



International Students' Scientific
Conference

Actual Issues of European Integration



**FRIEDRICH
EBERT
STIFTUNG**



November 17, 2018



”Museum Hotel”
Address: Tbilisi, Vakhtang Orbeliani Str. 10

**International Students' Scientific Conference:
"Actual Issues of European Integration"**

On November 17, 2018 East European University (EEU) along with its partner organization Georgian Institute of Public Affairs (GIPA) holds joint International Students' Scientific Conference: "Actual Issues of European Integration".

Official Partner of the Conference is Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) Georgia!

Conference Objectives:

- Discussion and evaluation of European Integration perspectives;
- Boost students' scientific potential;
- Establish scientific linkages within Georgian and international students as well as young researchers;
- Awareness raising of youths in EU integration issues and encourage innovative potential.

Conference covers the following sections:

- ✓ Economics and Innovation;
- ✓ Public Administration, European Public and Criminal Law.

Conference participants should reveal professional approaches and present actual and innovative papers at the conference!

Participation Fee

Registration in the conference, publishing scientific papers in peer reviewed journal, food and accommodation will be entirely covered by Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung Foundation and organizer universities.

Who is eligible to apply?

- ✓ Ph.D. students and Post-Doctorates submitting requested materials within the deadlines;
- ✓ Who has proficiency in English Language (at least B2 level is required).

Additional information about the conference

- Candidates will be selected by members of conference board on the basis of submitted Abstracts and Scientific papers;
- Conference working language: English and Georgian (simultaneous translation will be provided);
- Time limit: Report - 15 min, Discussion - 5 min;
- Winners will be revealed at the conference sections;

Methods of participation:

- ✓ **Before October 8, 2018** must register to the following [link](#);
- ✓ **Before October 26, 2018** must submit one page Abstract and scientific paper (maximum 12 pages) in English language to the following e-mail: Sciencepapers@eeu.edu.ge
- ✓ **Before November 9, 2018** must submit PPP presentation (maximum 15 slides);

Contact Details: Tatia Gherkenashvili

Research Grant Coordinator

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Requirements for Structuring Scientific Paper

Title of the Scientific Paper, Author's name/surname, Academic degree – should be bold, centered; font-Times New Roman, Font size – 12.

Author's photo – Size 3X4 sm.

Scientific paper should be comprised of: **introduction/main body/conclusion**.

Volume of Scientific Paper – (except abstract) should not exceed 12 pages (font Times New Roman, font size – 11, 1.5 spaced between the lines, margins: top, bottom, left – 1,2“ and right – 1“. The first line of each paragraph should be indented by 5-7 positions.

Text should be typed in Microsoft Word, at the **A4** standard paper. File should be named by author's surname, for instance - Burkadze.doc

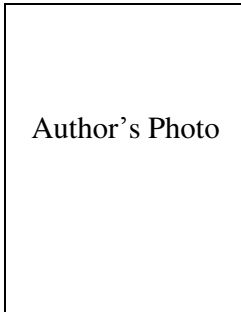
It should correspond to the structure of the academic work: start with the introduction, where the problem is defined, and the main concept is explained. Main part where the argument is discussed. Conclusion that should include your briefly formed suggestions and the list of literature reviewed. Your work must include all the four components.

Footnote – should be used for citing source of facts or quotations and preferably should be placed at the end of a sentence. Font size -12.

Figures and Illustration – (Diagrams, Tables, Charts, Schemes) should be inserted in the body text of the scientific paper by numbering (for instance: Table 1, Diagram 2, Chart 3 and etc.)

Sample of Scientific Paper

Management Improving Issues in State Organizaitons



Giorgi Burkadze

Professor, Scientific Doctor

- ✓ **Introduction** – Defining problem, actuality;
- ✓ **Main Body** – Conducted research;
- ✓ **Conclusion** – Results and reccommendations;
- ✓ **Applied Literature** - should be followed by the scientific paper and should be done alpbhabetically. **Applied literature** font – Times New Roman, font size – 12, 1.5 spaced between the lines, with 1" margins on all sides. Second line of each source should be indented 5-7 position.

Abstract - should be comprised of: **Purpose, Design/Methodology/approach, Findings, Research limitations/implications, Originality/value**. It should be followed after applied literature and should not exceed one page - (paper A4, font-Times New Roman, font size - 11; 1.5 spaced between lines, margin left – 2.50; right – 2; top and bottom 2; **Abstract title** - font size - 12, bold, centered. **Author's name/surname (bold), university** he/she represents - font size - 11, centered, italics. The first line of the abstract should not be indented.

Abstract should provide an outline or appropriate plan that describes author's scientific work; the main thesis of scientific research in brief – question or questions, approaches and arguments stated, methods and sources used to cunduct research and the statement whythe issue worths to be shared.

Sample

List of Applied Literature

Book with one author

Rodriguez, R. (1982). *A Hanger of Memory: The Education of Richard Rodrigeues*. Boston: Godine.

Book with two authors

Berndt, T. J. (2002). Friendship quality and social development. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, 11, 7-10.

Book with 3 and more authors (to 7)

Nesselroade, J.R., & Baltes, P.B. (1999). *Longitudinal research in behavioral studies*. New York: Academic Press.

Book with editor

Kernis, M. H., Cornell, D. P., Sun, C. R., Berry, A., Harlow, T., & Bach, J. S. (1993). There's more to self-esteem than whether it is high or low: The importance of stability of self-esteem. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65, 1190-1204.

Book with translator

Dohrenwend, B. S., & Dohrenwend, B. P. (Eds.). (1994). *Stressful life events: Their nature and effects*. New York: Wiley.

Book with unknown author

Trajan. P. D. (1927). *Psychology of animals* (H.Simone, Trans.). Washington, DC: Halperin.

Two or more articles with the same author published at the same year

Gardner, H. (1973a). *The arts and human Development*. New York: Weliy. Gardner, H. (1973b). *the guest for mind: Pieaget, Levi-Strauss, and the structuralist movement*. New York: Knopf.

Berndt, T. J. (1981a). Age changes and changes over time in prosocial intentions and behavior between friends. *Developmental Psychology*, 17, 408-416.

Berndt, T. J. (1981b). Effects of friendship on prosocial intentions and behavior. *Child Development*, 52, 636-643

Article or chapter from edited book

Paykel, E. S. (1994). Life stress and psychiatric disorder: Applications of the clinical approach. In B.S. Dohrenwend & B.P. Dohrenwend (Eds.), *Stressful life events: Their nature and effects* (pp. 239-264). New York: Wiley.

Compensation Satisfaction in the Baltics and the USA

Giorgi Burkadze

East European University

Abstract

Purpose - This study aims to examine the extent to which the demographic and work-related variables of educational level, gender, age, salary level, organizational tenure, and union membership are useful predictors of satisfaction with pay level, benefits, raises, and the structure/administration of a compensation system. These variables have previously been utilized in the prediction of satisfaction with pay levels, but have not been tested as useful predictors of the other three dimensions of compensation satisfaction.

Design/methodology/approach - This study used multiple regression analyses and samples of 423 employees in the USA with a 63 percent response rate and 519 employees in the Baltics with a 73 percent response rate.

Findings - It was found that not all of the variables are equally useful predictors of each of the four dimensions of compensation satisfaction and that differential prediction is occurring among the four dimensions and across the two world regions. Surprisingly, it was found that in seven of the eight analyses the strongest predictor of satisfaction with the four dimensions of compensation satisfaction is job tenure, while actual compensation level, which was expected to be the strongest predictor, was found to be quite weak.

Research limitations/implications - A major weakness is that all of the data were self-reported. Ideally the demographic and work-related variables would have been collected directly from the organization in addition to being collected from employees. A second limitation is that the characteristics of the present sample may limit the ability to generalize the results. An inordinate number of the subjects were unionized, female, and married. The major implication is that the paper supports the differential prediction for various dimensions of compensation satisfaction and for the need to explore for additional variables that can account for significant proportions of the variance in these dimensions.

Originality/value - The paper is the first of its kind to examine in a single or cross-cultural setting the relationship between common demographic and work-related factors and compensation satisfaction while controlling for organizational level. The literature review traverses the research in the area stretching from the 1940s to 2005 and makes specific suggestions for future research that could advance the field.

Sample of the Table

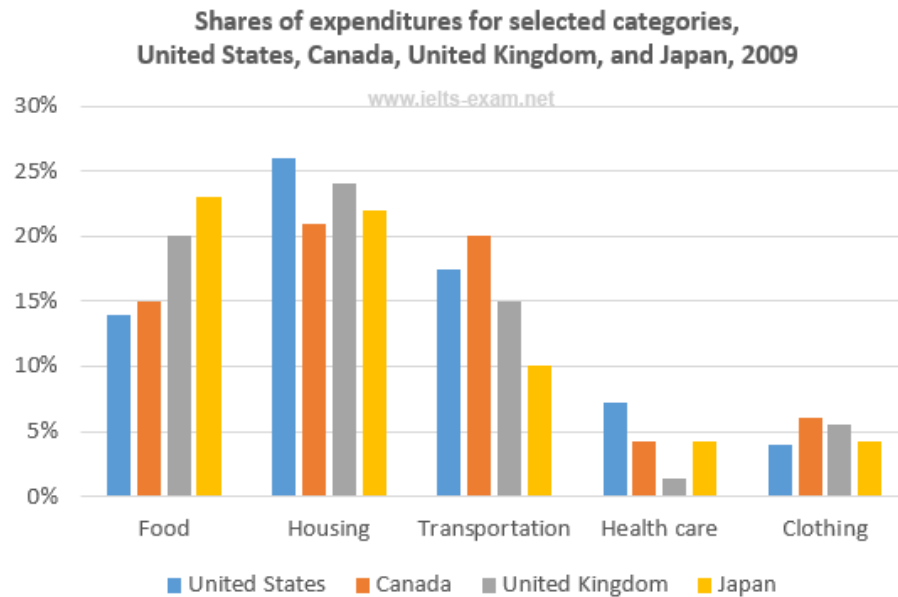
Table 1

The proportion of income adults and children spent on 4 common items in the UK in 1998

	food	electronic equipment	music	videos
adults	25%	5%	5%	1%
men	14%	10%	5%	2%
women	39%	1%	5%	0.5%
children	10%	23%	39%	12%
boys	9%	18%	38%	18%
girls	11%	5%	40%	17%

Sample of the Chart

Chart 1



Good Luck!

Research and Development (R&D) Office of East European University