

IT CATCHES YOUR ATTENTION

ACGC

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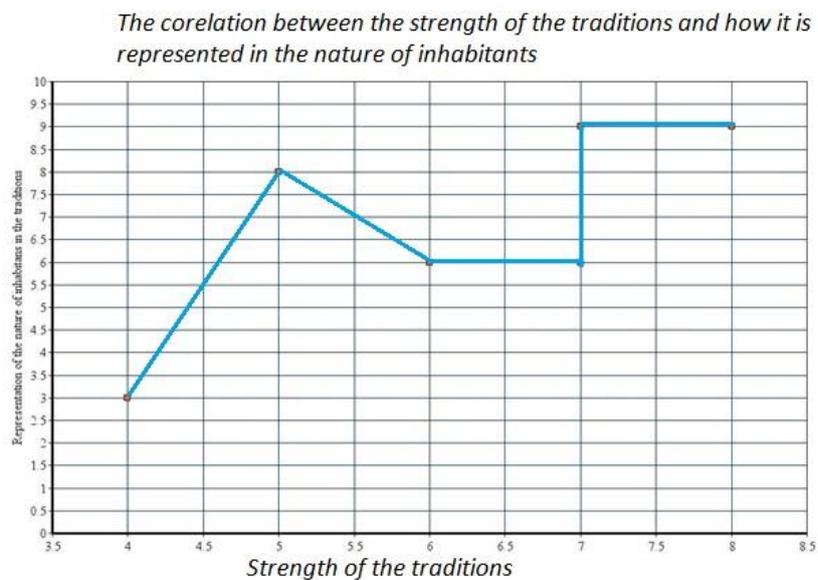
QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: DOES STRONG PRESENCE OF THE TRADITION INFLUENCES THE MEASURE OF HOW MUCH THEY REPRESENT THE NATURE OF ITS INHABITANTS?

Traditions and their influence on the culture is evident. The aim of our qualitative research is to define the correlation between the strength of traditions in six EU and non EU countries and the measure on how much they represent the nature of its inhabitants. The result of our qualitative research will be the answering a hypothesis: Is there a link between the strength of the presence of tradition in a society and how they represent the nature of people of that country?

For the research we presented a six respondents from following countries: the Czech Republic, Armenia, Slovakia, Malta and Cyprus. The respondents stated their opinion anonymously in a semi structure interviews, after which they rated following questions from 0 to 10.

The respondents were given two questions:

- 1. How strong are traditions in your country?**
- 2. Do you think that they represent accurately the nature of the inhabitants of your country?**



Our research proved the hypothesis; the line of the graph represents the increasing tendency: stronger the traditions are in a certain culture, more they make feel their inhabitants as they present their nature accurately.

WHAT ARE OUR HUMAN RIGHTS?



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations¹.

1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.

We are all born free. We all have our own thoughts and ideas. We should all be treated in the same way.

2. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Don't discriminate. These rights belong to everybody, whatever our differences.

3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

We all have the right to life, and to live in freedom and safety.

4. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

No slavery – past and present. Nobody has any right to make us a slave. We cannot make anyone our slave.

5. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

6. Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

7. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

We are all protected by the law. The law is the same for everyone. It must treat us all fairly.

8. Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Fair treatment by fair courts. We can all ask for the law to help us when we are not treated fairly.

9. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

No unfair detainment. Nobody has the right to put us in prison without a good reason and keep us there, or to send us away from our country.

10. Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

The right to trial. If we are put on trial this should be in public. The people who try us should not let anyone tell them what to do.

¹ <http://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

11. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.

No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

12. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

The right to privacy. Nobody should try to harm our good name. Nobody has the right to come into our home, open our letters or bother us or our family without a good reason.

13. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Freedom to move. We all have the right to go where we want in our own country and to travel as we wish.

14. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

The right to asylum. If we are frightened of being badly treated in our own country, we all have the right to run away to another country to be safe.

15. Everyone has the right to a nationality. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

16. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

The right to marriage and family. Every grown-up has the right to marry and have a family if they want to. Men and women have the same rights when they are married, and when they are separated.

17. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

18. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Freedom of thought. We all have the right to believe in what we want to believe, to have a religion, or to change it if we want.

19. Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Free to say what you want. We all have the right to make up our own minds, to think what we like, to say what we think, and to share our ideas with other people.

20. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Meet where you like. We all have the right to meet our friends and to work together in peace to defend our rights. Nobody can make us join a group if we don't want to.

21. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and

genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

The right to democracy. We all have the right to take part in the government of our country. Every grown-up should be allowed to choose their own leaders.

- 22. Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.**

The right to social security. We all have the right to affordable housing, medicine, education, and child care, enough money to live on and medical help if we are ill or old.

- 23. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.** Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

- 24. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.**

The right to play. We all have the right to rest from work and to relax.

- 25. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.** Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

A bed and some food. We all have the right to a good life. Mothers and children, people who are old, unemployed or disabled, and all people have the right to be cared for.

- 26. Everyone has the right to education.** Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

- 27. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.** Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

- 28. Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.**

A free and fair world. There must be proper order so we can all enjoy rights and freedoms in our own country and all over the world.

- 29. Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.**

In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.

These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

30. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Nobody can take away these rights and freedoms from us.

LIVING ABROAD

Living abroad seems to be a great for most of the people. Usually the reasons why we want to live in another country are that we are unsatisfied with our current situation, our conditions in our country and we would like to change it. We dream about perfect life, better conditions, better job, we will earn a huge amount of money and we expect that everybody is waiting for us there.



But if someone think that living in abroad is easy, he should stay probably at home and take his pink glasses off. If you want or not, you should be ready for a lot of changes and adjusting. It is very possible that you will feel there completely alone. For a long time you will be there without friends and after you find some, they will not be that close as your friends you have known from your childhood or school.

Before going to another country you should find out if you need some special permissions. You have to contact ambassador office of the country which are you moving in.

Dont forget to bring all your translated documents such as birth certificate, driving licence, other courses and certificates you have done, education you have reached etc.

Be aware of that your education may not be accepted. Before moving to another country is sometimes better to find job in advance. You cant contact professional agencies, or you cant contact directly the companies you want to work for. If your foreign language skills are not that good, dont expect to getting your dream job immediately. From the beginning you may have to take the job which is not that interesting for you, but your bills are not gonna pay themselves. Be aware of that the expanses in other country may be much more higher than in your country. It can happen that you will have very nice salary but when you pay for all your bills and expanses such as accomodation or food, you can realize that you earn the same amount of money like in your country or even less. And you are without your friends, family and at the beginning your conditions are not gonna be much more better.

But everything is an experience, and living in abroad can be a definately way how to be succesful and have a better life. Just think wisely before you go, why you want to do that and if its worth it.

ERASMUS + OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH

EVS: EUROPEAN VOLUNTARY SERVICE

The Erasmus+ programme offers young people the chance to make a difference through the European Voluntary Service.

The European Voluntary Service (EVS) gives young people the opportunity to express their personal commitment through full-time voluntary work in a foreign country within or outside the EU.

The EVS aims to develop solidarity, mutual understanding and tolerance among young people, while contributing to strengthening social cohesion and promoting active citizenship. Their learning experience is formally recognized through a Youthpass. Volunteers receive free board and lodging, insurance cover and a grant for the duration of the project (in some cases they may be asked for a contribution for travel costs).

EVS volunteers working for more than two months abroad can get additional support to learn, and test their progress in, the language used during their volunteering.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The projects funded under this Key Action will focus on sharing, developing and transferring innovative practices between participating countries.

Strategic partnerships foster cooperation between organisations in different countries engaged in youth work and non-formal learning for young people.

By working together, the organisations involved will develop new approaches to youth work and encourage cooperation over longer periods. Young people benefitting from the projects will learn about social entrepreneurship and be encouraged to take a more active role in their local economy and society.

YOUTH EXCHANGES

The EU funds youth exchanges which give young people the chance to experience another country and work together in a team. It's an opportunity to gain skills in areas such as project management and to improve your foreign language proficiency. Youth exchanges take place outside the school environment and offer a structured programme (eg with a mix of workshops, exercises, debates and role play).

The exchanges are open to young people aged 13-30 and last from 5 to 21 days. They can be in another Member State or outside the EU.

Youth exchanges enable young people to discover new cultures and friends, develop new competences, and better appreciate values like solidarity and democracy.

The learning process is based on non-formal education and involves at least two organisations (sending and receiving) from different countries within or outside the EU.

ERASMUS+

Youth exchanges & Training
courses

Erasmus Mundus

European volunteer service



YOUR ROAD TO A BETTER FUTURE