or what time is. Despite that each social media is having a big number of people accessing them, Instagram is raising its usage almost every minute. Instagram is one of the social media platforms that allow people create engagement with each other through photos, videos, hashtags and direct messaging. The people having a profile in Instagram and using it every day has increased drastically through years. First part of the project will explain the social media, different social media platforms and their use. The second part will show the empirical findings about the senior high school students in Prizren attitudes regarding Instagram. It will be focused on comparing the information about Prizren's senior high school students use of Instagram, analyze and comparison on how much senior high school students in Prizren use Instagram, which gender of them mainly use Instagram and for what purposes they use it.

**Keywords:** Social Media, Social Networking Sites, Instagram, Senior High School Student's Attitudes

ENGINEERING



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## **Changes of the Erzen River Delta and Impacts on the Coastal Line of the Lalzi Bay**

The sea coastline serves as a spatial carrier of coastal economic development in coastal areas and is an important platform for the protection of the marine environment and the maintenance of ecological equilibrium. The Lalzi Bay lies over a 6.5 km coastline, ranging from Cape of Rodon to Tail of Palla, Hamallaj. The area in the study presents a potent economic potential in perspective and this is due to its geographic position and geological conditions. In recent years, apart from the development of unplanned infrastructure and construction projects, coastal areas face several problems, such as the damage to the coastline, coastal erosion, inefficient use of coastal resources, lack of public services (water supply and sewerage, waste management, healthcare, etc.), the overuse and exploitation of the sand and gravel of the River Erzen, etc. The area has a great exposure to negative phenomena and various geomorphologic threats, expressed with constant changes of environment, infrastructure, agriculture and production activities, in general. The study on determining the changes of the coastline of the Lalzi Bay was conducted during the period October 2017 - May 2018. The aim of the study was the assessment of the current state of the coastline of the Lalzi Bay and to recommend measures for erosion prevention and conservation of the other natural resources of the area. In order to assess the changes of the coastline over the years, different sources of maps and information have been used, while, for the estimation how much the erosion phenomenon has changed in the coastal line (assessment of the current situation) the GIS method was used. The obtained results showed that in the Lalzi Bay, over the years, along with all its length of 6.5 km, the accumulation phenomenon, which is stable on time, was noticed. Meanwhile, the apparent erosion phenomenon was noticed in the Erzen River delta, which represents an intense eroding dynamics over the years, constantly eroding the land. Analyzing the issues that were noticed and were emerged from the utilization of the Lalzi Gulf coastline in recent years, there was recommended the implementation of policies and regulatory plans based on the Albanian legislation on environmental protection, the environmental impact assessment of the touristic activity present in the area, the water legislation, as well as relevant regulations and guidelines, for a planned, sustainable and long-term perspective development.

**Keywords:** Delta, Environmental Threat, Economic Potential, Erzeni River, GIS, Lalzi Bay, Sustainable Development



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## The Effectiveness of Big Data in Cyber Security

Nowadays, we are living in a digital world, where every minute a huge amount of data is generated and stored online. Approaching more than ever a new era, the era of Big Data. The way of doing business has changed and entrepreneurs are increasingly becoming aware of the information and business data importance, as one of the most valuable assets of any company. Trying to provide data security and consistency for their customers is now undoubtedly the primary concern of any infosec team. The vast diversity of attacks, along with the volume of data that need to sift through, means that providing security for your business is not simple. Dealing with just one type of attack is not enough. According to research by Verizon for the 2017 Data Breach Investigations Report, attackers use a mix of techniques during their campaigns: around 62% of attacks were linked to hacking, while 51% made use of malware and 43% included social attacks. Big data analytics is a new method used to prevent these cyber threats. The strongest point of big data analytics remains in the data collection, analyzing them and identifying some points that can make possible predictions of attacks that may occur at a later moment. This paper aims to determine the effectiveness of big data analytics in cybersecurity. Starting with the definition and concepts of cyber security and big data, how can big data be useful to strengthen cybersecurity and giving some big data tools that can be used to solve cyber security issues.

**Keywords:** Big Data Analytics, Cyber Security, Cyber Threats, Big Data Tools



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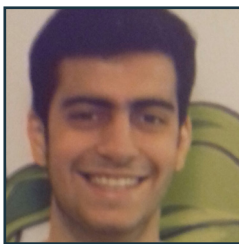
### **The Role of the Youth for a Sustainable City Case Study: Polis University in Tirana**

The sustainable city is a concept which has gained a huge attention from urban planners, architects and environmental engineers. A sustainable city is a city that blends environmental protection and its resources with social and economic benefits. The design of a sustainable city takes into account the needs for an efficient and rational use of natural resources, application of the latest technologies for less pollution, traffic management etc. The main aim of a sustainable city is to create a city for the existing population, without compromising the ability of future generation to experience the same and also to create an ideal urban environment is to maintain the balance between sectors and activities that are being developed. These cities provide the best possible living conditions and guarantees citizens' rights. It responds to the needs of different categories, according to their activity, work, study, culture, entertainment, etc. About half of the people in the world live in densely populated cities or urban areas, attracted there for better jobs and a better life. Cities provide jobs, food, housing, a better life, entertainment, and freedom from religious, racial and political conflicts in village life. People are driven to cities by poverty, no land, falling work, hunger etc. Urban centers have to balance modern development with the preservation of cultural heritage. Develop an efficient, formal and informal urban private sector that reduces poverty by creating jobs and helping economic growth, especially for young people. This article focuses on the role of youth in creating a sustainable city, and especially Polis University students who, having received the necessary education and training, have participated in various workshops for the establishment of Tirana as a sustainable city. Polis University students have given their contribution to various projects at the local level, showing their perception of a sustainable city. The main objective of this article is to highlight these perceptions as well as to provide the appropriate recommendations for increasing young people's participation in important city-related issues. The theoretical framework includes the quantitative and qualitative methods. It involves an evaluation of projects where students have contributed using their knowledge and the study of relevant scientific literature with a view to scientific description of the need to involve the youth in achieving sustainability. Based on the study conducted this article aims to present the necessary recommendations for involving as many young people as possible in planning, regulation, urban retraining,

enhancement of the green areas of the city in order to transform Tirana into a sustainable city and increase the quality of life.

**Keywords:** Environment, Quality of Life, Sustainable City, Urban Development, Youth





**Adil Ahmadzada**

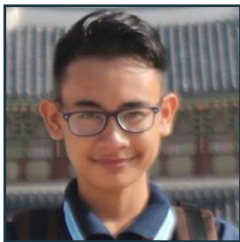
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## An Earthquake Action of Oil-gas Equipment

The justification of the seismic resistance of structures or equipment can be confirmed on the basis of design, calculation, experiments or experimental methods. Objects of oil and gas production are classified as hazardous production facilities, which in case of accidents pose a serious threat to people and the environment. When a long distance oil pipeline crosses an earthquake disaster area, inertial force and strong ground motion can cause the pipeline stress to exceed the failure limit, resulting in bending and deformation failure. The main forms of destruction of vertical cylindrical tanks, as a result of a seismic shock are- detachment from the base and deformation of the walls. In the fact, the main reason is a seismic force of about 9 points, the horizontal pressure on the tank is almost an order of magnitude greater than under normal operating conditions. In contrast to the calculation and calculation and experimental methods of confirming seismic resistance of pipeline valves, the experimental method of verification allows-unambiguously determine the possibility of functioning as separate elements and the whole product in conditions of seismic or other external mechanical impact, promptly identify design flaws and ways to solve them, spillage of oil products during deformation of the roof and breaking of the part of the skin at the base with the expiration of the product. Significant significance is acquired by experimental studies consisting in the analysis of actual data on the behavior of the structures under investigation under seismic and similar dynamic impacts, as well as in testing large-scale physical models using large-scale seismic platforms.

**Keywords:** an Oil and Gas Equipment, The Earthquake, Security of Ecology





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### **JAPAS : A Net Trap For Estuary Litter Problems In Marunda, Jakarta**

Jakarta is one of the most populous cities in Indonesia crossed by 14 rivers and has a 32 km long beach. Activities that occur in this metropolitan city generate the litter of 6000-7500 tons per day. Litters will end up in the estuary areas as there is a stream that crosses the settlement. Including Marunda that will get its impact and also aggravated by the increased in the population of Jakarta. Marunda region is classified as a river estuary area, so the litter is the most important issues that must be handled well and needed the solution. The purpose of this research is to study litter conditions in Marunda, identifying how the society handling their litters, and get its solution. After the research, JaringPemberantasSampah (JAPAS) or Litter Net Catcher can be the solution because of 1) Environment-friendly because it uses highly efficient materials that can be liquefied or fish in the gill cap. 2) Efficient work criteria accepted so it can be used to solve the problems. 3) Do not use much installation cost. 4) Suitable for Marunda conditions because the device is designed to be operated in accordance with the channel and river conditions. It can be concluded that litter is a big problem that must be immediately solved and JAPAS can be the solution for litters in the Estuary area.

**Keywords:** Estuary, JAPAS, Litter, Marunda



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### Identification Study of Stomata on Plant Groups C3, C4 and CAM

Stomata is a biological components that largely determines the initial synthesis of organic compounds on physiological processes through the plant life cycle. The aim of this research was to study the different of stomata among plants C3, C4 and Crassulacean Acid Metabolism (CAM). This research was conducted at Microtechnique Laboratory of Agronomy and Horticulture Department, Agriculture Faculty, Bogor Agricultural University (IPB). The stomata preparations method by replica or mold method. The parameters that observed are number of stomata (for percentage of open and closed stomata) on the abaxial and adaxial layers of the leaves at magnification (40x10) diameter and stomatal density. The results showed that shading soybean plants had stomata density and number of opened stomata was high compared with soybean without shading C3 plants have high stomatal density and almost every plant species had opened stomata, whereas Crassulacean Acid Metabolism (CAM) plants have lower than others in densities in closed stomata conditions.

**Keywords:** C3, C4, CAM, Stomata

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## Problematics, Challenges, and Future in Robotics

While a lot of attention is focused on robots doing human work, robots can soon do things impossible for people. The robots are suitable for a wide range of dangerous, impure, difficult tasks, as well as in the spatial environment. In the robotic study, we are constantly concerned about the location of objects in the three-dimensional space. These objects are the manipulator links, the parts and tools they are handling, and other objects in the manipulator environment. At a crude but significant level, these objects are described by only two attributes: position and orientation. Of course, a topic of immediate interest is the way we represent these quantities and manipulate them mathematically. To describe the position and orientation of a body in space, we always place the coordinate system in the object. Then we continue to describe the position and orientation of this framework with reference to a coordinative reference system. In robotics, we need to connect subsystems together and get them to communicate using different communication protocols before we start developing the application. Unlike computers, who deal with digital information, robots have to deal with the physical world as well. The material world is messy. Today's robots are good at following clear, recurring and logical instructions. They are not as good at treating unstructured environments or improvising new methods. The physics of processes that the robot performs can also bring significant challenges to their distribution. As long as robotic programs are fit to handle objects, deploying robots will remain complicated. What differentiates robots from other parts of technology is their ability to combine automation with action and sometimes a considerable amount of mobility. They are not only able to do static tasks such as money distribution or direct phone calls, but they can also drop, walk, join, search, operate, or explore. Unlike most devices that are designed to be used by a human operator, robots are increasingly being built to function within a human environment and are becoming increasingly humanoid. Perhaps, for this reason, we see the robots in a light other than the other technologies.

**Keywords:** Robot, Manipulator, Automation, Human, Orientation

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Kosovo*

## Investing in People: Young Kosovar Tech Women

Since the war, "Youth" has been the best synonym of Kosovo so far. With more than the half of the population belonging to the young age, Kosovo is considered to have the youngest population in Europe. It has been this population that has pushed the country forward to a bright and sustainable future and so is doing on. By applying their knowledge and their energy in different fields, they have achieved to revitalize many sectors and have marked noticeable progress. The involvement of the young people varies from one field to another. A field of a big importance is the technology. In the recent years, it has been noticed an increasingly interest in the field of technology. Many new successful start-ups, projects, ideas, etc. have proved the big potential Kosovar youth has. On the other side, as in other fields, it has been noticed a domination of the young males in technology. Here comes the question: What about the young women?! This paper investigates the involvement of young women in technology. This study has two main purposes: the first one is to give a clear thought on the engagement of these females in technology and the second one is to analyze whether there are being investments on this direction and what are those. By having access in data provided by different institutions and organizations, who's main mission is to encourage women to use their professional potential in the field of technology and related technical disciplines and apply it for the social good, this research ensures important evidence. In the recent years, there have been remarkable changes in the access to technology from the women. Their involvement has been marking increasing numbers. Also the way they use this talent has been proved very healthy for our society and has been serving in many different ways. On the other hand, there have been applied many different campaigns and projects with the aim to encourage the female youth of Kosovo to have access in technology and its limitless world. However, following the trend of globalization and the everyday improving technologies, it needs much more action in this direction. Being aware of the importance of females in a society, their potential should not be neglected, but highly evaluated, so this way there is so much to invest in Kosovar female youth because the results, undoubtedly, will be impressive, as it has been demonstrated until now.

**Keywords:** Kosovar Youth, Technology, Female, Involvement, Investment

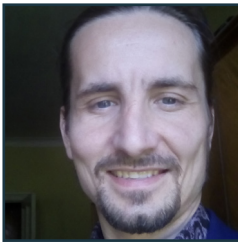


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## **Biodiesel Production from Wastewater Treatment Sludge by Direct Lipids Extraction through Transesterification**

Biodiesel is outstanding amongst other elective fuel to the non-renewable energy sources which are nonrenewable and will be run out in coming future. Because of an Earth-wide temperature boost and appeal of vitality we should move towards sustainable assets. Biodiesel production from wastewater sludge treatment by extracting the lipids are economically feasible because it has high contents of lipids feedstocks with high yield of oil and negligible cost on feedstock. 49.4 ton for every hour biodiesel can be create from daily generation of wastewater of Lahore area in Pakistan. In this exploration we separate the triglycerides from the wastewater slime by coordinate technique through this we will ready to lessen the immense measure of city squander in to the helpful products which will secure our condition and a worldwide temperature alteration. we analyze between coordinate technique and dry strategy there is minor contrast in level of yield i.e, 19.8% by coordinate strategy and 21.2% by dry strategy Which would be 0.03\$ per gallon. Civil wastewater muck contains the assortment of natural mixes and inorganic mixes. Additionally, it predominantly contains proteins, lipids, sugar, and cleansers... etc. The high measure of wastewater in Pakistan and city wastewater muck makes the financially savvy creation of biodiesel in this testing time. Despite the fact that biodiesel can be created from other numerous consumable oils, plants etc. Hence Biodiesel production from wastewater sludge treatment is the most promising achievement in the energy scenario.

**Keywords:** Wastewater Treatment, Sludge, Waste Management, Biodiesel, Environment



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## Comparison of Scenarios of Social Mobility of Young People in the IT Sphere

The paper considers the reasons for successful vertical mobility in the example of the IT sphere. The quality of resources and environment affects the choice of profession in the future, even if the vocational education was non-core. The speed and quality of a professional career is associated with the entry phase. These are indicative of individual mobility in the IT profession.

**Keywords:** Professional Self-Identification and Self-Determination, Period of Option, Adaptation Period, Career Stages, Social Mobility, Expectation Vector, Career Strategies



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## Water Problem and Transboundary Waters

For many years Central Asia has been using unsustainable amounts of water. But after the 1991 Independence, the need for water use increased even more. The problems in the region are analyzed in terms of two transboundary waters of Amu Darya and Syr Darya. While Tajikistan state wants to build Rogun Dam on Amu Darya, Kyrgyzstan is trying to establish Kambarata Dam on Syr Darya. But these steps have been criticized by Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan for their need for water for irrigation. This creates conflicts between different water requirements for countries. Despite the availability of sufficient water to meet the needs of the region, the country is using 1,5 times more water due to its rotten infrastructure and poor management. Central Asian countries need regional cooperation to overcome their scattered infrastructures and to prevent water loss by establishing new systems. They also need to comply with an international water management system that can make restrictions and enforce sanctions on noncompliant parties. As a result of the work, it is clear that if there is no peaceful agreement on transboundary water issues between the countries, it could lead to bigger problems in the region.

Keywords: Transboundary Waters, Hydroelectric Power Plant (HEPP)



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## The Degradation of Thin Films of Lead MethylammoniumTriiodide

Nanocrystalline layers of organo-inorganic halogen perovskites  $ABX_3$  (A-methylammonium or formamidinium, B-metal cation  $Pb^{2+}$  or  $Sn^{2+}$ , X-anion of Cl-, Br-, I- halogen) are being actively studied at present. These semiconductor materials are used as layers of photoabsorbers in thin-film solar cells (SEs). Because of the strong absorption of sunlight and the weak binding energy of the exciton, free carriers with a large diffusion length ( $\sim 1 \mu m$ ) form in this perovskite, which makes these materials promising for use in thin-film solar cells. Despite the unique combination of high efficiency of PI based perovskites ( $\sim 22\%$ ) and their low cost, the introduction of a new class into the SE practice limits by the degradation of crystals of organo-inorganic perovskites in a humid environment.

**Keywords:** Solar Cells, Hybrid Organo-Inorganic Perovskites, Thin Films, Lead Methylammoniumtriiodide, Semiconductor





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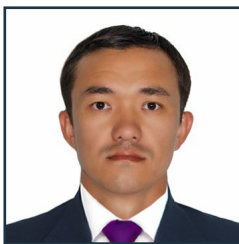
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## **Ukrainian Paradox: Migration of Labor Resources or Development of National Engineering Capacity**

Analyzing the challenges facing the young generation on a global scale and following the theme of this year “Investing in Youth for a Sustainable Future” we would like to discuss the issue of migration of young people from Ukraine as a leakage of engineering capacity. For the last few years the level of migration of Ukrainians has increased significantly. The major reasons for it are socio-economic crisis and military conflict in the East. Due to labor migration the population of Ukraine has decreased by 5 million over the last 10 years. What future does Ukraine expect? Sustainable development and association with the European Union or the country will remain the source of migration of intellectual potential? After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine occupied leading positions in the field of engineering and innovative technologies, which created favorable conditions for good engineering education in Ukrainian technological universities. But over the past decade, the gap between engineering education and the labor market has become tangible. Ukrainian students are eager to participate in academic mobility programs such as Erasmus + or work programs such as Work and Travel, aiming not only to study abroad but also to find a prestigious job. Thus, such academic mobility can be considered as an investment in youth. But will the young people come back to Ukraine for the development of domestic infrastructure? Ukraine is very attractive country for investing in mineral resources development and engineering. Now, Ukraine is waiting for a young generation for the development of domestic industries. In this regard, engineering projects, like construction of the Beskid Tunnel which unite Ukraine and Europe in both directions are very symbolic for increasing joint economic potential. Therefore, we are convinced that Ukraine, as part of the European continent, will be a valuable territory for investing foreign capital in youth, introducing innovative engineering projects and creating a common intellectual potential for a sustainable future.

**Keywords:** Labor Migration, Academic Mobility, Engineering Projects, Sustainable Development

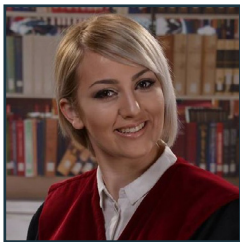


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## Processing of Oxidized Copper Ores

One of the important problems of mining enterprises in the modern world for the enrichment of copper ores is the processing of difficult-enriched oxidized and mixed ores. Copper ores are classified according to the degree of oxidation into three technological grades: sulphide, which contain up to 30% copper in oxidized minerals, mixed - 30-70% and oxidized - more than 70% copper in oxidized minerals. Due to the high degree of oxidation, part of the ore is not enriched at all. It should be noted that the difficultly enriched oxidized, mixed and sub-standard ores by the existing technologies of sulphide minerals enrichment are not processed and stored in dump tailings. In connection with the foregoing, the development of new and improvement of existing technological methods and schemes for the enrichment of oxidized and mixed ores takes on an urgent importance.

Keywords: Ore, Oxide, Oxidation, Tail



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## Transport Development Tendencies and Revolution in Road and Railway Sectors

The significance of the transport systems operations and transport infrastructures used as a tool to promote socioeconomic development is very evident from an economic perspective, regarding the benefits such as: increased productivity, discovery of new markets, and increased economic growth driven by trade competitiveness. Accordingly, transport infrastructure facilitates to improve the life quality of people, and build a foundation for socio-economic development of community. The most usable transport modes in daily life are roads and railways. In this research the focus will be on comparative analysis between the usage of roads and railways transportation mode on global level. First part of the research includes usage of primary data sources in the relevant international institutions and also already done researches for road and railway mode. These documents will be used to compare the tendency in the past through the appropriated indicators for road and railway transport. As for the second part of the research, it is proposed to use some new indicators to get the answers for some questions about environmental aspect, transport infrastructure, surface and demography, economic indicators linking with transport activities and transport infrastructure. The tendency of the research is to find the answer of these two questions using the comparative method and the method of induction: Are railway up to 600km/h (Swiss metro-or magnet railways "Maglev") or Nanotech road going to be the future of the most used and cost-effective way of transport? And are "smart materials" going to build the most efficient and secure nano-infrastructure? Having all this information from statistical analysis, we are closer to the conclusion which type of transportation is more practical and cost-effective regarding the specificity of country and also we would notify the future strategies and probable innovations for improvement of both studied transport modes. Transport is on the brink of a new era of "smart mobility" where infrastructure, transport means, travelers and goods will be increasingly interconnected to achieve optimized door-to door mobility, higher safety, less environmental impact and lower operation costs.

**Keywords:** Infrastructure, Transport, Road, Railway, Nanotechnology

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## Youth-led Investment

This paper examines youth's capacity to integrate with the social and technological advancements in the future market. From our role in the world to our perspectives at home, investing in youth has and will always play a huge role in shaping civilization. Self-determination and social inclusion are two of the crucial factors that characterize youth's active participation in socio-economical activities. One of the agents that are developed throughout life and ensure new opportunities for innovation is self-determination. The key highlight of youth productivity is to be able to connect past experiences with the present subject. This method is also called engineering ethics, which assures the distinction between staying focused and wandering. Self-determination isn't fixed but is known to be a result of daily practices and routines. This paper will represent some statistics and data in which young people with high self-confidence are more likely to succeed in life than those who lack confidence. In the contemporary world, social inclusion process is considered to play a significant role in youth-led innovation. This process impacts the tendency of young people who feel excluded from the society to join and bring new ideas into the table. In regards to the social aspect some elements can affect the time and duration, but not the result. Those who start to practice this social trait from an early age have more tendency to be more prepared and open to new ideas. In this paper, some examples will demonstrate children with a different cultural background belonging to a different ethnicity, and their level of productivity in such case. Youth engagement with innovative ideas ensures the stability towards a practice of democratic values. To invest in youth is a capital, opening new doors of the future. Investing in education has endless benefits among them: multiplication of brain cells, reduction of stress and anxiety, and ensures a happier life. However, some critics view innovative ideas from a different perspective. They argue that self-determination and social inclusion are inborn traits rather than developed throughout life. It is true that the structure of our genetic material is uniform, but it is also true that people especially young people quickly adapt to a new growth mindset. 21st-century discoveries such as nanotechnology, 3-D Printing, cutting-edge technique, are transforming our histories and despite their contribution in fields of business, medicine, and economy, they are also giving us a new glimpse of our undiscovered world.

Keywords: Innovations, Youth, Social Inclusion Process, Education, Culture, Tech Driven Advancements, Democratic Reform, Revolutionized Economy, Transforming International Relations

ARTS



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## Youth in Art-mediation

The understanding of art as a collaborative work of an artist and a viewer was claimed by the artists and art movements of the 20th century such as dada artists, conceptualists, Fluxus et al. Contemporary art tends to continue the tradition of involving a viewer in the understanding and improvement of an art object, which is why a role of the audience should deserve more attention. However, an amateur museum visitor might be confused facing contemporary art which is still regarded as an incomprehensible and extraordinary entity. In the light of which such role as an art-mediator is believed to be an essential one in order to facilitate reflecting on art, sharing and expressing ideas and emotions. The concept of art-mediation is described in the works by Malikova D. (2015) and Makarova K.S. (2017) and the praxis of art-mediation is published by the art-bienale “Manifesta-10” in Saint-Petersburg, 2014 and is widely promoted by the center of contemporary art Arsenal in Nizhny Novgorod. Despite the fact that art-mediators are welcomed to be people of all ages and different background, it seems relevant that youth needs to be engaged in this praxis. Encouraging the younger generations to be art-mediators is beneficial for both, audience and art-mediators.

**Keywords:** Youth, Art, Art-Mediation, Contemporary Art



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### **‘Do you See? Do you Hear?’**

‘Do you see? Do you hear?’ was a 40 minute song cycle for young voices commissioned by Birmingham Contemporary Music Group and the Royal Society of Arts Academy Trust. The work was commissioned to be a collaborative project between myself, composer Michael Betteridge, and the young learners at each of the RSA family of schools. I collaborated with the young people, as well as interviewing parents and staff, to examine how these young people felt about their education, but also about society, amalgamating text and music into a song cycle that was performed in July 2018 in Birmingham. These are my findings about how the collaborative process and how songwriting can empower young people to explore themes about their development and education that other avenues cannot.

**Keywords:** Contemporary Music, Collaboration, Composing, Singing



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## Visual Communication through Graffiti – Skopje (graffiti art and its movements)

The main aim of the research is to implement the graffiti art as a vision of urban environment and culture. The concept of the city as a visual impression has come to play a central role in the visual practices of a new generation of artists, for whom the city is their media. As an urban art, graffiti art is the best example where the artists show their way of art and emotions, on the same time make a better and attractive view of the city. Graffiti art is also part of urban architecture. Knowing the fact that with the new practices in visual art there are no limits in the visual expression, graffiti art is becoming a media where we can hear the voice of the author in a public space. In this case, the art is exhibited in front of wide audience. The position of the recipients standing in front of the public urban art, is to receive the visual message or not. Dealing with urban art, we are creating its own “logo” to the city, where we can understand the visual part, the content and the focused style. Each city has its own specific urban art style and appearance, as well as different urban graffiti character connected with the structure and the architecture of the city, which transfers the feeling to all of its citizens. There are varieties of definitions that are describing the meaning of urban art, but in short we can point out that it is one of those movements which can be easily accepted by wider audience, with the prime reason that the artist brings the art in public in contrary from the traditional understanding of art promoting. The goal of the urban artists is not only to focus to design a visual expression that meets aesthetic needs, but also ideological, political, social etc. Skopje, as a part of those urban capitals, is also part of the public graffiti cities where mainly three different styles of graffiti are used. In this research the main emphasis will be lead to the analyses that describe the graffiti art in this city and the story behind.

Keywords: Graffiti, Urban, Art



