

1st



Graduate Conference

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The first IUS Graduate Conference

The International University of Sarajevo (IUS) is offering a great opportunity to MA, MSc. and PhD students to enjoy the pleasures of having a place in the first IUS Graduate Conference. Since 2004, IUS has been serving the region with its full academic and research potential and growing facilities. Three faculties at IUS allow students to study and research on arts, humanities, social sciences, natural and technical sciences. Among many other research and academic activities IUS aims, with this conference, to put into the perspective graduate studies and young researchers and their scholarly ideas and contributions.

This conference will indeed reflect the University's interdisciplinary and international character. This two-day conference will provide a platform for graduate students in arts, humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and technical sciences to present and exchange their ideas in an international and interdisciplinary environment. The organizing committee plan to invite two internationally renowned academicians from different disciplines as keynote speakers.

This graduate conference will focus on the wide range of topics related arts, politics, sociology, history, culture, psychology, English language, visual arts, economy, management, genetics, architecture, biology and engineering sciences. Students who present their researches will receive feedback from distinguished researchers and academicians who will evaluate submitted papers.

The main aims of the conference is to tackle current social, political, economic, and scientific issues in a context of present graduate research and studies, exchange views, experiences and findings among graduate students locally and from abroad, make a platform for young researchers and graduate students from Bosnia-Herzegovina, region and the world to network themselves through this conference.

Yasin Demirtaş
IUSGC Organizing Committee Chairman

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

Title: Millennium Development Goals in Nigeria; Issues and Prospects: A Historical Paradox

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Abstract:

This paper seeks to explore the recognition of importance of education to the development of a nation, as a means of poverty eradication which is regarded as the most important goal of human development. In the past, education delivery in Nigeria has suffered major setbacks as a result of inadequate frameworks policy, project duplication, gross inefficiency, and corruption. In view of this, in 2000 the United Nations organised a meeting widely referred to as the Millennium Summit at which Millennium Development Goals were identified for developing countries, with aims including: poverty reduction, hunger and availability of education for all (Mohammed, (2006). It is a shocking paradox that a significant proportion of the Nigerian population is poor despite its enormous wealth as Adejuwon & Tijani (2012) have argued. Therefore, this paper through historical exploration examines those issues that arose since the commencement of the Millennium Development Goals project as it concerns Nigeria as well as the prospects of achieving a remarkable impact within timeframe. The paper concludes that government at all levels needs to be sincere in the implementation of Millennium Development Goals if the issues of illiteracy, poverty and hunger are to be eradicated by 2015, the year set out to achieve goals of the Millennium Development.

Keywords: *Poverty, Human development, Hunger, Illiteracy.*

Title: Attitudes Among Psychology and Engineering Students Toward the Survivors of Childhood Sexual Abuse

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Abstract:

Attitudes to childhood sexual abuse features different types of behaviors such as stereotypes, prejudice and on occasion avoiding victims of abuse and attempting to isolate them from themselves or from society. Much research has been conducted in this area to date. The aim of this presentation is to bring a new perspective to this issue by focusing on the attitudes of a distinct group towards survivors of childhood sexual abuse. Thus, in this study, psychology and engineering students were asked to reveal and compare their attitudes towards survivors of childhood sexual abuse through quantitative research. All participants were asked to anonymously complete questionnaires about stigmatization with 3 subscales: social distance, danger, and skill assessment. According to results of this study, there is no statistically significant difference in students' attitudes 'based on their gender differences as well as differences on departments, family income or the place where they had grown up' toward survivors of childhood sexual abuse. Also, we did not identify a significant correlation between participants' religious practices and attitude.

Key words: *Attitude, Attitudes and Gender, Child Maltreatment, Sexual Abuse, Social Distance.*

Title: The Influence of the CNN and Al Jazeera Effect on American Foreign Policy

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Abstract:

This presentation explores the relationship between both American mass media and foreign international news channels on United States foreign policy. Initially, the paper examines the ability of contemporary global mass media to influence governments' policy making. Then, it focuses on the ability of American mass media to influence foreign policy decision-making at the White House. The last part of this presentation examines the influence that foreign global mass media (in this case, Al Jazeera) can or cannot have on U.S. foreign policy decisions. Finally, the presentation ends with an assessment of both the CNN Effect and the Al Jazeera Effect in terms of the significance and the benefits and/or drawbacks of their influence. The presentation is concluded with thoughts on whether the United States government has the ability to control this media influence and use it to support its policy agenda, and with an assessment of the future of the CNN effect and Al Jazeera effect.

Key words: *U.S. Foreign Policy, Media, CNN Effect, Al Jazeera Effect;*

Title: Master Thesis: Quality Assurance in Private Secondary School in Zanzibar, Tanzania
Name: Khamis Juma Abdalla
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Abstract:

Secondary education in Zanzibar is provided free in all public schools. However, many parents with the financial means prefer to enroll their children to private schools that provide a higher assurance of quality and efficient learning. This study assessed the quality assurance in private secondary school in Zanzibar wherein quality concerns for parents revolved primarily around the availability, competencies, and responsiveness of teachers. Four schools were selected for case studies, and head teachers and ministerial officers were interviewed to measure those quality assurance mechanisms employed. Questionnaires were also distributed to students and teachers drawn by stratified random sampling, which divided the population of students and teachers into subpopulations called ‘strata’ of 6 Grades from Form I to Form VI. The study revealed different views from school administrators, teachers and students. 78.26% in private school are enrolled because of quality teaching and learning. Indeed, effective school leadership was identified as the most essential aspect of quality education, next in importance only to the quality of the curriculum and teachers’ instructional abilities. The conclusion of this presentation is that the poor conditions in public schools drive parents in Zanzibar to resort to private schools, but this trend only widens the manifestations of the gap between the rich elite and the poor. Thus, the government should streamline procedures for opening and running private schools and make these procedures completely transparent.

Title: Quantitative Analysis of Material –Handling Operations: Case Study

Name: Erna Keskinovic

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Abstract:

In this presentation I will consider mathematical equations for modelling the operations of material transport systems. Material-handling is a very important but frequently overlooked issue in many industrial facilities. It is a part of internal logistics and occurs inside a company. The research for this presentation is based on a case study which has been conducted at a local sale company in Gracanica, including semi-structured interviews and review of internal documents. Along with the case study, literature reviews have been conducted within the areas of material-handling operations. The purpose of this presentation is to identify a mathematical model for material handling operations by analyzing and comparing two types of material transport systems: vehicle-based material system and conveyor system. As a result we will get two different mathematical models for these two material transport systems.

Title: Twin Deficits Phenomenon in West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU)
Countries: Panel Data Analysis
Name: Kouassi Yeboua
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Abstract:

The deficit in the balance of payments for developing countries remains a permanent threat because of the fragility of their economies and their high dependence on international political and economic support. Thus, proponents of the twin deficits hypothesis advocate reducing the budget deficit to control the external deficit. This hypothesis is one of the most debated macroeconomic topics both in developed and developing countries during the last thirty years. The empirical exercise on which this presentation is based was undertaken with a view to contribute to this debate by examining the relationship between the persistent government and current account deficits of WAEMU countries. To this end, we used a panel VAR model and the recent panel causality test proposed by Dumitrescu and Hurlin (2012) over the period 1975-2010. The impulse response functions deduced from the panel VAR model estimated by GMM system show a positive relationship between budget and current account deficits. The deterioration (improvement) in the budget deficit leads to a deterioration (improvement) in the current account balance which is consistent with the “twin deficits hypothesis”. Interestingly, the results show also that the reverse relationship running from external to internal deficits is much stronger, both in terms of magnitude of the impacts and statistical significance. The variance decomposition concurs with the previous findings. The core results from the panel causality test show that evidence in favour of bi-directional causal relations between the two deficits cannot be rejected, which enables us to draw some policy implications.

Title: An Assessment of Television Coverage of 2014 Presidential Election in Turkey

Name: Serap Fiso

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Abstract:

The media in Turkey has the power to propagate an idea of political elites to the wider community and political elites alike, and the actions of these political forces thus becomes an indispensable source for the mass media, especially for television. This relationship between Turkish media and politics dates from the 1960s, as the rise of television in particular had a profound impact on this society. As a consequence of this trend, media has become a force to mediate between the individual voter and politician, and a noteworthy tool for the transfer of information more generally to and about the wider society. The recent presidential election in Turkey was a case in point. It created a tremendous impression on the national and international media. This interdisciplinary presentation will fill the gap in the literature concerning media and presidential election from an international relations perspective in Turkey. The aim of this presentation is to examine how the media, particularly television news, played a significant role during the Turkish presidential election of 2014. Furthermore, the research will also prove that watching television impacts upon the knowledge of society, develops political knowledge, causes an increase in the turnout rate of voters, and affects their voting decisions.

Key words: *Media, Politics, Presidential Election, Turkey, Television*

Title: Compensation of Existential and Biological Damage in the Albanian Legal System

Name: Velisjana SHERIFI

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Abstract:

This paper examines obligation law, which has for its object the regulation of the extraordinary relations. Non contractual relationships have practical significance provided under the Civil Code and other laws. For a relatively long period non-pecuniary damage is identified only with moral damage. But over the 20 past years, initially doctrine and then jurisprudence has identified two new figures of non-pecuniary damage, damage to health or biological damage and existential damage. In addition to the contract, as an important source of obligations' creation, an ordinary case we also face by practice is damage causing and the compensation liability. The law of contract deals with those legal relations that arise because of mutual expressions of assent. The notion is not at all uncommon that legal relations identified as contractual cannot exist unless the parties intended them to exist, while 'damage causing' creates its obligation under the fact that a person has caused damage to another person, utterly unforeseen by the parties. The question now is how the law protects the parties who are in view of these unknown or unanticipated circumstances? To answer this question we analyzed how the Albanian legal system has provided the situation.

Key words: *existential damage, biological damage, compensation, Albanian law.*

Title: Innovative Solutions in Responsive Building Elements with a focus on Window Systems
Name: Benjamin Duraković
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Abstract:

The demand in buildings that provide thermal comfort has risen considerably in recent years, which correspondingly causes a substantial increase in global energy consumption. Based on the recommendations given in *International Energy Agency, Energy Conservation in Buildings & Community Systems* (IEA ECBCS) Annex 44, it is required to develop innovative energy technologies and solutions within the built environment as responsive building elements. The deployment of responsive building devices still faces major barriers related to the costs, technological challenges, logistics, lack of knowledge and skills. Currently, one of the technological challenges is heat storage as latent or sensible heat for later usage. Latent heat is more attractive technique for accumulating energy because it provides a high energy storage density per unit of mass at constant or nearly constant temperature. The objective of this presentation is assessment of three window systems as responsive building elements and their contributions in energy conservation. The systems are based on air, water and paraffin as a phase change material (PCM). The capacity of the energy storage and heat conductivity of the systems are analyzed using numerical and experimental studies to assess which of the combinations could provide more efficient solution for certain application in buildings.

Key words: *thermal storage, phase change material, energy conservation.*

Title: Expression of Outer Membrane Protein (OMP16) from *Brucella Abortus* in *Arabidopsis Thaliana*

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Abstract:

Brucellosis represents a highly contagious zoonosis caused by *Brucella* species inducing a chronic disease, which usually persists for life. The design of a more effective vaccine against Brucellosis is a top priority in the scientific community. The unlipidated outer membrane protein 16 (uOMP16) of *Brucella spp.* was shown to be highly immunogenic and to induce specific Th1 response in vitro as well as in vivo, even when administered without adjuvant. Edible plant-based vaccines were shown to be promising candidates for immunization as they can reduce the overall costs and increase the possibilities for global vaccinations. In this regard, the aim of our project was to genetically transfer the uOMP16 protein of *Brucella abortus* into *Arabidopsis thaliana* and characterize the expression in order to use this transgenic plant as a production, storage, and delivery system. Using *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* as a vehicle for our plasmid containing uOMP16 gene we aim to effectively transfect *A.thaliana*, a plant which is commonly used as a bioreactor for antigen production and therefore represents a very good candidate for a potential edible vaccine for Brucellosis treatments. Currently we have succeeded to design and clone a plasmid containing the uOMP16 gene in *E. Coli* -DH5 α cells and through ongoing experiments we are trying to transform the *A.thaliana* with our gene and in turn to evaluate the expression patterns of the uOMP16 protein in the plant.

Key words: *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Brucellosis*, *Outer membrane protein 16*, *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*, *floral dip*

Title: Tensions in Intercultural Videoconferences: Using the Relational Dialectical Framework to Analyze Intercultural Videoconferences

Name: Blerim Limani

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Abstract:

The presentation is focused on analyzing the relational contradictions that take place during intercultural videoconferences (IV). According to Wang (2001), there is no such thing as a perfect plan for an on-line learning environment. Wang also claims that considering the diversity of the global internet society, cultural sensitivity and flexibility are essential to collaborative virtual classroom success (p. 519). Similarly, other scholars (Lenard, 2005, Chang and Lim, 2002) described the process of IV without applying any theoretical framework in their analysis. Therefore, considering the fact that most of the current IV literature is atheoretical, the author decided to contribute to the IV studies by applying the framework of relational dialectics. The method used in this presentation consists of IV observations and interviews that were conducted with professors who organized and participated in IV. The study presents four contradictions which derived from data analysis. These were examined with dialectical strategies offered by Baxter and Montgomery (1996).

Key words: *dialectical tension, intercultural, videoconferences, communication,*

Title: Religious Students' self-esteem and their communication with Professors

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Abstract:

The first part of this paper tries to explain the term of religion in different settings by reviewing several previous researches done in that direction. Having reviewed previous studies of religion, I will outline the notion of self-esteem. A positive correlation may be identified in previous studies between religiosity and self-esteem. In this research paper I am going to explore self-esteem in different social settings with an emphasis on educational facilities. The importance of the communication process in classroom settings has been established by several researchers, and I will draw on such conclusions in my presentation. The main findings of this research paper are that there is no significant relation between the religiosity of students and their level of self-esteem. Furthermore, there is no significant relation between the religious beliefs and communication practices of students with professors.

Key words: *Communication, religion, self-esteem, classroom settings, professors.*

Title: Self-esteem of adolescents through the loss of one parent

Name: Jeta Xhabija

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Abstract:

The loss of a close person (i.e. family member, close friend, etc) has lasting psychological and emotional effects. Retrospective studies have revealed that a variety of psychiatric disorders may be caused by the loss of someone, including depression, anxiety, panic syndrome and post-traumatic stress disorder. These disorders are of particular interest to further learn how some people cope with the loss in a healthy manner and others do not. This study focuses only on the self esteem of the adolescent children that are coping with the death of a parent. The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of the death of a parent, and its effect on the self esteem of an adolescent child. The theoretical model for this study is based on extensive research and theories of death as a traumatic process. A detailed analysis will be performed to examine the relation of the three key elements of this study: death, adolescence and self esteem. More specifically, this study will examine the impact of the death of a parent on the self-esteem (or lack thereof) of the surviving adolescent child. This study aims to analyze the impact of the death of a parent on the self esteem of adolescent child, and to compare self-esteem among adolescents with a parent and adolescents with two parents. Its hypothesis is that loss of a loved one affects the self-esteem of the surviving adolescent son /daughter. The instrument to be used in this study is the Rosenberg Self Esteem Scale. Participant ages will be limited to 15- 18 years of age.

Keywords: *death, adolescence, self esteem.*

Title: Effects of opioid addiction on the male reproductive system in rats

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Abstract:

Despite large number of studies addressing the impacts of opioid consumption in women on pregnancy outcomes, there are few experiments about the effect of opioids on male fertility. The aim of this study was to measure the effect of opioids and its derivatives morphine on male reproductive system of male rats. Forty male Wistar albino rats were randomized into 5 equal groups which were exposed either with morphine, naloxone, naloxone and morphine, or Sham and one group was considered as control. Histological features and Spermatogenesis were assessed after 6 months exposure to the opioids based on measurement of spermatogonia, spermatocyte, spermatid, and sperm. Data were then analyzed to reveal the significance of the observed differences. Among 5 groups of 8 rats in this study, the cell count was different for spermatogonia, spermatocytes, spermatids, and sperms as the mean number of these cells were the least among the subjects of the morphine group followed by morphine/naloxone and naloxone group. This difference was more remarkable in Sham and control groups. In addition, the differences observed between the subjects were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). Our study showed that Morphine and other opioid derivatives could reduce all the cellular populations in the process of spermatogenesis.

Title: Discrete Wavelet Transformation (DWT) application for low frequency electromechanical oscillations identification and analysis in Electric Power System

Name: T. Hubana, S. Hodžić, Dž. Klepo

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Abstract:

Frequency is used as a status indicator in Electric Power Systems in terms of the balance between electricity production and consumption. Deviations of rated frequency (50 or 60 Hz) indicate that it came to a higher/lower electricity production or consumption, usually in the form of transmission, production or consumption unit blackouts. Stability problem and electromechanical oscillation problems are always present in Power Systems. As a Power System response to any disturbance in a grid, electromechanical oscillations occur, which can be damped or undamped with constant or growing magnitude, with magnitude values which may cause disturbances in system operations. This paper deals with low frequency oscillation identification and analyses problem in Power Systems which are processed by using the Discrete Wavelet Transformation (DWT). Disturbances are simulated and analyzed in symmetric Kundur Test System. Simulation is performed on two signals by using digital filters with focus on Intra-Area Mode oscillations (0.4 – 1 Hz). For low frequency electromechanical oscillation analyzes software package *MATLAB* is used, specifically program code for Discrete Wavelet Transformation (DWT). The first part of calculation is done in *PSAT Toolbox (Power System Analysis)*, the results and the output signals are analyzed in ‘*wavemenu*’ toolbox, while ‘*tfagui*’ toolbox is used for reading of the dominant frequency. The conclusions indicate on great advantages of DWT application for monitoring and identifying Power System parameter changes, in regard to standard mathematical tools for signal analysis and processing.

Title: The Future Development of Youth Diplomacy: The Challenge and Opportunity to Build a Strategic Partnership

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Abstract:

Today, the world is experiencing a global power shift. The world is engaged in the development of highly dynamic International Relations. This condition will provoke debate among state and non-state actors alike. Development of the intellectual global community and economic actors will also influence outcomes. Likely changes in the world of global interaction are influenced by several significant factors. First, growth in the number and potential of youth. Second, the existence of political-economy transformation in almost all regions of the world. Third, the existence of global migration's wave. The third essential component is driven by the two other factors, namely: the development of ideas and technology. Youth development is also caused by the bonus demography factor obtained by a number of countries. This is a rare opportunity before the countries experienced a period of aging society such as that struck Japan today. From these conditions, this paper will look at how the role of youth diplomacy in building a strategic partnership. It will feed that effect in the interaction changes in the scope of international relations. This paper will use secondary data obtained from a number of scientific studies. The results of this paper can be implemented as state policy recommendations. However, the findings of this paper will be relevant not only for the state but also those other actors will be influenced by the future impact of youth diplomacy.

Key words: *future development, youth, diplomacy, strategic partnership.*

Title: Learning Styles Preferences of Freshman Students at IUS

Name: Alper Fener

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Abstract:

Learning is a process of transferring information and experience into knowledge, skills, behaviors and attitudes to others. Learning does not happen accidentally or by itself. It is developed and formed by our existing knowledge. Students practice their learning styles in relation to formal learning. Formal learning has a role in creating relationships between the instructor and the learner at schools. Educational researchers have proposed many different methods of learning in order to accommodate different student's learning styles. The first aim of this study is to identify the perceptual learning styles preferences of freshman students at IUS. The second aim is to determine differences in learning style according to gender and nationality. Twenty four students (N=24) took part in this research. The survey questionnaire was adopted from Joy Reid's 1987 model, *Perceptual Learning Styles Preferences Questionnaire*, which contains 30 questions on 5 different learning styles (Kinesthetic, Auditory, Visual, Individual and Group). For the data analysis *SPSS version 16* was used in order to analyze data using quantitative research methodology. The results revealed that students' preferred learning style was kinesthetic. They expressed a minor positive preference for auditory and group learning, while a number of students expressed a negative preference towards the visual learning style.

Key words: *Learning styles, Learning Preferences, Students, Lecturers, Learning Styles Inventory.*

Title: Usage of Foreign Law in the Expansion of Human Rights Protection in the US Supreme Court Case Law

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Abstract:

This paper is dedicated to the examination of the issue of referring and using foreign law and foreign court decision in the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of the United States in the last six decades. The alignment of different legal systems and constitutional traditions, expressed best through the concept of ‘constitutional fertilization’, is a phenomenon that marks the process of globalization, which leads to more uniformity in constructing and interpreting legal norms. Even though the need of referring and using international law and foreign law is accepted, at least partly, by some constitutions and judiciaries (e.g. South Africa), this issue is still ongoing and controversial in certain systems, especially in the United States government, the United States Supreme Court and in American society as a whole. Moreover, what additionally makes the study of reference to foreign law by the US Supreme Court more interesting, is the fact that this practice is to a certain extent used as a means of ‘filling the gaps’, as the US Constitution has left many issues unregulated and unresolved, due to its shortness and generalness. Also, what gives this issue an overarching layer of controversy is the fact that reference to foreign law comes up often in cases involving important social themes, such as the death penalty, LGBT rights and abortion. Therefore, this paper seeks to contribute to better understanding of the context, reasons, debates and results of referring to foreign law and foreign court decisions by the US Supreme Court.

Title: War on Terror (WOT) and its Impact on Children: Evidence from Pakistan

Name: Anser Mahmood Chughtai

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Abstract:

The past decade has seen a phenomenal rise in extremist militancy in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA). The rise in militancy has created a situation of lawlessness in FATA, which has created a volatile economic situation, damaged the social structure and the basic infrastructure, and added more vulnerability to the people of FATA. This rising phenomenon has not only destroyed the socio-economic set up of the area but also has left great psychological impacts on the minds of the children. Children are the worse victims of this growing phenomenon as it has badly impacted their mental health. This paper aims at finding out the negative impacts of the War on Terror on the overall development of the children of FATA. The study comprises of scientific methodology; a questionnaire, which was designed on the basis of Child Development Indicators, developed by United States Department of Health and Human Services. Policy implications have been suggested at the end of the paper for the betterment of the aforementioned area with particular focus on child development.

Key Words: *Child Development, War on Terror, FATA-Pakistan*

Title: Control module for a gas water heater

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Abstract:

This paper gives a detailed description of a prototype of control module for a gas water heater. All manipulations over input variables, as well as control of output relays have been handled by the microcontroller Arduino Uno. The module can be controlled using a 4x4 keypad and a Nokia 3110 display, as well as over a network connection. The theoretical component of this presentation describes the principle of operation of the gas water heater. There are also some topics related to the field of thermodynamics that have been discussed. A two-point controller applied to a thermodynamic system has been described as well. The paper deals with design of the module and with characteristics of hardware components that have been used. A compatible shield has been developed in order to adequately connect the keypad, the display, relays and other components to the microcontroller. The software has been created using the open-source Arduino environment. Besides standard libraries that are part of the environment, some additional libraries have been used: for graphics of the display, as well as for time interrupts. A special library has been created for work with generic functions for reading and writing to EEPROM memory and for detection of keystrokes. Possibilities for remote control via TCP/IP (using the ethernet shield and Telnet protocol) have been clarified. The microcontroller acts as a server which can be accessed using any available Telnet client software. A Telnet php client has been developed. In combination with a web server available on a LAN network, it opens up numerous possibilities and at the same time it can provide the global Internet access to the control module. Furthermore, the module can be connected to the Internet directly through a router with Internet access.

Key words: *Control module, gas water heater, embedded system, Internet controlled device*

Title: Anglicisms in the IT Lexicon of the Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian language: English Omnipresence or the lack of linguistic creativity

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Abstract:

This paper presents a synchronic analysis of the contemporary Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian language in the domain of IT language. This work is aimed to show that almost all terms within the B/C/S language in one way or another are derived from English, and therefore the analytical part of this work will be threefold. A morphological analysis comes first, showing that all terms underwent certain morphological processes on their way to the contemporary B/C/S. Following this, a phonological analysis shows the changes within the phonological reproduction which are necessary part of the transition process from one language to another. Finally, I will examine the semantic changes which also occur during the transition of terms. These semantic changes might occur in the actual use of terms, their meanings etc. Corpus analysis is what our research is based on. It involves various Internet resources. After a descriptive review of the results of this analysis, using methods of deduction and generalization, I will be able to prove my hypothesis: that contemporary B/C/S is abundant in Anglicisms within the IT field, and that their number is increasing together with the technological advancement. This presentation will also consider that the word-formation within this field in B/C/S is reduced to a minimum, and that Anglicisms are accepted in their full form with little or no morphological or phonological changes during their adaptation. The above-stated corpus analysis will prove how this IT language is a living matter, which is tightly connected and conditioned by the social changes, and as such is developed and shaped.

Key words: *Anglicisms, IT, hardware, software, morphological markers, phonological markers, meaning markers, Anglicism categorisations, inter-linguistic contact.*

Title: Schooling System (Day or Boarding) as a Predictor of Students Academic Performance

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Abstract:

The research for this presentation was conducted on schooling system (day or boarding) as a predictor of students' academic performance. The objective of the research was to investigate whether there is a significant difference between the academic performance of day and boarding school students. The research hypothesis of the study stated that there will be a significant difference between the academic performance of day and boarding students in English, particularly in Mathematics and Science. Convenience sampling technique was used to obtain 42 day respondents and 42 boarding respondents. Microsoft Office Excel and the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) were used for the analysis. The t-test was used to analyse the data on the performance of Boarding (B) and Day (D) students in English, Mathematics and Science. The results showed that there was no significant statistical difference in the means of examination score in English, Mathematics and Science for the two groups of students. This implied that, the average score of students in English, Mathematics and Science is not significantly different for boarding or day students. Among the recommendations given was that the Headmaster and his staff should ensure that students in all the three classes take seriously their English and Mathematics lessons and should study hard to improve their performance in the respective subjects since the study showed a relatively low academic performance (mean= 46 percent) of both day and boarding students in these subjects.

Title: Demographic Characteristics as a Determinant of the Use of Health Care services: A Case Study of Nsukka, Southwest Nigeria

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Abstract:

Past research has associated social and demographic characteristics as strong determinants of utilization of health care services; however, not much has been done to explore the dynamics of these variables in Nigeria. This empirical study explores the link between demographic factors and the future use of health care services in Nsukka, southeast Nigeria. A total of 543 respondents were selected using multi-stage sampling technique. The findings of the study showed that majority (56.9%) of the respondents were female while 43.1% were male. More of the respondents were married (50.3%) while 41.8% of the respondents were between ages 26-35. Testing the demographic characteristics regarding where people will prefer to go first for treatment with multiple regression, It is only sex as a demographic variable that indicates positive association for future occurrence to where people will prefer to go first for treatment with 0.08 significance. Age and education indicates no association considering their level of significance. This result shows that sex is one of the determinant factors of where and when people will go for treatment. This is pointing out the realities regarding African society where in the family setting, it is the father that dictates the cause of action. Also to buttress these findings, cross tabulating age with who determines where and when to go for treatment, findings show that majority (58.9%) within age 26-35 said their spouses decide on where and when to go for treatment. Findings showed that patriarchy still plays an important role in the utilization of health care delivery among the people studied.

Key words: *Demographic characters, Determinant, Health Care, treatment, self-medication, symptom.*

Title: Systematic Approach of a Knowledge Based Society

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Abstract:

The goal of this paper is to stress the importance of targeted creation and exploitation of the synergistic effects of different social structures and processes. By using specific and targeted synergy improved by entrepreneurship activity, endless possibilities of economic growth and development will arise. Throughout the paper, a qualitative method of research is used – analysis of secondary databases as well as an overview and critical review of recent theoretical discussions. We are all part of a system, an organization of interconnected by multidimensional reversible connections of cause and effect interdependency. By having a synergy of social creations, a man creates a reality which an individual can only contemplate about. The Triple Helix concept is based on a systematic approach to thinking and acting. Within the Triple Helix, three concepts of the three wholes (university, industry, government) are connected by multidimensional interdependency connections creating a “stem cell” space, a unique space of their dependency. The space interwoven with the connections of the three elements of Triple Helix is framed within the Knowledge Space, Innovation Space and Consensus Space. The mentioned space of interaction of university, industry, governments founded on the basis of knowledge, innovation and leadership which represent the base for their interaction. This presentation proposes that these trends must be recognized and encouraged through government regulation, since without its guidance and leadership, they will remain merely theoretical courses without the possibility of practical implication. By accepting the fact that we are the subsections of an interdependable whole, we can use unlimited advantages of synergy effect of collectiveness hence ensuring the necessary economic growth.

Key words: *systematic approach, Triple Helix concept, knowledge society, innovation, entrepreneurship.*

Title: Analgesic effects of *Thymus kotschyanus* extract in mice by formalin and tail flick tests

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Abstract:

This presentation examines the wide side effects of synthetic pain killers, and proposes that the use of herbal drugs in folk medicine as analgesic agents should be increased. The research underpinning this paper has attempted to uncover the pharmacological potential of ethanolic extracts by using various animal models and also to explore the potent antinociceptive effect of plant. The ethanolic extract from the aerial part of *Thymus kotschyanus* after intraperitoneal administration at doses of 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg was evaluated against pain using formalin test and tail flick test. Different doses of compound of *Thymus kotschyanus* 100mg/kg ($P<0.05$) and 200 mg/kg ($P<0.001$) induced analgesia in the early and late phase of the formalin test. Maximum analgesia, in acute and late phases was experienced at the dose of 200 mg/kg while dose of 50 mg/kg was ineffective. 200 mg/kg of extract increased the antinociceptive activity in 30 ($P<0.01$), 45, 60 and 75 ($P<0.05$) minutes after injection followed by formalin and tail-flick test in comparison to control. The significant effect for doses 100 and 200 mg/kg after injection of *Thymus kotschyanus* was observed at 60 minutes. The results obtained in this study highlight that aerial part extract of *Thymus kotschyanus* possesses analgesic properties in both acute and chronic inflammatory pain.

Title: Is Gold Really in Action in Turkey?

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Abstract:

Turkey has been a significant gold importer since 1985 for three reasons: the production of gold is on a limited scale, high gold demand is pretty tied to traditions and Turkish consumers have seen gold as an effective hedge against inflation and currency weakness. Turkey's foreign trade in gold can be classified into two groups: untapped gold and processed gold. Untapped gold involves gold bars and processed gold presents gold jewellery. We observe from the available data that Turkey has been an importer of untapped gold and exporter of processed gold for almost 30 years. Since 2001, however, two things have changed regarding this situation in Turkey: Turkey started to produce gold through gold mining and also started to export untapped gold. The World Gold Council published a report in January, 2015 titled "Turkey: Gold in Action" that discusses the economic contribution of gold to Turkey's economy. This recent increase in gold export raised the question whether foreign trade in gold has an impact on economic growth. This paper aims to answer this question by analyzing the impact of gold trade on economic growth of Turkey for the period 2001Q1-2014Q4 with an econometric model.

Key words : *Economic Growth, Gold Export, Gold Import.*

Title: New Approach to Dramatic Writing
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Abstract:

Since the dawn of dramatic writing, writers and academics have tried to explore the possibility of creating a formula for dramatic structure. Aristotle was the first to suggest such a formula by describing the “three-act structure”. This approach is still used as a foundation in the creation of various film scripts. Many writers have furthered the approach by suggesting additional guidance in their work such as Christopher Booker, Sherri Sheridan and Ronald B. Tobias. These latter authors suggest two things: each story should be treated in much the same way, and the characters serve the story. This presentation aims to explore a new possibility for a plot system. This original approach is based on the relationships within the story. It is motivated by the characters, not by the narrative which is treated as information. The research methods used include, but are not limited to, structural analysis of existing works, theoretical overview and comparative case study analysis. In consequence, a story structure that is not simply working efficiently but is optimal in terms of effect and emotional charge is presented as an alternative approach to classical three-act scriptwriting. The article corresponds to the basic principles of narrative and plot structure already established but at the same time it creates a new dimension in storytelling that could possibly alter the way we tell stories.

Title: Exploring the motivation of Construction Workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Development of employee-centric motivational model to improve productivity and quality of final construction works

Name: Arman Cana, Ognjen Ridic

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Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to explore the motivation of construction workers in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H). The specific objectives of this original (primary) research were to develop employee-centric motivational model to improve productivity and quality of final construction works. The research methodology for this presentation was comprised from the quantitative research method utilizing two structured survey instruments (first for managers and second for non-managers), each consisting of 14 items (four for descriptive and ten for inferential statistics). A field survey was carried out in cross-sectional time-frame study manner utilizing convenience sampling methodology. The questionnaire responses were collected from 130 respondents; managers and non-managers, working for the Cengiz construction company and its B&H and international subsidiaries and contractors and sub-contractors. The research site was confined at B&H highway corridor 5c, in the vicinity of Tarcin and Vlakovo construction sites. Our results were grouped in three categories: general motivation, carrier motivation and business motivation. These types of motivational factors are applicable to Maslow's, Alderfers's, Herzberg's, Reinforcement, Equity and Expectancy theories of motivation. They are congruent with prioritized motivational factors from Hewage's model. In order to establish whether there were any statistical differences exist between groups of respondents the researcher conducted parametric statistical tests, by constructing index variables for each dimension. This process produced three types of variables: general motivation index, carrier motivation index and business motivation index. The newly constructed variables were tested for normality and their distributions were confirmed as normal. T-test confirmed that there was no statistically significant difference between genders. Only, on the carrier motivation dimension, some differences were detected. This conclusion was additionally supported by the Pearson product-movement correlation coefficients. Those never approached conventional degree of significance of $\alpha=0.05$, as the following result were attained ($t=-1.541$, $p=0.126<0.05$). In general, there seems to be suggestive evidence that flexible work hours and better worker-manager collaboration could be effective non-monetary factors for increase in motivation of construction workers, especially those who belong to 18–30 years age group. Hence, the recommendation for managers and supervisors would be to use communication and feedback to build trust between the employer and the employee, and to motivate employees in non-financial manner. This should have an immediate effect on the improved productivity.

Key words: *motivation, construction industry, productivity, quality, final construction works.*

Title: Dynamic pricing for electricity consumers: A cost benefit analysis for European consumers
Name: Georgios Charalampous
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Abstract:

The European Commission (EC) has recently announced the creation of the Energy Union aiming to create a robust and resilient Internal Energy Market (IEM). This vision comes amid the necessity to actively engage consumers through a demand response mechanism facilitated by the projected rollout of smart meters. Until now the design of electricity markets served only the supply side, but policy makers envisage making radical changes. Smart meters along with dynamic pricing (hourly pricing) enable consumers to adjust their consumption pattern according to price signals, be more energy efficient and have the opportunity to make significant savings. In addition, it constitutes a fair pricing methodology since prices reflect truly costs at wholesale level. On the other hand consumers are exposed to high volatility and uncertainty derived from the spot market. The fundamental purpose of this paper is to identify the main drivers which influence wholesale prices, explain how electricity is traded (market design), use econometric models to analyze prices and compare them with the existing retail prices so as to identify potential asymmetries. We retrieve data (hourly and daily wholesale prices) from the most liquid European power exchanges (NordPool and EEX) for the time period 2012-2014. Finally, we draw conclusions based on our findings of whether dynamic pricing could bring decent benefits to European electricity consumers and lead to remarkable savings.

Title: To find an alternative source of sweeter from herbal plant

Name: Camil Durakovic

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Abstract:

This research paper will discuss and review the latest findings about genetically improved sugar production, and will additionally present an alternative and new approach which uses natural sweeteners found in honey and in plant such as stevia. Since the 1980s, studies have identified the negative side-effects of sugar, its unhealthiness and diabetes. Lately, new studies show that artificial sweeteners are more fattening than sugar and raise the risk of diabetes, cancer and other health problems. Aspartame is 200 times sweeter than sugar and is used in almost all aspects of nutrition. It is an artificial sweetener that is produced from genetically modified E.coli bacteria, and contains about ten percent of methanol, which is a poison in extremely small quantities. Aspartame phenylalanine also blocks serotonin and causes people to feel constantly hungry. Acesulfame K stimulates insulin secretion which makes it difficult for possible reactive hypoglycaemia, and promotes the formation of tumors in the lung, breast, and rare forms of cancer in other organs, several forms of leukaemia and chronic respiratory disease shown in several studies in rodents. In this presentation I want to offer alternative solutions using natural sweeteners like honey or stevia plants. Describing the health benefits of alternatives, I will focus also on the protection of biodiversity, which is essential to global food security and nutrition and also serves as a safety-net to poor households during times of crisis.

Key words: *sugar, sugar related diseases, honey, stevia, herbal plant.*

Title: Exiled Home: Dependency Syndrome among internally displaced persons from Nagorno-Karabakh

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Abstract:

This presentation shows the results of two years of fieldwork on Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) caused by the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh region. For the realization of this research I interviewed displaced people temporary relocated in and around Baku - the capital city of Azerbaijan, as well as official authorities in charge of IDPs issues and international organizations (such as UNHCR) dealing with IDPs problems. Through my collaboration with local NGOs which are working for improving IDPs life quality, I also conducted direct observation among the IDP community. The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict left Azerbaijan with a frozen-hot conflict, a loss of 20% of its territory and around 600,000 IDPs. Azerbaijani authorities have been forced to solve the housing problem of displaced people. Newly-built settlements, where the state is providing accommodation, are isolated from the local community and in some cases no transportation is provided, which further increases the unemployment problem. Azerbaijani authorities are not encouraging the integration of IDPs in local community. Official explanations regarding segregation policies are limited to a strategy of avoiding tensions between the local community and IDPs and as a way of preserving customs and traditions which, from their perspective, "would be lost" in the interaction with the local community. IDPs do not own the houses that they receive from the government, therefore are not domiciled in the current place of residence, but on the place of origin, which is now in the occupied region. From the administrative point of view, these communities do not exist on the map where they live actually, but on the conflict map. Through the segregation policies and preferential social assistance practices, the government is deliberately creating among the IDPs a dependency syndrome which allows the government to more easily control this vulnerable category of citizens.

Title: Energy Audit of Kindergarten in Banja Luka and recommendations for planners and local government in BiH

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Abstract:

The energy efficiency (or non-efficiency) of buildings is long time problem in the world and in our region energy efficiency has been a topic of interest for several years. In Bosnia and Herzegovina laws have only recently adopted. Laws are still not applied, and while waiting for the law enforcement, investors build new buildings, which do not meet the energy performance. In order to determine the energy performance of a building, this research project was conducted: the current state of energy performance of the kindergarten "Ježeva kućica" in the urban zone of Banja Luka was observed and recorded. Having analyzed the current situation and outlined data on power, water and heating consumption, this paper will present an energy audit of the building and calculation of its thermal losses. The presentation will conclude by proposing measures to improve the energy performance of buildings, based on this case study. In addition, this presentation identifies the economic criteria for such an approach.

Key words: *energy efficiency, energy audit, thermal losses, kindergarten "Ježeva kućica".*

Title: The influence of urban forms and their characteristics on cycling with a focus on bike-sharing systems in Barcelona (Spain)

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Abstract:

Bike-sharing systems in the last decades have spread worldwide and become a very popular mode of transport in all cities where they were installed. This paper focuses on Barcelona and its bike-sharing system called Bicing, installed in 2007. Since 2010 the number of users is declining, and at the same time its financial debts are increasing. To date, Bicing has been analysed according to the economic aspects of its functioning and on a city level. This paper instead analyses Bicing in terms of its spatial, urban and social functions, i.e. the effect of city's neighbourhoods' urban and social characteristics on Bicing users and their will to use this bike-sharing system more or less often. In addition, this presentation will analyse how the urban and social characteristics of different parts of Barcelona affect Bicing users, and which obstacles are users dealing with according to the features of the location where Bicing is used. The data used in this paper were obtained firstly from the literature and experiences of other cities where bike-sharing systems were installed, but also fieldwork data collection included obtaining the information about users, their trip characteristics and characteristics of urban form of different neighbourhoods in Barcelona. The results of the research showed that Bicing users' and trip's characteristics vary according to different districts of the city, but also that bike-sharing systems and biking cannot be analysed on a city level, but it is necessary to dig deeper into the neighbourhood level in order to obtain detailed view of any system's functioning. This paper concludes with recommendations and directions for an eventual improvement of Bicing, but also other bike-sharing systems that face similar issues related to urbanism.

Title: The anti-inflammatory effects of *Salvia Multicaulis* root extract against Carrageenan-induced hind paw edema in mice

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Abstract:

Inflammation is known as the basis of many diseases. *Salvia multicaulis* is a member of the *Lamiaceae* family with more than 900 species all over the world, while 58 species are found in Iran. *S. multicaulis* was used in traditional medicine because of its widespread effects such as anti-inflammatory, antioxidant-, antispasmodic, antimicrobial. The aim of this study is to investigate the anti-inflammatory effects of *S. multicaulis*. Thirty male adult mice were divided into five groups randomly. The first group received normal saline. The second, third and fourth groups received methanolic extract of *S. multicaulis* in doses of 50, 100 and 200 mg/kg, respectively. The fifth group received indomethacin (5 mg/kg). All injections consisted of 0.5 ml intraperitoneally. Thirty minutes after injection, 0.2 ml of 1% solution of carrageenan in normal saline was injected in right hind paw subcutaneously, and mice's hind paw diameter were measured up to five hours after carrageenan injection using a digital micrometer. *S. multicaulis* extract (50, 100, 200 mg/kg) significantly reduced edema in a dose-dependent manner in every five hours of measurement, $p < 0.01$, $p < 0.002$, $p < 0.04$, $p < 0.007$, respectively. The higher dose (200 mg/kg) had the most powerful anti-inflammatory effect. In fact, the anti-inflammatory effect and inhibition percentage of edema in doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg in times of two to five hours was even higher than indomethacin (5 mg/kg). The methanolic extract of *S. multicaulis* reduced inflammation and local edema. As a result, it may be administered as an adjuvant anti-inflammatory drug to reduce complications of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).

Title: The Benefits of Utilization of Wood Biomass as a Renewable Energy Source Compared to Fossil Fuels

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Abstract:

All remains of wood caused by deforestation (tree, crown) and mechanical wood processing (wood dust, sawdust, diseased and devastated trees) are wood biomass. Biomass is one of the oldest sources of energy and at the same time it is a renewable energy source. The energy contained within wood biomass is sunlight which accumulates in the plant during the process of photosynthesis. During combustion, that energy is released in the form of heat. The utilization of biomass as a renewable energy source compared to fossil fuels (naphtha, coal) gives numerous benefits such as: reduction of CO₂ in the atmosphere, supporting sustainable development, ensuring stable fuel prices and contributing to the creation of jobs which all are the strategic goals of every country including Bosnia and Herzegovina. The aim of this presentation is to contribute to better awareness of the benefits and possibilities of the utilization of biomass which is widespread in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to encourage greater utilization of this energy source for the benefit of all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Key words: *energy, wood biomass, photosynthesis, sustainability development, fossil fuel, deforestation.*

Title: Human Resource Management Practices in Micro Companies

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Abstract:

Micro companies are a starting point for businesses and they represent an important share in the total number of firms. These businesses are highly subjected to failures, especially those at the beginning of their business life cycle. Poor management is considered as one of the main factors that cause the failure. In modern business, the most important assets of the organization are human resources and effective management of it leads to higher performance. In order to be competitive, nowadays organizations are directing their focus toward Human Resource Management (HRM) practices. By reviewing the literature, it can be seen that the most previous studies of the usage of HRM practices and their impact on performance were focused on large companies. In the last decade, we have witnessed a shift of this focus toward the small and medium enterprises. However, in this research, the area regarding the micro companies is highly neglected. Most of studies have chosen samples of companies that have a minimum of ten employees. Still, these choices are not supported by the literature, but they are mostly made based on assumptions that in companies with less than ten employees it is hard to expect the usage of HRM practices. For these reasons, this study aims to investigate the usage of HRM practices and their impact on performance in micro companies. The results of this study should be meaningful to HRM literature regarding micro companies and give us the evidence about should we include these types of companies in the samples.

Key words: *business performance, human resource management, micro companies.*

Title: Federal Engineering: Recreating a Federal Bosnia-Herzegovina through benign civic implosion

Name: George Stavri

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Abstract:

From 1996 when the Dayton Agreements were finalized, implementing them has been a challenging process. The problem in the Bosnian Federation has been that of three different bed mates (Bosnians, Serbs and Croats) sleeping in the same bed but dreaming different dreams. Bosnians have been wishing for a greater share in the overall governing of the new state, while Serbs have never relinquished their aspiration to secede and unite with their Big Brother Serbia. Finally, Croats have complained of being relegated to the insignificant link of the chain in the current federation. Tri-zonality and tri-communality have proved a complex and weak state recipe. Further to this, governing elites having made a permanent living out of power-mongering and are themselves unwilling to allow any logical compromises as this would negate the very reason for their existence in the power structure of the struggling state. The objective in this presentation is to explore the possibility of the new state's Citizens' Society averting the dissolution of the Bosnian Federation through a fusion of congruent citizens' platforms and ambitions for the federation based on a mutually-agreed set of compromises for this New Federation will immensely. The research methods employed in this presentation will be a qualitative review of data collection, including group discussions, observations and reflection filed notes. We will also apply ethnography to this data collection in order to identify the significance of separate ethnic groups. The conclusions of this presentation will consist of two parts, (a) a Qualitative one and (b) a Quantitative one supported by data secured from weights relevant to the three composing ethnic population groups making up the Bosnian federation. All will be time-framed from the date of the Dayton Agreement to this day separated by milestone events and not by regular, equal time periods in order add weight to specific events.

Title: The Man-Media as the Latest Media

Name: Gordana Stamenkovic

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Abstract:

This presentation analyzes the man-media as the latest incarnation in the field of current media, and proposes that this phenomenon belongs neither to civic nor participative journalism, and further, that its media activity cannot be subsumed under UGC (user generated content). The question of whether the man-media in reality is a media and what its role might be in the public sphere, are the focus points of this assessment of man as media. The man-media is considered an informative-oriented individual, interested in public matters and its own active engagement in public affairs, independently producing and placing the media content: news, information, reports, comments, stories, and analytical articles. The author uses the same name for a group or multitude of individuals with the same goals, taking both journalism as a craft and the media as an institution, and uniting them in their own, individual and autonomous activity. The man-media emerges due to the fact that the existing media do not perform their primary functions in a manner that satisfies the citizens' needs, and thanks to the modern technology providing numerous opportunities for an individual to collect information, create media content and distribute them independently, in a faster and easier manner.

Key words: *man, media, democracy, internet, information, public sphere.*

Title: The Social Acceptance of LGBT in BiH
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Abstract:

In an interview for LGBT.ba in October 2014, the President of the Queer Montenegro Association, and a member of the Organizing Committee of Montenegro Pride, Danijel Kalezić, said during the "Podgorica Gay Pride" event, that finally the time has come for the "pride of honor" to be manifested in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In an interview for FENA Agency in late December 2014, Terry Reintke, the German representative in the European Parliament, which among other things deals with the rights of LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender/transsexual) people, expressed his hope that "prides of honour" would be allowed to take place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as has already happened in Croatia and Serbia. These are two voices from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, who wish to direct social movements in our country. This presentation examines what the citizens of BiH think about this issue, and whether they support and accept or reject these ideas.

Key words: *LGBT, pride of honor, Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

Title: Gender, attachment, competitive anxiety and self-confidence among competitive swimmers in Sweden

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Abstract:

Attachment has been associated with the way individuals adjust themselves in various social, emotional and behavioral contexts. Attachment and sports performance remains one of the most unexplored topics in sport psychology. The aim of this study was to examine possible relationships between attachment styles, competitive anxiety, self-confidence and performance among competitive swimmers aged 17- 20. The participants were 44 swimmers from all over Sweden (24 elite and 20 sub-elite). It was hypothesized that elite swimmers differ significantly from sub-elite swimmers in their attachment, competitive anxiety and self - confidence scores. The hypotheses were partially supported by the findings. The study found one significant result, which stated that insecure anxious attachment style combined with young age predicted lower performance results among swimmers. Interestingly this style was found to be prevalent among sub-elite swimmers. The findings of this presentation should be treated in a very delicate and careful way and ethical considerations should be considered.

Key words: *attachment, competitive anxiety, self-confidence, swimming, performance.*

Title: The image of others in *Nož*

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Abstract:

The film *Nož* is a popular Serbian film produced in 1999 by Miroslav Lekić. It was a hit among Serbs in Serbia and Republika Srpska. The film is about identity and war in a small village in Herzegovina. Two families: Jugović and Osmanović live one next to the other in a small village in Herzegovina. World War Two breaks out and during the attack on the village, a Serb infant is taken and raised as a Muslim. The film is based on the Serb nationalist Vuk Drašković's book of the same title. This film is considered one of the most important in post-war Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. The aim of this research paper is to show how Bosniaks are perceived in the film and what messages the film sends.

Key words: *Bosniaks, Serbs, Bosnia and Herzegovina, war, identity.*

Title: The Importance of Human Security in the development of the Balkan countries

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Abstract:

Security is one of the key concepts in international relations theory and it is closely related to individual and state security. At the same time there is a human security complex relationship with human rights. Both human rights and human security address the issues of violence and poverty. Human security aims to protect the human beings from threats to their lives. This research aims to analyze human security and human rights concepts and their complex relationship with the national and international security as well with a special emphasis on the Balkan countries. The research focuses on human security issues and international security. Human rights, national and international security issues, the rule of law and democracy are pivotal for international community. Universal human rights are also seen as a pre-condition for the maintenance of peace and security among the nations. International human rights institutions developed over decades and are still constantly developing. The law, too, is always in development and it must adapt to the ever-changing needs of society. This is particularly the case for human rights law because it is a new field of law. In a globalized world, the international protection of human rights and human development and human empowerment constitute big challenges even for developed countries. At same time these challenges are of greater importance for the Balkan region especially when taking into account the pace at which Balkan countries are advancing toward European Union Integration.

Key words: *Human Rights, Human Security, Security and Peace Studies, Balkan Countries.*

Title: Terrorism as a Strategic Communication Phenomenon

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Abstract:

Terrorism is an ambiguous concept. The multiplicity of types and causes of terrorism is often concealed by the factual similarity of terroristic acts in their consequences. In addition, as 'terrorism' continues to reinvent itself, its everchanging nature persists in puzzling academics around the world. As Spencer has stated: 'if people know anything about the field of Terrorism Studies it is most probably that it has failed to find a definition of its own subject' (2010). Nevertheless, some common themes have outlined the directions for terrorism research over the last decades, some more successfully than others. Most research themes are applicable to particular aspects of the phenomenon rather than its holistic structure. In an attempt to present 'terrorism' as fully as possible, the present work focuses on its specifics as a communication approach. Through a detailed analysis of theoretical work and a comparative analysis of case study materials, this presentation demonstrates the significant benefits to be gained in perceiving terrorism as a strategic communication concept. The positives of placing the phenomenon within this framework include, but are not limited to, the opportunity to examine the role of different actors, define their positions and aspirations, and account for both the rational and emotional aspects of their behavior. This paper takes into account the broad spectrum of academic work from the field of terrorism studies - English, Crelinsten, Schmid and Jongman, Gearty, Pape, Kydd and Walter, Schmid and de Graaf, Laqueur and others. Furthermore, using a classical set of tools for analyzing a communication process it provides a new approach towards understanding and countering terrorists' activity in the future.

Title: The Political Doctrines of al-Suhrawardi's *Philosophy of Illumination*

Name: Lejla Hota

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Abstract:

This presentation examines al-Suhrawardi's *Philosophy of Illumination* through the prism of political doctrines, and in light of al-Suhrawardi's execution in Aleppo (Syria) in 1191, at the relatively young age of 36. The presentation will conclude by elaborating Hossein Ziai's commentary on al-Suhrawardi's *Philosophy of Illumination*.

Title: Retro-(R)evolution of Building Materials: Comeback of Straw Brick and Energy Efficiency of the Traditional Bosnian Architecture on the Example of Svrzo's House

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Abstract:

Trends in use of building materials have sometimes followed design fashion and sometimes dictated it. Peculiarities of vernacular and traditional architectures around the globe have become rare in the new age, with the use of modern materials that have super-resistant properties that easily accommodate different climates. However, planet Earth is not super-resistant to its impacts and negative environmental effects. Sustainability plays a significant role in today's architectural design and construction industry. Despite the powerful revolution in building materials that makes only the architects' creativity the limit, it is sometimes good to look back when seeking for sustainability and energy efficiency solutions. Straw brick, used in the past in various civilizations as a powerful building material has much better properties than regular brick commonly used today in brick constructions. This paper will compare the standard brick wall and straw brick wall in terms of energy efficiency, using the U values and other energy efficiency parameters calculation software and point out the energy efficient character of traditional Bosnian building materials. The example used is Svrzo's House in Sarajevo.

Key words: *architecture, brick, straw, traditional Bosnian architecture, U value, energy efficiency, sustainable architecture, Svrzo's House.*

Title: The regulation of commercial credits on the foreign exchange operations

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Abstract:

Commercial credit regulation on Foreign Exchange Operations in the Republic of Serbia allows for easier state monitoring of credit operations performed by non-professionals on the foreign exchange market. By broadly defining the term “commercial credits”, the state (i.e. the National Bank of Serbia) is given the authority to monitor the performance of all obligations under commercial contracts in which the obligations are not performed simultaneously. In the first part of the paper, the author analyses the economic gist of commercial credits. In the second part of the presentation, the author emphasizes the specifics of commercial credit contracts, especially the effects of special requests for the parties to these contracts to notify National Bank of Serbia and specific regulations regarding maturity of obligations under these commercial credits and the assignment and compensation of the said contracts.

Key words: *commercial credit, foreign exchange operations, commercial transactions, deferred payment or advance payment, (non) resident.*

Title: Measuring the impact of the Public Sector and NGO's in improving rural communities in Pakistan: A Case Study Approach

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Abstract:

The aim of this study was to evaluate the impact of developmental programs and the factors affecting the livelihood activities in Tehsile Phalia of the Mandi Bahuddin district in Punjab, Pakistan. It provides an in-depth analysis of the back ground qualitative correlated of poverty and impact of development over the periods 2010-2014, people perception about the public and non-for profit organization's role in improving their livelihood, drinking water resource, environment and educational facilities. A total of 225 respondents were purposively selected for the study from 8 villages that included households from different groups and their response were recorded on Likert scale. The study revealed that the level of satisfaction from various development interventions varies across population and time. A majority (90%) of the respondents were involved in farming as primary source of incomes and while they were also involved in secondary occupation such as business, employment in private and public sector. Despite receiving domestic and foreign remittances, the results (from Paired sample t-tests) remained non-significant showing no effect on households' income level. The key observation of this presentation is that livelihood improvement in the area is possible through diversifying activities of the rural poor from farming to off-farm and non-farming activities by both public and private institutions (such as NGOs). The dissatisfaction over public institution while low level of satisfaction on development agencies have serious implication for their future and it must be build up mutual trust among people. Although NGOs have special abilities to reach the poor and other segments of society but they are confronting the areas, social-political and financial issues and technically low capacity to confront worse and diverse situation. Collaboration is therefore recommended. Both sectors need to focus on the education and capacity building of the farming community, promoting agribusiness, creating new income resources and utilizing new techniques for improving lives.

Key Words: *NGO, CBOs, Mandi Bahuddin, Punjab, New Village Movement.*

Title: Characteristic architectural style of Bosnian mosques

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Abstract:

This research paper examines the era of mosque buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina from the Ottoman to the contemporary period. Throughout this period, the mosque has had a major role in life of both Bosnian Muslims and also other people that impressed their unique architectural style on Bosnia over the centuries. The central research question of this paper is: does Bosnia and Herzegovina possess a unique architectural mosque style? The answer to this question is affirmative: the country does possess a unique architectural mosque style which is easily recognizable and identified in the design of several mosques which will be analysed in detail. This presentation will set out the common features and differences of mosques, and will also identify the regions in which different styles of mosque may be found. This research paper will begin by examining the history and beginnings of mosque design in Bosnia. The second part will examine different types of mosques that are built in this territory during history. It will conclude by comparing Bosnian mosques to alternative mosque design styles around the world.

Key words: *mosque, Bosnian architecture, Ottoman period, pitched roof mosque, domed mosque, modern mosque.*

Title: Trimming poverty through Microcredit: evidence from Pakistan

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Abstract:

Microfinance has produced considerable evidence of poverty eradication. It provides financial services to those people who have low incomes, minimal assets and lack the necessary collateral to borrow from commercial banks. The aim of microfinance is to remove poverty by empowering the poor and unbanked with a little credit. In 1982, microfinance was first practiced in Pakistan by the Agha Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP). In 2001, the Government of Pakistan established a regulatory framework to promote the microfinance sector throughout the country. The present study examines the impact of micro credit by the Punjab Rural Support Programme (PRSP) in the rural areas of Tehsil Gujrat. A sample of 316 borrowers was randomly selected. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the characteristics, utilization of the credit and economic status of the borrowers. For econometric analysis, the Multiple Linear Regression Model (MLRM) was used to assess the impact of microcredit on poverty eradication. This presentation will show that most of the borrowers are illiterate, married and have large family sizes that are dependent on one earner. Most of the borrowers mutually decided to borrow a loan and they remained regular in repaying the monthly installments of credit. Credit Utilization Analysis shows that most of the borrowers utilize the credit in small scale business (General stores and grocery etc), then in agriculture farming and live stock (milking, fattening) and some borrowers utilize the credit in the occupation of sewing and embroidery and in barber's shops. The results of econometric analysis show that credit has significant and positive impact on the incomes of the beneficiaries. Moreover education has also positive impact on income while family size is found insignificant. The study not only reveals the impact of micro financing but also gives some suggestions/policy implications for the betterment of micro credit schemes.

Key words: *microfinance, poverty alleviation, income, Gujrat-Pakistan.*

Title: Not enough there, too many here: Foreign Direct Investment and growing Regional imbalance in Nepal

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Abstract:

This paper is a contained case study of the impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) on different geographical regions of Nepal. It focuses on growing investment activities and promotion of FDI by least developed countries in quest of economic growth, employment opportunity, real GDP growth etc. within the existing economic framework. The research will focus on different dynamics of foreign direct investment within different regions of Nepal. Firstly, the research will examine the economic growth as a result of FDI. Secondly, the micro aspect of the impact of FDI on regional economy will be studied. Thirdly, the research will investigate whether or not the spatial concentration alarms the concern that the inflow of FDI leads to unbalanced regional growth and widen income inequality across regions of Nepal. Fourthly, research will make an attempt to find evidence on How FDI is linked to regional imbalance as well as the impact of FDI on local economy. Furthermore, it would be an interesting study to see the contribution of different regions towards GDP of the nation. Additionally, whether or not FDI's involvement has led to address the overall unemployment of Nepal is another interesting aspect. The dissection of the FDI's geographical continuum of Nepal into various development regions has delimited and bound enquiry to a "statist framework". The proposed research aims to reconceptualise these self-contained regions into a continuous economic space where there is an easy transference of regional distribution of FDI, its dynamics and impact, thereby complicating simplistic understanding and studies that concentrate on regional level analysis. Thus, along with new research avenues, the proposed research will initiate critical analysis of impact and issues related to FDI which has been ossified in a stereotypical framework that draws its roots from colonial construction of knowledge.

Title: The Sounds of African-American Literature: African-American Literature through the Lens of Music.

Name: Redona Boriçi

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Abstract:

African-American literature is frequently considered a sub-category of American Literature. It is often marginalized by directly pertaining to the experiences and viewpoints of African-Americans. The Harlem Renaissance was a significant period when African-American writers took pride in their artistic traditions. In order to create an authentic image of themselves, they also created remarkable and original standards in their literature and art. A new tradition, which changed the well-established boundaries of literary creativity, thus gained its full recognition among African-American writers. The aesthetics of Blues and Jazz were a major influence on African-American literature of the twentieth century. This paper will investigate the effects and uses of Jazz and Blues aesthetics in African-American literature by attempting to answer how the aesthetics was manifested in characters, structure and themes that many African-American writers promoted in their literary work, and if incorporating music in their literary works worked as bridge to join African-American literature to wider public debate.

Title: Balkan Identity in Turkish Music
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Abstract:

The overwhelming majority of literature on music and identity in the Balkans focuses on the relation between (folk) music, nationalism and national identity. In these works, music is often described as a means to express nationalist sentiments or a national identity. Although it is evident that music in the Balkans has been used to promote nationalism or a national identity, scholars have overlooked, and continue to overlook, other trends in music and identity in the Balkans, thus sustaining the prevalent negative image of the Balkans as a region rife with nationalism. This paper focuses on a trend in Turkish music that contradicts this conception: the expression of a regional - or 'Balkan' identity. During the nineties Turkish artists increasingly used musical influences from the Balkans in their music and referred to this regions in their lyrics or performance. This paper answers the question *why* Turkish artists used this Balkan identity by analyzing musical examples, performance and interviews of these artists. Foreign artists, and Turkish artists with roots from Balkan countries such as Albania, Bulgaria or Kosovo, played an important role in this trend. Most of these artists wanted to show the similarities between Turkish music and music from the Balkans or emphasize the common history of this region and Turkey. For artists with roots from Balkan countries, expressing a Balkan identity in their music is also expressing their own cultural heritage. A Balkan identity is thus used to evoke a sense of cultural closeness between Turkey and the Balkans and to highlight the diverse character of Turkish society and history. These findings clearly show that the musical landscape in the Balkans is not just the domain of nationalism, but that music, and even the term 'the Balkans', is used to unite people, rather than to divide.

Title: Review of contemporary methods for quantifying the Earth's recent crustal movements

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Abstract:

Large and destructive earthquakes are presumed to be the most horrifying natural disasters that may occur on Earth. They can cause big material damage and human loss. Hitherto it was considered that Earth crust stays unchanged during the large movements and quakes, however new developments and discoveries show that large earthquakes may lead to attenuation of Earth crust hence large subduction causing significant seismic and post seismic deformations reaching thousands kilometres. Geodetic analyses show that such phenomena may significantly impact the global reference system by deforming positions of geodetic points on the surface of the Earth's crust. This paper will present contemporary geodetic methods, techniques of collection and processing of data thus providing detection of wider zones of seismic activities as well as quantification of Earth surface quakes in centimetres. Two methods that will be used include:

1. InSAR (high spatial resolution) with potential to provide high definition of measurement accuracy and deformation during all phases of earthquake cycle
2. GNSS (high frequency of time resolution – up to 20Hz) offering potential of continued monitoring of phenomena in seismically active areas.

Researching possibilities to apply the afore-stated technologies will be implemented within the research of seismic activities in seismic area of Banja Luka region. The paper shall provide basic ideas of the planned research that will be conducted within the experimental part of the author's dissertation paper.

Key words: *earthquakes, earth crust, global reference system, geodetic methods, InSAR, GNSS.*

Title: The Security Concept Discourse
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Abstract:

This paper outlines the debatable reasoning behind security management in post-conflict countries under the global international theoretical framework and the challenges of its application within the monopoly state model. Support of external actors for security management tends to further de-stabilize the political and security environment. In the aftermath of the Libya revolution the absence of an inclusive national resolution or peace agreement aggravated the security management transformation process and made the peace process unachievable, instigating the consolidation of armed groups outside government control. Libya's revolution skipped a peace agreement and a new social contract to move into governance development in a process support by external actors that substantially engaged with one of the political group, and providing operational answers to political questions. The transformation of the security management in a post-conflict country requires courageous political decisions, nationally owned and the inclusion of insurgent armies, militias and any other armed group. In Libya, as elsewhere, security management requires political engagement and the use of a normative funded on national values. Four years after the revolution the pressure from external actors to introduce liberal democracy in Libya had only reinforced military powers, in control of the world largest arsenal, and institutionally disconnected from the central government. This presentation argues that transforming the security scenario goes behind a technical and operational process and cannot be achieved by promoting and imposing standardized codifications and universal values to build or re-build democratic institutions. Security management cannot remain locked in the traditional framework of the liberal democracy's diktat aiming at establish peace and security. Transforming the security management requires the beneficiaries to identify politically legitimate holders, and an intervention that make each case "the case" against the standardized approach.

Key words: *security policy; Bosnia and Herzegovina. United Nation; European Union; post-war intervention.*

Title: influence of motivation on employee turnover
Normative and Affective Organizational Commitment as a Factor in Predicting
Turnover in High Education Organizations
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Abstract:

Most employers today would like to have their employee's motivated and ready to work, but employee motivation is an intricate and sophisticated subject; however, contemporary managers must face and deal with this topic to obtain organizational success. To enhance understanding of employee motivation, managers must recognize the imperativeness of employee motivation, its concepts, and differences in individual needs. This presentation will study the impact or influence of motivation on employee turnover. Causes of turnover fall under three categories: job dissatisfaction, errors in employee selection, and poor management. The most common cause of turnover is job dissatisfaction. This presentation will explore the differences in normative and affective organizational commitment between two groups of employees (managers and non-managers) specifically to determine if different employee groups exhibit different types of organizational commitment. The paper postulates that managers are more likely to exhibit higher levels of normative and affective organizational commitment than non-managers, thus making this group of employees less likely to change jobs. A total of 130 respondents were selected for this study using the simple random sampling method. The survey questionnaire was designed to collect data from respondents. The result of the study shows that motivational benefits such as free medical care, transportation, canteen services etc should be provided. Research findings also show high level of organizational commitment overall, but no statistically significant differences could be found in organizational commitment between two different groups of employees (managers and non-managers). Normative and affective aspects of organizational commitment were high.

Key words: *motivation, affective commitment, normative commitment, job satisfaction, employee turnover.*

Title: Alternative model of privatization –social and economic impacts

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Abstract:

This paper introduces an original alternative theoretical model of privatization based on privatization critic in transition countries and the practice of “going public” in general. Although well documented and empirical tests approved underpricing phenomena didn't find corresponding theoretical scope, mostly because prevailing doctrines promote an individual, rather than a social inclusive economic unit. The foundation of this theory will be based on empirical tests that examine value assessment problems of state-owned companies. Additionally, this theory elaborates role of privatization funds, development of financial market, social elements of whole privatization process and policy recommendation.

Key words: *transition, privatization, initial underpricing, privatization funds, cooperative company.*

Title: In the Mouse's Shoes: a psychoanalytic literary interpretation of Roald Dahl's *The Witches*

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Abstract:

This paper undertakes a psychoanalytic literary interpretation of Roald Dahl's popular children's novel *The Witches* (1983) in order to demonstrate how such an analysis of this and other works of children's literature can contribute to English language learning. First, I will explore how the boy-protagonist of the novel responds to the trauma of his parents' death and how the protagonist's fear of uncertainty and death is incorporated into the narrative. This analysis of the literary techniques used by Dahl will be complemented by Sigmund Freud's concept of the uncanny and the role of the unconscious in projecting unfulfilled wishes in fantasy. The objective of this presentation is to examine how the author establishes an atmosphere of the uncanny which in turn affects the protagonist's perception of the world. The paper will concentrate on the means by which the plot is constructed and a matter-of-fact narrative style is established in which the real and unreal intercept. The unconscious motives and defense mechanisms of the main character will be interpreted in the first instance as the boy's dream work, then as manifestation of his day-dreaming, and finally as a game of make-believe.

In conclusion, this paper proposes that children's literature in the English language should be included in the curricula of undergraduate courses of English as a foreign language for the benefit of prospective English language teachers in primary or secondary schools and their students. The research goal is to outline how studying children's literature can contribute to the training of English language teachers so that they become more familiar with the works in this field which they can use in the classroom activities and promote reading in a foreign language amongst their future students.

Key words: *dream work, day dreaming, game of make-believe, teacher training.*

Title: Overview of procedural modeling and urban application

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Abstract:

Procedural modeling is a promising approach to create complex and detailed 3D objects and scenes. Because of demand in the industry, it is necessary to have improvements for 3D applications. Procedural modeling has been researched and improved in last decade. Urban content is one of the main application area because of existing non-procedural tools are not enough to fulfill requests and not enough fast for digital productions in this rapid growth era. This paper gives some fundamental information about procedural modeling and last researches done in the area but mostly by focusing on urban planning.

Key words: *procedural modeling, urban planning, L-systems, 3D application*

Title: The Strategic Relationship between the U.S. & Egypt: A Case of the Muslim Brotherhood

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Abstract:

Since the revolutions in January and February of 2011, Egypt has survived significant changes in domestic politics with the removal of President Hosni Mubarak from power. It was an end of authoritarian regime and longlasting dictatorship. A new regime of Egypt entered a phase which was led by a man who came from once banned Muslim Brotherhood Movement. The strategic partnership of the United States and Egypt which had lasted for more than forty years, since the leadership of President Sadat in 1970s, now came into question. This article seeks to present the view of the Muslim Brotherhood on the strategic relationship between the United States and Egypt. It also raises various issues regarding the behaviour of the United States in altering the contemporary political environment. This presentation demonstrates the American ability of finding common points with democratically elected political leadership. A bilateral relationship of two countries has crucial importance for the U.S. for various reasons, including the importance of Suez Canal, the possibility of talks in the Palestine-Israeli conflict, the geographical position of Egypt for its strategic goals. On other side, Egypt feels secure through the military assistance and aid which U.S. provides them in last decades. This work tries to review American success (or lack thereof) in negotiating with Morsi and his government, and it further tries to explain the possible involvement of such big powers in the military coup in 2013, which removed this president from the stage.

Key words: *United States, Egypt, strategic relationship, Muslim Brotherhood.*

Title: Application of tumor-associated antigen CA 125 at the Architect i2000 SR analyzer

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Abstract:

Biochemical changes in malignant human diseases result in qualitative and quantitative changes of various constituents of body fluids. Tumor markers produce cells affected by malignant process and then released into the blood. The aim of this research is the application of tumor antigen CA 125, CA 15-3, CEA and CA 19-9 in the analyzer Architect i2000 SR, determine the precision of the method and compare the results with benign and malignant diagnoses of the diseases in our study population. During this retrospective-descriptive study we examine clinical history data of disease at 89 patients from Oncology Department Clinical Center University of Sarajevo, determination of tumor markers was conducted in the laboratory of Toxicology and Markers, organizational units for Clinical Chemistry and Biochemistry KCUS. Architect i2000 SR analyzer for determination of tumor markers used specific microparticle chemiluminescent technology (CMIA- Chemiluminescent Immunoassay microparticle). CMIA reaction is a series of interactions between an analyte present in a human sample (blood) and the reactant. For precision determination of CMIA method was applied 19 control serum for the high, medium and low control where the coefficient of variation was between 4.75 and 5.97%, which is an indicator for very good precision of the method. The high value of CA 125 has been demonstrated in 27% of patients with the diagnosis of ovarian cancer, 7% in benign ovarian tumors, 18% with cystic ovaries. Elevated levels of CA 125 were shown in 11% of patients with suspected breast cancer. Between CA 125 and CEA is not positive correlation ($R = 0.005$), nor between CA 125 and CA 15-3 ($R = 0.025$). The correlation coefficient between CA 125 and CA 19-9 is $R = 0.257$ indicating a slight correlation of these markers. In conclusion, the correlation of CA 125 in ovarian cancer in menopausal and postmenopausal women is higher than in younger women.

Keywords: *125 tumor antigen, tumor marker, CA 125, ovarian cancer, chemiluminescent immunoassay.*

Title: Consociational Democracy: The Bosnia and Herzegovina Case

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Abstract:

In this paper I will analyse the issue of consociational democracy in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina. First, I will outline the elements of consociational democracy and the “ordinary”, “more than half”, Westminster democracy and relations between these two models. In the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina, I will describe the necessary mechanisms for establishing the consensus of the absolute majority of the citizens of this country on issues important to the survival of a complex state such as Bosnia and Herzegovina. I will pay attention to the daily challenges facing Bosnia and Herzegovina. Finally, I will give an assessment of the performance of consociational model of democracy compared to the Westminster model and to address the future political developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with reference to the judgment of the European Court of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in the case of “Sejdic and Finci against Bosnia and Herzegovina.” The main research question of this paper is: “Does the implementation of the judgment ‘Sejdić / Finci against Bosnia and Herzegovina’ necessarily requires a departure from consociational model of democracy?”

Key words: *democracy, consociation, Dayton, Bosnia and Herzegovina, limits, protection mechanisms, multicultural society.*

Title: Democracy Promotion through Stealth: The Use of Free Trade Agreements in Reforming Authoritarian Regimes and the case of the EU and Armenia

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Abstract:

This presentation will analyse the potential for the European Union (EU) to change its policy towards its periphery and bring democracy to its borders, with a particular focus on whether signing Free Trade Agreement's (FTA) with its neighbours will bring democratisation. The literature on FTA's is vast, but it is the way states integrate into institutions and access larger markets (Baier and Bergstrand, 2004), that is of interest here. For many scholars, it is an elite decision to integrate states closer with markets; however, some scholars provide a more genuine analysis, arguing that business interests are important (Schattschneider, 1935; Bauer, de Sola Pool and Dexter, 1963). Putnam (1988) argues that it is a mixture of soft-power of institutions and the wish of domestic actors. Whilst business elites play a significant role in FTA's, the analysis is particularly interested in the understanding of why states are more likely to sign FTA's. The literature contends that states that have geographical proximity to the institution are likely to aspire to join (Frankel et al. 1996; Frankel and Wei, 1998; Helpman and Krugman 1985; Wonnacott and Lutz 1989; Bhagwati and Panagariya 1996). Yet, different scholars have found that FTA's have differing benefits (Aitken, 1973; Bergstrand, 1985; Frankel, 1997). The literature highlights that FTA's between states and institutions show an indirect link to democratisation, as institutions will negate any back-sliding (Bailey, Goldstein and Weingast, 1997; Haas, 1958; Burley and Mattli, 1993). This bodes well for a change in EU policy towards the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) as FTA's with neighbourhood states would allow the EU to better monitor any back-sliding on democratisation (McQueen, 2002). It would be pertinent in explaining a potential FTA between the EU and its periphery by explaining the EU's foreign policy (ENP). This is used by the EU and its Member States as a way to keep stability within the periphery, placating states that missed the last enlargement and an alternative to membership (Sasse, 2007, p. 163). Yet, the EU has created significant numbers of aspirant members (White *et al*, 2002; Aslund and Warner, 2004; Smith, 2005). ENP helped to bring stability and democracy and militate against migration and security lapses (Sasse, 2007, p. 165). The EU is fearful of allowing the potential for environmental disasters, ethnic conflict, organised crime, migration and the trading of weapons from permeating the EU (Wallace, 2003, p. 4; Sasse, 2007, p. 165). Yet, the ENP has become a pawn of its current Member states, who promote aspirant members positions and the ENP has become a policy that holds together disparate states from a plethora of regions. The policy highlights the disunity of the EU (Sasse, 2007, p. 170). The ENP in its current guise is seen by many scholars "as the policy of the 'half-open door'" (Timmermann, 2003, p. 8) and "born of necessity" (Sasse, 2007, p. 167). This has led to dissatisfaction on the part of states on the EU's periphery. If the EU was to change its ENP policy and promote democracy through the signing of FTA's with the states on its borders, it would promote both democracy and stability and give the EU a greater say in the domestic policies of each state. This would be of benefit for the EU and the states in question (Bale, 2008, p. 366). The literature that analyses FTA's does show a causal link between FTA's and

democratisation. Yet no analysis to date has looked at whether The EU could use FTA's as a way to bring democracy to its neighbourhood, an oversight this presentation seeks to correct.

Title: The status quo of Nagorno Karabakh

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Abstract:

The Nagorno Karabakh (NK) conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan is the longest conflict in the OSCE area and a significant threat to peace and stability in the South Caucasus. In 1994 Azerbaijan and Armenia signed a ceasefire agreement and the parties entered a state of frozen conflict; full-scale violence ended, but the political dispute remains unsolved. The parties failed to reach mutual beneficial agreement during 20 years of ceasefire. There is neither war nor peace. After 20 years, peace negotiations are deadlocked. The OSCE Minsk group tried to build peacekeeping mission programs but failed to achieve tangible results. All efforts to keep stable ceasefire have failed. The result of deadlocked peace processes increase ceasefire violation and dozens of soldiers are killed on both sides. NK is a defacto independent state, however it isn't recognized by any other state. The status quo that exists since 1994 may destabilize regional security and risking a large confrontation in the South Caucasus. The main goal of this paper is to analyze the conflict, to identify the real interests behind the positions of the main actors, and try to find measures for a win-win solution for the NK conflict. In conclusion, the existence of the influence of the external actors in the region is the main challenges for any short term resolution of the NK conflict. Armenia and Azerbaijan need to become internally self-organized, as they can make up their minds for the primary issues. Armenian and Azerbaijani governments should understand the benefits of economic cooperation and reconciliation. Regional economic integration is the best way for reaching a mutual beneficial agreement. The final resolution of the NK conflict should be decided based on a referendum in NK, after the resettlement of Azeri IDPs.

Title: Democracy and the Media
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Abstract:

This research paper is based on qualitative analysis of previous research statistics. The research demonstrates the effect of the media on everyday life and suggests the extent to which the media also has an influence on politics in general. The role of the media, in this analysis, is to serve as a bond between political actors. Without the influence of the media (through political communication), contemporary politics could not operate. The aim of this presentation is to outline the operations of contemporary media and politics in general, and in particular the influence exerted by media in this globalized, digital age. I will propose that in this way Western institutions impose their monetary values, political principles, models of government, tax rates and similar details on the rest of the world. If we consider examples of Eastern influences, we notice that their way of advertising cannot be compared with Western methods. The political function of the media is to provide information, to be a forum for public debate, to present different views and ideas. There is a growing number and influence of the media advisers who have changed their style and techniques of political communication (in response to factors including the rising cost of campaigns, sound bites, photography, celebrities). The goal of political spin doctors is to manage the media so as to improve the image and message of their political clients. The internet can be defined as a complex web of global characters in the service of human communication and the transfer of data and information. The media is considered an authority when it comes to news, information, education and entertainment. Global media are undeniable actors in contemporary political processes, and not just as observers and mediators of information; this presentation will show that privacy and the media are 'networked' at a global level.

Title: Islamophobia in the West: Communication between Muslims and the communities in which they live

Name: Serap Fiso, Kristel Hoogstad

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Abstract:

There is a tendency when a group of people tries to establish their position within a new society that they face resistance and sometimes even hostility from the host community. Although Muslims have been living in the West for a significant period, recent events in countries including Denmark and The Netherlands have shown that Muslims face Islamophobic views and actions. One of the most contested aspects of Islam in the West is the meaning and use of Sharia law. It is widely covered by the media, yet mostly referred to as a penal code in a sensational manner while neglecting its other aspects. This presentation will investigate which concrete parts of Sharia are covered in such Western media analysis and whether these highlighted features correspond with an accurate image of Sharia. The question which this research project aims to answer is thus how the discourse surrounding Islamophobia is expressed in the West and how does this affect Muslims living there.

Title: The correlation between Mathematics and Music: practice with the students of the Pedagogical Faculty in Sarajevo

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Abstract:

In recent scholarship, the principle of interdisciplinarity has been applied more frequently. One of the consequences of this trend is that the educational system no longer confines certain subjects within the limits set by their names, but instead encourages cross-curricular connectedness. This presentation is such an interdisciplinary study of the courses of Mathematics and Music Culture. This paper examines the relationship of correlation - integration - coordination, or linking - conjoining - harmonizing. The sample consists of students at the fourth and fifth year of the Pedagogical Faculty in Sarajevo. The research topic is the correlation between Mathematics and Music Culture. The research problem is the possibility to successfully realize a class in which mathematical and musical activities correlate. The aim of the research is to come up with some guidelines that would lead to a more successful application of the aforementioned correlation in practice and that would partly offer a solution to the identified problem. The research methods are the analysis of the pedagogical theory, the descriptive method and the method of case study. The results that were obtained are important for the practice and their implementation contributes to the development of competencies and creativity of students – as future teachers. The advantage of the students of the Pedagogical Faculty is precisely the ability to integrate different teaching contents for the purpose of an integrated approach to education. The conclusion is that we should work more on the possibilities of applying various forms of intercorrelation between subjects, to make the class content even more appropriate to the natural environment in which the child learns in a relaxed manner.

Key words: *mathematics, music culture, intersubject correlation, teaching practice.*

Title: Forming the national architectural identity of Bosnia and Herzegovina: village architecture as inspiration for national pavilion construction

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Abstract:

Since the late 1800's and the emergence of the Crystal Palace in London, the phenomenon has existed of an architectural creation designed for artistic and promotional purposes, particularly on behalf of nations themselves. Later, the Venice Biennale, World Fair and Expo established new platforms for the development of creative architectural and artistic articulation, mostly described as the most fertile ground for architectural experimentation. Such art events have demonstrated a shift from the objects of architectural admiration toward the object of national branding and representation of national identity. This presentation will argue that the strongest and most unique characteristics for the creation of a national architectural identity for Bosnia and Herzegovina should be derived from old village architecture, neglected for centuries and almost brought to permanent destruction within certain regions. To date, such village architecture has been unjustly neglected and under-studied, certainly in comparison with the conservationist and promotional approaches taken by other European countries to their own rural architectural heritage. The objective of this paper is to research and investigate the old Bosnian village architecture, mostly presented through analysis of the unique appearance of the family residential house, and its significant yet representative elements. The presentation will furthermore elaborate on national identity as a form of nation-branding in the context of world expositions. This paper will focus on old Bosnian village houses with the chardak in the roof space, and their potential usage in the design and creation of the national pavilions for any kind of world exposition art events.

Key words: *pavilion, vernacular architecture, village house, heritage, national identity, chardak.*

Title: The impact of teachers' politeness on student motivation: a case study of the Freshman English Course, International University of Sarajevo

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Abstract:

The study of L2 motivation has been the focus of SLA research and applied linguistics for more than four decades. However, what has gained little attention in such studies is the relationship between a teacher's politeness strategies and learner's motivational states. This presentation draws on the motivational theories by R.C Gardner and Z. Dörnyei and Brown and Levinson's Theory of Politeness as primary theoretical frameworks, and examines the impact of teachers' politeness on student motivation in the context of learning English in an international academic ambience. The purpose of this paper is to prompt teachers to motivate their students by considering politeness as an important factor in tailoring their strategies, with particular attention drawn to gender and cross-cultural differences in perception. The results obtained through quantitative methodology do indeed demonstrate that students' perception of a teacher's politeness as a motivating factor varies across gender and nationality lines which shows that the phenomenon of politeness is an issue to be approached with an awareness of its multidimensionality and cultural specificity.

Key words: *politeness, motivation, gender, nationality, motivational strategies, cross-cultural differences.*

Title: Decision to continue to higher education by residents of children's homes

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Abstract:

Numerous research studies have suggested that not all students have equal opportunities to continue their education at tertiary level. The topic of this presentation is the decision to continue to higher education by students who have grown up in children's homes. The research underpinning this presentation explored the decision-making process concerning higher education for members of this particular group of students, and identified factors which had either a positive, negative or insignificant influence on the decision-making process. Data based on semi-structured interviews with 4 participants, has been analysed in line with Pierre Bourdieu's cultural, social and economic concepts. The findings show that many factors affect the higher education decision-making process of the interviewed students. Factors which had a positive effect on the continuation of education are "key others" such as educators working in children's homes, friends, teachers, partners, the possibility of paid accommodation and food, scholarships, the quality of secondary education and ultimately their own motivation and drive for educational achievement. Factors which did not influence or did not have a positive contribution to their educational decisions were identified as families who did not provide support, and lack of finance. The purpose of this work is to draw attention to this vulnerable group, and to identify the obstacles faced by residents of children's homes in terms of their continuation to higher education.

Title: Interest Groups Coalition Formation and the Degrees of Mobilization in Cross-Border Cooperation Programmes

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Abstract:

Interest group research primarily focuses on the grand questions of power and influence within particular policy fields and governance levels. At the same time, there is a growing literature on the mobilization of interest groups. This paper deals with the mobilization of actors in a multilevel setting. More in particular, it seeks to answer the question: which actors mobilize to seek funding in European cross border cooperation programmes. In addition, we examine the specific ways of mobilization and the conditions under which actors decide to mobilize. Empirically, we draw from the data regarding the InterregFlanders-Netherlands Operational Programme.

Title: ‘Syndrome of unspoken’ and the Balkan wars

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Abstract:

The subject of this presentation is to define the term “syndrome of unspoken” and to determine its main features. According to the working hypothesis, I am not only going to define the term “syndrome of unspoken,” but will also investigate whether this phenomenon appears as an unfavourable cultural situation and will substantiate the answer with examples from literature. Drawing on several novels and short stories, I will demonstrate that monocentric cultures exclude hybridism. Consequently, the “syndrome of unspoken” occurs as a replacement for that which is other or different, and which is constructed as either inconvenient or totally unknown. Particular attention will be paid to the historical identity of this phenomenon and the impact that the Balkan wars had for the awakening of national consciousness. I will consider the concepts of nation and nationality in terms of their catalytic effect on the formation of states, and will finally review the “syndrome of unspoken” as a reason for postponing revolutions. To do so, I will apply imagological methods and will draw on culturology to supplement the literary interdisciplinary approach of this presentation.

Key words: *identity, nation, culture, nomad, exile, cultural hybrid, a syndrome of unspoken, negative hosting in place and time.*

Title: Supervising and controlling smart houses using smart phones

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Abstract:

The aim of this presentation is to outline my wider research project to develop a system using a smart phone, PLC, sensors and actuators for controlling a smart house using a smart phone. This system will be supplemented with an application on HMI/PLC to control the house within. The purpose of this system is to enable temperature regulation, ambient light regulation, alarm control and the supervision of electrical devices. This programme will reduce electrical consumption to minimal value. The visual part of this application will be based on the principles of designing human-machine interactions. All data events will be saved on the online server.

Key words: *smart house, smart phone, mobile application, system, PLC, internet.*

Title: Human Secret Potential: Analysis and Critical Understanding of Unconscious Intelligence

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Abstract:

Poole (1998) defines intelligence as an agent which adopts the circumstances of the present environment and its goal to learn from experiences. In this sense, unconscious intelligence could be defined as a capability of adaptation, learning, and storing information at the level of the unconscious mind for later use. The aim of this paper is to answer the question regarding unconscious intelligence: ‘Is there a phenomenon that could be defined as unconscious intelligence?’ To answer this question, the paper will research and investigate the historical basis of unconscious intelligence and will survey different approaches in the field of psychology. Furthermore, the paper will analyze the basics of unconscious mind and the working principals of conscious, as opposed to unconscious intelligence. In conclusion, the paper will provide an outline of the working principals of the unconscious intelligence, in order to clarify and understand the difference between conscious and unconscious intelligence.

Key words: *unconscious mind, unconscious intelligence, intelligence, consciousness.*