

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr

STUDENT

Given name: SARATH JOLLY

Surname: JOLLY

E-mail address: jollysarath@gmail.com

Country of origin: INDIA

Home institution: Pondicherry University (India)

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Institute of International Relation,

Academic area: International Relation (3rd year of Bachelor –short term study)

Research topic: "Syrian Civil War- A Humanitarian Crisis of Our Age"

Abstract:

"Syrian Civil War- A Humanitarian Crisis of Our Age"

More than 250,000 Syrians have lost their lives in five years of armed struggles which began as a protest against the Syrian President Bashar Al Asad's Government on March 15, 2011. Later the protest took the form of armed rebellion, which made the country a hostile place to live. According to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, 115,627 civilians have died by December 31, 2015. Of which 12,517 are children and 8,062 are women.

Due to the violence and collapsed infrastructure civilians started migrating from Syria. As of February 2016, there are 4,718,230 registered Syrian refugees under United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The number of internally displaced is higher than that - 6.6 million. The refugees escape to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. Hundreds of thousands of refugees are also attempting the dangerous trip across the Mediterranean Sea from Turkey to Greece, hoping to find a better future in Europe. An average of 11 people have drowned trying to cross the Mediterranean every day in 2015.

About 70% of the Syrian population is without access to adequate drinking water, one in three people are unable to meet their basic food needs, and more than 2 million children are out of school, and four out of five people live in poverty. The UN says 13.5 million people in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance. So this paper tries to analyse the worst humanitarian crisis of our age with a special focus on women's and children's rights.

257

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr **STUDENT**
Given name: Imran
Surname: Hossain
E-mail address: imran.ju.eng@gmail.com
Country of origin: Bangladesh
Home institution: Jahangirnagar University
Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): American Studies Center
Academic area: Cultural Studies/Gender Studies

Research topic: Women participation in higher education: problems and effectiveness of policy in globalized Bangladesh.

Abstract:

Higher education is intensely associated with formation of women's identity, decision making capability, mobility and contribution to the betterment of household, community and nation. For decades, in Bangladesh, a patriarchal country, men's preference for their better halves' modest education assembled an idea that a highly educated girl might not bear the prevailing notion of her 'concerned role' within the family. Hence especially, how traditions are affecting women's participation in higher education in globalized Bangladesh need to be studied. The purpose of this current study is to bring light on the issues of discrimination, push advancement in education policy in relation to the socio-educational experiences of Bangladeshi women. The purpose of the presentation is to examine the problems and effectiveness of current educational policy. In this research time series data are going to be used to demonstrate the shortcoming of educational policy and its implementation, which would help formulate better and effective policy in the days to come. The methodology used in this study is exclusively descriptive analyzing information from World Bank and other sources like BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics).

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds”

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title: Mr

Given name: Marvin

STUDENT

Surname: Lagonera

E-mail address: marvinlagonera@gmail.com

Country of origin: Philippines

Home institution: Ateneo de Manila University

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Institute of International Relations

Academic area: Low-Carbon Transition, Urban Sustainability, Energy Governance, Climate Policy

Research topic: Energy Narratives and Sustainability Governance in Asian Cities: A Comparative Case Study of Quezon City (Philippines) and Kyoto City (Japan)

Abstract:

Although conventional approach to energy security thinking has focused on oil supply and demand management, perceptions toward energy have been increasingly diversifying as new global challenges and issues emerge. Rapid development of East Asian economies, comprising of the regions of Northeast Asia and Southeast Asia, has resulted in a dramatic increase in energy demand and low energy efficiency in East Asia, putting much pressure on their energy and climate change policy. According to the new developmentalism framework, increasing state interventions at the energy sector in East Asia has been aimed at enhancing environmental and energy security towards low-carbon economy transformation. However, instead of examining national trends, this paper explores understudied sustainable energy strategies in the urban sector. Cities are significant administrative sites where sustainability transitions have generated much attention but with little academic research. This study employs a comparative case study to examine local governance strategies in the energy sector of Quezon City in the Philippines and Kyoto City in Japan using the transition management framework. Both cities are perceived to be sustainability leaders in their respective countries. Documentary analysis and key informant interviews of various stakeholders from the government, private sector and civil society were conducted. Data collected from Kyoto City shows thick collaborative governance from the local government in promoting sustainable energy policies while Quezon City fosters a less integrated framework. While Kyoto City was able to translate broad landscape pressures such as the Fukushima disaster into climate platforms, the energy narrative in Quezon City has been dominated by the recent typhoons and its disaster implications. In Kyoto City, pressures were articulated into coherent visions through broad and comprehensive roadmaps developed by the local government and the Kyoto LA21 Forum but Quezon City's approach was characterised by lack of formal channels of collaboration and communication, leading to ambiguous climate goals. Overall, the quality of governance strongly determined the level of institutionalization. Insights on opportunities and challenges for energy

(150 - 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

320

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr.

STUDENT

Given name: Ammar

Surname: Al-Khawlani

E-mail address: Alkhawlani.ibb@gmail.com

Country of origin: Yemen

Home institution: Ibb University

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Institute of English Studies

Academic area: English Studies (Applied Linguistics, ELT)

Research topic: English Coursebooks in EFL Classroom: A Critical Comparative Evaluation of *New Total English* and *Navigate*

Abstract:

The selection of an English coursebook which is suitable for EFL/ESL classroom is consistently controversial issue among practitioners. Having attended different conferences organized by well-known publishers in Warsaw has motivated me to critically compare modern English coursebooks. This paper is a critical comparative evaluation of two selected coursebooks *Navigate* and *New Total English* intermediate series published by two well-known publishing houses, Pearson and Oxford respectively. The evaluation is done in terms of two main phases. The first phase is the representation of tasks in the coursebooks divided into individual work, pair work, group work and whole class involvement. The second phase is based on the reflection of language skills addressed on the coursebooks. Two units, the first and sixth unit, are randomly selected for the purpose of this paper. The result shows that individual work is ranked in the first position among other types of tasks and speaking is the most dominant skill in both coursebooks.

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

The university of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr.

Given name: Prashant

STUDENT

Surname: Shekhar

E-mail address: pshekhar103@gmail.com

Country of origin: India

Home institution: Indian Institute of Technology – Madras

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): International Relation

Academic area: Social Sciences

Research topic: Upsurge of Right-wing Parties and Right-wing Politics in Asia(India) and Europe in Recent years

Abstract:

Right wing politics always existed within the society from the time of parliament and democracy. Right wing first used in the French revolution. In the new era of 21st century where distance between countries has reduced to nothing even then right wing popularity something interesting to see in recent elections in Poland where Law and Justice went to form a government with 51.6%, it is not just Poland Danish peoples party in Denmark , Golden Dawn in Greece , Progress party in Norway and many more. Jingoism is the new nationalism that has been practiced all over Europe or Asia especially after homogenous societies has been flooded from people after migration crisis all over the world especially europe .According to a Section of Society they feel threatened and questioning the very identity of the individual in the region . In The era of globalisation rise of right wing parties and politics shows the trend that people are feeling threat to existing markets jobs and feel rise in markets people from different countries are changing the very existence of cultural roots and tradition and new culture has been written about with rising of population from different section of society Berlin is one such example. After Erasmus mundus action plan contributed gave me a perspective on EU how the problem of cultural crisis as well homogenous is past in EU with the schengen area come into play nations are mere boundaries where making the new tradition is the trend but also, it creates a paradox where open boundaries exist with right wing politics where section of society feels homogenous and “question of pure race” ,jobs and increasing competition from developing countries gives rise to right-wing political parties especially after Paris attacks and religious intolerance is also give them a reason to form a partially isolated state which is radical in working. So in this paper I will try to discuss the why rise of right wing politics of actually becoming popular in homogeneous society .Also the definition of nationalism is Changing with flow of population from migration and formation of cosmopolitan society. It is the threat to new global society and try to lookout for common links between rise of right wing parties in Europe and in Asia especially in India and other South Asian countries .

386 words

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds”

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr.

DOKTORANT

Given name: Gangadhar

Surname: Dahal

E-mail address: gangadhar.dahal@yahoo.com, dahalgd2013@gmail.com

Country of origin: Nepal

Home institution: Kathmandu University

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Faculty of Management

Academic area: Development Economics

Research topic: Complementarities of Education in Socioeconomic Development of Nepal.

Abstract:

This research investigates the linkages between education and various socioeconomic parameters in Nepal. Study reveals that improvements in education have positive impact on the lives through improvement in personal competencies, women empowerment, increased employment and income, higher quality of living, development of awareness about many aspects of family, community and national life, and more meaningful participation of people in socio-economic activities. It also shows that investment in education to increase economic growth, women empowerment as one form of human development strategy, has gained economists' and policy makers' interest. On the other side it establishes human capital that makes a substantial contribution to economic and income growth. Its contribution returns in the form of skilled labor which leads to reduce poverty level. The article evaluate various research findings on the contributions made by education sector on economic growth. Starting of this paper discusses the role of education in socioeconomic changes and how education can foster economic growth and socioeconomic development. The middle section focuses on the challenges of education system especially in developing countries like Nepal. Similarly, it deals with the reforms taken during past few years in education system in developing countries like Nepal and other developed countries. Lastly, it recommend some important issues related to policy reform in education and other associated sectors. For descriptive and quantitative analysis time series and panel data from various secondary sources like WB(world Bank), IMF(international monetary fund), CBS-Nepal and various economic surveys are used with Eviews and SPSS econometric software.

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds”

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): **Ms.**

Given name: **Somayeh**

DOKTORANTKA

Surname: **Shahmoradi Ghahe**

E-mail address: **s.shahmoradi@biol.uw.edu.pl**

Country of origin: **Iran**

Home institution:

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): **Faculty of Biology**

Academic area: **Biotechnology- Cancer biology**

Research topic: **Molecular markers of resistance to photodynamic therapy in glioblastoma and cervical cancer**

Abstract: (150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a medical treatment that utilizes a photosensitizer (PS) and visible light. PS absorbs light and, in the presence of oxygen, transfers the energy, producing cytotoxic oxygen species that damage cell components and lead to cell death. There are several cellular defense mechanisms against PDT including DNA repair, drug resistance pump, activity of antioxidant detoxifying enzymes and heat shock proteins.

I have grown human cancer cell lines resistant to PDT in order to study their characteristics and resistant markers of PDT. Human glioblastoma (U-87) and cervical carcinoma (SKG-IIIa) cell lines showed stable resistant features after receiving about 10 cycles of ALA-PDT.

In order to determine resistant markers, characteristics of PDT resistant cells were studied and compared with their parental cells. Cell doubling time was considerably longer in U-87 PDT resistant cells. Data of cell cycle analysis showed longer G1 phase in those cells. Moreover, accumulation in G2 phase following PDT was observed earlier in resistant cells that can shed light on activation of DNA damage response checkpoint and DNA repair. Over expression of RNA, and protein and higher activity of some DNA repair enzymes were observed in glioblastoma PDT resistant cells. Furthermore, accumulation of photosensitizer (PpIX) in PDT-resistant glioblastoma cells was strikingly lower, that is another cause of resistance to therapy. Some characteristics and capacity of DNA repair have been studied in PDT resistant cervical carcinoma cells. Our data showed that markers of resistance to photodynamic therapy in cervical carcinoma are different from those in glioblastoma.

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds”

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr

DOKTORANT

Given name: Muhammad

Surname: Kamran

E-mail address: m_kamran@comsats.edu.pk

Country of origin: Pakistan

Home institution: COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad, Pakistan

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Faculty of Management, University of Warsaw

Academic area: Human Resource Development

Research topic: **Investigating the Factors Affecting Training Effectiveness in Training Institutes of Pakistan: A Descriptive Study**

Abstract:

Training is an important aspect of human capital development and it plays a vital role in retaining talented human resources in today's turbulent environment of business and strategy of competitive advantage. Most of the researchers have linked training with Human Capital Theory. So, it is necessary to study the existing work of researchers in context of training effectiveness, which is considered as an important factor of development in any country. Training is widely used for organizational development and during change process. In this study, the researcher has specifically investigated the impact of Curriculum Revision, Need Based Training, Interrelation with Industry, Employability, Assessment and Examination, Physical Resources and Trainee Selection on training effectiveness. A total of 500 questionnaires were personally distributed to training institutions of Pakistan. The results of the study showed that most of the variables have significant impact on training effectiveness. Human Capital Theory, which emphasizes the contribution of education and training to individual as well as organization productivity (Becker 1962), is related to the occupational structure of the labor market and the labor market institutions. The limitations and future guidelines of the study are discussed with its implications for managers.

Keywords: Training Effectiveness, Human Capital Development, Employability, Curriculum Development and Revision

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr.

DOKTORANT

Given name: Sudarshana Kumar

Surname: Nehrunagar Karekad

E-mail address: sumink_1982@yahoo.co.in

Country of origin: India

Home institution: University of Mangalore

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Institute of Political Science & Centre for Europe

Academic area: Political Science, International Relations, European Union and Conflict Resolution

Research topic: "European Union (EU) as a Political Actor: The Study of EU's Role in Conflict Resolution"

Abstract:

The above stated research is an analytical study and the exchange has promoted in finding the sources. It has helped in meeting the academic experts of the area, programme to meet the political leaders, policy makers, diplomats, and practitioners are pipelined, all these would have been beyond reach from the home university without the exchange programme. So because of these after arriving to Poland, the idea over EU, being only be the credible conflict resolution actor was pushed to the corner due to the major developments carried out in Europe- the success of right wing nationalistic voices in gaining legitimacy, resulting in fragmentation among the EU member states, and was reflected in the recent migration issue, where European countries as well as EU failed to handle. This was the result of EU's failure in addressing conflict, where the approach has shifted from bottom-up to top-down (state-centric- military confrontation). The conflict studies of past five years reveal that conflicts were resolved only through military confrontation. Though these facts justify the approach of the EU and other actors in confronting conflict, the reoccurrence of so called resolved conflicts emphasises the research to re-examine EU from bottom-up conflict resolution approach.

Besides these findings this exchange has helped in constructing the overall personality, in enhancing the academic writing skills, in gaining global exposure and competence. It facilitated an opportunity to submit the joint-paper along with the supervisor, publication is in process. Taking the experience and exposure; anticipating at academic excellence in the upcoming days.

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title: Mr. / PhD

Given name: Tomasz

Surname: WITES

E-mail address: t.wites@uw.edu.pl

Country of origin: Poland

Home institution: University of Warsaw

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Faculty of Geography and Regional Studies

Academic area: Geography

Research topic: Social geography in scientific research - academic achievements under the EMA2 Programme

Abstract:

The internationalisation of science takes place in a world in which information is no longer in short supply, whereas its interpretation has become the key to success. The European Union is an important partner of Russia in terms of scientific collaboration. The purpose of study is to exchange of knowledge as well as present and promote academic achievements and scientific research from the academic opportunities created by the Erasmus Mundus Action 2 Programme.

The author of this study is a geographer and wishes to present the issues taken up by him in the subject of *Spatial diversity and causes of depopulation processes in the Russian Federation*. Pacific National University in Khabarovsk was chosen as the location of research stay within the framework of the Aurora project, as the author intended to explore issues pertaining to social geography, and security geography in particular, in this illuminating region of Russia.

The tasks managed to accomplish during internship included preparing surveys and analyses of changes in population, with great attention to substantive details. An important part of the visit was the coordination of measures and research in selected parts of Khabarovsk. The one-month stay of the author has enabled to create a synthetic presentation of research results and to formulate conclusions, so as to proceed with the drafting of publications. The author does not endeavour to present herein the results of research within the framework of that project, but refers those interested to his other papers that will be devoted to that issue.

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr.

POST-DOC

Given name: Andrija

Surname: Ćirić

E-mail address: andrija@kg.ac.rs, cirovk@hotmail.com

Country of origin: Republic of Serbia

Home institution: Faculty of Science, Chemistry department, 34000 Kragujevac, Serbia

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Faculty of Chemistry, Analytical department, Warsaw

Academic area: Postdoc research study

Research topic: Synthesis of molecular imprinted polymer for caffeic acids and their characterization using different analytical methods.

Abstract:

The aim of my research in Warsaw is the synthesis very selective sorbents for caffeic acid, a chemical compound found in many plants and food, possessing several pro-healthy properties. Caffeic acid is usually found in the presence of many other polyphenols, therefore its isolation and preconcentration from such complex matrices is necessary. The application of molecularly imprinted polymers could resolve this problem, due to its selectivity, but lack of commercially available sorbents requires its synthesis in laboratory. I synthesized 10 new sorbents and tested for application in analytical chemistry.

I would like to thank Sigma Agile scholarship for bringing me possibility of being part of exchange programme at Warsaw University, Poland. The last 6 months, I have spent as a Postdoc at the Faculty of Chemistry, allowed me to develop both my academic skills and researcher's framework. The credit for that goes to professor Magdalena Biesaga and her team who made me feel welcomed in any scientific and non-scientific activity they conducted. Although I do not speak Polish I felt as a part of prof. Biesaga team. Apart from conducting experiments alongside I took part in team's meetings and also was engaged as teacher's assistant in conducting classes. The experience I lived in Warsaw has broaden my academic perspectives but also allowed me to meet a passionate researchers in my area of scientific interest. I hope that the collaboration started here in Warsaw will last even after my return. The obtained results will be presented at international conference and published.

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Ms.

POST-DOC

Given name: Julijana

Surname: Simonovic

E-mail address: bjulijana@masfak.ni.ac.rs

Country of origin: Serbia

Home institution: University of Warsaw

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): ICM (Interdisciplinary Centre for Mathematical and Computational Modelling)

Academic area: post-doctoral research

Research topic: *Possibilities of mathematical approaches in bone tissue modelling*

Abstract:

This presentation is dedicated to an overview of the existing approaches and their assumptions in the mathematical modeling of the bone tissue and thus necessarily will emphasize paths of understanding and communicating in this multidisciplinary field of science. The understanding of the bone tissue processes and the possibility of their mathematical modeling is important for several and different directions in practical demands all encompassed among development of Medicine and Technology. One aspect of bone processes and tissue modeling is directed to the bone medicine field that solved acute and chronic problems as computer-assisted orthopedic surgery which requires the real-time simulation, disease treatment and improvement of life quality. Different and second aspect is directed to the material science and tissue engineering. On one hand we have the mathematics and mechanics with their approximations and assumptions and on the other hand we have very complex practical requirements for real-time simulations and in-silico experiments. To meet these two complex fields with efficient quality it is necessary to explore further and understand better all conditions that influence feasibility and accuracy of the mathematical models for bone tissue modeling. The first step in this enticing field is to make the overview by categorizing the models into distinct category from the mathematical attitude to the practical demands. Different practical demands caused the different mathematical approaches of modelling. The collection of models and approaches according to these practical requirements will be presented on a straightforward and interesting way.

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds“

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Ms

Given name: Tatiana

POST-DOC

Surname: Vlasova

E-mail address: tavlasova@yandex.ru

Country of origin: Russia

Home institution: Udmurt State University

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Department Philosophy and Sociology

Academic area: Sociology

Research topic: **Individualization trends in non-public schooling: sociological approach**

Abstract:

Individualization trends in non-public schooling: sociological approach

In current Russian sociology there are a lot of discussions about how to activate the positions of all the key actors of the educational process: parents, students, and teachers. Therefore this urgent task becomes a focus of sociological analysis of the characteristics of interaction between family and school in the educational and cultural processes. Sociological research can help evaluate existing forms of interaction between family and school and ways of inclusion parents and students in the decision-making.

In Poland alternative education programs are presented in the framework of Catholic schools. In Russian regions the same place takes ethnic schools, in particular in the Udmurt Republic. In both countries parents are very interested in the curriculum and they also expect to have a direct impact on the organization of the educational process. Another reason, which is important for parents, is to give or to keep a specific cultural environment. Both strategies in Russia and in Poland are appealing to a range of ideas that can be labeled as “traditional values”. In addition, the value of ethnic schools in Russia and catholic schools in Poland are supported by the state ideology and regional authorities. In both countries parents are involved in organizing events: folk - in Russia, and religious - and Poland.

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):

Application for Interdisciplinary scientific conference for Erasmus Mundus Action 2 scholarship holders „Erasmus Mundus opens your minds”

University of Warsaw, spring 2016

Title (Mr. / Ms.): Mr.

dr hab.

Given name: Andrzej

Surname: Szeptycki

E-mail address: andrzej.szeptycki@uw.edu.pl

Country of origin: Poland

Home institution: University of Warsaw

Receiving UW academic unit (faculty, institute, etc.): Institute of Social Sciences of the Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University

Academic area: international relations

Research topic: International identity of Odessa

Abstract:

Due to its complex history Ukraine is an internally diversified country: each region has its own identity. At the same time local authorities have limited competences because of the heritage of the Soviet traditions.

The identity of the city of the Odessa has been shaped by its port character, which has contributed to the richness of the city, openness of its inhabitants, but also attracted unlawful and fortune seeking individuals.

The border character of Odessa made it a multi-ethnic and tolerant city. According to the tradition the city has been founded by the Ukrainians, Russians, Greeks, Moldovans and Albanians. However the city has been also inhabited by the Jews, Georgians, Bulgarians.

Odessa was founded by the Russian empress Catherine the Great and the Russian culture have become the uniting elements of the Odessa people. Even now, after the “Euromaidan” most of them speak Russian.

Despite the Russian and Soviet past, since 1991 the inhabitants of Odessa have become attached to the Ukraine. In 2014 the majority of them understood the Donbas scenario would destroy the city – therefore its is better for them to stay in Ukraine.

Currently these people see the future of their city within the European Union. However their belief that “Odessa is a part of Europe” maybe be hard to realize, because of the unwillingness of the Ukrainian elites to reform the country.

The research project has been realized thanks to the stay at the Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University within the Erasmus Mundus program.

(150 – 250 words, preferably incl. EM A2 added value in research):