

# Reader for Active Citizenship

Youth Exchange "Citizens of EU"

12 – 20 June 2019

Popova Šapka, North Macedonia



МЛАДИНСКА  
АЛИЈАНСА

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## About the Project

Europe nowadays is facing many democratic challenges. Starting from the refugee crisis, Brexit, rise of nationalist and far right parties in many of our countries. The "shaking legs" of the EU democracy also puts the stability and future of EU on shaking legs.

Throughout the history there are a lot of examples when the young people brought big changes, but unfortunately, most of them were very difficult with protests and demonstrations.

We want to have active and aware young people equipped with relevant knowledge and tools enabled to place themselves as active and important stakeholder in all important decision making processes and through that position constantly improve the youth situation in different fields. Those young people to be enabled to hold their local and national Governments in constant cooperation with them and accountable for the common decisions made in order to have relevant and implementable youth policies, tools and opportunities.

For this to happen, we realized that the best way is through youth work. We believe that by giving tools and improving the competencies of the youth they will be much more motivated and willing to actively participate in the "political" life and by that improving the general situation of EU. Because the young people are not just Citizens of EU, but the most important factors for the present and the future of EU.

The youth exchange "Citizens of EU" aimed at promoting the building and strengthening of open and democratic societies of the European Union. The content of the youth exchange was based on the concepts of volunteering, participation, sharing experiences, experiential learning, in order to enable the participants to use those in their countries for developing initiatives on local and regional level.

The core activity of the project was an eight-day youth exchange with 42 participants coming from Germany, Italy, Hungary, Albania, Bosnia and North Macedonia. It took place in Tetovo, North Macedonia.



## Outcomes of the Sessions

### **Local mechanism for youth participation:**

In this session, we have taken roles from the real society. While one group of people were the municipality, the others were representatives of an NGO. The goal was to find the common language.

- ➔ We learned that we have to be satisfied with only a part of our goals achieved.
- ➔ We must cooperate with the group if we want to achieve our goal.
- ➔ It is important to have the roles in the group and do our tasks. So, in this way, we will be more effective.

### **Creative activism:**

In this session, we have focused on creativity. Creativity is an important part of campaigning. It shows the creative and effective way to communicate with society and government.

- ➔ Social media is an important part of activism.
- ➔ Creative way of activism is better because you can affect more people than with ordinary ways of activism like protests and so on.
- ➔ We don't need a lot of money to make an effective project for our community. All we need are just good ideas and good plans.

### **The concept of democracy and key elements of democratic state:**

In this session, we discussed about different politic systems of the participating countries. Learning from others is an effective way to develop ideas. The main point of this session was to find out what is missing or what is good in our politic systems.

- ➔ We learned that every country has different kind of problems. However, they are solvable.
- ➔ Raising awareness for democracy at the young ages is very important.
- ➔ Education is the essential part of democracy.
- ➔ We should encourage the youth to take part in politics so that they can realize their real potential.

### **PCM and planning projects:**

Youth projects have a great importance for developing ideas by the youth to solve problems in the society. For the better future of the society and The European Union, young people should get together and look for solutions for problems we have.

- ➔ The projects must accelerate the youth to find solutions for problems in the society.
- ➔ The widespread effect must be on focus so that we can see better results for the projects.
- ➔ The projects are supposed to be very well-planned to reach success. So, learning how to plan projects is important.

## **Field work in Tetovo**

The task was to talk to locals and ask them three questions:

1. Do you take part in a political or locals initiative? If Yes/No, why/why not?
  - Most people said no, because they don't have the time to be active. They have jobs or need to take care of the family at home
2. Are young people of Tetovo active in the community, how much?
  - Some people said that the youth is not active and some said they are really active.
  - young people have good chances for a well-paid job in politics, that's why they are active.
3. On a scale from one to five, what is the "level" of democracy in your country?
  - The answers we got can be separated in two groups:
  - 0/1 Points, they think they don't have any influence on the politics
  - ~3 Points, they think they have a good democratic system with some corruption problems

It was interesting to talk to the local people and to hear about their problems in politics. We learnt that it is easy to walk to strangers and talk to them. That is important because you need to talk to people a lot if you want to make a change or to raise awareness in the society.

## **Intercultural nights**

The exchange was attended by 42 participants from seven different countries from Europe. These include Macedonia, Romania, Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkey, Germany and Albania. This brought together people with different history, traditions, cultures, economic and social background. The cultural exchange was particularly strong at this event. During the eight days we had two evenings with the so-called "Intercultural night". These nights a few countries were presenting their homeland. The country group showed the rest of the participants their country, people, also what is typical for their region and what they are proud of. A humorous moment where the explanation about the typical behavior and mentality of the represented countries were shown. Here you could see very well how different the approach to certain topics is. To round off the presentations, the countries taught the others how to dance the traditional dances and sweetened the evening with local food and drinks. The atmosphere bounded the group and gave an overview about interesting different cultures.

## Games

### Energizers

#### *Clap game*

In this game players sit in the circle.

The left hand of the players is on his own left knee and right hand is on the right knee of the player next to him.

Someone must clap one knee and game is continuing by clapping the knee next to it (clockwise). If

someone clap the knee twice the direction is changed. If someone

make a mistake is out of the game. The last two players who stay in the game are winners. The purpose of this game is to achieve individual aim, but with cooperation with other players.



#### *Rock-paper-scissors*

also known as scissors-rock-paper or other variants is a hand game usually played between two people from different countries in which each player simultaneously forms one of three shapes with an outstretched hand. These shapes are "rock" a closed fist, "paper" a flat hand, and "scissors" a fist with the index finger and middle finger extended, forming a V. "Scissors" is identical to the two-fingered V sign also indicating "victory" or "peace" except that it is pointed horizontally instead of being held upright in the air. A simultaneous, zero-sum game, it has only two possible outcomes: a draw, or a win for one player and a loss for the other.

#### *HI HA HO*

First the players create a circle and puts their palms together. The game consists of 3 movements: HI, HA and HO. We choose by the sound "HA" a player, who replies with "HI" and raises his/her hands up the air. Players by side must use the third sound "HO" and make a slash movement towards the second players chest. The faster you act the more fun it makes.

This game brings fun, laughter, and bonding into the group environment. Stimulates imagination and spontaneity in the moment. Drama develops skills such as concentration, imagination, cooperation/collaboration, and listening. The benefits of drama education such as self-confidence, empathy, and communication skills are invaluable in the workplace and in everyday interactions with people.



### *Counting game*

Counting game is a game for 4 players that goes in 2 parts. In the first part, they will go in couple and start counting in pair. For example, player one will say one, player two will say two, player one will say 3 and so on, up until a maximum number, (Ex: they will count to 5 and then start over from 1). After a while they will change a number with one action: instead of saying three they will jump, and step by step they will replace all the numbers with different actions. The second part involves all the four players. One of the players will stay in the middle, the one in the right side will ask maths questions, the one in the left will have to say a word, and the one in front of him will do some movements with his hands, head, legs etc. The player must answer the maths questions, in the same time, he must say the first word that is coming up in his mind (For example the left player says water, he will say fish, river, ocean, boat etc). In the same time, he must mimic the movements of the player who is staying in front. The purpose of the game is to focus and try to be multitasking.



## Team Building Games

### *Circle chair game*

Participants are asked to take a chair and create a circle in front of them. They are only allowed to hold the chairs with one hand meanwhile only two legs of the chair touch the ground. The goal is to catch the next one's chair before it falls. Good coordination and teamwork are needed to be successful in this game.

### *Volunteer-Leader Game Picture*

This game can be played with many people. All people become circles and a volunteer is chosen first. The volunteer leaves the circle and one leader is selected. However, the volunteer does not know who the leader is and returns to the circle. The task in the game is: Leader makes movements, and everyone repeats it. The volunteer who is in the middle of the circle tries to find out who is the

leader and has three chances. The aim of this game is to work together in coordination and better focus on the person who isn't the middle.

### *The Wind Blows*

The wind blow is a game where one person is in the centre of the circle, and the others are sitting in the chairs. In each round of play the person who is calls any sentence beginning with the words "The wind blow" and refers to one person or more for example: The wind blow who have a black eye change the place. This game is to get know each other better and to find some common things in community.

### *All on same thread*

*All on same thread* is a game for bigger group. The first player takes the ball of thread and says his main goal in his country, and then pass it to another player, but it will hold onto the thread, and the others will follow. The main purpose of this game is to get the people connected through our main goals, to get to know each other to share experiences and troubleshooting the problems in our countries.



### *Tiger Game* 🐅

In this game we need chairs. A volunteer is selected, and other people sit in mixed chairs, however, one chair is empty. The aim of the volunteer is to sit in the empty chair and other people try to prevent it. The volunteer tries to sit on empty chair like a tiger. In this game, expectation from the people is to set a tactic and work in coordination. People can create some tactics such as the wave of Mexico, or people can run around the corners. It is a great teambuilding activity for the community.

### *Create a group of...! (Make a group game)*

*Create a group of...!* is a game where you are supposed to create groups upon the given instructions. For example: make a group of five/six/nine elbows. Hint the instructor should choose the group size depending on the current total number of players). Players who cannot find a proper group are eliminated.

The point of this game is to be cooperate with each other's and to make secret friendly deal with others.



### *Human Bingo Picture*

*Human Bingo* is a game usually for bigger groups (preferably for at least 25 players). In this game you have a paper divided like a bingo paper, each box filled with one different fact. You must complete the boxes with the names of the other participants, but in order to win you must complete each box with a different name. The purpose of this game is to know each other faster, from small facts, also to encourage interactions from all of us.



### *Changing shoes*

In this activity, everyone takes off and puts on a shoe. Then people choose a shoe that gets mixed up. After you choose to wear and start walking in the middle. At the end, everyone is asked what they think about the activity the main point is that people cannot be comfortable with other shoes, they are comfortable with only their own shoes. Here, we expect that people understand the empathy, in fact that each person has his or her own truth.

### *Walking dead game*

*Walking dead game* is a game for bigger groups. A leader gets appointed, who will be in charge to keep the players in the playing field as much as possible. Players can move only straight ahead, if the leader touch any players shoulder, the player must change walking direction by 45 degrees. Multiple shoulder claps are possible.

In this game we failed because one manager can't manage with a lot of people and we found solution with more people in the game. To win, leaders need people. In the second part of the activity, there are people to help the leader and work as a team. They develop tactics in the activity, and one goes to each corner and side. In this sense, they easily keep people in the middle. The most important purpose of this activity is to teach that leaders cannot achieve anything on their own and that they need people. People understand that teamwork is the most important factor in success.

# Democracy, politics and participation

## Democracy

### What is democracy?

"Democracy (Greek: *dēmokratía*, literally "rule by people") is a system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting. (Wikipedia "Democracy", 19/06/19)

**In the phrase of Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."**



"All democracies are systems in which citizens freely make political decisions by **majority rule**. But rule by the majority is not necessarily democratic: No one, for example, would call a system fair or just that permitted 51 percent of the population to oppress the remaining 49 percent in the name of the majority. In a democratic society, majority rule must be coupled with guarantees of individual human rights that, in turn, serve to protect the rights of minorities--whether ethnic, religious, or political, or simply the losers in the debate over a piece of controversial legislation. The rights of minorities do not depend upon the goodwill of the majority and cannot be eliminated by majority vote. The rights of minorities are protected because democratic laws and institutions protect the rights of all citizens." (*Defining Democracy*, U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs)

## People in democracy

"In a democracy, government is only one element coexisting in a social fabric of many and varied institutions, political parties, organizations, and associations. This diversity is called *pluralism*, and it assumes that the many organized groups and institutions in a democratic society do not depend upon government for their existence, legitimacy, or authority.

Thousands of private organizations operate in a democratic society, some local, some national. Many of them serve a mediating role between individuals and the complex social and governmental institutions of which they are a part, filling roles not given to the government and **offering individuals opportunities to exercise their rights and responsibilities as citizens of a democracy.**



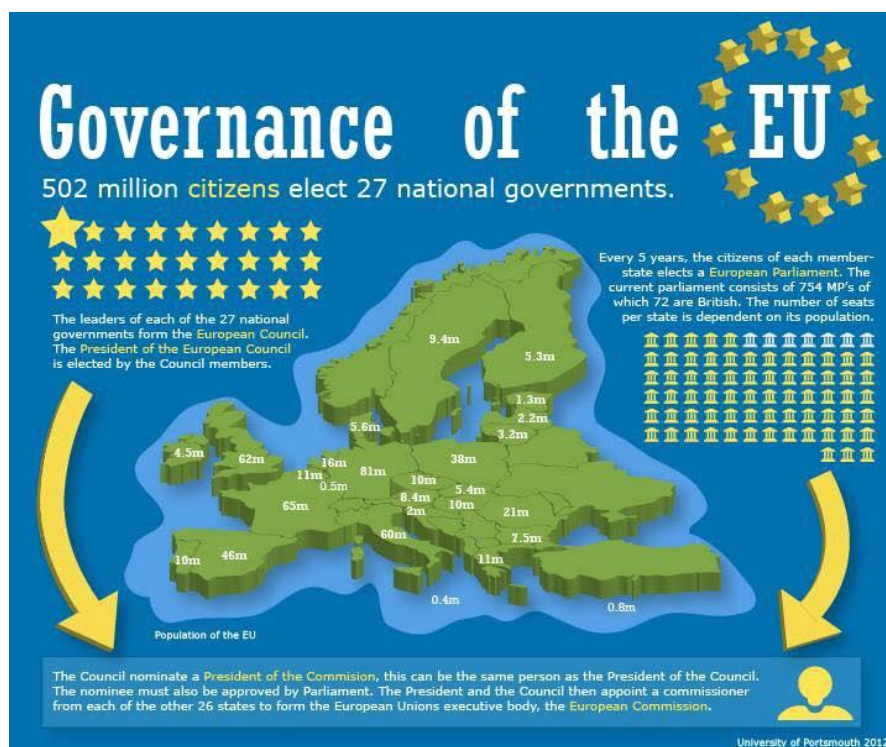
These groups represent the interests of their members in a variety of ways--by supporting candidates for public office, debating issues, and trying to influence policy decisions. *Through such groups, individuals have an avenue for meaningful participation both in government and in their own communities.* The examples are many and varied: charitable organizations and churches, environmental and neighborhood groups, business associations and labor unions.” (*Defining Democracy*, U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Information Programs)

## EU democracy

“Democracy is one of the fundamental principles of the European Union. All the member states have always the right to vote and the members of the European Parliament are elected by direct public ballot.

The EU's activities are governed by the following three democratic principles:

- *Equality* – all citizens must be treated fairly by the EU institutions.
- *Representation* – the role of the European Parliament and the position of national parliaments will be strengthened. The members of the European Parliament are elected by direct public ballot.
- *Participation* – the citizens have the right to take part in EU's decision making and receive information on all the activities of the European Union. The citizens are given the possibility of making citizens' initiatives. Efforts are made to develop the dialogue between the citizens and the EU. “ (*Democracy*, European Parliament – in plain language)

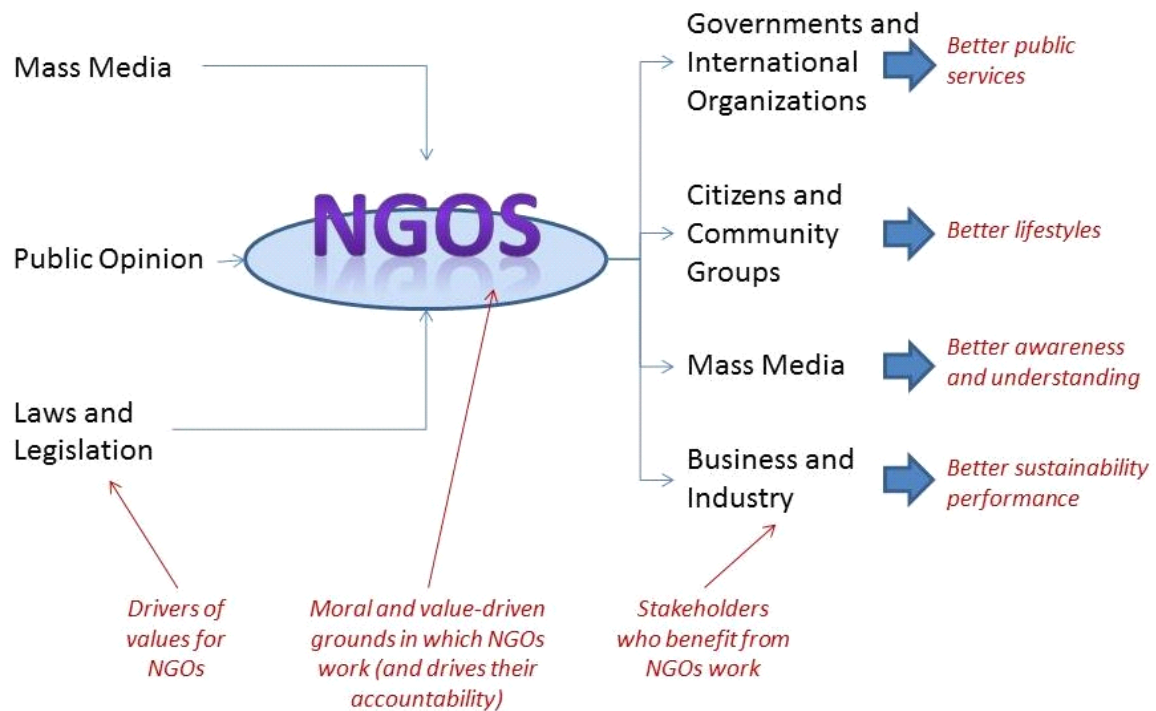




## How do NGOs influence democracy?

NGOs help the public keep an eye on whether politicians are misusing public money or breaking the law. **They help the public get organized and make their opinions known to our representatives**, for example through petitions or peaceful protests.

Because NGOs are so important to democracy, governments all over the world created international rules to protect them. Treaties signed up to by all European governments at the **United Nations and the Council of Europe give everyone the right to create organizations, protest peacefully and express their opinions**. (NGOs Are vital to Democracies – Here's Why, Israel Butler for LibertiesEU, 11/04/17)



## Politics

### What is politics?

Politics refers to a set of activities associated with the governance of a country, or an area. It involves making decisions that apply to members of a group.

In modern nation-states, **people have formed political parties to represent their ideas**. They agree to take the same position on many issues and agree to support the same changes to law and the same leaders.

*An election* is usually a competition between different parties.

## How do people influence politics?

People influence politics by being informed and voting. Also, being an active citizen means that individuals get involved in political parties or NGOs.

It's important for people to understand their *CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY*.



## Decision making processes

Decision-making can be regarded as a problem-solving activity yielding a solution deemed to be optimal, or at least satisfactory. It is therefore a process which can be more or less rational or irrational and can be based on explicit or tacit knowledge and beliefs. Tacit knowledge is often used to fill the gaps in complex decision making processes. Usually both of these types of knowledge, tacit and explicit, are used together in the decision-making process.



## Participation

### Ways of participation

Ways citizens can participate:

- voting in local, state, and national elections
- participating in a political discussion
- trying to persuade someone to vote a certain way
- signing a petition
- writing letters to elected representatives
- contributing money to a party or candidate
- attending meetings to gain information, discuss issues, or lend support
- campaigning for a candidate
- lobbying for laws that are of special interest
- demonstrating through marches, boycotts, sit-ins, or other forms of protest
- running for office
- holding public office
- serving the country through military or other service

### Participation in politics

Deciding whether to participate and how much time to spend participating is important. To make good decisions, you must think about several things. Some of these are:

- the purpose of our government
- how important your rights are to you
- how satisfied you are with the way the government is working

### How young people participate?

- Know who your local legislators and politicians are
- Know how to get in touch with them (and actually make them listen.)
- Identify an issue you care about and pursue it
- Mobilize more people to support your cause
- Join a voting league or political organization
- Join a campaign
- Volunteer
- Attend or organize rallies and events
- Vote

### How do NGOs influence participation?

NGO activities include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights work. They can work to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally. NGOs play a critical part in developing society, improving communities, and ***promoting citizen participation.***





## Local and national mechanisms for participation

### Mechanism of cooperation

Institutional	Strategic Document	Others
Elections Budget Structured dialogue Civil initiative Citizens gathering Referendum	Health care Environment Cultural	Web page Data base

### Institutional mechanism

#### ***Elections:***

Elections are a democratic process where citizens aged 18 and over elect candidates to represent them and their interests locally, nationally or internationally. (Elections Office, 2019) The process is determined by a voting system, where citizens vote for one candidate.



The candidate with the majority of votes is elected. Anyone who is enrolled on the Electoral Register is able to vote. There are four different types of election:

1. Local government elections
2. National government election
3. EU election



### *Budget*

#### *Monitoring budget:*

Citizens are allowed to monitor the budget and the state should be transparent.

#### *Paying taxes:*

Taxes are involuntary fees levied on individuals or corporations and enforced by a government entity - whether local, regional or national.

#### *Structured dialogue:*

Is a means of communication between young people and decision makers in order to implement the priorities of European youth policy cooperation and to make young people's voice heard in the European policy-shaping process.



#### *Civil initiative:*

It's an initiative that is been taken from one person or a number of persons to change or improve an problematic situation in local or national area. *Civil initiative* is peacebuilding in its most essential form: community action that brings recognized rights into social norms and legal practice.



#### *Citizens participation:*

Citizens assembly is a body formed from the citizens of a state to deliberate on an issue or issues of national importance. The membership of a citizens' assembly is randomly selected, as in other forms of sortition. Citizens gathering is a group formed in order to speak out about their common issues.



*Strategic mechanism:*

A *strategy document* serves a different purpose to a strategic plan. Confusion between these different documents causes good strategies to be described badly. (Jones, 2018)

The difference between strategy document and strategic plan. We make a very clear distinction between these two documents: they have quite different purposes.

- A strategy document explains the strategy. It documents the *strategy*.
- A strategic plan details the plans to achieve that strategy. It documents *plans for how the strategy* will be implemented.

The active participation of young people in decisions and actions at local and regional level is essential if we are to build more democratic, inclusive and prosperous societies. Participation in the democratic life of any community is about more than voting or standing for election, although these are important elements. Participation and active citizenship is about having the right, the means, the space and the opportunity and where necessary the support to participate in and influence decisions and engage in actions and activities so as to contribute to building a better society.

Local and regional authorities, as the authorities closest to the young person, have a very important role to play in promoting youth participation. In doing so, local and regional authorities can ensure that young people not only hear and learn about democracy and citizenship, but rather have the opportunity to practice it. However, youth participation is not solely about developing active citizens or building democracy for the future. It is vital, if participation is to be meaningful for young people, that they can influence and shape decisions and actions when they are young and not only at some later stage in life.



When local and regional authorities support and promote youth participation they also contribute to the social integration of young people, helping them to deal not only with the challenges and pressures of youth, but also with the challenges of a modern society where anonymity and individualism are often predominant. However, for youth participation in local and regional life to be successful, lasting and meaningful requires more than the development or restructuring of political or administrative systems. Any policy or action designed to promote youth participation must ensure that the cultural environment is one of respect for young people and must also take into account the diverse needs, circumstances and aspirations of young people. And it must involve some element of fun and enjoyment.

## Principles

1. The participation of young people in local and regional life must constitute part of a global policy of citizens' participation in public life, as set out in Recommendation Rec (2001) 19 of the Committee of Ministers to member states on the participation of citizens in local public life.
2. Local and regional authorities are convinced that all sectoral policies should have a youth dimension. They therefore undertake to comply with the provisions of this charter and to implement the various forms of participation, which follow in consultation and co-operation with young people and their representatives.
3. The principles and various forms of participation advocated in this charter apply to all young people without discrimination. In order to achieve this, special attention should be paid to promoting the participation in local and regional life of young people from disadvantaged sectors of society and from ethnic, national, social, sexual, cultural, religious and linguistic minorities.

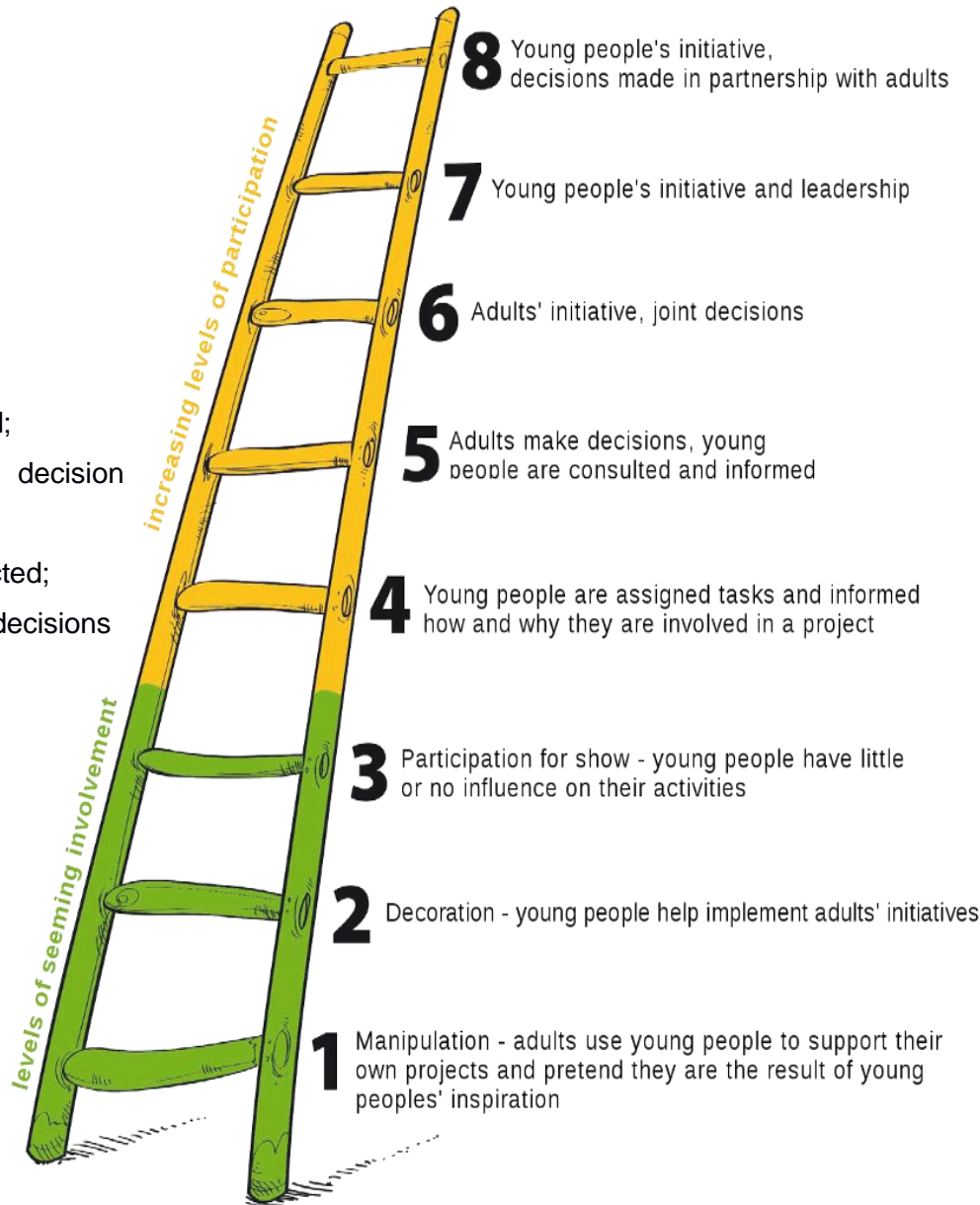
## Active participation

### ***Non-participation:***

1. Manipulation
2. Decoration
3. Tokenism

### ***Degrees of participation***

4. Assigned but informed;
5. Consulted and informed;
6. Adult-initiative shared decision with children;
7. Child initiative and directed;
8. Child initiative shared decisions with adults.



### ***Levels of participation:***

1. The youth should be considered;
2. The youths thoughts should be considered;
3. They should support to say their opinions;
4. They should involved in policymaking process;
5. They should share power and responsibility for decision making.

## Art Activism

### Introduction and examples

Artistic Activism is a dynamic practice combining the creative power of the arts to move us emotionally with the strategic planning of activism necessary to bring about socio-political change.



It changes the image of the city.

Promoting new forms of creation.

It educates the people.

It makes public awareness.

Answer certain demands on political level.



It includes different forms of artistic expression like theatre, music, dance and others.

It takes place in open space while being accessible to everybody.

It gives the chance for the participating people to assist as long as they desire from the moment they choose.

It makes a change in the ordinary, in the people and cities routine.

It brings the culture to the people.







Is a type of advocacy or media.



It challenges, shocks and shakes the society in order to prove something.



## History

While Artistic Activism is particularly well suited for the contemporary moment, throughout history the most effective civic actors have married the arts with campaigns for social change, using aesthetic approaches to provide a critical perspective on the world as it is and imagine the world as it could be. In the struggle for Civil Rights for African Americans in the US, for example, activists drew upon the stories and songs and participatory culture of the black churches, staged media-savvy stunts like Rosa Parks refusing to give up her seat on a segregated bus, played white racist reaction against peaceful protesters as a sympathetic passion play during the campaign to desegregate Birmingham, Alabama, and, most famously, used imaginative imagery (and popular cultural references) in a speech to call America to task for its racist past and articulate a dream of a better future.

## Objectives

### 1. Street art is freedom and diversity

Art is about expression, creativity, freedom, asking and raising questions, protesting, analysing and even beautifying. A way to step beyond convention. There's freedom with putting work in the street. You don't even need to be considered a 'legitimate' artist; don't need to have thousands of fans, have a huge social media presence, be taken seriously by galleries or be picked up by an artist agency. all over the world.



### 2. Political or Social Statements

Graffiti and street art has always had a history of being influenced by the present political and social issues. A lot of people have painted on the walls and buildings in their cities as a form of anonymous political protest.

### 3. Colourful surroundings = Happier Life

Art in the street makes people happy and can cheer them up. Street art makes their day and their commute more interesting and adds character to what would otherwise just be grey and boring. Art reminds people to feel alive. It's there to beautify a space. It wakes people up, inspires and motivates them. And sometimes it can make people think.

### 4. Sense of Community



Street art is important to keep urban areas and their residents energized and inspired. In some areas artists and building owners come together to foster the creation of artwork that can be viewed as beautifying and reviving a city, rather than destroying it.

## Strategies

### The Different Types and Forms of Street Art

**Stencil** – this type of street art includes a homemade stencil, usually a paper or cardboard cutout, in order to create an image that can be reproduced in an easy way. A form, desired design, is cut out of a selected medium and the image is transferred to a surface through the use of spray paint, roll on paint and so on.

**Mosaic** – is art of creating an image with an assemblage of smaller parts or pieces to resemble an integral piece of art work.

**Traditional Graffiti** – painting on the surface of private or public property, visible to the public, commonly with a roll-on paint or with a can of spray. It may be comprised of a simple words, such as artist's name, or be more complex and elaborate, covering a surface with a mural painting.



With over 120 exhibitors this is a great opportunity to buy work direct from the artists and discover a wealth of creative skills, including Painting, Printmaking, Photography, Mixed Media and Street Art. Exhibitors range from the novice to the established and with prices to match this really is an for all art lovers, whatever your budget. Please note that we have now moved the event to the FIRST weekend in July to avoid clashing with Wimbledon Finals weekend.

The art of communicating. We can find the appropriate solutions with you to interpret your institutional message, in the manner most in tune with your national context, profoundly respecting your cultural and social values.

Our critical and scientific expertise, honed in the museum sphere, our twenty years of experience and our international team make us the ideal partners of institutions that intend to create works of art in the public sphere. Indoors or outdoors, as an ideal completion to complex architectural creations or daring urban planning schemes. Working alongside your decision-making bodies, we can give you the necessary support to complete the entire complex process that leads to the creation of public works of art that are sophisticated and of great communicative power, able to make your architectural project stand out.

Art is the powerful spirit of places and times. Thanks to our consultancy services, free from unwelcome commercial pressures, art can become a fascinating mirror of the values of your institution or government.



## Examples from around the world



The Tram of Literature “supports the cultural character of the city Iasi (Romania), recalling by graphic language the identity of some of the most well-known Iasi writers, consecrated at national level.



The Sound of Protest – Turkish Social Protest Songs





The video-animation Exemplary tells the sad story of the beautiful Fadike, who has no other choice but to obey to the traditional, moral values of her 'wicked' mother. She ends up in a forced marriage and her husband sexually abuses their son. The only way Fadike is able to respond is to resign in her faith. / created as a result of concerns with cases in which the societal discipline cause assaults on the individual's integrity, – by Canan Senol / Turkey



Is

humour the best weapon against Europe's new wave of xenophobic nationalism?

'One of the group's stunts involved spray-painting a wall with a graffiti image of someone writing the longest Hungarian word.' – by the Two Tailed Dog Party – Hungary



'The group built a 'spaceship station' on the banks of the Tisza river advertising daily departures to Sirius, the moon, the Ganymede galaxy and Pluto.'  
– the Two Tailed Dog Party / Hungary



Birthday Party for Hole on the Road – North Macedonia

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