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**Graduate  
Conference**



**SARAJEVO, 22 APRIL 2016**

# IUSGC 2016

## BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Edited by  
Muhidin Mulalić  
Emina Jelešković



INTERNATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO





# **BOOK OF ABSTRACTS**

## **2<sup>nd</sup> IUS Graduate Conference** **Graduate Research Studies: *Pursuit of Knowledge*** ***in the Contemporary World***

**Edited by**  
Muhidin Mulalić  
Emina Jelešković

Sarajevo, 2016

# **Book of Abstracts**

## **2<sup>nd</sup> IUS Graduate Conference – Graduate Research Studies: *Pursuit of Knowledge in the Contemporary World***

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International University of Sarajevo

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## Foreword

It is a great honor and pleasure to present the Book of Abstracts of 2<sup>nd</sup> IUS Graduate Conference – Graduate Research Studies: *Pursuit of Knowledge in the Contemporary World*. This was the second time International University of Sarajevo offered a unique opportunity to M.A. and Ph.D. students to present their research, exchange ideas and network with their peers. In May 2015, 1<sup>st</sup> IUS Graduate Conference was held and it was very successful. This year, the Conference topic reflects our aims: to pursue knowledge, to tackle current social, political and economic issues in the context of graduate research studies and to encourage the exchange of views, experiences and findings among graduate students from Bosnia and Herzegovina and abroad.

The Conference provides a platform for graduate students in arts, humanities and social sciences from all over the world to gain invaluable experience in an intellectually stimulating academic environment. The Conference streams included Psychology, English Language and Literature, Media and Cultural Studies, Politics, International Relations, Visual Arts and Communication Design, History, Sociology, Economics, Management and Leadership. A total of 68 abstracts were submitted by 73 authors from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Serbia, Macedonia, Albania, Kosovo, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ghana and Ethiopia.

This year, the Conference also included the exhibition of students work in the field of visual arts, communication design and architecture at IUS Gallery. However, the essence of the Graduate Conference program remained the same: to offer opportunities to graduate students from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Balkans and the world to present their research, receive feedback from competent professors and network with their peers. For this reason, International University of Sarajevo is a rare institution in this part of the world that opens its door to graduate students and fosters graduate studies as a crucial step towards the development of knowledge-based society.

Emina Jelešković  
**IUSGC 2016 Chair**

## **ECONOMICS**

# Foreign Direct Investments and Economic Growth - Cross Country Analysis

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## Abstract

The international movement of capital has brought the importance to foreign direct investment, because it represents a significant capital source and source for intangible resources (marketing, technology, management). Foreign direct investment (FDI) has huge influence on economic growth and development on developing countries and countries in transition. Until now, different researches have shown that foreign direct investment had an important role in structural changes and enrolment of production, export and the way business is done in countries that used this capital. In this research is shown the way how foreign direct investments operate and there is shown the review of how foreign direct investment influences economies of Macedonia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and also here is discussed its future importance. Special attention is given to facts of how foreign investment influences key macroeconomic facts, as the influence of the economic crisis on FDI inflow. In this work according to data of institutions in and out of these countries that deal with foreign investments are made numerous tables and graphs, all that in order to have better understanding of the matter.

**Keywords:** the forms and effects of investment, foreign direct investment-FDI, determinants, capital, deficit, gross domestic investment, market criteria, technology

# **Difference in Financial Performance Between Foreign and Domestic Banks in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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## **Abstract**

Modern business is highly dependent on loans from banks and this is also a case for countries. In order to improve their economic conditions, they need financial help from financial institutions. Banks play an important role in economic development and that is the reason why they should have positive financial performance. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to analyze the difference in financial performance between domestic and foreign banks in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Banking sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina counts 27 banks; 15 foreign and 12 domestic. Logistic regression was used in order to analyze the data from financial and auditing reports of the banks in the period 2013-2014. This study presents the differences in financial performances (profitability, expense structure, asset quality, capital adequacy and liquidity) between foreign and domestic banks. The results indicate that, in overall, banks with foreign ownership are performing better than domestically owned banks. These results give foreign banks an important place in the banking industry of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**Keywords:** foreign and domestic banks, financial performance, Bosnia and Herzegovina

# **Stress Test of Liquidity Risk: The Case Based on the Withdrawal of Deposits in Kosovo 2013-2015**

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## **Abstract**

Nowadays, the financial stability of the banking sector is a very controversial topic. In particular, proper evaluation of the amount of capital that banks must set aside to be protected against various kinds of risks facing the banking sector, presents a major challenge. One of the techniques to bring answer the research question of this paper, whether a particular bank or the banking sector has sufficient capital in case of a crisis is a stress test. So stress tests represents an important tool in evaluating the sustainability of the banking sector to potential shocks in the credit portfolio and liquidity position, which may follow from the adverse economic developments and changes in market conditions.

This analysis assesses the impact of these shocks in the quality of credit portfolio, the bank's income, liquidity position as well as its capital level. According to the results of the stress test, the banking sector of Kosovo was characterized with high liquidity in June 2015, where the key indicator of liquidity (liquid assets to short term liabilities ratio) stood at 41.5%. Thus, due to high liquidity position, banking sector showed satisfactory level of stability to cope with the very assumed conservative scenarios of deposits withdrawals. Results of the baseline scenario of withdrawals of 8% of deposits per day, in five consecutive days, suggest that Kosovo's banking sector would start to have needs for additional liquidity only on the third day, where two of the banks would have lack of liquid assets of euro 3.5 million. The endurable levels of deposit withdrawals for each of the banks before liquidity problems would appear are generally considered to be quite high. The bank with the lowest threshold stands at 14.5%, whereas the one with the highest threshold reaches 38.8%.

**Keywords:** stress test analysis, liquidity risk, the withdrawal of deposits, the banking market, the Central Bank of Kosovo



# **The impact of Interest Rates on Economic Growth - The Case of Macedonia**

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## **Abstract**

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the impact of interest rates on economic growth and economic policies and the implementation of macroeconomic objectives. The interest rate represents the price of the use of cash (credit) in a given period and as such is formed in the financial market.

According to the analysis is shown that over the years taken into consideration, active and passive interest rates have a trend of reduction.

Republic of Macedonia, based on the reports of the National Bank for 2014 marks a solid economic growth and that with a real gross domestic product of 3.8% and a decrease of average inflation rate of -0.3%. The country's monetary policy continues in defense of the position that interest rates in the annual level not to exceed 3.25%. (Central Bank's annual report, 2014)

In the empirical analysis we used multiple linear regression, OLS methods, VAR and ECM .

Using these methods leads us to results which reveal that interest rates affect economic growth, but this effect is not of great importance because the economic development of the country is not very stable and therefore interest rate can not be used as an operational target for the implementation of monetary policy of the country.

The interest rate has a positive sign in all models, which means that this variable is statistically significant, which means that the increase of interest rate affects economic growth. While in the long term interest rates may have impact on economic growth, but not by itself but in conjunction with other variables analyzed in the paper.

**Keywords:** interest rates, real gross domestic product, economic growth, linear regression

# **The Impact of Public Debt on Economic Growth in Republic of Macedonia**

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## **Abstract**

This paper attempts to empirically investigate the consequences of a high and potentially persistent public debt on economic growth. Overall, it refers to the relationship between public debt and GDP, regarding the short-term impact.

The objective of this study is to analyze firstly the statistical fluctuations of the public debt; the structure of the debt; the constitutional limitations of the public debt; and in the end through the application of scientific methods, precisely simple linear regression to verify the hypothesis.

Research methods that are used in this study start with descriptive research method in order to give general information over the research we make, than it combines with observational research through which we collect the empirical data over the period we want to analyze. In the end we use quantitative methods or correlation research where we test two variables: the public debt and GDP, so that our conclusions will be more accurate.

The theoretical literature tends to point to a negative relationship relationship between the public debt and economic growth. But in our study we have positive results, precisely the increase in public debt for 1% leads to growth of 0.57%, which is very optimistic result according to our real economic situation.

The public debt rose highly especially in industrial countries over the past two decades, but that is not an example for transition countries to follow. We are skeptic from the positive results of our study, because it is normal to have economic growth after the public debt deals as a result of increased aggregate demand, but in longer period it will harm the economy because Macedonia does not have fiscal capacity to withstand it.

# **Growth Effects of High and Growing Public Expenditures: An Empirical Investigation for the Republic of Macedonia**

**Mimoza Jusufi**

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## **Abstract**

This paper provides an overview on the growth impact of the incessantly growing public expenditures for public investments. Furthermore, it examines the relationship between public investment and economic growth in the context of Macedonian's macroeconomic performance. Improved expense management process is a priority for our country, as for all governments whose objective is membership in the European Union.

Among the main objectives of this paper should be mentioned: first, the analysis of literature related to the research field and the purpose of this paper, secondly analysis of the real situation of national economy, and thirdly the application of scientific methods to verify the hypothesis.

Research methods that are generally used during the research of this paper are the inductive method and deductive method. Actually, in this study we have used a combination of many research instruments. Initially it will be used description or narrative method to give theoretical information on the phenomenon that we analyze. This would then be combined with comparative instruments, so that the conclusions will be more accurate. Later, it moves to facts and figures analysis, through econometric regression model we will be able to prove the hypothesis.

The results of our econometric model are positive and in full compliance with theoretical concepts which analyze the impact of public investment in economic growth. In addition, 1% of increased public investments will have a positive impact of 0.4% in GDP. In this way according to the results of the econometric model we conclude our hypothesis.

We conclude that the distribution of income in the Republic of Macedonia should be based on the principle of efficiency. Applied economic policies should be guided towards productive projects which will be productive in the long term, maintaining the stability of the main macroeconomic indicators.

# **Rental Discrimination in Ilidza: An Empirical Analysis**

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## **Abstract**

In recent years, Bosnia and Herzegovina has become an attractive location for number of foreign students and professors, majority of whom are coming from Turkey to attend one of the two Turkish universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Both of these universities are located in Ilidza municipality (International University of Sarajevo and International Burch University) which is why there is an increase in demand in rental housing market in the area. This created an opportunity for landlords to discriminate against foreign students and professors who are unfamiliar with the market conditions and in need of accommodation. Some tenants claim that price discrimination is present in the market. This study investigates if there is a discrimination against foreign students and professors in the rental housing market of Ilidza municipality by conducting a field experiment using matched pair audits for rental units advertised online. Two students, one of Bosnian and other one of Turkish origin applied to the same landlords as a potential tenant. Each paired test compares the treatment of Bosnian and Turkish applicants at three critical steps in looking for a home to rent: attempt to make the appointment with the landlord (over the phone), in person meeting with the landlord and examining the home.

***Keywords:*** price discrimination, rental housing market

# **Are we Seeing “Necessity” or “Opportunity” Women Entrepreneurs at Large in Bosnia and Herzegovina?**

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## **Abstract**

Creation of new enterprises in social and economic turbulences appears to be of a huge interest to all of us. Lack of participation of women in entrepreneurial activities reduces all the potential contribution to the economy of the country through produced goods and services. The countries are losing all the benefits of opening new working places that would give great contribution to the economic growth and development. To be able to understand female entrepreneurship the first step is to explore and to try to understand the motivations behind the entrepreneurial activity, given that the entrepreneurial success depends on the person's initiatives to create a business and the initiatives depend on the motivational process behind them. This research paper attempted to find out whether women in Bosnia and Herzegovina would start companies out of recognised opportunity in the market or rather out of financial need. The correlation and binary logistic regression are applied to the model to give an answer on this question as well as to find out how much age, marital status and women's perceptions about entrepreneurship impact their intentions to engage in entrepreneurial activities. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) reports are used as well to compare the results regarding women entrepreneurship and to get an insight in overall entrepreneurial situation in Bosnia. The results showed that the majority of women expressed their intention of starting the companies out of recognised opportunity rather than out of financial need regardless of the fact that the employment status of questioned sample of women is mostly unemployed. The reasons for doing so are to become independent and to be their own boss. The main obstacles for doing so are the lack of financing and lack of knowledge for starting and running a business.

## **MANAGEMENT**

# **The Effect of Multinational Corporation in Petroleum Industry: A Case of Petroleum Industry in Ghana**

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## **Abstract**

Multinational Corporation (MNC) can be explained as a company that has its assets distributed in two or more countries. These companies have a home country which is usually the centralized headquarters where all activities are coordinated with other offices in other regions. The motive of MNC does not only seem to maximize profit but to transfer management, technology and entrepreneurial skills to other regions of the world. Though the economy of Ghana is producing commercial quantities of petroleum, the investments in all the various categories of the petroleum industry have been relatively low, thus, compared to other industries. In this regard, this study seeks to examine how the petroleum sector in Ghana has been influenced by the exploration and production of commercial quantities of crude oil and natural gas, for the period 2005–2015, through the foray of MNC in the economy. Data were gathered from published articles, journals, reports, documents and internet. These data were analysed and interpreted to achieve the purpose of the study. The results from this study indicate that a substantial amount of investments were made in the petroleum industry by MNCs. But majority of the investments were channelled to exploration and drilling sector while the other sectors remain relatively low. It's concluded from the study that other sectors such as the petro-chemical firms have not realised the needed investments associated with petroleum production in the economy. This will be an investment opportunity for MNCs and other investors alike.

**Keywords:** multinational corporation, petroleum industry, entrepreneurship, technology, investment



# **Electronic Service Quality and its Impact on Building Brand Loyalty: The Case of Local vs Global Brands on the Apparel e-Retailing Industry**

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## **Abstract**

Online service quality is of high importance to the overall user experience within e-commerce platforms. The website service quality is considered to be a good predictor of customers' brand loyalty intents. In this study four attributes of the electronic retailing service quality (website design, reliability/fulfillment, security/privacy and customer service) are studied based on the implications each one of them has towards brand loyalty (being measured through intentions to repurchase from the same brand on upcoming occasions and customer incentives to pay a price premium for the brand). The study aims to study this process in two contexts, when respondents are faced with a local vs global brand. The data collection is conducted through two focus groups, one group being presented to a global brand and the other presented to a local brand, both brands offering apparel online retailing. Considering that the study aims to measure perceptions, and knowing that the best way to express them is through linguistic terms, which is the way humans express their feelings on daily basis, the analysis is based on fuzzy logic. It is part of the Boolean algebra, which allows the interpretation of the collected linguistic terms in sets that could be mathematically analyzed using the classical Boolean algebra formulas. After the analysis, the fuzzy sets are defuzzified and interpreted again in linguistic terms to best describe how the respondents' answers could be generalized to a certain level of certainty. The analysis suggests that when customers are faced with global brands, service quality elements such as website design, customer service and reliability/fulfillment are good predictors for the creation of behavioral intents towards the brand. Whereas when customers faced with local brands, service quality elements such as security/privacy, reliability/fulfillment and website design, have high implications towards customers' behavioral intents.

# **The Development and Improvement of Human Resource Management Through Teachings and the Basic Principles of Islam**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of the work was to prove that effective Human Resource Management (hereinafter: HRM) is working under principles that Islam has already established. The main objective was to show that, through Islam, it would be possible not just to achieve company's objectives but to prove that Islam is congruent and can contribute to the chosen fields of HRM: leadership, motivation, communication, emotional intelligence and culture. In this confirmatory research work (by the additional use of descriptive and comparative analysis) employees were tested through a questionnaire, made according to authentically hadiths<sup>1</sup> & ayats<sup>2</sup> (which were connected to the five HRM fields). No Islamic words were used.

The research analysis of 37 companies has shown that from 36206 answers from the questionnaire 23638 were Islamic answers (65.29 %). Also, the mode for 24 requested questions with 51 answers has shown that employees have chosen rather the Islamic answers (88,24 %) which were again congruent with HRM. This indicates that employees (un)consciously practice the Islamic approach at work, which is congruent with HRM teachings.

Therefore to conclude, some of the basic approaches of the five chosen HRM fields could be found in Islam even 1400 years ago. Additionally, HRM is oriented on the employee only, where Islam is oriented on the human who has several functions in life (employee/employer, father/mother, son/daughter, others). So, HRM can even be improved trough Islam, since Islam is comprehensive.

In this work, by the use of articles, scientific works, bestsellers, historical facts, research results, 154 ayats and 151 authentically hadiths, it was easy to see the connection, contribution and establishment of Islam to effective HRM.

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<sup>1</sup>Hadith (arab.) everything what the Prophet Mohammad said, did or approved by silence

<sup>2</sup>Ayat (arab) quotes from the Holy book Qur'an

# **Human Resource Management Practices and Firm Performance Relationship: Does Employee Perspective Really Matter?**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this study is to explore the relationship between human resource management practices and firm performance from the viewpoint of employees. What employees think and understand from human resource management practice (HRMP). Is there any relationship between HRMP and firm performance from perspective of employees. To measure the relationship three main HRMP are chosen, these HRMP's are "Selection and Recruitment", "Education and Development", "Performance Based Compensation". Why these practices selected, because these are most known HRMP. HRMP and firm performance mostly studied by manager's perspective but no research found from employee perspective in Turkey. Do employees really understand what HRMP and firm performance? To measure the relationship a questionnaire is formed. Survey data obtain via questionnaire from a private security firm employees, which is operating in Kocaeli in TURKEY. Employees asked what they thought about HRMP and firm performance. Totally 540 questionnaire forms were distributed and 223 usable questionnaire turned. Dependent analysis, frequency analysis are done. To measure relationships between human resource management practices and firm performance correlation analysis done to survey data. Explore to effects of human resource management practices on firm performance simple regression analysis is done. According to these analysis results the biggest correlation between performance based and firm performance, respectively, education and development, selection and recruitment. Results show that there is a statistically meaningful and positive relationship between human resource practices and firm performance. According to the research, if firms apply these HRMP to their firms, Performance will increase.

**Keywords:** human resource management practices, firm performance, employees

# **Effects of Human Resource Management on the Working Behaviour of Employees in the Pharmaceutical Industry – Case Study Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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## **Abstract**

**Aim:** The aim of this paper is to analyze the impact of human resource management on the working behavior of employees in the pharmaceutical industry in Bosnia and Herzegovina. **Introduction:** The main purpose of this study is to give companies, from the pharmaceutical industry, a view of their HRM from the standpoint of an employee. **Methodology:** The main instrument for data collection is the quantitative survey which was conducted and primary data was gained and analyzed with descriptive statistics. The Likert scale (1 to 7) was used in the satisfaction determination process. The survey was successfully fulfilled by 118 respondents. Respondents were made up by employees who work in pharmaceutical companies. The survey was conducted online in the cross sectional time frame in the beginning of the first quarter of 2016. The participants answered, anonymously, questions about their overall satisfaction, positive and negative sides of HRM and about human resource development inside the company. **Results:** The data collected from this survey was statistically analyzed and the conclusions were additionally supported by the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient, at  $\alpha=0.05$  level of significance confidence level were the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) was confirmed and concluded that there is a correlation between the success or failure of HRM and the working behavior of employees. **Conclusion:** The HRM department in the pharmaceutical industry in not enough developed and need to be improved. They give the workers new equipment, teach them how to use it and they are offering educational classes to improve their performance, but the company managers don't take into consideration the emotional satisfaction level of employees. Their strategy should be oriented towards the improvement of the interpersonal relations between employees a more social company politic were the satisfaction of their employees should be a

priority and that should lead to more motivated employees.

***Keywords:*** human resource management, business development, professionalism, employees, working environment

# **The Development of E-business and its Impact on Small and Medium Sized Enterprises – Case Study Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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## **Abstract**

This paper will explain what electronic commerce is, its positive and negative sides and how it affects small and medium enterprises. These data was obtained through a survey which was conducted in SMEs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. E-Commerce is the acronym for Electronic Commerce. This electronic commerce (trading) takes place on the World Wide Web. So Under E-Commerce is understood the trade on the Internet - Advertise, buy or sell without having to leave the house, from the comfort of our computer. But not only the buying and selling process falls under the broad concept of e-commerce - including any services used, for example in the field of customer service and online banking. The focus of electronic commerce is, however, certainly in the field of B2C (business to customer) and B2B (business to business) transactions. Another point on which this paper will focus is the impact of e-commerce on employees in enterprises in Bosnia and Herzegovina, how they handle it and how it affects their daily working routine.

**Keywords:** electronic commerce, business, development, trading, services

## **POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**



# **Middle Eastern Regional Security Complex and Turkish Foreign Policy: Before and After Arab Spring**

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## **Abstract**

Arab Spring established a New Middle Eastern Regional Security Complex. Regime changed in some Middle East countries and happened almost without military intervention from western except Libya. Also, this event had a huge impact specifically in politics, economics, security and democracy at region. Arab Spring also moved the 'black hole' issue in Middle East such as Arab-Israel conflict no longer as primary issue in the region. Middle Eastern Regional Security Complex used by this research will much elaborate about the difference the regional complexity between before and after Arab Spring in the Middle East. Furthermore, how the insulator state that described by the Regional Security Complex defined the Turkish action by the changed in the regional level. The changed that elaborated in this research have benefits in analyzing the actors behavior through changed. Also, the New Middle Eastern Regional Security Complex not only giving the change of actors behavior but also the dynamics of the issues that developed by the Arab Spring.

**Keywords:** Arab spring, Middle East, regional security complex, Turkish foreign policy, change

# **Turkey-EU Relations in the Context of Syrian Refugee Crisis: An Unusual Development in 2015**

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## **Abstract**

This paper attempts to examine Turkey's foreign policy towards the EU in the context of Syrian refugee crisis in 2015. It employs an eclectic mix of frameworks combined from liberal theory, Rational Actor Model, and constructivist approach. In lieu of Syrian irregular migration, Turkey and the EU have been tied up with a condition of interdependence. In such situation, Turkish government demonstrates that its optimum option is to mutually cooperate with the EU in managing Syrian refugees on one hand and putting forward its EU membership by re-energizing EU-Turkey relations on the other. It is argued that Turkey's commitment to the EU is, at its utmost and enduring effort, to reaffirm Turkish European identity in the EU community. Turkey is obliged to implement a refugee containment policy in exchange for receiving financial assistance and other incentives from the EU. Their relations appear to be volatile because it is based on an immediate challenge and a short-term strategy. It is expected that once the crisis is mitigated a pattern of Turkey-EU relations may consequently be altered. Turkey may only be able to claim a partial victory of the unusual Turkey-EU development in 2015.

# **Direct Democracy in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Analysis, Developments and Perspectives**

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## **Abstract**

Direct democracy is a form of democracy which enables citizens to get involved in the decision-making processes over common values and questions of general interest, either by initiating certain laws and regulations or simply by deciding upon the public policy proposals made by the government. In Bosnia and Herzegovina this model is not consistently represented throughout the country due to the specificity of the state's structure and its constitutional history. Various scholars have diametrically opposed views on this form of democracy and continue arguing either in favour or against its application in complex and multicultural states. The greatest concern is whether direct democracy indeed provides majority group within one state with a power to outvote minorities and thus endanger their rights, or rather serves as a tool for promotion and better protection of minority rights and civil rights in general. As of yet, there are not enough comprehensive empirical studies of the concrete effects of direct democracy in multicultural societies, with lots of hypotheses still remaining in the field of speculation. Nevertheless, its mere idea delivers much more positive and constructive elements for one society which declares itself as being democratic. After trying to firstly (a) define notion and variations of direct democracy, this paper (b) delves into the complex legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina, relying on the comparative and descriptive method in analysing and interpreting the existing data (primary sources – legal documents, and secondary sources – academic contributions), and (c) reflects on the recent developments and searches for the specific mechanisms of direct democracy, while evaluating possible outcomes of their concrete application in a divided society of Bosnia and Herzegovina, concluding with (d) the framing of policy recommendations on the basis of findings using the prescriptive method.

**Keywords:** direct democracy, representative democracy, consociationalism, multicultural states, political elites, referendum, plenum, Bosnia and Herzegovina

# **The Importance of the Democratic Constitutional State and Rule of Law**

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## **Abstract**

In this paper, we will analyze the concept and importance of social democratic rule of law and the rule the rule of law. Considering that the same draws attention on the historical background and the genesis of both concepts with a special emphasis on contemporary legal and political theories. Social significance of the rule of law and democratic legal countries are important principles on which every state must be based. And from that we can conclude that modern structure of a state must be conceptualised on the principles of the legal state, human rights and rule of law because through the same we realise the construction of a functional legal system. In this paper we apply inductive and deductive methods. The main goal of this paper is to answer the questions on why the rule is important in structure of a modern state and furthermore why is it important to respect principle idea of legal democratic state in contemporary sense.

**Keywords:** democracy, democratic state, human rights, the rule of law, right, legal theory

# **The position of Women in political life in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey**

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## **Abstract**

The research problem: We will deal with the problem of how many women is in the high-ranking positions in B&H and Turkey. Is the voice of women are welcomed and involved in decision-making processes as well in the adoption of the law and regulations concerning political involvement? What are the factors that affect the success of women in politics?

Objectives: to analyze public opinion of the political scene in B&H and Turkey. Does female politicians have the support of public opinion and what is the procedure of electing female politician in higher position?

Methods: analysis of content (articles, reports, websites of governmental structures, already existed statistical informations).

Results and conclusion: it is really important insight into the involvement of women in politics; to determine whether the woman's voice is equal to male's voice in politics. Presentation of women in society, as well as approval by the society that women access to the political scene. As we already know quotas do not play a role, although B&H in relation to Turkey leads by quotas.

It is important to note that the author and co-author of the work, will do research in terms of political science as well as in terms of language and society, in this case the social/linguistic aspect.

**Keywords:** politics, gender equality, sociolinguistics, political science, journalism

# **Resources and Violent Outbreaks in Post-Colonial Nigeria: The Case of Herdsmen and Farmers Conflicts in the Middle-Belt Region**

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## **Abstract**

The focus of this paper through the adoption of historical method of enquiry is to examine the violent outbreak between the Fulani herdsmen and the farmers in the Middle-Belt region of Nigeria where farmers/pastoralists routinely clash over access to farmland, grazing areas, stock routes, and water points for animals. Historically, conflicts between pastoralists and farmers had existed since the commencement of agriculture, but the prevalence of tsetse flies and low level settlement densities kept the incidence of clashes at low frequency until the twentieth century. It is of interest to note that these conflicts are partly responsible for the under utilization of land and water resources as the trampling by the hooves of herds of cattle compacts the soil of farmland, destroy farm crops by the herdsmen which invariably places restraint on effective utilization of arable farmland among other destruction of available resources. The paper contends that pastoralists migrate due largely to extreme and unfavourable weather condition occasioned by climate change. Therefore, since the strength of a nation lies in her resources, pastoral conflicts occasioned by climate change has had far reaching negative consequences on the resources of these regions ranging from waste to absolute destruction and depletion of both human and material resources. It is recommended that active and sincere government intervention through the establishment of grazing corridors or ranches in the regions will help stem the tide. In addition, leaders in each disparate group of herdsmen and farmers should be made to identify and fashion out a new robust economic initiatives which would be of great benefits to them.

***Key words:*** farmers, herdsmen, conflicts, Middle-Belt

# **The Emergence of ISIS as a Result of Failed Post-Cold War Hegemonistic U.S. Foreign Policy: The Beginning of the End of a Unipolar World**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this paper is to show the emergence of ISIS as a result of failed and unsuccessful post-Cold War foreign policy of the United States which can be seen directly through the administration of George W. Bush over the War against terrorism, and indirectly during Obama's foreign policy towards the Arab spring onwards, maintaining, or trying to maintain the dominant global power on these guidelines.

But the consequences of these two episodes of U.S. foreign policy which are manifested through incomplete occasions in Iraq since the withdrawal of U.S. troops and the situation in Syria upon the Arab spring led only to intensifying the occurrence and spread of terrorism. On these grounds, its most extreme form today is achieved through the so-called Islamic state, caliphate, or ISIS, formed as a response to the overlapping of the two above mentioned failed, and by its content hypocritical foreign exhibitions of the United States.

Although it has always been interesting and irresistible in confirming its dominant role in the region, the Middle East brings now new challenges and major milestones for the United States and their foreign policy which is weakening. The Coalition against ISIS led by the United States shows not only its weakness to the outside, but also from within, through its disunity. In addition, the scenario with ISIS brings some other challenges with it: Russia has been involved for the first time since the Cold War outside of its Near abroad on the one, and on the other hand China begins to reshape the world in numerous points, from geo-strategic to economic.

Finally, this paper will attempt to show whether the failure of dealing with ISIS as an obscure embodiment of post-Cold War hegemonistic U.S. foreign policy also represents the beginning of its end.

**Key words:** ISIS, Iraq, Syria, U.S. foreign policy, hegemony



# Russia's involvement in the Syrian crisis

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## Abstract

Unlike other Arab states in which authoritarian regimes fell during the so – called Arab Spring; Syria with the Bashar Al Assad regime still holds power, despite the disastrous and ongoing civil war which is lasting for almost 5 years. One of the (main) reasons Assad isn't toppled down is because of the support coming from Russia. Another factor worth considering is that Russia from the elimination of USSR wants to be a more influential player on the global scene; to have a multi – polar rather than a unipolar system, undermining the U.S. hegemony – as they perceive them. This paper deals with the issue of multipolarity and investigates the reasons of Russia's support to the regime despite expanding international pressure, simultaneously including various aspects indicating that Russian - Syrian relations have always been more of a question of prestige rather than pursuing economic interests. While going deeper into the topic, we will analyze Russia's stance towards Syria at the same time taking a glance from a Realist perspective.

**Keywords:** Russia, Syria, civil war, Arab spring, international politics, realism, multi polarity

# **Political Crisis Before and after Regime Changes in Albania**

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## **Abstract**

Compared with all the former communist countries Albania was less prepared for the transition from dictatorship to pluralist democracy system and market economy. The change of political regime in the early 1990s accompanied by the democracy building process during the political transformation it couldn't be called neither renewal nor reconstruction, as there is no previous democratic experience to be recovered.

In Albania, as well as the other countries ascertained that just politics, as the main instrument of change, have added "artificial barriers" in the transition processes. For this reason, analysis of domestic political crisis requires an interdisciplinary scientific study as to the composition treatment, as well as the political élites dynamics, as regards to historical memory, goals and political protagonists, the economic development progress, cultural differences, international factor, etc.

Based on recent year's political developments, the study of political transition, especially the leading political class is considered an important issue. Interest grows when this is viewed in relation to democratization processes and especially to EU integration.

The presented paper is focused on a thorough analysis of political crisis that Albanian politics continues to inherit from the past. Despite Albania's NATO membership and some steps towards European Union integration, the policy built according to the principle 'Zero sum game' the one who wins takes the all, permanent political conflict, the lack of consensus and fair competition, under democratic, politically, economic and social aspect, unfortunately remain the basic features of post-communist political reality in Albania.

From another point of view, the post-communist transition is a term which refers to the past, is a reference that links the discussion with the past and not the future. The conclusions of the paper includes the crisis faced by Albania today and its causes, without addressing of which cannot be claimed for a democratic

government building, for a democratic and functioning state, a competitive and capitalist economy.

**Keywords:** communism, democracy, domestic political crisis, Albanian EU integration

# **Non-Western Islamic International Relations Theory: Position, Possibility, and Challenges**

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## **Abstract**

Cox's interesting sentence that 'theory is for someone and some purpose' seems to be the starting point to question on the theory itself. International Relation (IR) theories, too, are argued that they were constructed along the western views. In this sense, another question for religious domain has been asked. Main argument here in this paper will focus on the relation between Islam and IR based on the questions as: within the contemporary IR, where is the position of Islam? Why Islamic thoughts cannot dominate or exist in the IR theory? And are there any possibilities for Islam to be alternative IR or 'non-western IR'? The theoretical conceptions of Non-western IR or Post-western IR will be the milestone for analyzing. This article will be discussed in three main parts. International Relations theory and the critique of western-centric approach will be mentioned in order to understand the theoretical framework of this paper and look at the position of Islam in IR theory in the second part. The last part will conclude the ideas in accordance with analysis for the challenges of non-western Islamic IR theory. To understand this, the discussion of related to Islam and IR will be contributed.

*Keywords:* Islam, IR, theory, non-western IR, alternative IR

## **LINGUISTICS**

# **The Effects of the First Language on the Teaching and Learning of a Second Language in a Multicultural/Multilingual society**

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## **Abstract**

Multiculturalism is a sociolinguistic concept that has attracted the attention of scholars especially as it affects language acquisition and learning. Multiculturalism relates to multilingualism. This interconnectedness is borne out of the act that language and culture are two sides of a coin. Language is an expression of culture and a medium of academic instructions. Everything that happens in the classroom is largely determined language and any emphasis placed on language is an emphasis on classroom situations; this is especially in a multicultural and multilingual society as Nigeria whose Lingua Franca and language of education is essentially foreign, in this case English. This follows that a good mastery of English by a Nigerian student is invariably a good mastery of other school subjects. Then, English deserves a special attention.

It is on that note that this study studied the multiculturalism/multilingualism nature of Nigeria with the view to establishing its effect(s), if any, on their mastery of English and the consequential effect(s) they have on their performance in the general teaching-learning processes. The study revealed the effects of a target language by a bilingual learner. It is also to investigate the types, levels and extent of interference (retroactive and proactive interference) of language one (L1) and language (L2). The study found out that an average Nigerian speaker of English is at least a bilingual. In the same vein, the Nigerian policy of education encourages multilingualism. The study however found out that this language contact situation has a far-reaching effect in the Nigerian learners of English; and by implications, their general performance on other school subjects is greatly hampered.

The paper concluded that more attention should be devoted to the teaching of English. Not only that, in-service trainings should be organized for teachers of English and adequate incentives should be given to them. Not only that, audio-lingual materials should be provided for teachers of second and the teaching of

literature should be incorporated into the teaching of language to provide an opportunity for learners to use the language in real contextual situations.

***Keywords:*** language and culture, teaching of English, Interference

# **Bilingualism**

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## **Abstract**

The research done here is about factors that impact students' achievement toward bilingualism and does it actually motivate them. The aim of study is to discover which of factors influence students the most. The research is conducted by quantitative method, surveys are used as instrument. The result of research is the opposite of expected. Results were unexpected because some important factors did not influence students at all. The topic of this research is "Bilingualism" toward gender and nationality. Research is done in order to discover these factor in terms of bilingualism. It is important in terms of students' achievement to discover which factor can possibly motivate students and which is less motivating for them. In order to proceed to further research, we need to analyze all factors due to bilingualism and understand why some of them influence more. Generally, teachers are motivating and the study showed so. Students were influenced by factor called "school". There are some basic information that influence the results as well. Student may differ due to gender, nationality and many other factors. If one's family is bilingual it is more probably that person will be more motivated. We wanted to deal with every detail in order to help students in future to focus on the certain factors. In the end, we want students to be able to work on their own.



# **The Use of Hypothetical and Counterfactual Conditional Sentences by First- and Second-year Students of English as L2 at the University of Zenica**

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## **Abstract**

This paper presents a research into the use of hypothetical and counterfactual conditional sentences with past, present, and future time reference by first- and second-year students of English at the English Department of the University of Zenica. Intrigued by the results of the survey conducted among ESL teachers in the Los Angeles area, which showed that conditional sentences ranked fifth among the most serious teaching problems (Covitt 1976), we have decided to carry out a survey of the use of the aforementioned types of conditional sentences among 40 students of English. The survey consists of four different tasks: a gap-filling task, a rephrasing task, a conditional-focussed translation task and a text reconstruction task. The aim of the survey is to identify problems Bosnian learners of English as L2 encounter in the process of learning these sentence types and to determine whether there is evidence of positive or negative L1 transfer in the production of conditional sentences in English as L2. We expect to find much more transfer errors among first-year students than among second-year students, since the latter had undergone formal instruction and had been thoroughly taught the structure and meaning of these conditional sentences.

**Keywords:** protasis, apodosis, positive transfer, negative transfer, hypothetical and counterfactual conditional sentences

# Shakespeare's Invention of the English Language

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## Abstract

This paper explored different aspects of William Shakespeare's language through his three dramas: *Hamlet*, *As You Like It* and *King Lear*. We focused on his incredible ability to create new words and add meaning to existing ones. Being born in the era of the Early Modern English language, the period famous for its fast undergoing changes in the language aspects, Shakespeare had the perfect opportunity and ingenious ability to coin and create not only new words but, more importantly, new aspects of language and new usage of it. He coined a lot of new words, using either functional shift, prefixes or suffixes, new letters to suit demands of the meter, or borrowing them from other languages. Apart from coining new words he added new meanings to words that were already used. This is even a more remarkable sign of his creativity. He bended, explored and exploited language. He showed us how to do things with language. He was the greatest rule breaker, making hundreds of new collocations and breaking the existing ones. Shakespeare manipulated the rhyme, rhythm, alliteration, images, vocabulary and all the other aspects of the language and thus created an entirely new world on his small stage.

**Keywords:** Shakespeare, language, drama, collocations

# **The Creative Aspect of Language Use: The Case of L1 Acquisition of Bosnian Language**

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## **Abstract**

Within the nativist linguistic framework the creative aspect of language use is defined as a distinctively human ability to express new thoughts and understand entirely new expressions of thought (Chomsky 1997). We usually take this remarkable ability for granted. However, recently it has attracted increasing attention of many researchers. The aim of this paper is to examine the creative aspect of language use among children acquiring Bosnian language. The research is based on a corpus of Bosnian child language and a questionnaire filled in by parents of 36 children. The corpus included two groups of children: Group 1 consisted of 20 children aged 2; Group 2 consisted of 20 children aged 3. Qualitative and quantitative analyses were applied. The results of the research confirm the fundamental nativist principles and factors of the creative aspect of language use: (1) language creativity includes language production (by the age of 3 children are already able to understand and utter an indefinite number of sentences); (2) the normal use of language in innovative (children produce sentences they have never heard before); (3) language use is creative since it does not depend on stimuli (we can never anticipate what a child will say in a certain situation, or his/her verbal output which will follow our input). The paper provides examples of language creativity of children acquiring Bosnian language, including “mistakes” and neologisms in child language.

**Keywords:** creative aspect of language use, children, Bosnian language, language acquisition

# **First Language Factors that Influence Second Language Learning**

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## **Abstract**

Learning a second language is not that easy. Even though some languages have similarities, some of them are way different, the morphology and the syntax is in a whole different order. The students have to find out the differences in the languages so they will know on what they have to work on, also through communication they will develop the language better. There are many factors that influence second language learning, also it depends on a person's ability on how good he is with languages. However, there have been many researchers on the second language learning among teachers who teach a foreign language and the people who are learning it. The purpose of this study is to find out the main factors that influence the Second Language Learning. This is a qualitative research study. We interviewed eight students from International University of Sarajevo in Bosnia and Herzegovina, four of them were Bosnians and the other four Turkish, also we interviewed four Albanian students in AAB University in Kosovo. The research study consider the session of the fall semester 2015/2016. The research study is based on their age, nationality, culture and environment that they have been growing up. The result imply basically the same factors that influence the SLL which we have to have in consideration for the future when starting to learn a foreign language.

**Keywords:** language learning, influence, factors, nationalities, second language, first language, environment, age, culture

# **Second Language Acquisition Research: A Brief Overview of its Significance in Learning and Teaching**

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## **Abstract**

SLA research has developed and generated multiple findings that both correspond with and contradict each other. The significance of those findings is being encountered in the L2 classroom and this paper seeks to demonstrate that the gap that exists between the theoretical and scientific discourse of the SLA research and the pedagogical and educational discourse that exists within teaching practice can be bridged. That nexus can be seen in various aspects and this paper will explore three: learning context, corrective feedback, and professional development of teachers.

**Keywords:** SLA research, language pedagogy, learning context, continual professional development (CPD), corrective feedback

# **Linguistic varieties in Libyan Arabic Dialect**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to look at the different linguistic varieties of Arabic language, and the diglossic situation in Libya. In order to determine the high and low variety varieties, two different low varieties from different regions in Libya (Tripoli and Benghazi) were compared and contrasted. These cities are on opposite sides of the Libyan map, Tripoli being on the western side and Benghazi on the eastern side. Similarities and differences are shown through examples and tables as well as how those varieties measure up to the Modern Standard Arabic. The influences that contributed to the differences such as colonization and migration are explained. The diglossic concept in Libyan Arabic is quiet intricate and requires much further study.

**Keywords:** diglossia, dialects, high variety, low variety, Libya, classical arabic, modern standard arabic, colonization

## **EDUCATION**

# Students Preference of Learning Style

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## Abstract

The research paper was about the most preferable learning style which student's participants were students of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences at International University of Sarajevo in first semester of academic year 2015/2016. This research paper particularly relate to Joy Reid's six learning styles (Visual, Auditory, Individual, Tactile, Group and Kinaesthetic). These six learning styles based on the preferences of Bosnian and Turkish students as well as they are based on their genders and ages too. Questionnaire has been offered to 56 student of English Department and they needed 10 minutes for fulfilled it. After students are done with the questionnaire we collected all questionnaires and worked on the results, based on gender, age and nationality.

In Joy Reid's Learning Style Survey Questionnaire, there were more Bosnian students than the Turkish students as participants. The numbers of Bosnian participants were 30 whereas the numbers of Turkish participants were 23 and in category of others nationalities there were 3 students.

The results of Reid's learning style survey questionnaire shows that there is a significant difference between students in order of gender, nationality and age.

**Keywords:** learning styles, students, foreign language, behaviour/feelings/ thoughts, gender, nationality



# **To Investigate the Effects of Task Based Language Teaching on the Commerce Students at Khanewal District**

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## **Abstract**

The present research describes a teaching approach by engaging the students in a series of tasks of interactional authentic language. For this purpose, sixty students of Government Commerce College, Khanewal were selected who were divided into two groups. Each group comprised of thirty students. One group was considered 'controlled group' who were taught in a traditional way, while the other group was considered 'experimental group' who were taught for three months by giving the meaningful tasks. A test was designed to investigate the students' competence regarding syntax. The test was conducted in two phases: pre-test and post test. Pre-test was carried out before taking the classes and post-test was conducted after taking the classes for three months of the students of 'experimental group'. Data was quantitatively analyzed by using chi-square, weighted average and percentage. In the light of results, task based language teaching has been recommended which provides vision to the students of B.Com students in real situations.

**Keywords:** communicative language teaching, syllabus design, task based language teaching (TBLT), English language teaching (ELT)

# **Specifics of the Learning Objectives and Learning Outcomes in a Curriculum that is Focused on a Development of Personal and Professional Competences of Researches (MA Candidates) of 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle of Studies**

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## **Abstract**

What the labor market expects from a Master students are postgraduates competencies which include various types of skills like: academic writing skills, presentation skills, linguistic, social and intercultural skills, skills that require teamwork, communication skills, information and communication, time and project management, management of human and financial resources, risk and crisis management.

Postgraduates are expected, after finishing Master studies, to be actively involved in the changes in the educational environment and to achieve “external use” through the educational effects (external objectives of education).

Students expect from the management of the 2nd cycle to pay special attention to their professional development (acquiring skills during the research), development of transferable skills (understanding the ethics of scientific research) and provide interdisciplinary training or research.

Therefore, the second cycle management should provide students with curriculum content that will encourage and develop generic skills and personal and professional competence in order to provide skills and competencies for self-management of the research (research projects), creativity (new ideas), flexibility (tolerance of differences), interpersonal, cross-cultural, public and mass communication with the aim to secure a higher level of employability through external goals of education or preferred educational effects (politics, economy, education, culture, ecology).

To make the entire process of acquiring skills and competences of Master students successful, mentors competences, his training through formal education, and informal exchange of experience between mentors are necessary, and it is

expected for mentor (and Masters student) to be an active researcher.

***Keywords:*** curriculum, learning outcomes, communication, learning objectives, competences

# **IUS English Instructors' Perception of Communicative Language Teaching**

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## **Abstract**

Communicative Language Teaching is one of the most popular teaching methodologies today. It is interesting that due to many theoretical developments, each teacher forms his/her own view on communicative language teaching. However, there is little known of the perspectives of teachers at IUS, what they think CLT is or how they implement it? What are the competences that should affect the learner's performance the most, which are part of communicative language teaching? How is CLT understood in light of the fact that national and state directives urge communicative abilities? In order to investigate the research problem, quantitative approach with survey method is used, which consists of 49 questions applying to the competences of Communicative Language Teaching. The survey is done by 10 IUS English teachers. Five of them are teachers in English Language School, while the others are professors at FASS, department of English Language and Literature.

**Keywords:** language teaching, grammatical competence, sociolinguistic competence, strategic competence, discourse competence

# **Ranking of Educational Value in Higher Education in Western Balkan Countries**

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## **Abstract**

New time of European higher education began in the Bologna process which results in educational reform within the national education program. The reforms are necessary in order to make higher education more attractive and more competitive for students who will receive an equivalent diploma, at all three cycles.

Application of the Bologna process has not influenced the whole education area (Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge and renowned universities of Heidelberg and other, did not accept the concept of Bologna) while the Balkan countries unconditionally accepted and at work apply the Bologna principles. These Bologna principles include the need for development of information and communication technology and English as a language of understanding, especially in science. This puts higher education on the level of the largest industry of today's globalized markets. This, the universities in transition countries, in countries of the Western Balkans overnight were in a quite new position, and totally dependent faced with a new reality.

In this, developed technological environment, a global technology demand is set to the Western Balkan countries: quality education regardless of the price and the general transition to economic, social and political opportunities. If not, the national education systems and higher education in the Western Balkan countries will face serious consequences on the global market knowledge.

**Keywords:** Bologna process, educational values, reform, information and communication technology

# Learning since early childhood

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## Abstract

In the modern era, man's work is gradually replaced with computers. The fact that a person is actively living creature increasingly ignores, including the fact that whole human development depends on its overall activities, both physical and cognitive.

Today we are witnesses that already in initial education are introduced electronic classrooms and that from early age the presence of a man trying to replace the by the presence of a machine. This leads to that active play, active work, mutual interactions are replaced by passive sitting and minimal cognitive activity. Most of the actions now are performed by computer instead of children.

The aim of this paper is to draw attention to the adverse consequences arising from such work with children because the application of this approach ignores the important fact that the goal of learning is not only correct the final result, ie. let the child know one plus one equals two, but to go through all those thinking processes that precede an automatic knowledge of the sum of the two numbers. Children need to learn actively through play since early childhood and through these games to be exposed to a variety of thought challenges. Each game should be accompanied by maximal exercise. Only then in future we will have a healthy and capable people who know how to make first steps in any sphere of life.

**Keywords:** modern technology, early learning, the importance of learning mathematics

# **Challenges in the Academic Assessment – A Study Conducted in Tetovo High Schools**

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## **Abstract**

This research was conducted in Tetovo High schools therefore will present Tetovo high school teachers' current assessment challenges perceived as factor of a pedagogical teaching process.

The assessment itself should figure out and deduce evidently the student accomplishment thus students obligations are clear how will meet the current standards according to the curriculum.

A well balanced assessment assists teaching process by providing **instantly** feedback on student progress accomplishment when completed a chapter or even a single lesson consequently teachers have apparent information of their students' difficulties so they can correct the course methods according to needs.

The assessment should be designed ideally to fit the curriculum aims and objectives that enables students to meet the result expected in the plan program .

The results obtained in this research will show the current actuality of assessment in Tetovo high schools.

**Keywords:** challenge, high school, assessment, teacher, student

**LITERATURE**



# The Symbolism of Snow in “The Dead”

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## Abstract

James Joyce’s novella “The Dead”, published in 1914 as the final and longest story in the collection *Dubliners*, reconsiders the universal notions of human existence and self-knowledge in a very specific cultural context of the early twentieth century Dublin. Revisi(ti)ng the considerations about individual and collective identity, memory and death, Joyce used strong symbolism. To that end, the symbol of snow functions as a potent device that unites the themes and characters and gives the literary text a notable cinematic quality. It should not be surprising, therefore, that “The Dead” was adapted into a movie in 1987. The film adaptation, directed by another famous Irishman, John Huston, closely follows the structure, themes and imagery of the original text, pondering upon the transience of life and showing the particularities of life in Ireland of the 1910s. This paper offers a critical analysis of Huston’s movie adaptation, comparing and contrasting it with Joyce’s original text. Consequently, the analysis shows how Huston’s film represents the Joycean concept of epiphany, highlights the structural function of the image of snow and points towards different understandings of the symbol of snow in Joyce’s text and its cinematic transposition.

**Keywords:** James Joyce, The Dead, film studies, symbols, snow, epiphany, individual and collective identity

# **An Ecocritical Reading of *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn***

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## **Abstract**

Mark Twain's novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, published in 1884, is by no means one of the greatest American novels. More than one hundred years after its publication, this novel is still capable of provoking attention from readers and critics alike, having influenced generations of writers. Many literary theories that developed even after the publication of the novel devotedly dealt with it, and there are volumes written regarding this masterpiece which is quite challenging and disturbing regarding the issues that it treats.

This paper has the aim to analyse Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by using the study of literary texts named *Ecocriticism*. This is the study of literary texts with reference to the interaction between human activity and the vast range of natural or non-human phenomena which bears upon human experience – encompassing, amongst many things, issues concerning fauna, flora, landscape, environment and weather. The novel, with all its complexities, is quite convenient for this analysis, regarding the constant interaction between the river and shore, being the main aspects of natural ecology. Besides this, quite appealing are the notions of social and spiritual ecologies, and one part of the paper aims to deal with them. The method of analysis is used for this purpose as the most helpful, and the results of the study may be seen in the final resolution of what the three aspects of ecology stand for, and why is the nature of a huge importance in this book.

# **Spirit of the North-East**

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## **Abstract**

This paper explores non-literary and literary segments that can be assumed to have formed an extremely powerful influence upon the creation of Northern atmosphere in John Ronald Reuel's work. The paper attempts to trace the Germanic genetic code and identify any possibility of its influence on Tolkien's creativity; it also strives to explain an immense respect the writer had for Nordic Saga and German fairy tale, as well as the principles of these story types used to create a basis for universally recognized world of *The Silmarillion*, *The Hobbit* and *The Lord Of The Rings* trilogy. Special attention will be dedicated to the motif of the ring and its previous uses in literature and music.

# **Medieval Women Behaving Badly: The Wife of Bath and Margery Kempe**

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## **Abstract**

Few characters in the Middle Ages occupy our attention as much as Chaucer's Dame Alison, the Wife of Bath, and Margery Kempe, the fifteenth-century visionary from Lynn. These two women have with their talent, intelligence, bravery and passion challenged and defied society's subjection of women. Scorned, shamed and despised these women stood their ground under the pressure of society. This paper analyses and examines their bad behaviour putting them in their historical context. Referring to the moods, attitudes and conditions of the time we will try to understand why their behaviour was considered bad and why it got them so much disapproval.

# Muhammad Iqbal between Philosophy, Politics and Poetry

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## Abstract

This paper will be consisted of four separate chapters that treat the same subject matter but on different approaches. In the first chapter we will tell few words about the life and work of Muhammad Iqbal, that is a famous Eastern thinker that left behind a deep trail in the Indian Subcontinent. In the second part of the paper we will stress main philosophical topics of his work that emphasize relation between man and God. This relation has been extensively presented in his work *Asrar-i khudi (Secrets of the Self)*. In the third chapter we will emphasize his commitment on the occasion of the political and social reconstruction of the region where he has lived. And finally, in the forth chapter we will examine this paper with his famous spiritual poetry, upon to that he stayed memorized all over the world. Masterpiece of his spiritual poetry is named *Javid-Namah (A Book of Eternity)*.

**Keywords:** Muhammad Iqbal, philosophy, politics, poetry

# Homosexuality in Shakespeare's plays *The Merchant of Venice* and *Twelfth Night*

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## Abstract

Everything related to Shakespeare has been widely debated for nearly two centuries now, especially in the literature among scholars such as James Saphiro, Samuel Mosheim Schmucker, Mark Twain, Henry James and Sigemund Freud. The most common questions are those related to his existence and his sexual orientation. However, these works and articles have not adequately addressed the issue of homosexuality in Shakespeare's time. My paper addresses the subordinated position of homosexual love in Shakespeare's time by comparing and contrasting two characters - active Antonio from *Twelfth Night* (further Antonio1) and passive Antonio from *The Merchant of Venice* (further Antonio2) - through their usage of language and it shows how and why Shakespeare did not allow the development of that kind of love. It also shows the way Shakespeare's society looked at homosexual love and how society from 21<sup>st</sup> century looks at it. In conclusion, this paper, by closely examining the roles that Antonio1 and Antonio2 have in these plays and the way they express their feelings, sheds new light on these two minor characters whose love was presented as more pure and more innocent than the love between opposite sexes, which was mostly based on materialistic values.

**Keywords:** Shakespeare, homosexuality, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Twelfth Night*

# **Towards Intercultural Education: Travel Writing and Teaching Language and Literature**

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## **Abstract**

Travel writing literature is extremely complex and intriguing, especially if seen in the perspective of contemporary literary theory, but also in intercultural process in education. In this connection, together with general questions about its poetics and interculturality, these issues emerge as particularly important. The paper will explore intercultural potentials of travel writing as a literary genre as well as its function in modern educational system, showing its importance in this context, especially in teaching language and literature.

**Keywords:** travel literature, culture, interculturality, identity, education, teaching language and literature

## **“These Bosnian Tories”: The Image of the South-Slavic Muslim of Bosnia in Arthur J. Evans’ *Through Bosnia***

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### **Abstract**

Of all the nineteenth-century British Travel Writing on Bosnia and Herzegovina, perhaps one of the most curious is Arthur J. Evans’ *Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina*. Having published his travel accounts of the journey he took in 1875 during the peasant revolts, Evans came to be reputed an expert on Balkan affairs, and was sent to the region as a correspondent. Evans’ travelogue is more than a catalogue of shallow observations on the customs and manners of Balkan people, containing also rich commentaries on political, racial, cultural and historical aspects of the region and its people. It is no coincidence that the book reflects the Romantic attitudes and embodies the Orientalist and the Balkanist stereotyping. Throughout the book, all the ethnic/religious elements in Bosnia and Herzegovina are portrayed as tainted by religious bigotry. However, the South Slavic Muslims of the country are markedly presented as the most bigoted and conservative ones. This paper surveys Evans’ representation of the South-Slavic Muslim in comparison to those of the Christian rayahs and Turks in the Ottoman Bosnia.

**Keywords:** the nineteenth century travel writing, stereotypes, orientalism, balkanism



## **TRANSLATION STUDIES**

# **Problematizing the Reflection of Obama's Speech Regarding Armenian Issue in Turkish Newspapers in the Last Two Years**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to reveal the power of translation in Turkish media by means of a comparative analysis of the reflections of Obama's speech on Armenian Remembrance Day especially in the last two years. I am going to make use of critical discourse analysis in this study as this subject has both social, political, ideological and historical aspects.

Armenian issue is one of the most discussed social problems in Turkey. Power relations come into prominence both in the coverage of the news on this issue and in the selection of newsworthy subjects. Through their ideologies, powerful people have control of the public discourse. In other words, they can manage to manipulate the structures of text and talk in accordance with their ideologies. As far as media is concerned, the control that comes with the power may not always be effective in that opposing media will also produce and present information. This production of meaning is not limited to content but also includes stylistic, linguistic and extralinguistic elements (pictures, punctuation marks, paratexts etc.) because all of these have an influence over discourse.

There are many significant reasons behind Obama's use of the term 'Meds Yeghern' in that context. By analyzing his speeches and their reflections in Turkish newspapers in the last two years, I would like to reveal that these intricate details of choice in meaning making are all worth exploring.

# **No One's Land: Interpreters between Invisibility and Agency**

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## **Abstract**

Experiences of many translators and interpreters indicate that their profession is in many instances unnoticed and unappreciated. From unreasonable requests for translating texts in a very short time period and the unwillingness to pay the fee to expecting an interpreter to work for hours without showing signs of exhaustion are only some of the inconveniences many translators and interpreters face. Even though many interpreters consider their role and task very important, they are still sometimes seen as machine-like hired personnel google translating sentences. Whether they work for the court as seasonal interpreters or for the military as local interpreters in an environment hostile to the foreign intervention, they always, to a certain extent at least, stand alone. Interpreting for a witness or a refugee involves speaking in the first person, requires empathy and emotional involvement without being “emotionally compromised”. By analyzing the discourse in articles written about interpreters as well as by interpreters themselves and in books and booklets offering advice on how to interpret, this paper contemplates on the precariousness of their position, on the way that interpreters perceive themselves and the various approaches to the position they occupy – from the “neutral” invisible interpreter to a recognized producer of meaning.

**Keywords:** interpreting, translating, trauma, agency

## **CULTURAL STUDIES**

# **Europeanizing Football: How the European Union Forever Changed the Most Important of all Unimportant Things in the World**

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## **Abstract**

Football counts among the most popular sports which attract millions of people, but also an economic activity that produces enormous revenue and high salaries to great number of players. Likewise, in European football one can detect the domination of a few major leagues, such as those in Spain, England, France and Germany, over all other, in terms of success, quality of football players and wealth. Furthermore, there is a sense that this branch of labor is incorporated into the common market rules of freedom of movement and competition that underpin the European Union and the European Communities in the past. However, as it easy to forget, it was not always like this, and only 20 years ago football in Europe ran on the basis of a completely different system which protected clubs from players who wanted to leave the club through including transfers fees even in cases of players whose contracts were expiring, making staggering salaries we see today unimaginable. However, as was the case with many other fields of life in Europe, such as social protection, nationalization, discrimination, right to vote, etc. the change was brought by non-other than the EU's leading judicial body- the Court of Justice of the EU, which signaled in a series of rulings that football must comfort to the same rules that apply to all other fields of work in the Union. These judgments, starting with the landmark *Bosman* case, changed football forever through making players, to a large extend, in charge of their professional careers, but also creating greater inequality between football leagues and football clubs in Europe. This article aims to explain how the EU, and the Court of Justice in particular, changed the most important of all unimportant things in life.

# **Contraceptive Knowledge and Usage among Adolescence: A Case of In-school Youth in Ado Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria**

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## **Abstract**

Studies in the past have reported a low level of contraceptive knowledge among female adolescents and have attributed the high prevalence of unplanned pregnancies and abortion to this relatively low level of contraceptives knowledge. This study on the contrary has shown a high level of contraceptive knowledge particularly of condoms and abstinence as modern and traditional contraceptive methods among female adolescents sampled. Nevertheless certain challenges that evolved from this study as regards Contraceptive Knowledge and Usage among Adolescence among the study population include: lack of enabling and supportive environment for the application of this knowledge and certain socio-cultural issues which pose as hindrances and barriers. This study was carried out among the in- school youth who fall under the ages of 10-19 that reside in Ado-Ekiti. Data was collected through questionnaire and multistage cluster sampling technique was adopted. The study made a major contribution to knowledge by identifying and filling significant gaps in previous literature and also providing the basis for better policy making in the area of adolescent reproductive health. In this regard, the study revealed an urgent need for program implementers to support the sex education strategy as well as creating an enabling environment for sexually active female adolescents to access and use family planning services appropriately within the limit of our socio-legal system.

**Keywords:** adolescence, contraceptive, knowledge, in-school youth, usage

# **The Impact of Islamic practices Especially Polygamy on HIV/AIDS**

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## **Abstract**

The HIV epidemic has killed many young and old since its discovery 30 years ago. It is high in concentration in some countries than others. Continent wise, Africa accounts for the highest number of people living with HIV. Within Africa, sub-Saharan African countries take the highest number compared to MENA (Middle East and Northern Africa) region.

MENA is known to be composed of predominantly Muslim countries. This area accounts for very low HIV concentration. One of the reasons behind this is found to be the strict Islamic rule that forbids factors exposing to HIV. At the same time most countries in MENA region are known for allowing polygamous union, on the other hand, polygamy is suspected to be one reason for the fast spread of HIV. Polygamy in Islam is neither prohibited nor mandatory as it demands specific and uncommon conditions but merely permitted. Polygamy is shown in some researches to have fueled HIV and in others the opposite. The strict polygamy policy in Islam is often confused with concurrent multiple partnership.

Due to limitation on polygamy, religion and HIV disaggregated data; I have gathered statistics and literatures on polygamy practicing countries and their HIV concentration in contrast with similar data from countries that prohibit this type of union separately. I used deductive reasoning and additional information from literatures proving the inverse relationship of polygamy with HIV.

Based on my finding, I would like to show how polygamy is inversely related with HIV by demonstrating how this and other practices in Islam have very significant impact in reducing and eliminating HIV. The WHO (UNAIDS)<sup>1</sup> recommends good practices and also produces guidelines and prevention packages to end HIV by 2030. Among religious practices male circumcision was discovered to play a big role in reducing the transmission of the infection. Hence, it was included in

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<sup>1</sup> WHO – World Health organization, UNAIDS- The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS

the prevention package.

Consequently, although this thesis might not have as substantial data as the UN, it will nevertheless remind religious practices important to include in the upcoming guidelines and preventing packages and fast track the ending this epidemic.



# **Fostering Political Communication in Digital Public Sphere in Tanzania**

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## **Abstract**

This article examines the place of civil society as a public sphere in the digital age and the ways of cyberspace fostering political communication. Given that, technology as mediates sphere of polity and community in general, to what extent does Tanzanian politics and political communication have been affected by this mediation in the practice of civic engagement? Based on theoretical and empirical frameworks, I attempt to explore with prominent overviews the way technology diffusion effecting socioeconomic and bring about adjustments in political communications. Due to the fact that our socioeconomic life shifted to the digital sphere point of view, especially to the young people spend much time on social media, what is the distinctive aspiration to democracy for young engaged in online sphere? This paper also explains about the practices of political communication as drastically evolves, when internet grants enough freedom for the social groups like Political parties in shaping online public sphere. Why most of the opposition political parties fight their online presence? The digital public sphere is virtual since civil society and ICTs stand in a reciprocal relationship to each other because politics and communication go hand in hand (Day and Schuler, 2004). Are civil society and media able to mediate this kind of public sphere since the excessive nature of freedom and heterogeneity of the publics are certainly? I furthermore cite some vivid examples of civil society-driven media platforms from Tanzania like Femina HIP which engage in discourse for polity, its media outlets reach about 25 percent of the Tanzanian population (TAMPS, 2010). Does the role of civil society changed in the course of the online sphere in their attempts to reach the international area in view that local population needs the same on civic engagement?

**Keywords:** civil society, civic engagement, digital public sphere, media, political communication, social media

# **Role of Youth Organizations in Peace-building and Creation of Inter-cultural dialogue: The Case Study of Youth Initiative for Human Rights of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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## **Abstract**

Transitional justice represents a new method of dealing with past atrocities and nourishing the memories for the future generations. For the past few decades, civil society played a role of mighty tool for facilitating the process of transitional justice and it has helped societies that were affected by these atrocities to critically think and to discuss past events.

When it comes to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the role of CSOs, especially of youth organizations is of crucial importance. This especially applies to youngsters, who were only children when the mass atrocities and most severe violations of international humanitarian law took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Very interesting is the position of post-Dayton generations and their perception of the past events, which often deepens the gaps between three ethnic groups even more. Many youth organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina share a common vision of living in responsible and accountable societies that have learned the lessons of the past and strive towards a positive future based on the respect of human rights, civic values and the rule of law.

The main aim of this paper is to examine the role that youth organizations had in creation of intercultural dialogue between young people from different ethnic background and how they influenced their lives and prospective development.

**Keywords:** mass atrocities, youth organizations, transitional justice, intercultural dialogue, Bosnia and Herzegovina

# **Children's Drawings and Drawings of Paleolithic People: A Contrastive Analysis**

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## **Abstract**

Around 40,000 to 10,000 years ago Paleolithic people left traces of their existence on the walls of the caves they used to inhabit. Drawings and paintings made caves like Altamira (Spain) and Lascaux (France) famous and inspirational. Those artworks were not merely proof of existence, but proof of Paleolithic people's expressionism as well. Historians mostly agree that Paleolithic people's drawings have ritualistic nature. On the other hand, artists usually agree that those drawings are more than ritualistic – they are pure art.

Not every man is an artist, but everyone experiences artistic expressions during their childhood. Children have an urge to draw and paint in early stages of childhood (since the age of 2), and that is common for almost every human until the early adolescence period. After that period, the will to express themselves in visual arts fades away for most of them. The reasons for that can be found in many factors, including education.

This paper provides a contrastive analysis of drawings of Paleolithic people and drawings of children aged between 2 and 9. The methodology applied includes descriptive method and qualitative analysis. The conclusions imply that there are similarities in drawings of children and drawings of Paleolithic people, especially in terms of the artistic expression, use of perspective and style. When it comes to artistic expression, children and Paleolithic people have one characteristic in common – they both have an innocent, unfiltered view on the world around them. Free of all the rules, their artistic expression carries a plethora of unconscious messages.

This paper is product of curiosity and fascination stemming from similarities present in drawings on the walls of caves from the world of ancient times and drawings in homes and schools of young children.

**Keywords:** drawings, Paleolithic people, art, children, expression

# **The Phenomenon of Grunge**

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## **Abstract**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the phenomenon of grunge, a phenomenon that emerged in the late 1980s in the US and transformed the music subculture in its city of origin, Seattle, but at the same time had a tremendous impact on a whole generation around the world. Considering the historical, political, and social context as a direct influence for the emergence of a movement such as grunge, the paper will first analyze the developments in the US of the 1980s. By further contextualizing Seattle as the city where this phenomenon emerged, the paper will examine the origin of the word “grunge” only to portray the earliest developments in the movement. Assuming that this movement did not only arise from a newly created sub-genre of rock music, but that it represented at the same time a lifestyle and rebellion against the new changes in society, this further analysis will include the scene that emerged from this movement. Seeing this scene not only as a youth culture, but a whole generation of rebellion dissatisfied with social and moral values, the examination of the loudest and most significant representatives of this movement will be taken as the main aim of this paper. Following the years before the actual beginning of the movement, through the years when grunge was at its peak, the analysis of all influential individuals in the music industry will end eventually with the portrayal of the demise of grunge, and the years after it.

**Keywords:** Grunge, Seattle, rock music

## **PSYCHOLOGY**

# **The Significances of Islamic Psychology in Three Generations: Abu Ali Ibn Sina, Abu Hamid Al-Ghazali and Syed Muhammad Naquib Al-Attas**

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## **Abstract**

One of the distinguished significances of Islam in the sphere of knowledge is in psychology. Besides psychology can be traced directly to the holy Quran and hadis as its basis, many Muslim scholars have been in active to produce psychological works a long history of Islamic knowledge. This paper intends to elaborate the significances of Islamic psychology in three generations, i.e. the generation of *falasifah* which is represented by Abu ‘Ali Ibn Sina, the generation of Islamic theological mysticism which is represented by Abu Hamid al-Ghazali and the generation of contemporary Islamic thought which is represented by Syed Muhammad Naquib al-Attas. The reason that these three names are chosen as representations of Islamic psychology from three generation in here is because they have psychological works which can be considered to be similar each other; if not, they are literally the same as can be seen in *Kitab an-Najah* of Ibn Sina which is similar to *Ma‘arij al-Quds* of al-Ghazali and similar to *The Nature of Man* of al-Attas. Why their works look like the same? If we compare their other works, are there emphasizing in each generation to a special issue? If so, what are their significances over knowledge especially to the psychology? This paper will advocate to answer that above-mentioned questions.

**Keywords:** Ibn Sina, al-Ghazali, al-Attas, Islamic psychology, man, soul

# Perceived Stress and Hair Cortisol in Bipolar Disorder and Schizophrenia

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## Abstract

In bipolar disorder (BD) and schizophrenia (SCZ) stress increases the risk for onset or relapse and dysregulation of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. It is frequently investigated by measuring the glucocorticoid cortisol. While cortisol concentration underlies diurnal variation, the analysis of hair cortisol concentration (HCC) is a new method which allows assessment of cumulative cortisol secretion during a time period of three months.

Aims of this research were to explore whether perceived stress and HCC a) differ between BD, SCZ patients and controls, b) change over disease course, and c) are associated with an increased genetic risk for BD or SCZ.

159 SCZ patients, 61 BD patients and 82 controls were included in the study. Assessment included psychopathology, perceived stress, and HCC. Inpatients with an acute episode (38 BD and 77 SCZ) were assessed shortly after admission to hospital and at 3 and 6 months follow-up, outpatients and controls were assessed at one time point.

Results showed that perceived stress was higher in BD and SCZ patients compared to controls ( $p < 0.01$ ). In both BD and SCZ inpatients, it decreased over the 6 month study period ( $p < 0.01$ ), and was lower in outpatients in remission compared to inpatients at admission.

HCC was higher in BD patients compared to SCZ patients and controls ( $p = 0.03$ ) and higher in inpatients at admission than in outpatients in remission ( $p = 0.01$ ). BD and SCZ patients had higher genetic risk scores for BD and SCZ, respectively.

While our results are consistent with previous reports of increased perceived stress in BD and SCZ, they suggest differential involvement of the HPA axis in the two disorders. The genetic study supports this latter finding.

**Keywords:** bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, hair cortisol, HPA axis, perceived stress

## **SOCIAL SCIENCES**



# **Reasons of Occupational Accidents and Accident Prevention in Turkey**

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## **Abstract**

Occupational safety and health is sensitively important issue for any country. Number of occupational or industrial accidents represents the development level of a country. Despite of increasing number of occupational accidents, Turkey is not taking enough precautions and brings an arrangement. Occupational accident is the biggest danger for employee's physical integrity in relation to working conditions of the employee. Tangible and intangible losses occur as a result of occupational accidents then these losses become a huge barrier for development of developing countries.

The production / service, machines and employees in working place can be affected negatively because of accidents. Through occupational accidents, many employees die, become disabled or get chronic illnesses. Turkey has high rank in terms of occupational accident in Europe and all over the world. Although, researches and studies are unsatisfactory to prevent accidents in Turkey. This research aims to explain the reasons of occupational accident and how prevention can provided in Turkey. There are many reasons of occupational accidents but all these reasons affect each other. We will explain systematically and deeply to make prevention effective.

**Keywords:** occupational accident, organizational culture, accident prevention

# **Analysis of Thermal Bridges in Order to Increase Energy Efficiency of Buildings**

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## **Abstract**

Thermal bridge occurs when the thermo isolation is interrupted by a material which is a poor insulator. Thermal bridges are the actual problem that causes significant thermal losses and allow the emergence of mold, potentially causing serious health problems and damage building. Therefore it is necessary during the design of buildings consider carefully the critical point of the building where is possible occurrence of thermal bridges, so that at this stage the problem solved. This paper analyzes the thermal bridges of kindergarten “Marija Mazar” in Banja Luka using infrared thermography (IC). Determination of thermal losses (bridges) with infrared thermography also represents one of the first steps towards increasing the building energy efficiency. The recordings show the construction temperature exceeds the limit value at many points. According to the IC recording results it is necessary to reconstruct the building to increase energy efficiency.

**Keywords:** energy efficiency, thermal bridges, infrared thermografy, kindergarten „Marija Mazar“

# **Turkish Minority and Seeds of Hatred in Bulgarian Nationalism**

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## **Abstract**

This research explores Nationalist literature of Bulgaria, and argues that Bulgarian nationalism is based on Turkish hatred. At the same time the study of revolutionary nationalist literature provides ground to reveal the conditions of Turkish minority in Bulgaria. This is an investigation of Bulgarian literature, taught in Bulgarian schools. And I argue that the investigated literature wakes up nationalist sentiments against Turks. The poems and songs which are the fundamentals of Bulgarian nationalism are closely related with Ottoman hegemony. Although the fact that Ottoman was replaced by secular Turkish state and it is almost impossible to argue that Turkey today follows the Ottoman path. The pupils studying this literature, build a wrong opinion about Turks. And if we consider the minority of Turks living in Bulgaria, such literature alienates Bulgarians and Turks. This study is a part of my bachelor thesis and I'm improving it for my master thesis. I'm arguing that national myths used for the glory and innocence of a nation in educational literature of states must be free of accusing another nation, because it causes damage of the state relations. Also, there are other problems regarding minorities in Bulgaria, but they emerge from the education. This study may help politicians dealing with minorities in Bulgaria. Also could be example to explore nationalist literature in education in other states. The education is closely related with nationalist politics, because the national perception is being built in schools. In addition, Although Bulgaria is a democratic country, nationalism is an obstacle to have pluralist values.

**Keywords:** Bulgarian nationalism, education, Turkish minority, alienation, integration

# **DeOttomanization of Višegrad: Destruction of Islamic Heritage in Eastern Bosnia**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this paper is to present in the case study of the Eastern Bosnian town of Višegrad, the destruction of Islamic heritage by the Bosnian Serb authorities. This research will use archival photographs and information about the mosques which existed as well as their state after the end of the war. This paper will look into the aims and purpose of the destruction. The central argument and theme of the paper is to present how the „Eastern Question“ was an actively supported idea during the nineties.

**Keywords:** mosques, destruction, war, Islamic heritage

# Minority Languages and the European Identity

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## Abstract

The term “national minorities” is frequently applied to various national groups who were identified with particular territories but who had lost their sovereignty over these territories to some more numerous people of a different nationality. In some cases the minority groups ceased altogether to occupy their original territories and were dispersed throughout the nation of which they were now subjects. For these reasons minority languages are occasionally marginalized within nations for a number of reasons. These include the small number of speakers, the decline in the number of speakers, and their occasional consideration as uncultured, primitive, or simple dialects when compared to the dominant language. Immigrant minority languages are often seen as a threat and as indicative of the non-integration of these communities. Both of these perceived threats are based on the notion of the exclusion of the majority language speakers. Often minority languages are not supported by the state in the educational institutions. This paper aims to show some advantages and disadvantages of minority language and their relation to the concept of European national identity. Special discussion and analysis will be directed towards the risk of extinction of minority languages and how to throughout the education system such languages can be saved.

**Keywords:** minority languages, European identity, minorities and education Institutions

# **Analysis of Genocide on Bosniaks in Bosanska Krajina**

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## **Abstract**

Analysis of Genocide in Bosanska Krajina<sup>2</sup> is representing social aspect for the better understanding of the all genocides that occurred in the closer and further history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Organized and unilateral mass killings on the basis of ethnicity and religion in Banja Luka, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Ključ, Bihać, Jajce and many other places took place whenever the enemy had a chance to do it. This paper represents the comparative analysis of events from WWII with the data that were available and that I could find with the events from last war, 1992-1995. In 1948, when the U.N. approved its Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG) that defined genocide as any of a number of acts “committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group” war criminals have been arrested all over the world in order to see the face of justice. Following this definition and numbers of evidences that are shown and represented to the International community and the whole world saw what happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the UN and EU accepted and declared only the case of Srebrenica as the Genocide. Because of this ignoring and because of the hiding and running away from facing with the truth about the Bosnian genocides, every paper written on similar topics should serve as the mark and reminder for the whole world that Bosniaks as the constituent nation have right for truth and freedom. Silence is guilt!

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<sup>2</sup>**Bosnia and Herzegovina – Bosanska Krajina** or Bosnian Frontier is a geographical region, a subregion of Bosnia, in western Bosnia and Herzegovina enclosed by three rivers, Sava, Una and Vrbas. It is also a historic, economic and cultural entity of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It does not have any autonomy or political power.

# **Religious Coexistence, Political Strife and Cultural Florescence in Medieval Spain**

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## **Abstract**

The Iberian Peninsula between the 711 and 1611 A.D. was the stage for diverse modes of interaction between the Christian and Islamic societies, their cultures and religions. Between the 8<sup>th</sup> and early 11<sup>th</sup> century Al-Andalus had the ambience of a prosperous and economically strong, politically and religiously tolerant society. One of the main aims of this paper is to investigate how Muslim rulers dealt with and utilized the complex social and political structures they were faced with in “Al Andalus” and how they managed to transform these realities into assets of exceptional cultural blossoming. Particular focus will be on the notion of *convivencia* – the coexistence of different religious groups during the Muslim rule. In this context, the interplay between Muslim political sovereignty and the interests and needs of Mozarabs will be discussed. However, the general attitude towards “the other” was sensitive to and molded by the changing political and religious context of the Peninsula. In the early 11<sup>th</sup> century the shift of power from Islamic Al-Andalus to the Christian North was accompanied with religious and social changes which will be examined using the example of the Mudejars and Moriscos. The period of social exclusion, political suppression, religious intolerance, forcible conversion and expulsion and cultural assimilation developed until the first decade of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Following the history of the social and religious minorities within Spain, the Mozarabs on one hand and the Mudejars and Moriscos on the other will assist us to realize some of the rationales behind coexistence and conflict. I hope to answer the hows and whys of the 800 year political and social character of Medieval Spain under Muslim and Christian rulers and relate them to the cultural and intellectual history of this region.

# **Humanitarian Crisis in Syria: Ignorance of the Mankind**

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## **Abstract**

This paper aims at portraying causes and effects of the Syrian war that led to the worst humanitarian crisis in the recent decade. The conflict has not only influenced the neighboring countries but also had an impact on the European social and political life on a daily basis. The goal is to show the exact data, numbers and results of the crisis as well as influence on the international politics. The ignorance of the key actors and their unwillingness showed to be crucial in worsening of the situation. This paper goes in deeper analysis of various factors that all together lead to dreadful consequences which some of them are: massive killings, refugee crisis, destruction of the Syrian historical and cultural heritage, “lost future of the Syrian people”, social problems on European soil, etc. It is a fact that the lives of not only just Syrian people have been drastically changed, but the lives of people thousands of miles away from the war zone have been surely affected. At the end of the paper the reader will be able to identify lessons that can be learned so far from the crisis and at the same time this paper will offer predictions and possible solutions.

**Keywords:** Syria, humanitarian crisis, ignorance, war, refugee, Europe



# Law Enforcement Agencies Access to Data in the Cloud: Privacy Intrusion Perception

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## Abstract

Cloud computing offers exceptional opportunity for users to store large amount of data and access it from any location. However, when placing data outside of their house, users have some concerns about who will have access to their data. Most users are worried to expose their data to prying eyes, as it may reveal commercial secrets or intrude individual privacy. Cloud service providers usually offer latest technical protection against unauthorized access, but legitimate access stays open. Law enforcement agencies, under certain legal conditions, may have access to any data stored in the cloud.

But from a law enforcement perspective, access to data stored in the cloud is necessary in the course of investigation, especially organized crime and international crime. Cloud computing opens environment for trans-national illegal operations, but also makes difficulties for law enforcement to deal with conflicting rules and laws across the globe where cloud infrastructure spreads.

In this paper we will present results of particular researches evidencing that second most significant privacy-related threat, from the cloud user's perspective, is government surveillance. We will examine users' perception of law enforcement access needs, and weather the protection of personal data is adequately set by the rules, particularly in EU, USA and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In our conclusion we will outline balance between privacy protection users' requests, while complying with law enforcement agencies' demands.

**Keywords:** cloud computing, data privacy, surveillance

# **The Effect of Citizens' Religious and Familial Characteristics on Their Trust in Government: The Case of District of Konya**

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## **Abstract**

As it is known; one of the important elements of social capital is trust. If it is desired to increase cooperation in a society, it is imperative to increase the social capital, and especially trust level of the community. The providers of the order in a democratic society are the government, and the institutions and the civil society that it cooperates with. Therefore, trust in government is based on the trust in its institutions, the belief in their impartiality, adequateness and honesty, and the experiences to confirm their intentions to serve the community. The mission of the government and public institutions for providing an order is effective also on the individual trust attitudes in the society. The government or the state authority is a structure; which does not allow free rider behaviour, builds the necessary facilities for the people to keep their promises in trust relationships, and provides complying of the citizens with the provisions of the contracts through independent courts. That position of the state brings along an effect of it on the overall level of trust in the society.

The focus of this study is the trust in government. In the study, trust levels of the citizens in the government, and the effect of their religious and familial characteristics on their trust in the governments will be observed. The results are expected to give some idea about the change of the social viewpoint about trust in government, in terms of socio demographic variables such as religion and family structure. The data derived through a field study conducted in the Doğanhisar Hüyük and Derebucak districts of Konya, will be analyzed using SPSS 16.0 software, and the findings will be reviewed in accordance with the main aims of the study in the light of literature on the subject.

**Keywords:** trust in government, factors of trust, trust and religion, trust and familial characteristics



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