Profesor JUDr. Ing. Viktor Porada, DrSc., dr. h. c. mult.
Editor in Chief.

Dear colleagues,

let me introduce to you the new member of the editorial board of European Science magazine, Mr. Viktor Mykolajovych Beschastnyi, Doctor of Juridical science, Professor, Honored Lawyer or Ukraine. Professor Beschastnyi is an excellent expert, who graduated from Kharkiv Law Institute (now – National University «The Yaroslav Mudry Law Academy of Ukraine»), in a specialty «Jurisprudence», Donetsk State University of Management, in a specialty «Finance». He defended his thesis for the scientific degree of candidate of sciences in Public Administration on the topic: «A mechanism of public administration by professional training of the internal affairs personnel» and the thesis for the scientific degree of Doctor of Public Administration on the topic: «A mechanism of public administration by the development of higher educational institutions of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine». He was awarded a Doctor of Science degree in specialty 12.00.08 «Criminal Law and Criminology; Penal enforcement Law», he served in the internal affairs agencies of Donetsk region, and as the rector of Donetsk Institute of Internal Affairs at Donetsk National University (now – Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine). I wish him a lot of success in the group of members of the editorial board of our scientific journal.

I would like to mention, to all our new readers, that the publication you're currently holding in your hands is addressed mostly to the representatives of science, research and education, but also to state organs and institutions of various character, state and local legislatures, organizations and institutions of civil society and to everyone who is interested in creating an effective education system using the valid European methods, with the respect to national priorities in various science disciplines.

Next to articles of academic (theoretical) focus, this journal also publishes articles aimed mainly at specific problems of the European society in the context of globalization. This can be an article that brings new information (for example from international, but also national conferences and symposiums), various kinds of reviews (monographs, scientific research, significant scientific and expert announcements), distillations from doctoral dissertations and other successful qualification works, various kinds of case and comparative studies, analyses and comments, proposals of international and national research, abstracts and other publications, for example significant social events, activities etc. I believe that through the magazine, the results of your knowledge and research results and the best European practices in a particular legal, security, economic and other science area will contribute to a deeper understanding of the issues of science and technology, education, legal and security practice.

This journal consists of new and high-quality scientific knowledge of the theoretical and empirical research, focusing on current problems in the fields of economics, law, pedagogy, management, psychology, sociology and technology.

Profesor JUDr. Ing. Viktor Porada, DrSc., dr. h. c. mult.

Editor in Chief.

Prof. JUDr. Ing. Viktor Porada, DrSc., academician, dr. h. c. mult. (1943), Professor of Criminalistics, Doctor of Law Sciences, Doctor Honoris Causa. He graduated from the Czech Technical University in Prague, the Faculty of Physical Education and Sport of the Charles University in Prague, and the College of National Security in Prague, as a science -pedagogue at the Department of Criminalistics, later at the Institute of Criminalistics of the College of National Security, at the Academy of Police of the Slovak Republic, where he was also the first founding rector and head of the department of criminalistics and forensic discipline (1993-1993). Later he worked at the Department of Criminalistics at the Police Academy of the Czech Republic in Prague (1994-2005).

Since 2005, he has worked at the College of Karlovy Vary, gradually in the positions of Head of the Department of Criminal Law, Criminalistics and Forensic Sciences (2005-2015), Vice-Rector for Science, Research and Scientific Institutes (2006-2009) and Rector (2010-2014). He also worked at the Faculty of Law of the Pan-European College in Bratislava (2005-2015) and shortly at the College of Security Management in Kosice as Vice-Rector for Foreign Relations and a member of the Institute of Civil Security (2009-2013), where he guaranteed the subject of forensic medicine. Since 2015 he has been a professor at the Faculty of Law and Administrative Studies of the University of Finance and Administration in Prague.

Prof. Porada is one of the foremost representatives of forensic science, with a broad background of knowledge of forensic engineering, forensic medicine, biomechanics and other related disciplines in the Czech and Slovak Republics. As an important scientific authority, he is also recognized abroad. He is a frequent participant in international workshops, internships, stays, seminars, conferences, symposia and congresses in the field of forensic science and related disciplines. His research focuses primarily on the area of criminalistic theory and methodology, criminalistic traces theory and identification, criminal techniques and methodology of investigating individual types of crime and forensic biomechanics. He is the founder of new research directions in forensic science, forensic biomechanics and police sciences, and later in the security sciences. He was editor-in-chief of the Karlovy Vary Law Revue. He is a member of Editorial Board of journals Forensic Engineering, Znalectvo, Notitiae ex Academia Bratislavensi Iurisprudentiae, State and Law, Crisis management, Editor in chief of Scientific journal European Science, deputy chairman of the European Association for Security Scientific Council.

He is also a member of the Czech Biomechanical Association and Honorary President of the Academy of Forensic Sciences in the Czech Republic, a member of the Scientific and Academic Councils of a number of universities. He is the author of many works published both in Czech and English. He is the author and co-author of crime-oriented works and approximately 550 publications in both domestic and international scientific literature. Viktor Porada is one of the most important pioneers of forensic science, the bulk of his work falls into the late 20s and early 21st century. His works include the monograph „Theory of Criminalistic Tracks and Identification" issued by the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences

in 1987. Furthermore, it is possible to select the monograph „Road Accident in Theory and Practice" (2000), „Biomechanics" (1985, 1993, 2004), or „Biomechanics aspects of general and forensic biomechanics" (2002), written together with academician Jaroslav Valenta and prof. Jiří Straus. His most recent textbooks and monographs with the leading share in the collective of authors include „Criminalistics" (2001), „Criminalistics - Introduction, Technique, Tactics" (2006), „Criminalistic Investigation Methodology" (2007). As his most important scientific monographs, we can consider the „Analysis of Human Movement for the Identification of Persons in Criminalistics" (2008), „Identification of Persons by Dynamic Stereotype of Walking" (2010), „Police Sciences" (2011), „Criminalistic Footprints" (Theory, Practice) (2012), Criminalistics (Theory, Methods and Methodology) (2014), Criminalistics (Research, Progress, Perspectives) (2013), Criminalistics (2015 SR) and Criminalistics (technical, forensic and cybernetic aspects) (1.edition 2016).

Expert of the Criminalistic Institute of Public Security of the Federal Ministry of the Interior in Prague (1971-1974); from the position of the Rector of the Police Academy of the Slovak Republic, he directed the Criminalistic and Expert Institute of the Police Corps in Bratislava (1992-1993); Director of the Institute of Criminalistics and Forensic Sciences at the College of Karlove Vary (2006-2008).

In this year (2019) prof. Viktor Porada, with a team of co-authors, publishes two extensive collective scientific monographs: Criminalistics (Technical, Forensic and Cybercriminal aspects), (A4, 1200 pages) and Security Sciences (Introduction to Theory, Methodology and Security Terminology), (A4, 1000 pages), in which he states:

1.Criminalistics (Summary)

Considering it's subject-matter and ways of investigation, criminalistics is independent and highly cross-disciplinary discipline of science. It uses certain methods and knowledge from other science disciplines, which are later applied to it's own subject of investigation (patterns of origin, collecting, using traces and judicial evidences), and it creates combination of knowledge and information in the interest of successful revealing, investigating and preventing criminal activity. To those science disciplines, of which certain knowledge is used in a creative way, belongs mostly physical-mathematic and technical disciplines, biology, medicine, psychology, psychiatry, engineering, pedagogy etc. Using of knowledge from specialized disciplines such as bionics, biomechanics, biochemistry, cybernetics, mechanics of solid and flexible objects and environment, discipline dealing with materials, forensic engineering, forensic medicine, psychology, psychiatry, sexology, and others, mainly forensic disciplines, is also important.

Criminalistics flows from realistic and dialectic point of view on possibilities of recognizing materialistic effects and processes of objective world through determination, providing and analysis of their expressions - reflections in materialistic environment and in people's awareness. Criminalistics is based on recognizing traces as results of reflection of delinquent's using of resources in materialistic environment and in people's awareness and also as a result of delinquent's activity.

Monography summs up scientific information in criminalistics, introduced chapters are results of long-lasting systematic scientific work of criminalistic theoreticians and forensic experts from disciplines such as criminalistic technics, forensic medicine, engineering, biomechanics, psychology, psychiatry, sexology and of other experts dealing with researching, revealing, investigating and preventing criminality. None of the related or applied scientific disciplines specializes on problematic of origin, gathering and using of traces and judicial evidences in the process of revealing and preventing criminal activity, and that is the reason why we can not classify criminalistics as specialization with any of the other scientific disciplines. Using of multispecialty thematic is probably connected with internal classification of criminalistics, and also flows from needs of successful revealing, investigating, and preventing of criminal activity. Scientific meaning of solving wide range of problems in the process of revealing, investigating and preventing criminal activity, is based on role of criminalistics in the struggling with criminal activity. Solving these problems is possible with integration between point of views and knowledges from many scientific disciplines. This integration allows higher quality of new information and deeper contribution to next development of science and social practice.

Very important part of criminalistics is using of feedback method. That means, that we can anticipate criminal activity and accidents, based on objective investigating of their cause. Using this method, we can preserve our economy, health and our lives. We do it by bringing these knowledges to education, affecting theoretical constructions and last but not least by contributing to changing laws in legal and technical norms.

In the system of special criminalistic theories, categories of committing crimes, criminalistic trace, criminalistic identification, criminalistic version and criminalistic situation have a very significant role. Criminalistics serves as a tool to claiming legal rights, and also gives guarantee to public and to citizens that every criminal activity will be revealed and that the delinquent will be prosecuted. We know many kinds of special criminalistic theories of basic criminal categories connected to certain types of relations and interrogations. Both significant materialistic changes and very complicated process of matching the objects of identification are objects of special criminalistic theories.

Dialectics of investigating objects of special criminalistic theories, dialectic of conversion from empirical to theoretical level of knowing is clearly a very complicated object. Subject-matter of these theories are patterns of origin, preservation and destruction of criminalistic traces and of other evidences, and also creating of new evidences.

Conditions for development of criminalistic aspect in the process of substantiation originate on the base of recognizing field and content of situational typical processes of origin and destruction of criminalistic trace. These conditions later become basic for next development of general principles, and those are principles for many situations of behaving in the process of revealing, investigating and preventing criminal activity. From this process, we can later deduce for example existing system of criminalistic-technical a tactical methods, tools, progresses and operations dealing with examination of origin, existence and destruction of criminalistic traces, laws of process of identification of materialistic objects of identification and their use in the process of revealing, investigating and preventing criminal and antisocial activity.

Concept of criminalistics in this monography flows out of physical interpretation and mathematical processing of basic criminalistic problem, that means reconstructing and identifying of criminal by using correct interpretation of crime evidences. Basic concepts and theories flow out of this simple vision. Every criminal is of materialistic origin, and can be convicted based on his interaction with environment. Every criminal must respect physical laws of energetic balance, preservation of dynamics, substance, entropy etc. Interaction of criminal and environment is based on these laws of physics. We can determine a great amount of parameters characteristic for criminal by right interpretation of these laws. Reconstruction of actions and identification of criminal is later done with use of same parameters, which are used for identifying his interaction with environment.

Monography is focused on synergy of collateral technical disciplines; it sums up new knowledges in criminalistics, it deals with scientific and theoretical knowledges from criminalistic technique, criminalistic tactic and criminalistic methodic and perspective development trends.

First part of publication gives attention to present condition and breakthroughs in the field of criminalistic-technical and tactical methods, tools, progresses and operations, which use methods such as video-graphy, video-documentation, video-interaction and psychological analysis used for investigating, psychological profiling of unknown criminal and psychical verification of credibility of testimony.

In this context, we later introduce basic criminalistic categories: way of committing a crime, criminalistic trace and criminalistic identification and biometrical identification. Focusing on functional model of indentifying dominates in this field, because with the use of its qualitative and quantitative formalization in standard and systematic attitude within systematic criminalistic identification can be fulfilled with biometrical identification by using of computing technique. This part of monography is fulfilled with criminaslitic-technical methods of identifying people, objects and with non-identifying investigating of obejcts.

Identification of people based on dynamic stereotype of locomotion of subject offers a new look in identification subject with regard to functional and dynamic features. Locomotion activities are performed based on kinetic models, which are created in the development process of every individual. Whole movement is a result of prepared model of neuronal activity, that is labeled as central motoric program. Realization of walking is performed based

on genetically claused model, that is modified with consideration on individual characteristics of every individual in the process of ontogenetic development. This kinetic activity contains many common characteristics, when being performed by different groups of people. But we can also find amount of differences with typical characteristics for certain individual. Identification of subject based on dynamic stereotype of locomotion is possible considering chronological developments of identification points on subject‘ body. These points later create identification traces.

Next part of publication is devoted to criminalistic situation, that affects success of investigating concrete cases in praxis, affects informatics in criminalistics and also affects methods of documentation process acts. Here are introduced standard, but also modern ways of photographic and topographic documentation of crime scene etc.

Criminalistic informatics and IT systems are enforced in criminalistics more and more every day. IT systems have various characters, ways of preserving and processing information. It contains general data and information, that can be used for criminalistic praxis. Depending on concrete case, it is possible to gain basic direct information for the work of safe department, it is also possible to search and verify facts for investigating, proving a crime and also for conviction of criminal. We recognize IT systems, collections, specialized, laboratory and expert‘s IT systems. In this chapter, we also can find informational technologies for processing and analysis of graphical, textual, acoustical information, and technologies for identification based on fingerprints, DNA, voice and portrait of subject.

From point of view of criminalistic tactics, only chosen criminalistic-tactical methods are presented. For example: crime scene, first interaction, examination, hearing of an accused, criminalistic experiment and criminalistic reconstruction.

The most important parts of this publication are included in chapter called Criminalistic and forensic expertise. In that chapter there are not only general questions about forensic work, but also new and present knowledges form the field of criminalistic expertise, forensic engineering, forensic medicine, forensic biomechanics and psychology, psychiatry and sexology. These knowledges have in most cases crucial meaning for clarification and proving of issue on fact of investigated crime. Accent is mostly on application of computing technique in the process of criminalistic identification and analysis of development of traffic accident.

In the final part of this publication there are new methods of criminalistic-technical documentation of crime scene. Breakthroughs in investigating and preventing automobile criminality are also described here. The most effective way of revealing estranged vehicles is consistent and elaborate processes in registration of vehicles and their registering to national car register. Informational control has it‘s grounds in online verification of vehicles information and/or verification of certificates compared to other informational systems. The fact, whether the vehicle is under investigation or is registered in other country etc. is also being verified. Information are verified in national and international vehicles registers, national and international police or Interpol investigation systems and in informational systems of executors etc.

In the last part of publication there are stated breakthroughs in methodologies of investigation of certain kinds of crimes. The methodologies are: methodology of investigating crimes against life, methodology of investigating corruption, methodology of investigating stealing of motorized vehicles, methodology of investigation of income from criminal activity, methodology of investigation of cybernetic criminality, methodology of investigating software piracy, methodology of investigating traffic accidents and methodology of investigation of special cases and affairs ....

These methodologies of investigating certain types of crimes introduce new and still very little known view on progress of work of police employees on revealing, investigating and preventing criminal activity.

The present 2 updated and extended editions of this publication are enriched with new technical, forensic and cybernetic knowledge of forensic science and practice, in particular in the use of videointeraction in criminal proceedings, wider use of specialized identification systems in forensic science and forensic sciences for new knowledge of forensic traces of external construction object, the theory of stopping traffic accidents.

New chapter on prospective possibilities of identification of persons and things is included. The core chapter of Forensic and Forensic Expertise is enriched by Forensic Anthropolo-

gy, Forensic Entomology, Forensic Genetics, Forensic Digital Analysis and Forensic Ballistics. Forensic Biomechanics is extensively updated and supplemented by the expression of the tolerance of force and pressure for the occurrence of the fracture of the skull‘s facial bones and the physical basis of the fall from a height. In addition, the chapter is supplemented by a biomechanical assessment of human reaction time.

In addition, there are updated methodologies: investigation of cybercrime, software piracy, money laundering and corruption.

2. Security Sciences (Summary)

This publication summarizes the achieved results of research, theoretical, publication and other scientific activities of the composite authors. It is addressed to all security subjects functioning in various positions on all levels of a security organization. However, it is also addressed to wider public, people interested in the security problematic, or to subjects, which are directly responsible for citizen’s security, security of the state and for public order.

It introduces knowledge gained by researching an urgent social demand, which is rooted in the objective need to constitute and develop an adequate scientific field based on security subjects and security sectors. The publication focuses on basic theoretical and methodological approaches to the correct research of the security profession, goals and the tasks of security subjects.

The sciences about security have their history, sources and literature. Security was always a subject of a person’s highest attention. In the ancient era, security was expressed through the worship of the goddess Securitas. Later it was expressed in the demonstrations of faith and prejudices, and today in the basic needs, values and law. Security as a phenomenon is, logically, also an object of interest of science in all its fields and areas. Security is a certain type of an objective condition consisting in the absence of a threat to the existence, development and functioning of a human being. This condition is subjectively perceived by an individual or a group.

The monograph is divided into fourteen consistent parts, which discuss the legal definition of terms connected to security, security strategies, doctrine and the politics of a state. Also, it highlights the fundamental varieties of security (internal, external, European, information and cybernetic).

It also lays out the knowledge of basic terms and theories of security sciences (security event, situation, information, identification) and the chosen types of security theories (security activity of police, intelligence operations, protection of objects (including the projection of security) and the theories of security risks). It is followed by the discourse on the essential questions of constituting the security sciences, their methodology and the system of security sciences. It also focuses on the methodology of practical sciences and the security sciences as practical sciences, on the gnoseological and social components of security sciences, on the urgent need of scientific knowledge for the current security practice and eventually on the transfer of knowledge of security sciences to the police practice. In conclusion, there is the security explanatory terminology, as an attempt to unify the terms of the security science.

The presented outcomes are considered to be the entry stage of the process of a longer development of security sciences. In constituting them as an equal (and by the scientific community accepted) scientific field, it will be necessary to critically re-evaluate the proposed opinions on meritorious problems and gradually develop, deepen, specify and systematically integrate them.

The scientific problem with the highest priority is and undoubtedly will be the precision of the subject matter of security sciences. The current topic of the still unfinished discussions are mainly questions connected to the relationships between police sciences and legal sciences along with the security sciences. Generally, it has been agreed, that the police sciences are merging with the security sciences that are being established.

Another meritorious problem directly conditioning future development of security sciences is their methodological instrumentarium. In other words, the scientific theories cannot gain the status of scientism without presenting the tools to construct these theories. This publication offers yet undervalued methodology of practical sciences, as sciences about

security activities, sciences about their projection and in-the-end their optimalization. It highlights the small effectiveness of before preferred methodology of fundamental sciences. This methodology did not demonstrate its function as a tool of developing police and security sciences. Nonetheless significant objectives are connected to other adaptations of other methods of (related) sciences in favor of the security sciences.

The third basic scientific problem, that will stand out in front of the scientific consortium of security sciences, will be the need of systematic expanding and specifying of the categorial apparatus. The practice itself has necessitated the creation of generally used terms, which are more-or-less working sufficiently in the everyday communication. Operating with terms is and will be a very significant part of developing the security sciences.

The fourth basic sign of scientific fields is the building of the system of their own scientific theories. Security sciences, as practical sciences, are developing their theory system, however, in a different way than the fundamental sciences. Its next development is, therefore, a permanent mission of the scientific consortium of security sciences.

Constituting and developing of security sciences is unthinkable without the scientific consortium, i.e. the very highly qualified experts actively functioning in the security sectors, especially in the police, the army and other security subjects and scientific and research facilities for security, and the universities with the focus on security. These institutions have to develop the police and security sciences and provide the knowledge necessary for the transfer of scientific knowledge to the security practice (especially in the police and military academies in the Slovak and Czech Republic), but also to other co-operating subjects, which operate outside of the police and the army. The preparation of these specialists has to become an integral part of the developing police sciences. The development of police sciences will also not work without an active and systematic cooperation with domestic and foreign scientific and scientific-pedagogic institutions.

The development of every specific science is partly determined by the concepts of its place in the system of scientific knowledge. In the history of security activities, solving these questions played and still plays a significant role, for the assessment of its function and the task in the criminal and legal process, but also in the international law and demonstrating the sources which usage increases the potential of the security tools and the methods of controlling the criminal and other anti-social activity.

In current times, the need for new scientific knowledge and for the scientific organization of security activity is significantly increasing. The new structural and functional dimension of security practice needs an effective transfer of scientific knowledge, which works as a permanent extension and a reciprocal influence of scientific knowledge and the practical activity. Its effectiveness is influenced especially by the level of actual usage of the scientific knowledge in the police and security practice.

Security sciences are gradually creating their terminology. Difficulties in communicating within and outside the newly constitutive and evolving multidisciplinary field of science are also reflected in the creation and use of new concepts. Some concepts are already in place and are completely or at least partly understandable. However, it is necessary to clearly define them. Security practice itself has naturally enforced the creation of generic terms, which are more or less satisfactory in everyday communication. However, it is necessary to admit that their uncertainty, inaccuracy and ambiguity often cause miscommunication.

The language of science requires certainty, accuracy and uniqueness. The colloquial language comes into the language of science, but it does so after first defining its terms, and after defining their scope and content. These concepts have, and will continue to have, an important role in the emerging security sciences in the future.

PhDr. Katerina GREŇOVÁ, PhD.,
Dr.h.c. mult. JUDr. Jozef ZAŤKO, MBA, Honor. Prof. mult.

HOW TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR OF A PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN A WORLD-CLASS SCHOLARLY JOURNAL?

Mirosław J. Skibniewski
Prof. Ph.D
University of Maryland, College Park, USA

An invited Guest Editorial

JUDr. Jozef Zat'ko, Publisher of *Europska Veda*, has asked me to prepare and convey a set of guidelines for authors who wish to be successful in preparing and submitting scholarly papers for consideration for publication in world-class, globally scoped academic journals, such as those indexed in Elsevier's **Scopus™** and ScienceDirect™ and/or in Clarivate Analytics' **Web of Science™ databases.** My guidelines provided below are intended for relatively junior authors, with limited prior experience in publishing, who are preparing their manuscripts in the realm of applied sciences. Some of the issues being raised herein are universal and as such they are equally applicable in other scholarly domains as well. I have based these guidelines on my 25+ years of experience as an editor-in-chief of a high-ranking international research journal in my own academic discipline. The journal has been included for a number of years both in Scopus™ and in the Web of Science™, earning their relatively high CiteScore™ and Impact Factor™ designations.

Academics work in an increasingly competitive environment. With many narrowly defined scientific disciplines, the race to the top has become relentless. There are currently over two thousand academic journal publishers worldwide, publishing over twenty thousand journals. The total number of refereed journal papers now exceeds 1.6 million annually and it is still growing rapidly. The largest numbers of such papers originate from the U.S.A., with China closely behind. A growing, and still largely unregulated, market for open-access publications further complicates the publishing environment. Over 90 percent of academic journal papers ever published will have been published in our professional lifetime. Ethical issues in academic publishing abound.

A successful article should contain the following major components, preferably but not necessarily presented in the stated order.

1. The title:
   The title of an article should be as short as possible, but it should reflect the main issue addressed in the paper as well as the paper content. In most cases, the title of the article is decided after the entire content of the article has been completed. The wording of the title should avoid uncommon acronyms or descriptors confining the contents of the paper only to one country or one geographic region.

2. The abstract:
   The abstract is an advertisement of your paper. It should be written in clear, short sentences which are easy to understand and should accurately reflect the contents of the paper and its main contribution to the global body of knowledge. One must avoid unnecessary

sentences that belong to the introduction section of the paper. An good abstract should contain only 6 short sentences as follows: 1) The scientific domain and the problem within the domain which is the subject matter of the paper, 2) The research question to be answered in the paper, 3) The means and methods (scientific tools) used to obtain the answer to the stated research question, 4) The answer to the research question, 5) The meaning and importance of the answer and the results obtained, 6) The future research directions based on the results of the completed research reported in this paper. The entire abstract should not exceed one-half of a printed page.

3. The keywords:
   Keywords are the labels of your manuscript used in scientific databases containing many thousands of papers. A correct use of keywords will determine if your article is noticed by potential readers, or if it is only glanced over before the reader decides to move on the next article in the database without reading yours. Keywords that are generic in nature are always ineffective.

4. The introduction:
   This section should set the stage for what is presented in the article. One must provide a clear description of the problem to be addressed along with detailed explanation of the importance of the problem. One should also define the group of stakeholders – the larger the better – for whom the stated problem is important. This is followed by the definition and detailed description of the specific research question to be addressed. A detailed justification of the importance of the question stated is also essential, along with a description of other related questions which are not being addressed in your paper. A clear definition of the future beneficiaries of the answer to be obtained must also be provided.

5. The literature review:
   One must provide a critical, very brief and comprehensive summary of the most relevant prior research by the author(s) of this paper as well as by other writers worldwide attempting to address the same research question or other closely related questions. Such questions may have been addressed within the same subject domain, but also in different domains - sometimes in scholarly fields unrelated to one's own. All cited publications should be critically reviewed; do not cite publications that you have not fully absorbed and have not explained their relevance to the subject matter presented in your paper. Avoid an excessive number of self-citations or citations of publications from the same country or from the same geographic region.

6. The research methodology (your own selection of means and methods/tools employed to answer the stated research question):
   a. This section contains the detailed description of your approach to obtain the answer to your research question. Provide a clear justification of your selection of this approach and briefly discuss any alternate approaches which were also initially considered but ultimately discarded, along with justification of such a decision. Do not regurgitate a detailed description of established, well-known analytical tools, procedures or testing methods – it should suffice to cite relevant sources. Your description should be complete, i.e. it should be possible for a reader to reproduce the results of your research with the use of the stated means and methods used to obtain your research answer. Describe in detail your data formatting and other requirements related to the performance of statistical tests and analyses. Avoid procedural shortcuts which may render your methodology description useless to interested readers.

7. The research results:
   Provide a clear, detailed description of your results obtained by you with the use of the research methodology described in item 6 above. Concentrate on the main points and avoid digressing to only loosely related or unrelated topics. Your description should be aided by well-formatted and fully readable tables and figures emphasizing the main points being made. Avoid the inclusion of lettering and labels in a language other than English, as these will be useless for an audience unable to read in that language. Provide clear

evidence and description of the validation of the obtained results by other researchers or in professional practice related to your academic field. Normally, validation attempts with the use of computer simulation only based on arbitrarily constructed models will be considered insufficient by reviewers assigned to evaluate your paper, as such reviewers often prefer the evidence of real-life implementation of your results.

8. The discussion of research results (discussion of the importance of the answer to the stated research question):
   This may be the most important section from which the potential reviewers will begin their examination of your paper. Describe what your results mean and why they are important for the audience/readers/stakeholders targeted by this paper. Elaborate in detail on the contribution of your results to the body of new knowledge in your own scientific discipline and beyond.

9. Conclusions and directions for future research:
   This section provides a brief summary of the most important findings produced by the presented research. Describe in detail why this finding may be important to a global audience, not merely to your national or regional stakeholders. One must also describe the limitations of the results obtained and suggestions on how these limitations may be overcome with follow-up research. Additionally, one should provide a detailed description of how the results presented will inspire future generations of researchers worldwide aspiring to make contributions in the same or related fields of academic and professional endeavor.

10. The references:

Make sure that all cited items contain complete bibliographic data. Avoid citing an excessive number of references which may be redundant and references in languages other than English. If one feels compelled to cite a non-English language reference, make sure to provide an English translation of the title (in parentheses next to the title in the language of the publication). There is a growing trend to provide an digital object identifier (DOI) for each journal paper or conference proceedings article being cited that has such an identifier, an ISBN for each book reference, and a web address with the date of last access for all other resources. There is also a diminishing emphasis on a particular format of references (as long as the cited items are listed in a consistent manner), as the article typesetting processes at the publishers are currently automated and conversions from one referencing format to another are straightforward.

Most high-ranking journal publishers have been quietly removing strict limitations on the number of pages or words a paper is allowed to contain due to the fact that most paid subscriptions are currently electronic. This removes the burden of the authors to conform to the volume limitations of their articles, allowing for a complete presentation of relevant research results. Additionally, datasets used in the conduct of the research being presented may be stored in cloud-based repositories accessible by all concerned.

Owing to the limitations of space, this guest editorial does not touch upon numerous contemporary issues related to the publication of papers in scholarly journals. However, I often conduct hands-on, full-day workshops in academic settings worldwide for aspiring and active academics interested in sharpening their writing skills and in becoming successful in publishing their papers in top-ranking international scholarly journals. There are ample opportunities to address individual interests and answer specific questions during such workshops. I hope to see many of the readers of this editorial in a workshop to be conducted in the future in a location near you.

Mirosław J. Skibniewski
10 February 2019
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INTRODUCTORY WORD OF THE EDITION FOUNDER

EURÓPSKY INŠTITÚT DALŠIEHO VZDELÁVANIA
EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Jozef Zaťko
Dr.h.c. mult. JUDr., MBA, Honor. Prof. mult.
President EIDV, Podhajska

Dear reader!

As scientific knowledge increases and the boundaries of science move forward, setting increasingly ambitious and complex goals involving hundreds or thousands of scientists from different countries is becoming more and more essential for the achievement of the scientific goals.

However, no project would be feasible without the support of an international public opinion fully aware of the importance of its purpose both from a scientific point of view and from that of the technological, economic and social implications.

Close collaboration between scientists and science communicators is therefore more relevant than ever to ensure that information on those issues is accurate, thorough and as broad as possible.

Hence, we would like to bring to your attention the scientific journal EUROPEAN SCIENCE containing the findings on topical scientific directions.

This issue presents a broad-based spectrum of thought provoking articles that are reflective of the ever-expanding Universe. As you read through these articles, be sure to capture the innovative concepts becoming a reality and look for opportunities to apply them to your own efforts at the realization.

We hope, you enjoy this journal, and encourage you to reach out to us for opportunities to publish your own thought-provoking articles in future issues.

Best wishes,

INTRODUCTORY WORD OF A MEMBER OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD

Larisa Yankovska
Doctor Hub. in Economics, professor
Honored Worker of Ukraine Education
Member of the ASU, Member of the IAAC
Chancellor of Lviv University of Business and Law

Dear reader!

We would like to bring to your attention the fourth issue of the scientific journal EUROPEAN SCIENCE containing the findings on topical scientific directions and interdisciplinary research.

The main target of our journal is to create an effective background for discussing urgent scientific ideas, achievements, debating points of theory and practice. The magazine has significantly developed and the geographical representation of authors and readership has expanded throughout its existence. The scientific journal EUROPEAN SCIENCE is currently one of the few scientific periodicals of multidisciplinary nature included into numerous scientometrical bases, and it is characterized by high quality of publications provided by double blind peer review and fulfills an important function of uniting the efforts of scientists from different countries to solve actual problems of modern science and practice.

This issue consists of articles written on topical scientific subjects and focused on solving important scientific and practical problems of various fields.

The materials presented in the publication are useful for scientists and practitioners, students, post-graduate students and doctoral students, public employees, entrepreneurs, statesmen.

We hope that the articles released in the given issue will provoke your interest, expand the range of research interests and image into your scientific and professional activities.

We are introducing a member of editorial board

Viktor Mykolajovych Beschastnyi
Doctor of Juridical Science, Professor,
Honored Lawyer of Ukraine.

Date of birth: 9 November, 1959.
Education: higher, graduated from Kharkiv Law Institute (now – National University «The Yaroslav Mudry Law Academy of Ukraine»), on a speciality «Jurisprudence», Donetsk State University of Management, on a speciality «Finance». In 2005 he defended the thesis for the scientific degree of Candidate of sciences in Public Administration on the topic: «A mechanism of public administration by professional training of the internal affairs personnel». In 2010 he defended the thesis for the scientific degree of Doctor of Public Administration on the topic: «A mechanism of public administration by the development of higher educational institutions of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine». In May 2018, he was awarded a Doctor of Science degree in speciality 12.00.08 «Criminal Law and Criminology; Penal enforcement Law».
Since 1981 he served in the internal affairs agencies. 1983-2003 – service in the internal affairs agencies of Donetsk region. Since 2003 – the rector of Donetsk Institute of Internal Affairs at Donetsk National University (now – Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine).

History

The history of Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dates back to April 28, 1961, when according to the order No 0109 of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR Stalino (Donetsk) specialized secondary militia school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR was established. The cadets of Kyiv specialized secondary militia school of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR were transferred to Stalino (Donetsk) to continue their studying at the 2-nd course of the newly established educational institution.

In 1964, the educational institution was relocated from a small settlement and the educational institution received its permanent registration in Kyiv district of the city of Donetsk until 2014.

Taking into consideration the socio-political conditions prevailing in the eastern Ukraine, the educational institution was forced to change its location.

According to the order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine No. 1010 dated September 30, 2014, Donetsk Law Institute of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine moved to Kryviy Rih, where the higher educational institution-forced migrant provides educational and scientific activities.

Activity

Thanks to the dedication of the staff and personally the rector V. M. Beschastnyi the Institute has firmly entrenched in the educational field of Kryvyi Rih district. As at 2018, the higher educational institution has two large training buildings, fully equipped for the educational process and placement of the cadets, a special hostel for teachers and the rest of the staff, a student hostel.

In 2016 Mariupol Training Center (now it is the «Police Academy» of Donetsk Law Institute) joined the Institute. It was a significant event in the life of the Institute that symbolically highlighted the connection with Donetsk region.

The strengthening of the personnel potential has allowed to gradually restore the structure of the educational institution. Today the Institute includes 4 faculties, 12 departments where the educational process is provided by a powerful team of teachers, among them there are 16 doctors and 60 candidates of sciences.

In spite of temporary personnel losses, Donetsk Law Institute has remained a very powerful research center. So, the Research laboratory on problematic issues of law enforcement activities continued its work. In addition, the Specialized Academic Council on five specialities functions in the Institute.

The Institute obtained a license for training of Doctors of science in the field of «Law» which was approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine on 4 July, 2016.

Today Donetsk Law Institute has a powerful Education and Training base as in Kryvyi Rih (a total area is 11608, 79 sq. M), so and in Mariupol (a total area is 1,704,14 sq. M), and makes every effort to provide modern innovative development of the educational process of training of future policemen and lawyers.

Donetsk Law Institute is the only institution of higher education in Kryvyi Rih district where a full course of training of future lawyers is provided – from the Bachelor's degree to the Doctor of science degree.

Our address: Kryvyi Rih, Stepana Tilgi Street, 21, Spivdruzhnosti Street 92a
Mariupol, Budivelnykiv Avenue, 145