

# E-youth!



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REBECCA-ZAKHAR-MARY



# What you need for travel abroad

by Zakhar

Traveling abroad is an exciting experience. Impressions from new countries and cities, meetings and people, emotions and exciting discoveries.

By choosing the country you want to travel to first check the validity of your passport, as many people forget about this and in recent days overpay for the urgency of issuing a new passport. In addition, if you are flying to a country that supports a visa regime, you will have to take care of obtaining a visa in advance, and you also need special travel insurance for the trip.

Recently, in connection with Covid-19, each country has special rules for entering the country, which must be read and followed before the trip so that there are no surprises when you arrive.

After that, you should decide on the place where you will live when you arrive.

Explore the culture, geography, history and traditions of the country before your trip. What is considered the norm in one state may be subject to a fine or even punishable by law in others.

Be ready that when you come to another country possibly you will not have internet and you can't call so for first time until you buy local sim card better download on your phone maps, translator of local language, your electric version of documents, ticket's and other documents just in case.

On the eve of the trip, double-check that you have packed everything, set the alarm and go to rest. You need to be at the airport 2 hours before check-in for your flight, so correctly manage your time .

And then will start your fascinating journey to a new country, emotions and vivid experiences, excitement and, perhaps, certain difficulties at the first impressions of the novelty of what is happening. Just avoid fear and panic, worry and anxiety.

More self-confidence and a positive attitude. Remember - luck accompanies the brave





# Are both genders treated equally?

by Maria

Do you ever wonder if gender inequality is a problem that the European youngsters face? The issue of whether gender inequality is still a crucial issue has ignited a heated controversy with supporters maintaining that it is an issue.

Let's examine some facts regarding different fields in order to gain a clear view over the topic.

In politics, the number of women who have served as a head of state or government since 1946 is one hundred and two. In the European Union, one-third of the countries have never had a woman in the top job. Just four out of 27 EU countries are now led by women.

Additionally, in legislatures, women make up less than a quarter of MPs in national parliaments around the world. Obviously gender inequality is still a reality in Europe. However, what do

Europeans think?

According to research, when Europeans were asked about the seriousness of gender inequalities in their country, 52% of Europeans (W 58%; M 46%) viewed them as a 'serious' problem, while 45% thought the opposite. An absolute majority of respondents in 10 of the Member States considered them to be a serious problem.

60% of Europeans think that gender inequalities have tended to decrease over the last 10 years. However, almost a quarter of them (24%) think that they have increased, while 12% say spontaneously that there has not been any change.

Europeans consider the most important gender inequality to be violence against women (48%), closely followed by the pay gap (43%).

As regards the best level at which to tackle the pay gap, 47% of Europeans are in favour of action at EU level, 38% of action at national level and 11% of action at local or regional level.

Respondents were also asked about the measures which would do the most to reduce the pay gap between women and men. On this point, Europeans are

divided on whether incentives or penalties would be more effective, with very similar scores being recorded for 'facilitating access for women and men to any type of employment' (27%),

'imposing financial penalties on companies that do not respect gender equality' (26%) and 'transparent pay scales in companies' (24%).

In conclusion, it is obvious that gender inequality is still a major issue in Europe. The road to gender equality is still a long one. Therefore,

governments and citizens have an obligation to the society and the youth to try harder in order to guarantee gender equality in the near future.





## Everyone should vote because...

by Rebecca

As we all know, the right to vote is one of the most relevant elements which constitute a democratic regime, since it ensures the "social contract" – as Hobbes firstly theorized – between the citizens of a country and their representatives within the state.

However, even though almost everyone nowadays is accustomed to enjoy their right to vote – or even not to vote – after having reached the legal age, according to the legislation of their country of origin, we should never take this privilege for granted. In fact, as the history of many countries and populations has been teaching us since the very first types of democratic or hybrid regimes, the "right to vote" has always been a crucial and thorny issue for many social categories. It is not a surprise that the majority of the democratic countries, even the "oldest" ones, have reached the effective universal suffrage only in the 20th century.

Also, not every constitution provides specific mentions about the right of vote. For example, the Italian constitution (Art.48) not only declares the right to vote, but it also claims that "The vote is equal, free and secret, and its exercise is civic duty". On the other hand, the US constitution does not provide a specific and separate article which would regulate the right of vote. Similar to the Italian one, the French constitution states, at the Art. 3, that "The national sovereignty belongs to the people who exercises it through their representatives and through referendum [...] The suffrage can be either direct or indirect within the conditions provided by the constitution. It is always universal, equal and secret" but it does not refer to it as a "civic duty".

Even as far as the European Parliament is concerned, it is known that the "procedures for electing the European Parliament are governed both by European legislation laying down rules common to all Member States and by specific national provisions, which vary from one state to another. The common provisions lay down the principle of

proportional representation, rules on thresholds and certain incompatibilities with the Member of the European Parliament mandate. Many other important matters, such as the exact electoral system used and the number of constituencies, are governed by national laws".

However, either we talk about municipal, regional, national, presidential or European elections, we should always remember that, as citizens of a country and of the European Union, the right of vote is the most important tool we have to express our preferences and needs. Voting allows us to exercise our right to be represented as single and as a community, to make our "voices" really count and to be part of the whole democratic system in which we live.

# LET'S PLAY NOW!!

## CROSSWORDS

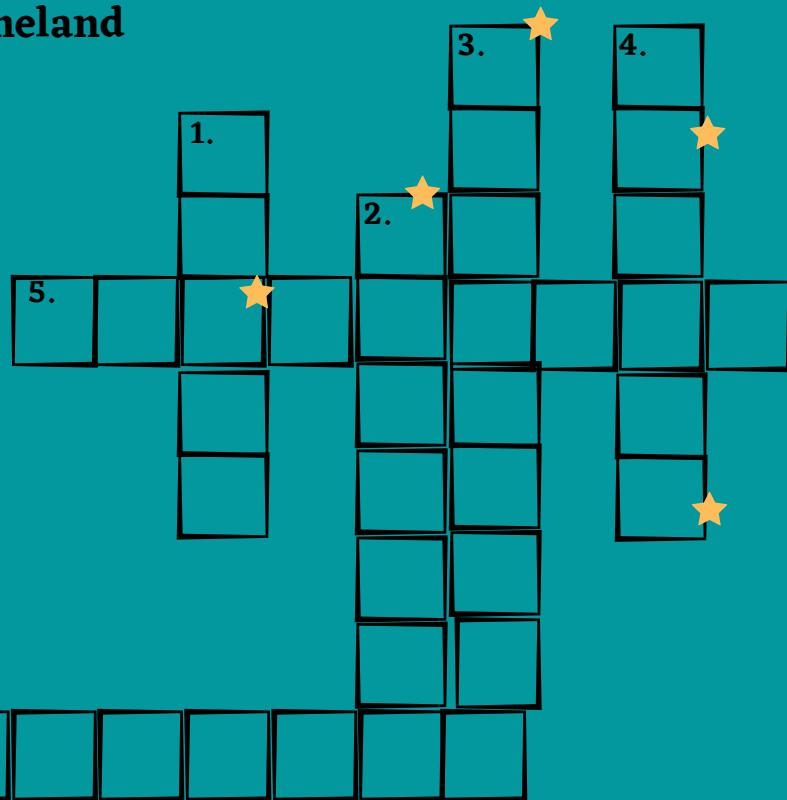
Read the definitions below, complete the words and be careful to the boxes with the symbol   
They will lead you to an extra and "bright" word

### Verticals

1. Every old person have gone through this "phase"...
2. Italian stuffed pasta that have travelled all over the world.
3. It is a different "activity" in Europe and in the US.
4. Zeus loved her, and she gave birth to our homeland

### Horizontals

5. You start having it at an early age , and it may last forever.
6. If you go to Greece you have to taste it.



**EXTRA WORD!**



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