**The youth problems that American, British, Belarusian teenagers face.**

The youth faces a lot of problems nowadays. Materialism is when you can’t stop shopping and amass a lot of objects around you. Offending/destructive behaviour is when you get out of social norms in public. Failure to succeed in education is when you don’t keep up with classes, have troubles in communication with your professors or groupmaters. Substance abuse is when you have addiction to illegal substances. Racism is when a person is treated unfairly based on race or some other parameter.

**How to build a path to problem-solving.**

To build a path to problem solving you must first identify the problem. Then, think about why it is a problem. Brainstorm possible solutions to the problem. Evaluate solution to the problem, put solution to action and evaluate the outcome.

**How to solve youth problems.**

To solve materialism you would need to find other activities in your life other than shopping. To fix offensive behavior, this needs to be prevented at early stages by parents or supervisors. As for failures to succeed in education, first of all you should team up with your groupmates, as learning together is way easier than doing that alone. Also don’t hesitate to ask your lectors and other teachers for help, there’s nothing wrong in that. On the other hand, substance abuse is a way bigger problem. Here medical treatment is required. To resolve racism it is important to raise awareness of this issue worldwide, as well as to contact with other peers and community which suffered from such problems.

**Role of a family in a teen’s life.**

Family plays an important role in teen’s life, because during early ages a person is basically absorbing all the information they are given without re-verifying. So often teen’s behavior is based on their parents’ one. Also family members often expect to excel in everything, be well-behaved and responsible like an adult, but it’s too much for them to handle yet. That’s why the family forms teen’s life

**Why the problem shouldn’t be hidden.**

Because if the problem is hidden, it can get worse. Depression and anxiety gets worse with time, for example. Solution to the problem of misunderstanding is usually just a simple talk with your parents which isn’t complex to do. In general, the more you speak, the more people know about your problems and the more they can help. Otherwise you’re on your own.

**Types of tech and Internet addiction.**

Types of tech addiction are: video gaming, screen addiction, nomophobia (cellphone addiction), footage addiction, TV addiction.

Types of Internet addiction are: online gambling, online shopping and cyber relationship, social media addiction

**Problems that can be caused by tech and Internet addictions.**

Those addiction can cause a variety of different problems, for example anxiety, depression, loneliness, short attention spans, poor mental health and cognitive functions, lost ability to focus and more

**Reasons for becoming tech and Internet addicted.**

The reasons for this are because the whole world is getting digitalized nowadays. It is getting almost impossible to avoid using our phones, and every single company is hunting for revenue by trying to attract us to their apps by releasing more and more dopamine, for example by randomized rewards, endless sources of information and a sense of connection.

**Positive and negative sides of the Internet and technology.**

The Internet and technology has allowed humanity to develop at incredible speeds. It is now possible to connect with any part of the world in no time, information and news fly at the speed of light, and our productivity has increased a ton. But the downsides are that people have become addicted to technology too much, some people don’t even go outside anymore, others suffer from cyber bulling or anxiety.

**How to avoid tech and Internet addiction.**

To avoid those addictions, you can try the following tips: put your devices in assigned spots and use them only when needed, reduce the number of devices to required minimum, turn off notifications, do a digital detox day once a week when you don’t use your phone at all. Use special tracking apps to limit your phone usage.

**Types of generations and their characteristics.**

Traditionalists (1925-1945) value conservative , hierarchical workplaces

Baby boomers (1946-1964) value flat, democratic, equal-opportunity, friendly workplaces

Generation X (1965-1979) value workplaces which are fast-paced, fun, informal and with access to leadership and information

Millenials (1980-1994) value workplaces which are collaborative, achievement-oriented, creative and continuously providing feedback

Generation Z (1995-2012) is motivated by security, more competitive, can multi-task, is more entrepreneurial and is digital-native

**How we can prevent the generation gap.**

You should be aware of generational differences and create an environment where knowledge is openly shared and easily accessed instead of being guarded. Employees must be interested in helping each other.

**What each generation can bring to the workplace.**

Baby boomers and gen X’ers have tons of years of experience which they can share with the younger generations, assuming they are treated with respect. Millenials are one of the main powers at the workplace and work collaboratively. Generation Z members are quite fresh to the workplace, but fueled with intense motivation, sometimes pretty good for leadership roles.

**What barriers can affect communication.**

Sometimes members of different generations group by generations and don’t talk to each other. This enlarges the gap between generations.

**How we can manage different generations at the workplace.**

To manage different generations at the workplace, you should incorporate a number of different strategies:

1. Provide a variety of communication channels, as different generations are used to different ones (both in-person and online)
2. Establish a two-way mentorship programme. For example older generations can bring knowledge of how the business works while younger one can help to perform the digital transformation
3. Put respect front and centre.
4. Don’t make assumptions and generalisations.
5. Guard against age segregation (generations should mix with each other)