

# Proceedings



**International Interdisciplinary Conference:**

**“COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN MODERN SOCIETY;  
THE BALKANS - A COMPARATIVE AND INTEGRATIVE APPROACH”**

**Co-Presence  
Online  
Or Hybrid**

**University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO  
2021 march 20-19**



- 232 Papers and Presentations
- 331 Authors, Co-Authors, and Contributors ● 23 Countries
  - Plenary Session, 5 Special and Joint Sessions  
& 15 Thematic Sessions - 38 Presentation Sessions
  - BSF Awards for Excellence in Research and Practice
  - Agreement for the 16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference (AIS-ALBSA, and other Partners) & 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of School Leadership (CSL – AADF); Korca-ALBANIA, 5-6 November 2021





# University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti"



## Facts and figures of the University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti"

- Established in 2009
- Second public Higher Education Institution
- Tradition since 1961
- 6 Faculties and 21 study programs
- Located in the cultural capital of the city of Prizren
- Multiethnic, Multilingual and Multicultural
- Open for international cooperation



# Proceedings

## **4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF)**

“THE BALKANS - A COMPARATIVE AND INTEGRATIVE APPROACH”

**&**

## **15<sup>th</sup> International Interdisciplinary Conference:**

“COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN MODERN SOCIETY;  
BALKANS IN EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL CONTEXT”

(Postponed from November 2020 to March 2021 due to Covid-19 Pandemic)

**Co-Presence**

**Online**

**Or Hybrid**

## **Organizing Institutions:**

University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO

University Aleksander Moisiu of Durrës, ALBANIA

University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini, KOSOVO

Albanian University, Albania

University Fan S. Noli of Korça, Albania

Institute for Science and Technology (INSI), KOSOVO

International Institute of Political and Social Studies (IPSS)

Albanian Institute of Sociology - Albanian Sociological Association

[15<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference of AIS-ALBSA]

International Sociological Association (ISA)

Balkan Sociological Forum, BSF/

[BSF Collective Members in twelve Balkan Countries:

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo,  
Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Turkey]

### **Place & Time:**

University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO

**19-20 March 2021**

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## **ALL ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES (2006-2022)**

### **17<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

The role of Technology in the Shaping of Society: 11-12 November 2022

### **16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Education and Culture in Contemporary Society  
University Fan S. Noli of Korca, ALBANIA: 5-6 November 2021

### **15<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Comparative Studies in Modern Society; Balkans in European and Global Context  
Universiteti of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO: 6-7 November 2020  
(Postponed from November 2020 to 19-20 March 2021, due to Covid-19 Pandemic)

### **14<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Social institutions in Contemporary Society  
[The Interaction between Education, Family, Religion, Politics, and Economy]  
Durrës-Albania: 15-16 November 2019

### **13<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Continuity & Change; Balkans in European, and Global Context  
[Balanced Perspective of Past, Present & Future]  
Mitrovica-Kosovo: 16-17 November 2018

### **12<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Good Society - a multidimensional Approach  
Tirana-Albania: 17-18 November 2017

### **11<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Education & Sustainable Development: the future we are creating  
Skopje-Tetovo, North Macedonia: 18-19 November 2016

### **10<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

How Migration is shaping the Contemporary Society?  
Pristine-Kosovo: 20-21 November 2015

### **9<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Law and values in contemporary society  
Tirana-Albania 21-22 November 2014

### **8<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Democracy in Times of Turmoil; A multidimensional approach  
Durrës -Albania: 22-23 November 2013

### **7<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Identity, image and social cohesion in our time of interdependence  
Vlora-Albania: 26-28 November 2012

### **6<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference**

Education in turbulent times: The Albanian case in European and global context  
Tirana-Albania: 21-22 November 2011

### **5<sup>th</sup> Annual conference:**

The social problems: their study, treatment and solutions; Albania in global context  
Tirana-Albania: 7-8 June 2010

### **4<sup>th</sup> Annual International conference:**

Twenty Years of Democratic Transformations: Albania in East European Context  
Tirana-Albania: 10 December 2009

### **3<sup>rd</sup> AIS International Conference:**

World Economic Crises and its impact on the Albanian Economic and Social Life  
Tirana-Albania: 22 May 2009

### **2<sup>nd</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Issues and Models of Communitarian Organization  
Tirana-Albania: 27 June 2008

### **1<sup>st</sup> Annual International Conference:**

Political pluralism and Albanian political thought  
Tirana-Albania: 15 June 2007

### **Funding Meeting and the Founding AIS Conference:**

Sociology in Albania and the need of its Institutionalization  
Tirana-Albania: 21 November 2006; Tirana International Hotel

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# I. SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE AND LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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## SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Chairs of the Conference:

**Prof. As. Dr. Ismet TEMAJ**

*Rector, University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO*

**Prof. Dr. Kscanela SOTIROFSKI**

*Rector, University Aleksander Moisiu of Durres, ALBANIA*

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**Martin BERISHA** – *University of Ljubljana, SLOVENIA*

**Milla MINEVA** – *University St. Kliment Ohridski, BULGARIA*

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**Servet PËLLUMBI** – *Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)*, ALBANIA  
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**Stefania KALOGERAKI** – *University of Crete*, GREECE  
**Suzana GOLEMI** – *University of Shkodra Luigj Gurakuqi*, ALBANIA

CONFERENCE COORDINATORS

**Rifat MORINA** – *University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti*  
**Agri SOKOLI** – *Balkan Sociological Forum & Institute of Political and Social Studies*

LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

[From University Ukshin Hoti of Prizren, KOSOVO]

**Rifat MORINA**, Coordinator of the Conference  
**Armend PODVORICA**, Vice-Rector for Budget, Finance and Infrastructure  
**Shemsi MORINA**, Vice-Rector for Teaching, Students' Issue and Scientific Researches  
**Soner YILDIRIM**, Vice-Rector for International Cooperation and Quality Assurance  
**Serdan KERVAN**, Faculty of Education  
**Geront ADEMAJ**, IT Officer of UPZ

## II. GENERAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

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### **Place & Time:**

University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO  
19-20 March 2021

### **Keynote Speaker:**

**Prof. Steven SEKYUM NGAI**  
Chinese University of Hong Kong, CHINA

**Prof. Nicolas DEMERTZIS**  
National Centre for Social Research (EKKE), GREECE  
President of the Hellenic Sociological Society

**Prof. Lorenzo IASELLI**  
Università Telematica Pegaso, ITALY  
Federico II University of Naples

### **1<sup>ST</sup> CONFERENCE DAY: 19 MARCH 2021**

### **REGISTRATIONS (Online and in person):**

Registration Desk: 19 March 2021, beginning 08.00  
University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO  
[Conference program, conference book/proceedings, journals, and detailed information for the participants]

### **OPENING CEREMONY AND WELCOME ADDRESS**

University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO: 10.00-11.30

### **Moderator:**

**Besim GOLLOPANI**  
University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini, KOSOVO  
Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF)

### **Welcome to Kosovo and UPZ**

**Ismet TEMAJ**  
Rector, University of PrizrenUkshinHoti, KOSOVO

**Representatives of the Organizing Institutions:**

**Kseanela SOTIRIFSKI**

Rector, University Aleksander Moisiu of Durres - ALBANIA

**Alush MUSAJ**

Rector, University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica - KOSOVO

**Kaliopi NASKA**

Rector, Albanian University - ALBANIA

**Irena NIKAJ**

President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)

**Ismajl BAFTIJARI**

Institute for Science and Technology (INSI), KOSOVO

**Agri SOKOLI**

Institute of Political and Social Studies (IPSS), SOUTH KOREA

**Ali PAJAZITI**

Balkan Sociological Forum

South East University of North Macedonia

**Representatives of the Collective Members of the Balkan Sociological Forum:**

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Turkey

**Balkan Sociological Forum: Award for Excellence in Research and Practice**

**Ali PAJAZITI**

President of the Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF)

**From Prizren/Kosovo to Korca/Albania**

**16<sup>th</sup> International Conference of AIS-ALBSA and other partners**

**1<sup>st</sup> Conference of the School Leadership**

University Fan S. Noli of Korca – Albania: 5-6 November 2021

“Education and Culture in Contemporary Society”

Agreements:

**Dhimitri BELLO** – Rector, University Fan S. Noli of Korca- Albania

**Geron KAMBERI** – Executive Director of Center for School Leadership (CSL)

**Leke SOKOLI** – General Director of the Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

**Presentation of the Conference Program**

**Rifat MORINA**

Conference Coordinator

**BALKAN SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM: ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING**

University of Prizren Ukshin Hoti, KOSOVO: 19 March 11.30-13.00

Chair:

**Ali PAJAZITI**- President of the Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF)

Agenda:

- Configuration of BSF Executive Committee/Representative Council, 2021
- Amendments of the BSF Statutes
- Elections of BSF President and Vice-Presidents
- Nomination of the BSF General Secretary
- Decision for the 5<sup>th</sup> BSF Int. Conference

**Presentations: Special Sessions of the first day**

**Presentations: Thematic sessions of the first day (TS01-TS15)**

**2<sup>ND</sup> CONFERENCE DAY: 20 MARCH 2021**

**4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF):**

**“The Balkans - a Comparative and Integrative Approach”**

Chairs:

Besim GOLLOPENI, Balkan Sociological Forum & UMIB, KOSOVO

Jasminka LAŽNJAK - University of Zagreb, CROATIA

Ali PAJAZITI, Balkan Sociological Forum & SEEU University, N. MACEDONIA

Sergiu BALTATESCU - University of Oradea, ROMANIA

**Keynote speaker:**

**Prof. Nicolas DEMERTZIS**

National Centre for Social Research (EKKE), **GREECE**

President of Hellenic Sociological Society

Presentations: 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Balkan Sociological Forum

Presentations: Thematic Sessions of the second day (ST01-ST15)

**Conclusions, Closing Ceremony, and Certificates of Participation**

After the presentations of each Session

## III. ABSTRACTS

### 4<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE BALKAN SOCIOLOGICAL FORUM (BSF): “THE BALKANS - A COMPARATIVE AND INTEGRATIVE APPROACH”

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*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 01-BSF*

#### **Nominal or substantive support for democracy? The Balkan citizen**

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A good many political sociologists, and political pundits alike, agree that liberal democracy and republicanism are currently at odds with de-democratizing details instigated by backlash politics in Western developed societies and competitive authoritarianism in less developed states. Data from the World Value Survey suggest that overrating democracy is a common trait in many publics worldwide with the point being, however, the value basis of this preference. Somewhat less documented is the path dependency affecting

nominal and substantive support for democracy and its underpinning values thereafter. This paper comparatively examines the support for democracy among the Balkan countries included in the WVS database. In terms of path dependency, Balkan countries share in common – albeit in varied proportions- a tradition of weak civil society and anemic political liberalism. Besides, apart from Greece, endowed with a long-standing parliamentarism and reckoned among consolidated democracies ever since 1974, all other Balkan countries got onboard during the third wave of democratization. On this basis, we hypothesize that a) difference in support for democracy between the Greek public and the rest of the Balkan citizens is due to relatively early democratization processes (second vs third wave); b) similar patterns of support for democracy among the Balkan publics is premised on the absence of deep-rooted political liberalism. We will also test whether possible difference in support for democracy are affected by different positions on Welzel's the new world value map after controlling for age cohort and generation effect along with other socio-demographics.

**Keywords:** *Democracy, values, civil society*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 02-BSF

## Southeast Europe in the context of Euro-Atlantic Integration

**Sabri KIÇMARI**

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Southeast Europe has changed in the last thirty years. The ideological separating wall has been overcome. None of the countries in our region prefer a one-party system and a controlled market economy. About 75 million citizens of the region have become more mobile: move freely from state to state, do business and spend seaside holidays in the region. Five countries of Southeast Europe have been admitted to the European Union: Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia and Slovenia, while all are on the road to EU integration: candidate status for Albania, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey and potential candidate status for Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. In this paper, I argue that there is another trend in Southeast Europe that can easily revert to *the Balkans*, as this notion refers to Western countries as a region of division, backwardness, corruption, nationalism, and conflict, if the non-western actor's claim of influence continues with current intensity. Although in the security field, the absolute majority of the countries in the region have joined NATO, not all of them are interested to be part of the western military alliance. This paper grants a distinct conceptual space to the political practice in the South Eastern Europe by situating analysis in the context of integration, peace, security policy and offers an interpretation of the future political developments in the region.

**Keywords:** *Integration, nationalism, peace, security policy*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 03-BSF

## Re-thinking of Maria Todorova's theoretical debates in the context of contemporary Balkans

Sarina BAKIĆ

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The paper presents new readings of Maria Todorova's *Imagining the Balkans* in today's contemporary historical, cultural, political and economical contexts. It would represent a standpoint that Todorova's understanding of Balkans is still very authentic particularly in deconstructing an emerging tendency towards new polarizations within EU and 'renewed' construction of Balkans as 'the other' within Europe. Maria Todorova claimed that these imaginations and construct are not new ones, what will provide a significant starting point of view for re-thinking and re-reading of her masterpiece *Imagining the Balkans*. The methodology that will be used is the analyses of content, taking into the consideration contemporary status of Balkans. This will be an attempt to prove that Maria Todorova's arguments on hegemonic discourse, which describes Balkans as the 'cultural other' is still widespread in the contemporary discourse as well. It is about general re-stigmatization of Balkans accentuating Todorova's standpoint that an outside perception about a Balkan culture also found an internalization within the Balkans itself. Certain positions of Maria Todorova in her theoretical views can still be a significant academic tool against reproduction of stereotypes and prejudices towards Balkan and Balkan culture in general. Balkans should be perceived in its wider extensions in particular to the EU formations, understanding and accepting fluctuations in the Balkans, together with ongoing interests of various states.

**Keywords:** *Maria Todorova, Balkans, contemporary context, hegemonic discourse, EU, Balkan culture, stereotypes, prejudices, imaginations, construct*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 28-BSF

## Twelve Balkan Countries in three global Indexes: Democracy Index, Human Development Index & Economic Freedom Index: Facts, Comparisons & Reflections

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The modern era, for the first time in the history of humankind, there is data on everything that is accessible to anyone. However, at the same time, as the famous

Hans Rosling argues in his work “Fact fullness” (2018), a considerable gap exists between perception and reality. On the other hand, it has been proven that inaccurate or misleading data is often being used in social studies. Researchers have also demonstrated that the most accurate data comes from the UN, Eurostat and statistical institutions in the Balkan countries.

Global indexes, for a multitude of indicators, are also data sources for comparative studies. This paper is based on data from three global indexes: Democracy Index, Human Development Index, and Economic Freedom Index. Comparative analyses show that, first, the Balkans can be considered as ‘laboratory’ of comparative studies. Secondly, there are significant differences among the twelve Balkan states in terms of the level of democracy, human development and economic freedom. Yet these differences do not constitute gaps large enough to compromise cooperation between the countries of this region.

The main conclusion is related to the fact that, despite their nuances, all Balkan countries already have a purposeful direction (the Euro-Atlantic), have adopted democracy as a system of governance and applying the free market economy. It can be said that already, for the first time in the history of the Balkans, objective conditions have been created for regional cooperation, sustainable development and regional integration, in accordance with the European model.

**Keywords:** *Democracy Index, Human Development Index, Economic Freedom Index, the Balkans*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 04-BSF

## A comparative study of the cultural studies in business in Italy and Albania; some sociological findings

**Romina GURASHI**

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In a world invested by global networks of communication, people and goods, where access to knowledge is currently the most important market commodity, the link between learning, work and business is becoming increasingly vital to survive and prosper in Western capitalist societies. From an institutional perspective, this situation implies the importance of an assessment of the state of the art of bachelor and master’s degree programmes in economics in order to obtain information on the capacity of the educational offer to respond to the changes currently taking place. Through a comparative and transdisciplinary survey on the presence or absence of modules in cultural studies in business in Italian and Albanian universities, we will try to offer an in-depth analysis of the main systemic differences and criticalities at stake as well as their correlation with the socio-cultural context of reference.

**Keywords:** *Cultural studies in business, knowledge capitalism, educational offer, Italy, Albania, comparative analysis*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 05-BSF*

**Power to the faculties:  
How European accreditation approach  
in HE is changing the bologna process**

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The bologna process in literature is discussed as global active international regime which is using the European open coordination model to develop a joint standard in higher education. Several inclusive structures as the the Higher Education Reform Group and the Bologna Follow Up Group develop these standards and supervise the implementation in member countries. With the European Accreditation Approach for joint programs the Bologna declaration in Yerevan 2015 the accreditation of joint programs can be managed in a single procedure by one EQAR member agency and has to be implemented by the national accreditation in the signatory states. The experience of 9 universities from Albania, Austria, Bosnia, Kosovo, North Makedonia and Slovenia in successfully using this new accreditation model for their joint MA program Political Science – Integration & Governance (PoSIG – [www.posig.info](http://www.posig.info)) shows that this instrument makes HEI and faculties in single subjects to Bologna innovators and reform engines stressing national administration and Europeanization actors.

**Keywords:** *Bologna Process, Europeanization, Integration, Higher Education Reform*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 06-BSF*

**The Balkans vs. the Baltics: a Comparative Approach**

**Ramiola KALEMI**

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The Balkan and the Baltic countries are both European countries, but the Baltic ones lie in the north-eastern region of Europe, and the Balkans lie in the easternmost part of Europe. The Balkan countries have similarities with the Baltic ones, providing that they are both situated in Europe and their historical past such as the communist legacy and foreign policies have determined and influenced the internal condition of Government operations. Contrastingly, it is noteworthy that the course that both these countries have pursued, throughout their regional and democratic developments, practices outstanding

distinctions. During the 90s we observe divergent trajectories in the multi level progress processes such as in the democracy development, economic growth, the performance of the governments of the respective countries and cultural developments. The primary purpose of this research is to consider various features of economic, political and cultural developments in order to answer an interesting research question of: “Why did the Baltic countries have a rapid development related to the Balkan countries, even though eventually they had approximately the same pathway of political and historical evolutions over time”? In the context of a comparative approach, observing the development of democracy conferring to Freedom House, the Balkan countries are principally classified into the status of “partly free”, except for some of them such as Croatia, Romania and Bulgaria, but nonetheless they still appear to be categorized in the status of “semi consolidated” democracy. Of all the countries in the route of democratic outcomes, such obstacles have been encountered, particularly in the countries of the Western Balkans. Meanwhile, on the contrary, Greece has had a western political orientation, and this fact has been reflected also in the status of a “free” and democratic society. Nonetheless, regarding other issues such as corruption and economic growth, though it has experienced several problems. Meantime, while referring to the Baltic statistics, there are categorized as consolidated democracy with at the top standing the “Baltic Tiger” Estonia, with a score of 85.

Regarding the economic development, the data retrieved from the Global Economy, evidently confirms that in a comparative fashion, during the global economic crisis which appeared in 2009, the Baltic countries on account of their implemented economic policies which were mainly concentrated on cutting of government and administrative expenditures, but likewise many alternative efficient economic and politic reforms, administered to emerge from the economic crisis in a remarkable manner, leading the economic growth chart in 2011. Meanwhile, the contrary appeared for the Balkan countries, which had a considerably minor and longer extended in time economic growth. Economic growth increased in a constant way in the following years, according to the statistics. However, based on much statistics, such as Government debt as percent of GDP, what is visible to highlight is that the Baltic countries have lower government debt. Therefore, it is important to state that all these data are inevitably correlated with the type of political and economic programs the governments of these countries prefer to implement. Considering another significant parameter of Government effectiveness which is the ratio of Control of Corruption, which comprises perceptions of how frequent public power benefits from public interests, it is demonstrated that the Baltic countries have a substantial level of administering it and the Baltic countries, particularly Estonia, remain on the top with 1.24 points. Conforming to their internal besides external political performance, the Baltic countries were earlier integrated to the European Union, respectively, in 2004. Concerning the Balkan countries, apart from Slovenia which was integrated in the same year, and as was anticipated Greece which has been a member state since 1981, the other ones were subsequently official members of the EU, and some others, Albania included, are though struggling to undertake the necessary and required reforms to be part of the EU. Another crucial issue to consider are some cultural characteristics which are comparable among the Balkans countries and appear divergent among the Baltic ones according to the Hofstede’s compass model of culture comparison. While reviewing these data, it is noticeable that some cultural aspects that are found also in the West cultures such as individualism, power distance, are at a higher level in the Baltic countries rather than in the Balkan ones. This somehow states that culturally, in the

collective and individual way of thinking, citizens perceive differently various aspects of social and political life. Adhering to the extensive spectrum of the evaluation in distinct prospects of political, economic and cultural perspective, the importance of this research remains in comparing these matters through the Large N cross-national comparison of the Balkan and Baltic countries in order to evidence the critical junctures that have contributed to their level of development and their democratic performance. In addition, this research suggests an extensive knowledge of these trajectories providing still an understanding of how the resemblance in the historical per course does not condition the future, and that the political decision-making process profoundly influences the progress and democratic path of one country.

**Keynotes:** *Democratic development; Economic growth; Cultural characteristics; Government effectiveness:*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 07-BSF*

## The Main Determinants Shaping Anti-refugee Sentiments in Greece

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Since 2015 Europe has been facing significant migration challenges. An arc of crises from Northern Africa to Afghanistan, from the Middle East to the Mediterranean Sea, has caused a massive number of refugees and asylum seekers fleeing conflict and persecution and seeking safety in Europe. During the so-called ‘refugee crisis’ Greece became one of the major entry points by sea as high numbers of refugees and asylum seekers, primarily originating from Syria, entered its territory en route to wealthier European countries. The unprecedented high number of refugees has triggered contradicting public reactions in the country. On the one hand natives’ responses included warm welcoming gestures, but on the other increasing trends in anti-refugee sentiments have been reported. These anti-refugee sentiments are primarily grounded on socio-economic and cultural concerns about the potential negative impacts of refugees on the host country. The paper uses survey data from the EU-funded TransSOL (“European Paths to Transnational Solidarity at Times of Crisis: Conditions, Forms, Role Models and Policy Responses”) project and incorporates realistic group conflict and social identity theories to explore potential determinants shaping opposing attitudes towards Syrian refugees entering Greece. The descriptive analysis indicates that opposition attitudes towards Syrian refugees are widespread in the country. The findings from the multivariate analysis demonstrate that specific determinants are particularly important in understanding Greeks’ anti-refugee sentiments towards the specific ethnic group. The paper stresses the necessity of implementing policy interventions that promote the intercultural dialogue and aim to mitigate the main sources of negative stances towards refugees.

**Keywords:** *anti-refugee attitudes, Greece, Syrian refugees, realistic group conflict theory, social identity theory*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 08-BSF

## Integration of gender roles in primary education texts

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Referring to primary school texts, starting from the publication, the author, from the content that differs from a text in the other it is pointed out, the treatment of the gender aspect in them, both for and against equality gender. According to numerous studies and theories, the treatment of the gender aspect in primary school textbooks is a issue which should be given due importance, as it is the main point that affects the formation and educating the child and creating his personality. This schooling cycle coincides with the time when children discover and identify themselves in the gender plan and through themselves others and relationships with them, influenced by the values conveyed by texts on topics with content aspect gender, which is one of the goals of our education but above all, our common goal. What remains a mystery to all of us is the importance of dealing with them topics to convey to the child the right values, to treat each other in a way equal in every respect, even when in their content, themes tend to be prejudiced, discriminate or stereotype the image of both sexes. This work was realized through a qualitative analysis of primary school textbooks such as Language Albanian and Civic Education, manages to highlight behaviors, social roles, male image and of women, gender differences between them, gender stereotypes, positive discrimination, which transmit to students the creation of personality in itself on the basis of gender. The importance lies in how students acquire and react to the values they reflect gender equality or inequality in topics: Through a prejudicial, discriminatory attitude towards a the person or acceptance of the other as equal as all others? How do these affect attitudes, positively or negatively in the child's upbringing? Below this paper undertakes to address in detail the above questions by giving answers, based on the analysis of textbook topics and interviews with teachers.

**Keywords:** *analysis, gender equality, gender, gender roles, gender inequality*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 09-BSF

## Sharing social power – social capital and participation of citizens in public policy making in post-socialist era

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Even though free and fair elections are basic criteria for defining political system as democratic, one of the most important criteria for measuring the legitimacy of political order is the ability to pursue the interests of ordinary citizens. Every democratic society,

regardless of the type of political order, is expected to have enough social capital to maintain involvement of their citizens in public policy debates, as well as to inform and create an environment where they will individually and collectively be able to show an interest and get involved in democratic process. But in everyday practice as far as back as post-socialist Western Balkan countries remember- it has always been difficult for government to share political and social power with citizens. Whether the concentration of political power is still being centralized or there is not enough social capital for it, patterns of citizens' participation are often deficient or temporary. The paper will present theoretical concepts and models of political participation that citizens have in democratic process. The aim of the paper is to present ongoing and anticipate future forms of civic participation in public policy-making in post socialist Western Balkan countries with special regard to contemporary Serbia.

**Keywords:** *Political participation, models of civic participation, power-sharing, public policy-making, Serbia*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 10-BSF*

## **Gender Gap in Albania and the Balkan Countries**

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Gender Gap in Albania is deep, regardless recent measures to close it. The Gender Gap Index for 2017 is 60.4, scoring 7 points less than the European Union mean. Only governance has pointed high due to women participation in executive power high rank positions. All other fields score low. A deep gap stands at the field of knowledge, money, and time. Women are better educated than men, but their knowledge does not translate into earnings, because of women concentration in low-paid jobs in public and private sector.

The high-paid positions are still men privilege. The gender pay gap causes differences in revenues for women. The employment in the sector of education, social protection and paramedical service places women at a disadvantaged financial position compared to men. The low result of 59.6 in the field of work is caused by revenues and earning related to the kind of job taken by women. The job segregation originates from segregation of choices in higher education, with women choosing to go to social and human professions with low salaries and men going to high salary positions in the sector of business, industry, and technology. However, the deepest point of the gap is the time use with a score of 48.1 which shows for a huge asymmetry between women and men. Women pay more time to family chores and care for family members, although not paid for that work, while men are less engaged with family tasks of care. Dedicating their time exclusively and primarily to family care, women are short of time to engage in other social activities outside home and care less for their health, welfare, and quality of life.

**Keywords:** *gender gap, index, money, job, time.*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 11-BSF

## **Socio-economic crises and happiness in Romania; Recent trends**

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The positive trends of the social indicators around the moment of entering EU generated trust in a (slow but steady) recovery of Romania after the economic crisis that ravaged the country in the decade after of the fall of communism. However, two successive crises followed: the economic depression in 2008-2010 and the COVID-19 sanitary crisis. I would like to discuss here the way in which these negative socio-economic transformations affected the happiness of Romanians. How the average happiness levels varied in the last 15 years? How big are the differences in happiness in Romania today and how inequality in happiness has developed across time? And what changes are registered in the structure of correlates of happiness throughout these years? For this purpose, I analyzed the data from World Database of Happiness, using the time series of the European (EQOLS, Eurobarometer) surveys. Happiness levels decrease in 2009-2010 (the worst years of global economic crisis) and after a period of recovery are expected to drop again in 2020-2021. Inequality in happiness peaked in 2010 and very slowly decreases since. The impact of these crises varied substantially from a socio-economic group to another, inducing significant changes in the levels of happiness. We will discuss the results in the context of the trends for the same period of time of the other Balkan countries.

**Keywords:** *Economic crisis, sanitary crisis, happiness levels, inequality in happiness, Romania*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 12-BSF

## **Gender representation and participatory democracy; the case of Albania in comparative perspective**

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In the local elections of 2015, in Albania was released a balanced gender ratio, but only for the Municipal Councils. Anyhow, is this a historical social step? That's the basic hypothesis of this paper. Many other issues are addressing in this paper about

participation of women in political decision making, such as: is the contemporary Albanian society ready for a more complete equality of gender in relation to power; what about the historical background, or historical heritage, on this issue and is there any impact of this background on the present Albania, especially in gender disparities; are there the conditions (political, economic and social) for a full gender equality; if there is a political will and political engagement to the realization of a historic social transformation in women's participation in the public sphere, particularly in political decision-making; if there is a clear correlation between the participation of women in political (democratic) process, and the quality of democracy etc. The authors refer, comparatively, the experience of different developed countries, especially in the correlation "gender representation – the quality of democracy", and if there is any natural combination between the quality of democracy and gender representation. The authors are based on official data, as in the quantitative empirical data (n = 1029) as well. Empirical research and the theoretical approach, using a wide bibliography, can be considered as strengths of the paper.

**Keywords:** *Participatory democracy, gender representation, representation quotas, empirical approach*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 13-BSF*

## **Educational Theatre as a way to overcome trauma of women raped during the war in Kosovo**

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This study investigates the long-term consequences of sexual violence and overcoming trauma at survivors of sexual violence through educational theatre. Participants in this research were 30 women survivors of sexual violence during the war in Kosovo and 4 women were interviewed, who recounted in details the event of sexual violence and their lives after the war. For the quantitative part, three self-report questionnaires were utilized, the qualitative part was realized through a semi-structured interview, whereas the survivors' stories were transcribed, then used in the theatrical play "QUEENS WITHOUT CROWNS" which was part of this study. The first hypothesis, which is directly related to the experience of sexual violence and social acceptance, was not resulted as significant, however, from interviews were obtained results that confirm the impact of sexual violence on the social acceptance of survivors in their walks of life.

The second hypothesis turned out to be confirmed because according to the results obtained victims of sexual violence have a high level of post-traumatic stress, whereas the data also confirm and third hypothesis that due to stigmatization, survivors are

excluded and self-excluded from cultural activities. Meantime, as a way to overcome trauma, it has been proven that the theatrical performance realized based upon the stories of survivors has resulted in: reducing the stigmatization of victims and their social acceptance in their living and working circle and it has influenced as therapeutic process to victims to overcome trauma, it has directly influenced in education of family members towards the path of accepting victims, it has raised social awareness among the various spectators present in the artistic performance.

**Keywords:** *sexual violence during the war, educational theatre, social acceptance, overcoming trauma*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 14-BSF

## **The Business Challenges; Albanian reality of Capitalism vs. “Kantian capitalism”**

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Every government of Albania, after the 1990s, has presented its program of the entrepreneurship (or business). However, as argued in this paper, the challenge of entrepreneurship has been and continues to be the biggest challenge of Albania. The entrepreneurship is analyzed in its relations with freedom, democracy and social welfare. The paper refers to Albanian tradition in comparative perspective, to the post-communist transition, the features of Albanian capitalism of last two-three decades, to the specific problems associated with property as a pillar of the enterprise, the market and sustainable development, the money and perception, the sources of wealth and informality, the socio-economic differentiation which turns out to be the highest, compared to other countries with the same historical fate (as former communist countries) and following further deepen etc. According to the authors, the Money Making represents an indication of the problems of each society, so the entrepreneurship represents a universal key to solving social problems, from employment up to human trafficking, etc.

The authors further refer to the Albanian paradox, associated with the asymmetry between economic growth and employment, as well as a critically analyze of the employment program of the ongoing government. Finally, this paper investigates the so-called “Kantian capitalism”, based on the concept of stakeholders (in an ethical and moral point of view), in relation to “chaotic” capitalism of Albania.

**Keywords:** *enterprise/business, employment, social problems, “Kantian capitalism”*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 15-BSF

## **Imagining the Balkans online: popular culture as a resource for shared identity**

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The presentation is based on the research of Facebook groups dedicated specifically to the Balkans as *Balkan Balkan Memes*. Analyzing the postings (both visual and verbal) we can see how images of the Balkans as distinct from European ones have been reimagined and reused by the prosumers, mainly young people, as to develop a positive understanding of the Balkan specificities. We would argue that these online communities mixing Balkan popular culture and global technics of memes aim to develop shared communicative space, that is both distinctive, without being stigmatized, and, most important, readable in global contexts. Thus, if we apply the theoretical frame of the strategies and tactics, as proposed by Michel de Certeau, we can interpret these online activities as practices of poaching, as tactics to tame the power relations between the Balkans and Europe.

**Keywords:** *popular culture, prosumers, poaching*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 16-BSF

## **Analysis on the level of workforce in the labour market in Kosovo and the Balkan countries**

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Despite the presence of high unemployment rate, which varies between 30% and 35%, Kosovo companies and businesses and the Balkan states are constantly confronted in terms of finding employees with the required qualifications, who are needed for different profiles of work. A quality labour market, characterized by a high level of skills, knowledge and work discipline, is a key prerequisite for economic growth. However, labour markets are quite complex.

The demand for work, as well as its supply, depends on a number of factors, often specific to a particular economy. Based on the data, it is found that the biggest shortages for employees' skills are encountered in the manufacturing sector, especially in profiles of a technical nature, which depend on the conditions and qualitative aspects of education and vocational training. The aim of this paper is to determine

the causes over the impacts of workforce on the labour market, taking into account the results from various reports published on work-force as per education, age and gender. The paper also aims to analyze the labour market orientations in Kosovo and the Balkan countries such as: Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, and Serbia. The research also provides analysis of the various comparisons of empirical and statistical results on the effects and causes of the impact of the workforce on the labour market for the period 2016 to 2019.

**Keywords:** *Labor market, Labor force level, level of employees, Employment status, employment rates, Labor force participation*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 17-BSF

## **Pension Administration and Employees' Retirement Anxieties in Nigeria**

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An employment opportunity presents employees with the assurances of getting the basics of life through the regular payment of salaries; and with the pension scheme, a worker's future is secured. Pension is a social protection to enable employees live a good life after their active working age. However, pension administration in Nigeria over the years has become an issue of concern to many scholars and writers necessitating studies to unravel its dynamics in the country. Cases abound of civil servants who have been relieved of their appointments but are yet to receive their retirement benefits as appropriate.

This scenario raises concern for other workers who are nearing retirement as the assumed secured future which employment provides appears to be remote. While some pensioners wait for years to collect their benefits and allowances, others who are not so fortunate die before collecting their entitlements. Thus, rather than providing social

protection for retirees, pension administration has resulted into anxieties for retirees and workers alike. What factors could be attributed for the lapses associated with pension administration that have made conditions of many retirees to be pitiable? Why has pension administration become a 'salient' issue in Nigeria despite the country's enormous natural and material resources? What implications do the problems associated with pension administration in Nigeria have for the future of work and workers? This paper examines the issue of retirement anxieties associated with pension administration in Nigeria from the angle of governance deficiencies in the country and advances the case for the social and psychological preparation of workers before retirement sets in. The discourse is situated within the Crisis Theory of Retirement.

**Keywords:** *Anxieties, Employment, Pension, Pension Administration, Retirement, Pre-retirement Anxieties, Retirement Anxieties*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 18-BSF*

## **Multiculturalism as a Social Theory and Practice in the Western Balkans**

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For multiculturalism there are many debates and many issues which are unclear and not acceptable to all. This concept is quite complex because people have different views on things sometimes disagree or agree. Multiculturalism is a variety of more cultures that live in a common environment. Today, when the world, especially developed countries, presents immigrants countries, multiculturalism is a symbiosis of different ethnic, religious, racial groups.

The Western Balkans has a variety of nations, cultures, religions that coexist for centuries. In public activity, the constitution and laws regulate the relations of equality and coexistence of citizens without ethnic, religious, linguistic differences... but in everyday life the implementation of legal norms is a difficult task. Can we talk about multiculturalism when in Northern Macedonia e.g. Public institutions do not even translate instructions for the use of drugs into Albanian? This paper will address the problem of multiculturalism as a process that should motivate the people we learn and live with each other better than before. Children growing up in a multicultural background more easily accept the different views, values and behaviors of other communities. Especially, with the development of internet and wireless communication technology, the distance from country to country and from people to people has become closer, and the economies between regions and countries are more closely linked. Multiculturalism is becoming more important than at any other time in history. From a sociological point of view, multiculturalism assumes that society as a whole benefits from diversity through the harmonious coexistence of different cultures.

**Keywords:** *Multiculturalism, Diversity, Constitution, Western Balkans, Theory*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 20-BSF*

## **Intercultural perspectives in the context of the European integration – the case of North Macedonia**

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This scientific effort points today's common determinants in the science of education, resulting from the new educational paradigm - other people as a starting point how the discourse of education and intercultural upbringing and education in a multicultural and plural society within a new European context, which also includes North Macedonia. Only a person with his own built attitude and identity can understand others and those who are different and can therefore pave the path for true tolerance and coexistence. The school is asked to provide an upbringing which helps to grow and live in diversity which if they are rightly understood, will not divide but enrich and connect people. The school cannot deny the religious roots of European cultural heritage which continues to bear its fruit in ethical, cultural, social, philosophical, scientific, lawful and political areas, roots of cultural heritage that continues to carry its fruit in the ethical, cultural, cultural, philosophical, scientific, legal and political areas. Interculturality is a process, an action which is realized in permanent exchange and contact between unity and difference, institution and intuition, generality and specificity, memories and future, believing and testifying, a response of sense and every day demands, daily refresh, and temptations. The superficial approach to interculturalism as it is now in Macedonia is a danger to promote loss of identity, or absolutization of the particular.

**Keywords:** *North Macedonia, interculturalism, education, cultural exchanges, Europe*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 21-BSF*

## **Democracy and authoritarianism in the Western Balkans: the importance of integration into the EU**

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The political and economic changes that took place in Eastern and Southeastern Europe during the 90's were characterized by a high magnitude of micro (state) level reforms, as well as by international interventions aiming at a smooth and successful

transition towards democracy. The Western Balkan countries undertook such internal reforms and designed their international politics in line with EU integration objectives. However, on the one hand transitions towards democracy within this group of countries have led to difficulties in the consolidation of democracy, and on the other hand, integration prospects have reflected such internal challenges.

Thus, the main aim of this paper is to look in depth at the relationship between democratization processes within the Western Balkan countries and their respective integration processes. What is more, the paper also focuses on the presence of possible authoritarianism elements. Methodologically, we make use of the qualitative and quantitative data for empirically evaluating the status of democracy versus authoritarianism and the integration prospects into the EU for this group of countries. Through the use of this approach, we look at the challenges democracy is still facing in the Western Balkans and how successes and failures along these processes have affected integration into the EU.

**Keywords:** *Democracy, authoritarianism, integration, European Union*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 22-BSF*

## **Balkan's nationalism: A rational approach (Z. Golubović)**

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Balkans's nationalism is "well known" with its reference to the ancestral heritage (Weit), with instrumentalization the people's fear and simple solutions for social dilemmas and problems. According to nationalists, nation and ethnicity represent the truth itself, and consequently, the other or foreigner is always described as "the enemy". Urs Altermatt describes ethno-nationalism as a kind of neo-racism, reminiscent of the 1930s (Altermatt, 2002: 162-164) *Scientific* knowledge is an attempt to uncover truths, and it is an *objective* description and the interpretation of the real structure of the world. But in social sciences sometimes there are deviations from this premise, especially in the Balkans area which generates a different social and sociological approach and interpretations. One of researchers which tried to build a different approach within Balkan context is Professor Zagorka Golubović (1930-2019), well-known Serbian philosopher, sociologist and anthropologist, part of anti-war movement of 1990's. Among subjects she focused are otherness and nationalism, that according to her "all human and social emancipation reduces in national emancipation". In her book "Me and the other" (2020), based on value-free approach, she says that nationalism creates cult and myth of nation and degenerate form of natural need to live with dignity. This paper deals with mentioned book's discourse that is translated in Albanian by the author of this article, investigating identity and self, identity crisis, civic and democratic identity and multiculturalism. The main methods are analytical, interpretive, and textual or discourse analysis etc.

**Keywords:** *nationalism, Balkans, Zagorka Golubović, the other*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 23-BSF

## Bologna process in the Balkans & the ‘Balkan Higher Education Area

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Higher Education in Balkans, as in all developed countries, is considered a public service and a public good, and therefore, one of its main goals is to maintain the basic principles of this education such as: the principle of equal opportunities, the principle of free competition, and above all, being a public service, to which all have access on the basis of merit. The reforms of Higher Education systems are necessary in a world of rapidly changing and require expansion of the access to education, the development of a knowledge and information society, internationalization of education, mobility, collaboration, competition, interdependence. The Bologna Declaration is considered for Balkans and its national institutions an important instrument implementing good practices in Higher Education at national level. The responsible institution in this field voluntarily commenced the implementation of the major instruments of the Bologna Declaration. Balkans’s main aim was to integrate the Higher Education system into the European system. For many of the Bologna Declaration signatory states such as Balkans country, its’ main instruments have been earlier approached by the Universities. This approach was more related to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS). The implementation of the Bologna Declaration for Balkans aimed: organization of university curricula of credits (ECTS); teaching workload; and standards of the Quality Assurance (QA) system.

**Keywords:** *Bologna Process in Balkans, European Credit Transfer System, knowledge society*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 24-BSF

## COVID-19 and Quarantine: The impact of media and fake news on society

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The outbreak of COVID-19 and the quarantine affected society by highlighting the media’s role and importance in informing and raising citizen’s citizens in a pandemic

situation. In this time, besides the information and citizen's awareness, this situation was accompanied by a lot of fake news, causing the social and psychological problems of the citizens, leading to fear, anxiety, and social insecurity. Some media were driven by the desire of material interests, especially the online portals, social networks, etc., offering fake news to the public for the sole purpose of their material gain. The focus of this study is to research the Kosovar media's role and impact during the pandemic and quarantine time.

For this study we have used the online questionnaire (Google Form) during July and August 2020. The target group was the population over 15 (N=908) in Kosovo. T-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), and other methods were used to analyse the data. The study results show that 51% of Kosovar citizens are informed about COVID-19 during the pandemic and quarantine by social networks. More than 63.7% of citizens were heavily influenced and, on average, by fake news. Fake news and misinformation from the media have had a negative impact in specific society categories, especially those with lower levels of education and social and economic problems, causing fear, social anxiety, and social insecurity.

**Keywords:** *Media, role, impact, Kosovo, COVID 19, quarantine*

N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 25-BSF

## **Bullying and subjective well-being, exploring experiences of 10 years old children from 10 European countries**

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Bullying among children, is a wide studied topic. Researchers have tried to explore the predictors of bullying and violence especially in schools (Limber et al. 2019). According to Pisa (2020) on average across OECD countries, 23% of students report being bullied at least a few times a month and 8% of students were classified as being frequently bullied. A lot of research has been made related to bullying, its factors and impact (Olewus, 1994, Hall, 2017, Jadambaa et al. 2019).

Data for this article are from 10 years old children from 10 European countries participating in the third wave of The Children's Worlds: International Survey on Children's Well-Being (ISCWeB). We analyze the frequency of children experiencing bullying among the countries and compare children experiencing bullying and not experiencing bullying. We also explore the two groups of children subjective well-being, positive affectivity and negative effectivity per each country. The preliminary results show that a considerable percentage of children experience bullying at school in every country. Also, children experiencing violence report lower levels of subjective wellbeing and positive affectivity and higher levels of negative affectivity. The results indicate that bullying effects how children feel about themselves and might impact their growth and development.

**Keywords:** *Bullying, children, 10 years, subjective well-being, positive affectivity, negative affectivity*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 26-BSF*

## **Workplace stress in Public Albanian Institutions of Higher Education**

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Occupational stress among university employees is a global phenomenon and has traditionally been regarded as low. In recent years, the Albanian university sector has undergone large-scale organizational change and the purpose of this study is to evaluate and analyze the academicians' workplace stress in public Albanian Institutions of Higher Education. The data are collected during September 2019 through an on-line questionnaire including Workplace Stress Scale (WSS) developed by Marlin Company, North Haven, CT, USA, and the American Institute of Stress, Yonkers, NY, USA (2001). The WSS consists of eight items describing how often a respondent feels an aspect of his or her job. In the current study, we reported a Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient of 0.69 for the entire scale WSS. The data are gathered from 86 full time academic staff in public Higher Education Institutions in Albania. Data for the study was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 22. The majority of academicians had fairly low level of workplace stress. There are no significant differences on general level of workplace stress between female and male. There is a significant negative relationship between age and the general level of workplace stress, but there is not a significant relationship between years of work experience and the general level of workplace stress. Implications, limitations and recommendations of this study are discussed.

**Keywords:** *Workplace stress, academicians, university*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 27-BSF*

## **Balkan Countries in the comparative assessment of PISA; reflections and conclusions**

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This article is a comparative study of The International Student Assessment Program (PISA) in the Balkans. PISA has an important place in the global education system. It is considered as a norm of evaluation of scholar systems. Introduced in 2000

by the Organization for European Cooperation and Development (OECD), PISA is a worldwide study of the performance of 15-year old students in three different disciplines; mathematics, science and reading. The Pisa focuses on student's capacity and ability to address real-life problems in those three disciplines. It measures the extent to which the country has succeeded in promoting the quality of education and determining whether inequalities in the system often become a political instrument. The study examined literature relying on credible international sources such as the OSCE Website on Pisa and local sources such as newspapers and agencies in various Balkan countries analyzing and synthesizing the similarities, differences and patterns across 12 countries in the Balkans.

The research question is: How the context influences in the educational system and why in Balkan countries PISA can make educational policies work? The article proposes to build a comparative database only for the Balkan countries based on the fragile level of democracies in these countries, as well as the level of the system of education. Additional studies are suggested to confirm the findings and the research methodology should be expanded to include a qualitative approach to further understand the influence of PISA in the educational system in the Balkans.

**Keywords:** *PISA, Balkan Countries, global educational system*

*N° 2021 BSF Int. Conf. 28-BSF*

## **The Gap between Perception and Reality and the impact on Research, Democracy, and Happiness in the Balkans**

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This article tries to analyses and explain based on facts, the gap between perception and reality, referring the Balkan Region and not only. In terms of methodology it refers to social statistics, and the method of historical dynamics. In conditions when in social life many events do not happen exactly as predicted, this remains a rational methodology. The gap between reality and perceived reality is seen as a condition related to the human dramatic instincts. It is also analyzed in relation to media, technology of information and communication.

The gap between reality and perception represents a challenge for the social sciences, especially those based on surveys (quantitative research). It represents, secondly, a challenge to democracy itself, which is based on the votes that delegate power, so is based simply on the perception of the people (the electorate). Third, the gap between reality and perception represents a challenge to happiness, even turning it into one of humanity's greatest challenges. Today, for the first time in history, there are statistics for everything and available to anyone. Statistics is therapy, even the least costly therapy. We know for sure that today's world is much better than yesterday's world. But there

is no scientific, objective evidence to conclude that future developments will be a priority for the good of humanity. However, the trajectory of long-term development, as well as the method of historical dialectics, which we have referred to, testifies to an unstoppable progress of human society, despite crises.

**Keywords:** *Perception, reality, dramatic instincts, quantitative research, democracy, happiness*

**15<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL  
INTERDISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE:  
“COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN MODERN SOCIETY;  
BALKANS IN EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL CONTEXT”**

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**SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE**

**SPECIAL SESSION 1:  
PRESENTING THE UNIVERSITY  
THAT HOST THE CONFERENCE**

**University “Ukshin Hoti” in Prizren, KOSOVO**

**Chair:**  
**Rifat MORINA**  
Conference Coordinator

**Ismet TEMAJ**  
**Rector**

**Shemsi MORINA**  
Vice Rector for Teaching, Students' Issue and Scientific Researches

**Armend PODVORICA**

Vice-Rector for Budget, Finance and Infrastructure

**Soner YILDIRIM**

Vice Rector for International Cooperation and Quality Assurance

**Samedin KRRABAJ**

Dean of the Faculty of Computer Science

**Isuf LUSHI**

Dean of the Faculty of Life and Environmental Sciences

**Vedat BAJRAMI**

Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Education

**Dardan VUNIQI**

Dean of the Faculty of Law

**Halil KUKAJ**

Dean of the Faculty of Economics

**Flamur SHALA**

Dean of the Faculty of Philology

**SPECIAL SESSION 2:  
TOURISM;  
COVID-19 PANDEMIC  
AND AFTER**

Keynote Speaker

**Prof. Lorenzo IASELLI**

Università Telematica Pegaso

Federico II University of Naples, Italy

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 169-Sp.Sc.2*

**Tourism: Italy and Albania; the challenge  
of Covid Pandemic and after**

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The tourist relationship between Italy and Albania is mainly oriented by the great potential of Italian tourists to Albania. Albania can be considered as the twenty-first Italian region, easily accessible thanks to air and sea connections. Albania will be considered in the future as an important tourist destination for Italian customers: nature, sea, lakes, cultural and wine- gastronomic traditions characterize the tourist offer of the nation of the great eagle. It will therefore be very important to establish for the near future following Covid, an intense work of communication and information regarding the beauties offered by Albania to potential Italian and international tourists. The increase in information must coincide with an appropriate assessment by the Albanian government which will have to favor the creation of educational tours and

trips in collaboration with the Albanian DMOs and DMCs which will have to attract the attention of Italian tour operators and travel agents. Albania therefore as a new frontier of cultural tourism, seaside tourism and naturalistic tourism. It will also be important to consider in the future the MICE sector which consists of meetings, incentives, congresses and events, a sector in great growth and in strong expansion at an international level. An important tourism and hotel training plan must also be established, in particular, which can involve young students oriented to the tourism professional business.

**Keywords:** *Tourist, Gastronomic, Cultural, MICE, Incentive, Training*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 170-Sp.Sc.2

**Finance, tourism, transport:  
relations between Italy  
and Albania in the contemporary context**

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Financial relations between Italy and Albania are a very topical item. The analysis of the very deep historical roots of these financial relationships is essential to understand the current growth prospects. Italy is today the main investor country in Albania and there are about 280 companies with Italian participation operating in the Balkan state, which, after a phase of instability linked to the difficult transition to the market economy, is going through a period characterized by decisive signs of economic growth and openness in the capitalist sense.

In this context, a factor of fundamental importance is intermodal transport, i.e. the connection between the large port hubs and a railway and motorway communications system capable of reducing freight travel times and costs, with a positive domino effect on the related industries. Industrial, territorial development, environmental sustainability. A tourist offer that can be modulated on the new issues of sustainability, digitalization and security also constitutes a very important channel for the development of economic relations in the coming years. An effective use of the structural funds, of the tools offered by SACE and Simest and of the resources deriving from community planning constitutes, in this sense, a strategic driver in the evolution of relations between the two countries.

**Keywords:** *Finance, Economic History, Structural Funds, Tourism, Transports*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 171-Sp.Sc.2

## **The impact of COVID- 19 in the Albanian tourism. Domestic tourism and its contribution**

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Domestic tourism, despite times of crisis, has proven its resilience in some unfavorable cases. The current crisis provides an opportunity for countries to re-evaluate their domestic tourism and implement policies that encourage domestic travel. The contribution of tourism in the GDP of Albania together with the sectors that depend on it, has a value of 26.2% and over 291 thousand people are employed in this sector and the sectors that depend on it. Albania has a great advantage compared to other countries as a significant part of tourism is based on domestic tourism. It is also advantageous that the destination offers different tourism alternatives. Domestic tourism has restarted during the COVID and is helping to mitigate the impact on jobs and businesses in some destinations of Albania. For data collection, secondary data has been collected through extensive literature reviews. The statistical data from the renowned and authentic data sources have been collected to understand the impact of Covid-10 on hospitality and tourism industry. Last year our government used the slogan **RESTALBANIAN** and based on INSTAT the number of Albanian-speaking tourists coming across the borders was satisfactory.

**Keywords:** *Domestic tourism, mitigate, Covid-19*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 173-Sp.Sc.2

## **Tourist itineraries in the monuments of the Illyrian emperors of Byzantium (Albania, Kosovo and Northern Macedonia)**

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Albania, Kosovo, and Northern Macedonia have cultural treasures that can be used in the interest of tourism development in general and archaeological tourism in particular.

The adaptation of archaeological sites, and firstly, the promotion of the values they carry, among other things, some of the most important monuments of the Byzantine

heritage, built by the Illyrian emperors of Byzantium: Anastasius I (491-518) and Justinian I (527-565), encourage particular interest in tourism. From 60 built works during the Anastasius I epoch, the castle of Dyrrah is listed alongside the most important military buildings of the Byzantine space. There are also evidenced bricks with monograms of Justinian I: which suggests that he has also invested in the reconstruction of the city after the earthquake that took place during his period, year 522. The archaeological excavations carried out in the town of Dyrrachium have revealed a fragment of the Macellum-Forum, constructed by Emperor Anastasius I. The traces of an Episcopal group have been found all around this monument. Similarly, in Bylis a complex of basilicas has been discovered laid with mosaics that seem to belong to the buildings of Justinian I's times. Procope de Césaré in his work *De Aedificis*, book IV, mentions 44 built fortresses by Justinian I. The 6<sup>th</sup> century castles where are included Bylis, Pecë, Bardhoc, Jabllanicë, Ujëmirë, Korishë, Pogradjë, Ulpiana, Heraclea, and elsewhere are of interest in archaeological itineraries. The archaeological parks of Dyrrah (The capital of the Province of Epirus Nova), Butrint, Bylis, Ulpiana, Scupi (The capital of late ancient Dardania), Heraclea Lyncestis offer a variety of historical and cultural monuments, built by the Illyrian emperors of Byzantium: Anastasius I and Justinian I. Currently they are considered to be the most popular centers of tourist offers. The discovered mosaics in the settings of early-Christian churches and basilicas (Dyrrach, Arapaj, Bylis, Lin, Nerodime e Poshtme, Heraclea, and elsewhere) have the scenes and emblems ornamented with motifs from the liturgical Eucharist.

In this context, the tourist itinerary of archaeological character can be promoted by following the old historical and commercial corridors, as is the case with Via Egnatia (currently the European project: Corridor VIII, Durres-Skopje -Sofia-Varna, Length 1500 km). The preservation and valorization of the values of archaeological monuments of the period of the Illyrian Byzantine emperors are interdependent phenomena that are transmitted to present-day citizens and future generations' messages of pride.

**Keywords:** *Dyrrah, Bylis, Dardania, Heraclea, Egnatia, Scupi.*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 174-Sp.Sc.2*

## **Touristic guides and their challenges during pandemics time**

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Start of 2020 year was a shock for the world economy in general and especially for the tourism industry due to pandemic COVID 19. Based on the World Tourism

Organization, during 2020 this sector lost 60-70 percent of its revenue and for sure touristic guides are hit harshly. In our paper we are trying not only to show the impact of pandemic COVID 19 in touristic guides work, but also, we are giving explanations on their duties. Also, a chapter of our paper will be on the situation of touristic guides in Albania. The main objective of our paper is to provide the way through, in situations like pandemics through creative manners.

**Keywords:** *Touristic guides, COVID 19 challenges, Creativity, EU, Albania*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 184-Sp.Sc.2*

**Traveling in Region in the eye of the covid-19 storm  
- The road to recovery from COVID-19  
for Albanian tourism**

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The crises of 2020, The COVID-19 outbreak has forced many tourism destinations to stop their operations following lockdown measures and travel bans, as well as canceled bookings and limited logistics. The pandemic and violence have caused many travelers to rethink how and where to travel. Some parts of the tourism industry such as travel agents and international aviation have been disproportionately impacted and will struggle to recover until the end of the pandemic. The policy makers are interested in mapping out what the recovery path will look like. In this paper we focus on Albanian tourism, analyzing international arrivals and domestic flows. This paper will analyze the tourist movement towards rural territory and small destinations, exploring the Albanian territory. The direction towards adventure tourism along with mass tourism on the coast will also be analyzed. The tourist flow of Albanians from Kosovo and Macedonia will be analyzed as a survival factor of the Albanian tourism business. In the end, recommendations will be given on the way of future cooperation and the importance of regional cross-border movement in the Balkans.

**Keywords:** *Covid- 10, Domestic Tourism, Experience, cross-border*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 186-Sp.Sc.2

## Tourism dynamics in the pandemic covid-19 time; the Case of Albania

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The unusual situation that has involved the whole world in the Covid-19 pandemic has caused a slowdown in the global economy and the most fragile economies have to face the economic recession. Measures taken globally by the governments as lockdown, the temporary closure of borders and social distancing, has significantly affected the tourism sector in Albania as well. Many tourism enterprises has faced extreme difficulties, reduction of the employees, decline in the presence of foreign exchange earnings generated by tourism activity, significantly affected overall the economy. This study is based on data comparison of tourism sector before the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic to the 2020 data, to explore and understand the impact of the pandemic in terms of social change and the dynamics of national tourism sector developments. Also an overview of the measures taken by the government during 2020 to enable the recovery of the sector and the recommendations made in this context can be useful to the policymakers and businesses operating in the tourism sector to regenerate this vital sector of the national economy.

**Keywords:** *covid-19, pandemic, travel and tourism, social distancing, visitors, tourism sector*

**SPECIAL SESSION 3:**  
**CONTEMPORARY CULTURE**  
**AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 147-Sp.Sc.3*

**Cultural influence of the translation of Proverbs**

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Every culture is a complex network of communication systems, and language is part of this system. Linguistic evolution of a community or the particular language of a population reflects the cultural development of that community or population represented through language. When we communicate we do not just exchange information, but at the same time we enter into social relations. For this reason any information exchange is involved in the processes of understanding, cooperating and mutually interpreting the reason for the interaction, the goals of discourse and the expected behaviors. This paper investigate show this exchange of information affects the transfer from one language to another in the representation of different cultures. Linguistic norms are constantly refined and improved as they are closely related to language culture. People need to express their thoughts and feelings clearly and accurately in accordance with certain circumstances and environments and to fulfill certain functions. In the current studies on cultural influences,

proverbs have dealt with lexical similarities between languages, cultural equivalents the semantic structure of words. In globalization, cultural influence transcends Balkan borders and the need for comprehensive studies is felt to comparatively investigate the impact of not only Balkan culture but European as well.

**Keywords:** *Language, culture, proverbs, communication*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 160-Sp.Sc.3*

## **British Cultural Attitudes Versus Albanian Cultural Attitudes**

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Culture can be defined as the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group. British culture has many characteristic traits, which, while not applicable to everyone, are globally recognized. Albanian culture also holds customary beliefs, which have been influenced by its history and geographical position.

Britain is a multicultural society; while Albania has limited multiculturalism with a large number of its population relocate from their place of origin to the capital. The British value keeping things the same as opposed to changing, on the other hand Albanians prefer brand new developments. The British love nature and the countryside and many would love to live there whereas in Albania, country life is associated with a lower living standard and limited opportunities. The British are considered to be private and reserved while in Albania, people are friendly and open and sometimes there are blurred boundaries between formal and informal settings. The aim of the paper is to analyze and compare British and Albanian societies by examining different elements of their cultures. The qualitative and comparative analysis is performed and the data is obtained by reliable sources. The paper highlights differences in multiculturalism, temperament and conservatism versus modernization. In doing this, similarities and differences in both cultures are explored.

**Keywords:** *Culture, multiculturalism, change, attitudes*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 161-Sp.Sc.3*

## **The Importance of Integrating Culture in Foreign Language Textbooks: The Case of English for the 1st Class – The First English Language Textbook in Albania**

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Nowadays in Albania there are different English textbooks available for teachers of English. At first sight it seems as teachers are spoilt for choice, but if we give a closer look

we would understand that choosing the right language textbook is a complex and not an easy process. The choice of the right language textbook implies finding a book which not only will help students become fluent speakers of the language they are learning, but also teach them about the culture of the country where that language is spoken. In this paper we are going to analyze the first English language textbook written by Albanian authors in Albania. We will discuss if and how culture is included in this textbook and help the reader understand why teaching culture along with the language is important in the process of foreign language learning and teaching.

**Keywords:** *Foreign language, culture, culture teaching*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 162-Sp.Sc.3

## The close relationship between literature and Second Language teaching

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English is spoken by more than 400 million people across the globe which makes it the most common second language in the world. Being the dominant language in business, music, books, films, tourism, universities programs and internet makes its study as second language at school a necessity. English courses offer students indication of the various grammatical aspects of English language along with various literary texts which give students a better understanding of how this language is used. Many researchers have come to the conclusion that there is an undeniable relationship between language and literature. Literary texts help students learn new vocabulary, idioms, slang and syntax in an easy and pleasant way.

The present study aims to consider literature as an important tool in helping students improve their linguistic skills: speaking, hearing, reading and writing. The first part of the paper considers literature's role in teaching a foreign language from perspective of research done in the last years. The second part of the paper highlights the importance of selecting different literary genres carefully since in addition to improving their linguistic skills they give students a deeper awareness of literary styles as well. The paper concludes that text that is related to real life experience increase students' motivation and interests.

**Keywords:** *Second language teaching, literary text, teaching strategies, literary styles*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 163-Sp.Sc.3

## Factors that affect teachers' motivation in the teaching process

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This paper aims to study the teaching process by looking at it from the internal perspective of the teacher. The study is focused on 9-year compulsory public education, as with the new reform of this system came fundamental changes in the conception of the lesson, the teacher-student relationship as well as in the cooperation between the parents and the community. We will try to show what are the dominant factors in motivating the teachers of the 9-year school to realize a relationship as effective as possible from which both teachers and students will be satisfied. Education today is experiencing a severe shock and is no longer at the level of success it once was but the question is that what the real causes of this decline are, knowing that parents and teachers have always been interested in improving work with children. This paper aims to identify the factors that motivate and/or demotivate a modern teacher to realize a successful teaching; to show how much these factors affect the daily work with students / their achievements; to distinguish the strengths that change the motivation of the teacher within the school and to show either the collaboration with colleagues and the community affect or not this process. As a conclusion of this study there are given valuable suggestions and recommendations for improving the learning process by having more motivated and rewarded teachers in their work.

**Keywords:** *Motivation, teaching process, students, parents, community*

**SPECIAL SESSION 4:  
UNIVERSITY STUDIES  
INTEGRATED  
WITH PRACTICE**

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 131-Sp.Sc.4*

**The impact of COVID-19  
on the Albanian Education**

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The closure of schools due to Covid-19 left about 1 billion students worldwide without school for about 3 months and most likely the students in question will attend truncated school schedule for another 3-9 months. Regarding Albania, there are about 533 thousand students who will attend school in shifts and to reduced class schedules for the academic year 2020-2021 that has just begun. From this situation, the most affected are those attending 9-year primary school (162,170 students). Where a significant number of them may eventually drop out of school due to low income (their parents have lost their job) or due to the inability of parents to accompany them to school at inappropriate times. This leads to a significant academic regression and difficulty in integrating into the labor market in the future. Based on this situation, in this paper our goal is to make an economic and social assessment of the impact that Covid-19 pandemic has had on education in Albania. The methodology used in this

paper is the descriptive statistical analysis and the use of an empirical model taking into account the adverse effect that truncated school schedule has on the human capital index and the value-added in a country's economy. We want to show that covid-19 has had a negative impact on the education of the lower classes and that Albania will suffer from deterioration in international tests ranking. So schooling in Albania will deteriorate further if the education system is not adequately funded and if low-income families are not supported.

**Keywords:** *Education, Covid-19, Albania, economic development*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 132-Sp.Sc.4*

### **Non-performing loans and credit risk management. Case study “Online Credit”**

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In recent years, many financial institutions, banks, are facing many difficulties, the most important of which continue to be directly related to soft lending standards to borrowers, credit risk or indifference to economic phenomena. The pandemic that involved all countries of the world brought about a new, unprecedented reality, highlighting how prepared the Albanian economy and the banking system were to face such a situation. The aim of this study is to analyze the measures taken by banks for the management of credit situation, risk management and analysis of measures taken by the Bank of Albania to reduce the effects of pandemic.

The used methodology is the comparison between the largest banks in our country, BKT bank, Raiffeisen Bank, San Paolo Bank in different periods, identifying and analyzing the credit by currency, subject and purpose. Facing the ongoing difficulties and Covid 19 pandemic situation, based on Bill Gates' statement “Banking is necessary, banks are not”, there has been presented a case study on “Online Credit” conducted through surveys where the conclusions are drawn from the data. At the end of this study there have been drawn some conclusions and given some recommendations over the efficiency and challenging profile of Albanian banks, based on the indicators of non-performing loans and the effective management of risk and its reduction as well as how favorable and potential is the introduction of “Online Credit” in this financial institutions.

**Keywords:** *Non-performing loans, online, risk, pandemic*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 133-Sp.Sc.4

## Features of the university system integrated with practice

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The social, economic and political developments of Albania after 1990 placed higher education in front of responsibilities to adapt to new challenges. Economic changes have also brought changes in the labor market demand for qualified human resources, causing higher education institutions to respond by adapting curricula. The realization of the teaching practice has taken a special importance in these programs, starting from the evaluation of the role that the practice has for the formation and quality of the students as future cadres as well as from the needs of the labor market. As above, this paper aims to analyze the importance of the system of studies integrated with practice, as a model that refers to and serves the provision of a sustainable model of university-business-community cooperation. This model on one hand offers theoretical preparation of students, exchanges of innovative ideas, skill development and preparation of qualified human resources, while on the other hand it enables professional preparation starting from the university stage. This paper, based on the model and innovations that have been brought to our university system, especially analyzes the curricula offered by the Faculty of Integrated Studies with Practice (FASTIP) at the University "Aleksandër Moisiu" Durrës. The study methodology is based on the study of contemporary literature with a focus on this field of study, on the analysis and interpretation of data, on the dynamic comparative analysis of these indicators for Albania and on assessing the impact of higher education in promoting tourism development.

**Keywords:** *Practice, education, human resources. Integrated system*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 134-Sp.Sc.4

## Analysis of the early memories' themes in patients with anxiety disorders

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Therapeutic Assessment is a psychological assessment procedure which aims to help people gain insight to problems in their life. Research on therapeutic alliance suggests that the use of therapeutic assessment results in a more positive client relationship than the traditional

model. The culture of diagnoses in Albania still culture remains difficult to be accepted so is far for the patient to be cooperative in a clinical diagnostic interview. The lack of standardized testing in Albania is a matter of fact. *The first Research: "Analysis of the early memories' themes in patients with anxiety disorders"*. In the Adlerian thought, memory recollections are viewed as an important tool in understanding the underlying structures of an individual's personality. For Adler these can be necessary for the investigation of one's personality. Predating the Rorschach and TAT etc., early memories were used as one of the first's projective techniques used by psychoanalysts (Mosak and Di Pietro 2006). Hypothesis: Manifest content of early recollections would differentiate between the categories of anxiety: panic disorder; obsessive - compulsive; general anxiety and social phobia. Study Aim: To establish a relationship between early recollections and subcategories of anxiety disorders such as Panic Disorder and Social Anxiety Disorder. A relationship is hoped to be established through the identification of distinctive themes in the early recollections of people who have a diagnosis of any of the anxiety disorder sub-categories mentions above. Research Question: Can themes of early recollections be distinguished among specific anxiety disorder subcategories? Methodology: 20 up to 25 patients diagnosed of either one of the subcategories of an anxiety disorder. 5 Early memories will be gathered for each patient in written form using an Established Questionnaire for early memories.

**Keywords:** *Anxiety disorders; social phobia; memories*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 97-Sp.Sc.4

## COVID-19 impact on the Banking System

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COVID-19 is an issue that has impacted in many places of our lives, including the economy and the banking system. This study is going to analyze the effects of this international "condition" on the European Banking System. Compared to the 2008 crisis, this crisis seems to have worsened the background at which the banking system works. In this research we use some methods for evaluating the impact of this pandemic and the way it have affected banks, beginning from the insiders and finishing at the all stakeholders of the banking system, direct or indirect. This pandemic, like worldwide have also affected Albania. In this study we analyze some macroeconomic aspects at which COVID-19 is present. All the countries are trying to mobilize and find ways to recover their economy. Even though these actions will have a long way to be achieved, we will see the affectivity during 2021.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, banking system, impact, recovery, economy*

# THEMATIC SESSION 01:

## PUBLIC SPHERE, COMMUNICATION, CULTURE & ART

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 137/01*

### The relationship between ethics, theater and technology

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Scientific and technological innovations, as well as their application in various social processes, have been the subject of debate, since antiquity until today. In this regard, all study fields adapt scientific and technological innovations, creating different ways of using technology in the growth of social activities. Through current technology, the collection and dissemination of information can be done at "speed of light", in any place of world, in real time. However, frequently, the application of technological innovations in social processes is also related to ethical issues. Theatre is one of the oldest art forms, and it has not only survived every technological change but in fact adopted and adapted along the way. This study attempts to find whether theatre can be enriched by new media technology platforms with the viewer's interest in the live event and real-time interaction. The study will be helpful in finding the presentation and promotion possibilities of of science and technology on theatre. The study will be significant in exploring dynamics of new media technologies in enriching the theatre viewing experiences. Therefore, the object of treatment in this seminar will be the relationship between scientific and technological innovations, ethics and their application in theater.

**Keywords:** *Science, technology, theater, ethics*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 138/01

## Linguistic use of the formal register in political discourse

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The diversity of language variants reveals a diverse linguistic variation day by day. Diversified linguistic variations are created also by registers as variants of the language code, depending on the type of situation. The language registers variation is an important sphere in diaphasic variation. Diaphasic variation is conditioned by the communicative situation and includes linguistic registers, styles, contextual styles, diatypes and contextual varieties. In this linguistic paper, the scope of the study focuses towards the variation of prominent formal register of the political discourse. Prominent registers of public discourse are communication registers upon which certain factors, such as communication situation, interfere. They are usually formal, but informality is not excluded. Although in informal registers the eloquence should be greater, the formal political register is also characterized by this feature when interlocutors are mostly users of the informal register. Therefore, another important factor is the correlation between interlocutors; with speakers involved in verbal interaction. Throughout this type of process, the role and importance of language is understandable. The language does not only indicate the experiences that accompany us, but it could also be used to hide our identity. The language could be used in the right way, but it can also be twisted depending on our intentions; it is not just a ready-made formula for every occasion, but it can also uplift the individual; language is not just an innate ability, but it offers an infinite of possibilities.... etc. All this process of diverse linguistic variation thrives through different experiences of the individual shaped by the society, respecting to some extent the rules that the society sets itself.

**Keywords:** *Diaphasic variation, register, political discourse, language, society.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 193/01

## Modernity, cultural values and their hierarchy in multicultural countries specifically in North Macedonia

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Every social group, society or culture consists of values that are common for their members. Cultural values identify those objects, conditions or characteristics that

members of society consider important and valuable. For example, for the Albanian society, the family institution is still considered a value, which is often treated as the most important in the social life of individuals, pride, children education, correctness, tolerance, friendship etc.

Processes such as modernism and globalization have caused that values within a society to change, even to be replaced by new ones and some values to disappear. In fact values should not be treated as ideal concept, but as empowering tools, that help to identify the challenges of the contemporary social world. This paper focuses on the hierarchy of values in multiethnic country with special emphasis on the Republic of North Macedonia, and the consequences that modernity has brought to the change of values. It is quite concerning the fact that Albanian's on R.N.M rapidly almost borrow values from fare east and from Slavic cultures and traditional Albanian values are very little preserved and cultivated.

**Keywords:** *Modernity, globalization, cultural values, multicultural society*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 63/01*

## **Barriers to teacher-student communication during the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic**

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The pandemic period caused due to SARS-CoV-2(COVID-19) affected many areas of human activity, including teaching and education, where a huge weight fell precisely on the communication process. During this period it was found that distant communication teacher-student, is going through several challenges where it is not only important to communicate for the transmission of knowledge but has taken a special importance on how to communicate as effectively as possible between the parties. Apart from the positive aspects that distance communication can offer at certain moments, some critical aspects of it cannot be ignored. The main purpose of this paper is to shed light on the communication barriers that teachers and students may encounter during this process. For example, as it appears from the search results themselves, during this form of communication, a part of non-verbal communication is significantly lost or reduced. To achieve the objectives of this paper, were conducted questionnaires as part of quantitative methods. The questionnaires were distributed online in several schools in the cities of Tirana and Durrës, Albania. Were interviewed students and teachers of high schools (pre-university education), including students and teachers of different genders, ages, classes and levels? After the analysis of the results we reach the conclusions which guide us towards some suggestions to avoid the burden of teacher-student communication in online classrooms.

**Keywords:** *Communication, students, teachers, online classes, learning process*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 85/01

## Application of communication and online political marketing techniques in Albania

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The purpose of this paper is to explore the use of social media by candidates in the 2017 election in Albania. This paper focuses on new forms of communication and political marketing used by Albanian political actors and the impact that social networks have as stimulating instruments for transforming the role of citizen from passive spectator into active actors of the political arena. The basic hypothesis of this paper is that: "Social networks" and "influencers" transfer interest of issues from their agenda to politician's agenda. The auxiliary hypotheses are: Citizens, through their comments on social networks, have the ability to define topics and issues that will be discussed in public opinion. The goals of this study are to describe Albanian Facebook users who discussed politics during the 2017 election, and to assess whether engaging with online political communication prompts Facebook users to influence the political discourse of candidates in offline conversations. The research questions we seek to answer during this study are: -What social networks are used in the political communication strategies during the 2017 election campaign and in what form the intensive use of these networks can contribute to the success of the political candidate? -Is this communication technique effective in the Albanian electorate? -What has the number of voters changed before and after the use of social networks by political actors? -Is online citizen the determinant of the political agenda and political discourse? To understand the different ways of using new media in Albanian electoral campaigns we will need to see step by step how social media have become part of the communication strategies of political actors.

**Keywords:** *New media, political communication, marketing strategies, political discourse*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 139/01

## The impact of the pandemic on our linguistic communication

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The paper aims to investigate some features of the practical use of the Albanian language under the influence of the global pandemic. These influences today are also reflected in the print media and TV. Beyond studies in the field of medicine, economics, etc. let us also look at the consequences of its influence in the field of linguistics. The pandemic changed the way we work, think, and behave, but also our written and spoken language communication. The focus of the paper will be the language of newspapers and TV news reports. Examples have been taken from there to illustrate the linguistic phenomena identified, especially the phenomenon of lexical borrowings. Foreign words

and expressions along with the deadly virus have flooded the language vocabulary of media and TV speakers. Such are: covid 19, coronavirus, aggravation, lockdown, quarantine, symptoms, progress, influx, panic, pandemic, intubation, etc., as well as the names of the drugs: levofloxacin, centraflation, dexamethasone, devixon, etc. The observation, harvesting, analysis and interpretation of these borrowings will be the methodological basis of our study. Standardization and borrowing are in a constant 'war' on a language, as standard language is known to be a key component of our linguistic and cultural identity.

**Keywords:** *Pandemic, influence, communication, media, borrowing.*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 122/01*

### **Apologizing in Albanian: a socio-cultural inquiry among Albanian students**

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This paper aims at investigating the act of apologizing in the Albanian language performed by university students in terms of the degree and types of apology strategies as well as elaborating some Albanian socio-cultural attitudes and values. The participants in this study were 200 students of "Fan S. Noli" University who completed a Discourse Completion Test that consisted of 11 different social situations of varying severity of offense, strength of social relationship and power between hypothetical speakers and hearers. The survey was written in Albanian to elicit responses that approximate verbal apologies that might be given in these situations. Analyzing the corpus, it is found out the strategies used and the frequencies of their use; these findings not only supported the universality of apology strategies suggested by earlier foreign findings in other languages, but also reinforced the culture specific aspect of language use.

**Keywords:** *Speech act, apologies, language and culture, Albanian students*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 140/01*

### **Information theory and linguistic dynamics**

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Communication as a process of the two aspects, the linguistic and non-linguistic one creates interrelationships between them. The interest of studying it, optics and approach to

this process is increasing. Various language schools have studied the reports, dependencies and connections between the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects of communication. In this paper we will investigate the dependence and connection of the non-linguistic aspect with the linguistic one, mainly in the communication transmitted on a sensory basis in different linguistic communities, according to the variables of age and gender (male-female). The theory of information studied within the theory of communication is realized as: a cognitive information, indicative information, interchangeable information. Based on the connection of information theory with linguistic dynamics we will explore the density of some language units used by the language community and the trends of these units. The evolution of language touches on all planes, but we will dwell more specifically on the lexical and grammatical one. At the edges of the system, between the linguistic and non-linguistic subject, there are such signs, which we will give meaning to and investigate the tendency of their development. Moreover this paper contributes, to papers in sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, pragmalinguistics and discussions of language planning and ongoing tendencies to change language units, depending on the non-linguistic subject.

**Keywords:** *Communication, information theory, language dynamics, language community*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 143/01

## **The connection of the myth and its symbolysm with the aimed propaganda from cinematography of soc-realism**

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This work aims to portray some uses of the mythical symbols in the Albanian cinema for pure propagandistic purposes. The myth portrays a fake reality, even though it might include clear symbolic elements. This quality of the myth is used even by cinematography of social realism to build up a typical show of spectacle in which the spectator must strongly believe what he sees, and to forget what he thought he knew, in other words what he knows as the real life. All the elements of the cinema of the socialist realism, like any other cinema that serves the propaganda, those being esthetic portraits, culturor, slogans and symbols are utilised to engrave some predetermined ideas known as the political class ideology. The ugly, the low must be associated with the bad, the moral decadence. But the beauty portrays the high ideals of the ideology that must be engraved in the minds of the spectators. This does not happen only on the documentary films but also in artistic films. The myth, the dream, the miracle, almost the divine serve in this case to suspend the everyday truths and to confuse the said spectator. Although even Markuze has spoken about this kind of manipulation of the major arts in the western societies, here in this case this proces is aimed at reaching the manipulation of the spectators, not only for the simple populist pleasure of Markuze.

**Keywords:** *Myth, propaganda, ideology, esthetic portrait, symbol.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 146/01

## English in the world today, general overview

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English has become a very important language today in the world or the so called lingua franca. Reasons for that can be various but some of them are geopolitical, economical, and practical. England and America where English is spoken as a first language have always been into the most developed countries in the world. But in the recent years have been more of practical and economic reasons, so why English has really been so dominant. English also is an easy language not overcrowded with grammatical rules especially conjugation of verbs, and sometimes people with a really limited number of knowledge of vocabulary can get by. These and other reasons as well so why English has become so important will be treated in my article.

**Keywords:** *English vocabulary, lingua franca, communication*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 152/01

## Theodor Adorno's Critique of Art and Culture

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Representatives of the Frankfurt School stand out for a critical analysis of society over a long period of the last century that precedes and follows World War II. One of its main representatives, Theodor Adorno, has had a critical attitude towards art and culture. This critical theory even has its beginnings in the debate between Theodor Adorno and Walter Benjamin on the effects that the technical reproduction of works of art would have. Critical thinking about art and culture continued to be at the center of his criticism. In the work "Minima moralia" Adorno defends the position that everything turns out to be distorted by the false form of the commodity, starting from music and the banalization of art. According to him, art and culture are forms of production for consumption and have become industries, so much so that he calls culture "cultural industry" which affects the impoverishment of the imagination and spontaneity of the cultural consumer. Art and culture have been entrusted with the task of promoting "consumer conformism" and entertaining them. They have degraded the essence of the subject. The paper we intend to present at the conference addresses precisely these theories and their impact from a current perspective.

**Keywords:** *Frankfurt School, Theodor Adorno, Minima moralia*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 158/01

## Personal skills and development for ELF teachers

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The purpose of this case study is to view on the basis of comparative analysis the relation between personal intelligence and competence and development of secondary school EFL teachers in the Albanian context. The study is carried out on qualitative and comparative instruments on the basis of reports from public and NGO reports to obtain data. In addition, it is also found that the relationship of the types of intelligence (awareness, control, motivation, empathy and social skills) and skills competency it results at a below average level. Meanwhile, on the theoretical background, intelligence is always seen to have a strong relationship with personal development. Therefore, it is necessary to change educational practices and teacher curriculum in order to strengthen the types of intelligence in education system and practices that enhance leadership development and skills among secondary school EFL teachers for a community-based approach education system.

**Keywords:** *Intelligence; EFL teacher; development; leadership; Albania*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 175/01

## The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on historical heritage

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This paper intend providing a study survey how heritage sector dealt during the pandemic especially museums as one of the main institutions affected by absence of visitors. The impact of absence of tourism and visitors became one of the main issues in the entire heritage sectors in museums, interpretation centers or heritage sites, putting the entire system in a serious unknown future, which still continues. As the pandemics is still ongoing heritage institution are embarked in a risky situation first for sanitizing collections, ensuring health of their staff, no incomes, homeschooling, and in same time being creative for providing educational sources for educational system, and critically thinking what their future shall provide.

Through a map, literature sources and additional digital surveys the paper will develop an analyses which were the best competences developed by museum for stimulating the online engagement and visitor participation.

**Keywords:** *Virtual, museum, visitor, engagement*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 192/01

## The influence of the Covid-19 pandemic on Albanian language

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The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has not only changed our lives, profoundly affecting our daily lives, but has also affected our way of speaking. Such an immediate event for our daily and social life, the fear of pandemic, could not but be reflected in language, in verbal and nonverbal one. Specifically, in the Albanian language Covid-19 has penetrated more into the lexicon, influencing our vocabulary, creating new words, entering of scientific words in the everyday language, such as: symptomatic etc., not well understood by non-specialist speakers, dominance of simple vocabulary, especially in political communication etc. We have tried to include the above mentioned and other words in our study. At the time of socio-cultural fulfilments, linguistic creativity reflects the concerns of the time while also demonstrating the strong desire of linguists to face the challenges posed by the pandemic.

**Keywords:** *Albanian language, covid-19, pandemic, word, syntax, simple sentence, period.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 198/01

## The role and influence of social media on voting behavior Kosovo elections: 2021

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In the era of digitalization, social media are becoming more and more significant in political communication, whether by political elites or the voters themselves. This study analyzes the impact of social media on the voters' behavior who vote during the parliamentary elections 2021 held in Kosovo. The objective of this study is to analyze the perception of social media and its influence on the Kosovar voter decision-making in the parliamentary elections. Moreover, this research also illustrates the forms of using social media in electoral marketing, and identification of how social media is influencing voter preference change. One of the main reason for choosing social media research is that, this platform is increasingly becoming the main source of social and political information for people in Kosovo. The theoretical framework of this study includes the concepts of public

opinion and social media, as well as their impact on the formation of public opinion. The empirical component of this research and questionnaire were modeled accordingly. Furthermore, the questionnaire included parts where the questions regarding voters expectations, influence of social media and social media as an instrument of political advertising. The analysis of the survey results was performed with the SPSS statistical package. The study examines the influence of social media on voter decision- making and social media as a election marketing tool. A sample of 450 respondents from rural and urban area was surveyed. The distribution of the questionnaire was done by face-to-face method with the respondents, and the empirical analysis showed that social media directly influences the behavior and decision of voters.

**Keywords:** *Social media, Public opinion, Political parties, Political communication*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 147/01

## Cultural influence on the translation of proverbs

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Every culture is a complex network of communication systems, and language is part of this system. Linguistic evolution of a community or the particular language of a population reflects the cultural development of that community or population represented through language. When we communicate we do not just exchange information, but at the same time we enter into social relations. For this reason any information exchange is involved in the processes of understanding, cooperating and mutually interpreting the reason for the interaction, the goals of discourse and the expected behaviors. This paper investigates how this exchange of information affects the transfer from one language to another in the representation of different cultures. Linguistic norms are constantly refined and improved as they are closely related to language culture. People need to express their thoughts and feelings clearly and accurately in accordance with certain circumstances and environments and to fulfill certain functions. In the current studies on cultural influences, proverbs have dealt with lexical similarities between languages, cultural equivalents the semantic structure of words. In globalization, cultural influence transcends Balkan borders and the need for comprehensive studies is felt to comparatively investigate the impact of not only Balkan culture but European as well.

**Keywords:** *Language, culture, proverbs, communication*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 160/01

## **British Cultural Attitudes vs. Albanian Cultural Attitudes**

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Culture can be defined as the customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group. British culture has many characteristic traits, which, while not applicable to everyone, are globally recognized. Albanian culture also holds customary beliefs, which have been influenced by its history and geographical position.

Britain is a multicultural society; while Albania has limited multiculturalism with a large number of its population relocate from their place of origin to the capital. The British value keeping things the same as opposed to changing, on the other hand Albanians prefer brand new developments. The British love nature and the countryside and many would love to live there whereas in Albania, country life is associated with a lower living standard and limited opportunities. The British are considered to be private and reserved while in Albania, people are friendly and open and sometimes there are blurred boundaries between formal and informal settings. The aim of the paper is to analyze and compare British and Albanian societies by examining different elements of their cultures. The qualitative and comparative analysis is performed and the data is obtained by reliable sources. The paper highlights differences in multiculturalism, temperament and conservatism versus modernization. In doing this, similarities and differences in both cultures are explored.

**Keywords:** *Culture, multiculturalism, change, attitudes*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 162/01

## **The close relationship between literature and second language teaching**

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English is spoken by more than 400 million people across the globe which makes it the most common second language in the world. Being the dominant language in business, music, books, films, tourism, universities programs and internet makes its study

as second language at school a necessity. English courses offer students indication of the various grammatical aspects of English language along with various literary texts which give students a better understanding of how this language is used. Many researchers have come to the conclusion that there is an undeniable relationship between language and literature. Literary texts help students learn new vocabulary, idioms, slang and syntax in an easy and pleasant way. The present study aims to consider literature as an important tool in helping students improve their linguistic skills: speaking, hearing, reading and writing. The first part of the paper considers literature's role in teaching a foreign language from perspective of research done in the last years. The second part of the paper highlights the importance of selecting different literary genres carefully since in addition to improving their linguistic skills they give students a deeper awareness of literary styles as well. The paper concludes that text that is related to real life experience increase students' motivation and interests.

**Keywords:** *Second language teaching, literary text, teaching strategies, literary styles.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 163/01

## Factors that affect teachers' motivation in the teaching process

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This paper aims to study the teaching process by looking at it from the internal perspective of the teacher. The study is focused on 9-year compulsory public education, as with the new reform of this system came fundamental changes in the conception of the lesson, the teacher-student relationship as well as in the cooperation between the parents and the community. We will try to show what are the dominant factors in motivating the teachers of the 9-year school to realize a relationship as effective as possible from which both teachers and students will be satisfied. Education today is experiencing a severe shock and is no longer at the level of success it once was but the question is that what the real causes of this decline are, knowing that parents and teachers have always been interested in improving work with children. This paper aims to identify the factors that motivate and/or demotivate a modern teacher to realize a successful teaching; to show how much these factors affect the daily work with students / their achievements; to distinguish the strengths that change the motivation of the teacher within the school and to show either the collaboration with colleagues and the community affect or not this process. As a conclusion of this study there are given valuable suggestions and recommendations for improving the learning process by having more motivated and rewarded teachers in their work.

**Keywords:** *Motivation. Teaching process, students, parents, community*

# THEMATIC SESSION 02: POPULATION AND MIGRATION

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 108/02*

## **Memories of violence in the diaspora: transnational and intergenerational dimensions**

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The outbreak of violent conflicts is a major catalyst of mass migration on a global scale. After the fall of communism, the countries of the Eastern Europe, and the Balkans in particular, have witnessed the outbreak of armed conflicts. Wars in Bosnia (1992-1995) and in Kosovo (1998-1999) have produced large migration waves to the countries of Western Europe, resulting in the formation of large diaspora communities in these countries. In this contribution I will focus on ex-Yugoslav diaspora community in Switzerland and on the ways the history of violent conflicts as well as experiences and memories of violence affect the lives of diaspora members. I will specifically explore how the so-called “second generation”, the children of migrants who were born and/or grew up in Switzerland, learn about and engage with their homeland’s past. Based on narrative-biographic interviews with young people of Bosnian as well as Kosovo Albanian origin in Switzerland, on ethnographic observations in diaspora communities and other data, I will highlight the ways diaspora youth is affected by the violent past of their countries of origin, how they engage with these histories and how they position themselves in relation to the narratives and discourses about their homelands’ past.

**Keywords:** *Diaspora, violent conflict, memory, youth, Switzerland*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 126/02

## **Trust and Solidarity among Internal Migrants and Locals in Albania**

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Internal migration is increasingly becoming a new feature of the Albanian post-socialist society which is under-researched compared to international migration. Scholars argue that internal migration should not only be perceived as a mere geographical relocation, but also as a move in social space because it disrupts the pattern of internal migrants' everyday life exposing them to various challenges in host societies. Social capital (i.e., trust and solidarity) is a term frequently used in the literature to describe people's connections but it is under-researched and rarely examined in the context of internal migration, in general, and in comparison with the locals in the host society, in particular. The main purpose of this cross-sectional quantitative study was to assess the relationship between internal migration, trust and solidarity among a sample of 468 first-generation adult internal migrants and locals aged 18-75 years in Kamza town in Albania during the period 1991-2018 (controlling for a set of demographic variables). It used primary data collected through face-to-face structured individual surveys in June - July 2020 to capture differences in trust and solidarity among first-generation adult internal migrants and locals. Utilizing ordinal regression analyses and multiple ordinal regression analyses, findings of this study demonstrated that internal migrants are at a disadvantageous position compared to locals in trust and solidarity. Although this study is valuable to researchers and policy makers, it also reveals the need for more comprehensive research to gain a better understanding of social capital (i.e., trust and solidarity) in the context of internal migration.

**Keywords:** *Internal Migration, Trust, Solidarity, Internal Migrants, Locals*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 89/02

## **Demographic development and its importance for the comprehensive development of states**

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Demographic development is important for the economic, social, political, and cultural development of every country and in every time. Population and their problems together with the territory and political system make the base of existence of every state

like how. Even in Albania these problems have had influence in democratic development that have happened and especially after the change of the economic-social system happened after 1990. The problems connected with emigration and those with the inside problems are shown rapidly with all dynamics, general problems that were created and continue to create. Outside station emigrations brought economical politico effects for the economy of the country and the development of the life generally. But had even many problems, also even massive displacements inside the country from some regions inside the country to even some other inside the country. This article tries to give an access and a view of the Albanian demographic problems after 1990. In this article is given a mirror of the situation of the out of Albania to other countries, also are presented even the demographic movements of the population inside the country. Are analyzed the factors that impact in the demographic changes after 90', also the cases that brought in the massive departures outside of the country and massive movements inside the country.

**Keywords:** *migration, demography, massive evacuations, population*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 183/02

## The influence of migrations on the Albanian national identity

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The purpose of this article is the study of history of Albanian migrations and their impact on the identity of Albania. The data, which go back to 2013, claim that 1,438,451 Albanians or 32.5% of Albanians who live outside the country (Mapo, 2013). In the recent years, there have been heated debates over Albanian identity, among scholars and academics in dealing with the issue of national identity. Moreover, Albania is a nation known from Europe usually for the migratory events that have brought many individuals of the Albanian diaspora around the world. The purpose of this paper, therefore, is to analyze the impact that migration has on the Albanian national identity. In addition, it also has an informative purpose to seek, to help Albanian identity become more understandable to neighbor countries. Studying the national identity of a people means immersing oneself in history as well as in culture and recognizing the importance of the spoken language and the ideologies born within it. We will refer to political conditioning, linguistic diversity, writers, art, heroes, folklore and history of thought and costume. This is what we will do when we talk about the Albanian national identity. The methodology used to conduct the paper are open-ended interviews conducted on qualified and unqualified witnesses randomly selected for the study. This research can be a very interesting starting point for further studies in the future. The understanding and dynamics that exist between migration and identity may be the key that opens the doors of the European family. At the end of the paper it was noted: the impact of migration affects various areas such as: the country's economy, health care, education, mentality, traditions and even the national identity of the country. Knowing the reality of migration is a very important element to be able to formulate social development policies and economic conditions of a country like Albania.

**Keywords:** *Identity, Migration, Impact, European Union*

# THEMATIC SESSION 03:

## EDUCATION AND SPORT

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N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 01/03

### The perception of students on the quality of teaching in universities (case study: University Fan S. Noli of Korca)

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Teaching in Rep. of Albania is organized on the basis of the 2015 Law on Higher Education. The law provides for several goals which determine the main goals of its operations. Article 2 point states: “This law aims to establish sustainable quality assurance mechanisms in higher education institutions, in accordance with European standards.” Among the seven important goals and laws, the quality aspect is seen in the higher education institutions. The purpose of this research paper is to identify the perception of Albanian students about the quality of teaching and learning in the university through the standards that are predetermined in the internal quality assurance. The methodology used in this paper is the combination of quantitative and qualitative method. The qualitative method will be used in finding or consulting the standards of internal security in higher education and the quantitative method will be used for direct measurements through the survey that will be conducted at the University “Fan S. Noli”. The compatibility between the two documents can be indicated by comparing the quality assurance standards in the European Union set out in the relevant guideline with the internal safety standards of the quality code in Rep. of Albania. This shows the orientation of the national policy of higher education in the Republic of Albania according to the norms and standards of the European Union. The students’ perceptions of the quality of teaching change depending on the measuring component. For some components, perception is positive, while for others perception is negative.

**Keywords:** *Quality, university, education, standard, perception*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 13/03

## The impact of covid-19 on the Albanian education

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The closure of schools by Covid-19 left nearly one billion students in the world without lessons for about 3 months, and most likely they will again attend the truncated school, maybe for another 3-9 months. Regarding Albania, there are about 533 thousand students who will attend the school with shifts and reduced schedules for the new academic year that has just begun. From this situation the most affected remain those of attending elementary school (162,170 pupils), because a significant part of them may eventually drop out of school due to low income (their parents have lost the jobs) or due to impossibility of parents to accompany them to school at unsuitable hours. All of these lead to a significant academic regression rather than difficulties in integrating them into the labor market in the future. Given this situation, our goal in this paper is to make an economic and social assessment of the impact that the pandemic from Covid-19 has had on Albanian education. The methodology used in this paper is the descriptive statistical analysis, as well as the use of an empirical model taking into account the impact that reduced learning has on the deterioration of the human capital index and the reduction of value added in the economy of a country. The expected results of this paper show that covid-19 has had a negative impact on the education of the lower classes and that Albania will suffer from deterioration in international tests ranking. So schooling in Albania will deteriorate further if no measures are taken to increase funding in the education system and if low-income families are not supported.

**Keywords:** *Education, Covid-19, Albania, Economic development.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 15/03

## Formal education of pupils with special needs during pandemics

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Children with special needs and their families not only in Albania, but also in developed countries, are facing many challenges and concerns due to the pandemic situation created by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The situation created due to the Corona virus was unexpected and the immediate isolation in March 2020 in our country and around the globe found everyone unprepared. The challenges of formal education increased successively. The process of online education generated new difficulties for both children with special needs and their families, becoming so travelers of a new path with limited support. The purpose of this article is to explore and bring to attention the difficulties, needs and challenges faced by children with special needs during formal education process in pandemics.

These are challenges of children, as well as of their parents, sisters, brothers and teachers who work with them. The methodology used for this article is literature review. Secondary data collected from contemporary scientific articles, publications, and journals helped to accomplish the purpose of this study. The results showed that schools were found unprepared to offer online lessons or assistance to children with special needs, or to adapt the IEP program for them. Family members not being supported from professionals such as teachers, support teachers, psychologists and therapists. For a child with special needs there is no virtual program that can replace the school educational environment. Formal education during the pandemic, especially during isolation, has been insufficient for these children. Isolation and the unmet psychosocial and emotional needs significantly damaged the process of formal education of children with special needs.

**Keywords:** *Children, education, special needs, pandemics*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 17/03

## **The importance of the presence of the tourist animator as a professional figure in a resort or tourist village**

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Leisure animation services are a common feature of packages offered by tour operators and hotels. In Albania this type of service continues to be treated as a novelty. The purpose of this study is to identify important elements of the professional profile of the leisure animator to support the introduction of these services in Albania.

Materials / Methods: Research based on a diagnostic observation method was used. The survey was attended by 80 local tourists contacted during various tourist tours and 30 animators. Two separate questionnaires were prepared for each group of respondents. Results: The results of the survey show that tourists' expectations of animators are higher than the predispositions stated by animators; they also indicate which attitudes and skills of a leisure animator are most important to each group surveyed. Conclusions: The study shows that there are some differences between tourists and animators in terms of their personal skills and traits. In addition, the study highlights that animation leisure services are still not very popular among Albanian tourists.

**Keywords:** *Leisure animator; professional profile, tourism, recreation, tourist market*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 22/03

## **Oral history as an important element of learning in the subject of history**

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This approach focuses on the importance and role of oral history during certain lessons in the subject of history. Oral history is a source of data that serves historiography by preserving and transmitting the memories, experiences, traditions,

customs and cultures of peoples or social groups in different times and spaces. Quoting the albanologist Robert Elsie, Albanians should pay more attention to oral history, because through it, what is missing in historiography can be filled. In this context, oral history also serves the younger generations, not only in completing and teaching history, but also by involving and engaging them. In pre-university education, through the historical competence “historical research” students should search, collect, find and synthesize information from primary, secondary and oral, written and visual sources. In different teaching topics, in the school cycles of our education system, teachers / pedagogues should encourage students to engage in this process. In the topics that deal with twentieth century events, students should take concrete tasks in interviewing different people, collecting data, uncovering and processing them, and finally presenting them to the class / auditorium.

Thus, the teaching of history, in addition to the version of the text / lecture, is complemented by oral history, giving the topics a more personal approach and encouraging critical thinking in students. During the research work of this case study, in general, qualitative methods have been applied by conducting a cumulative and evaluative research, but also quantitative methods, where through verbal interviews with history teachers / pedagogues are given opinions on the growing role of oral history in learning history.

**Keywords:** *Oral history, education system, critical thinking, teaching-learning*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 24/03

## **Children literature as a means for education and artistic - scientific thinking in children**

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Children literature with its linguistic assets, the magic of creations, entertainment and humour, serves as compass for writers, critics, researchers in order to carefully discover the endless ocean of children wishes and fantasy. Children creations reflect the inner world of the writers, pieces of childhood, the rich linguistic experience, childish innocence, simple, understanding and suitable style for children, children think, create and fantasize by turning the real life into the world of wishes, realization of dreams, reminding and awakening us to reflect for more magic powder into their works, for more scientific information by broadening their thoughts, their curiosity full of ideas. This study specifically treats the mosaic that literature reflects for kids and adults, for the writers who lighten the characters and our historical events which are perceptible and understandable for kids. The aim is to transmit to young readers some values of our national literature, in order that this literature becomes spiritual asset in the period when they are developing their personality. Some works mentioned are the recreation of “Scanderbeg History” of the children’s writer Odhise Grillo: “I

*am called Scanderbeg*", "I am called Ismail Qemali" etc of Luan Rama. It is beautiful experience which requires devotion, struggle and sacrifices in order to write biographies, events, history and to adopt these for children, for the future. Keeping in mind the fast development of society, technology and information, this study carefully reflects some books on science and nature, a very dear and touchable aspect for children, in order to awake the wish to do scientific research and to implement the science into life. Here we mention the writers such as Bedri Dede, Bardhyl Xhama, Astrit Bishqemi, Flamur Topi, Mimoza Hafizi, etc.

Through the analysing and comparative method the specific theme required attention in the selection of some works in order to continue the tradition of children creations, so this literature richness may have an impact in the formation and education of artistic, scientific and critical thinking in children.

**Keywords:** *Children literature, scientific thinking, education, literature asset*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 39/03

## **Problems, achievements and challenges of education in Albania in the last decade**

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The future of a nation depends on the quality of education it has. Education is one of the main pillars of the state and the Albanian government considers it a priority. The MAS budget for 2020 is 8% of the total budget and 2.31% of GDP. In these last 10 years, education in Albania has undergone a radical turn in the conception of its management as well as in infrastructure. These changes have brought with them many challenges and challenges.

What is the quality of education in our country? To answer this question, I based my study on: (1). Achievements in education in the last 10 years; (2). Problems of education in the last 10 years; (3). Factors and actors in improving the quality of education; (4). Recommendations on what should be done more by actors and factors to increase the quality of education. This study aims to highlight the progress of education in the last 10 years by revealing the achievements but above all the identification of problems faced by key actors; teachers and students. In this study a special attention is paid to: (A) Implementing actors of decisions in education; a) Students; b) Teachers; c) Parents, and (B) Decision-making factors in education; a) Ministry of Education, b) Local units

**Keywords:** *Education, quality, actors, factors*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 45/03

## Challenges of Online Teaching: EFL Context

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Foreign language teachers face challenges in teaching every day. Pandemic has forced people all around the world to face online teaching. The use of technology is becoming an indispensable tool of online communication. In this paper the issues goes around teaching and learning online. There are some questions that we have tried to answer: *How are we facing online teaching? What are the greatest challenges for both teachers and students? How can we cope with everything? What is the result? Is there efficiency? What should we improve?* Although technology is a great help, it still have problems due to our experience with technology like operating at the same time with many students, internet connection, time to prepare ect. There are other problems due to passive students, instructional strategies, encouraging cooperation, online feedback in real time ect. Instructional strategy is of a great importance. However, we have to change a bit the way. To enhance communication, students should be driven towards independence: expressing ideas, using their creative and critical skills. Online teaching is a challenge in itself, for this reason there is a need to implement interactive activities where authentic language is practiced and students are independently working on different issues and at the same time are actively involved in discussions and tasks. In this paper, we will deal with challenges, problems, strategies of online teaching, and some suggestions on different types of effective interactive activities used in online teaching in the EFL classes.

**Keywords:** *Online teaching, interactive activities, independence, discussion*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 48/03

## Challenges of pre-university education in Albania

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Today's education system in Albania, despite the reforms made in these thirty years, is facing important challenges, which dictate an even better education for the next

generation in the conditions of globalization and pan-European integration.

The purpose of this paper is: to outline some thoughts on what is the position of pre-university education today, what challenges await it, what are some priorities we still have to meet to become part of the competition in the regional education and European market. Through an overview of education development strategies at the national level, in the last ten years, the practical effects on the entire pre-university education curriculum will be highlighted. Has the quality assurance of achievements, based on standards comparable to the EU, given its effects? What are some strengths and weaknesses of the school curriculum, focusing on the current situation of the system, especially on the quality of achievements and the level of learning conditions?

The preparation, contemporary professional development of teachers and leaders is another challenge for quality and inclusive education in the coming decades, where it is noticed that academic curricula still need more innovation and scientific quality in accordance with the requirements of the time, materialized by subjects and ages in new pre-university education curricula. In conclusion, this paper aims to make a kind of rapid scanner of the pre-university education system, as a legal and curricular framework, in competency-based learning, current outcomes and challenges that await it, as an integral part of the European education framework.

**Keywords:** *Education, inclusive education, globalization, education system, strategy, competence, curricular framework*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 51/03*

## **A comparative study: learning style preferences of speech therapy and physiotherapy students**

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Purpose: speech therapy and physiotherapy are relatively new and in demand professions in Albania. Yet, little attention has been paid to teaching methods in these two health professions. Although it is necessary to identify how teaching methods correspond to the students' learning style, no previous study has identified the learning style of health science students.

Therefore, this study aims to investigate the learning style preferences of speech therapy and physiotherapy students, to contribute to the efficiency and effectivity of teaching in these professions. Methods: a sample of 120 undergraduate students enrolled in speech therapy and physiotherapy is recruited. to determine the individual learning style of each student we use two instruments: the kolb learning style inventory (version 3) and vark questionnaire (version 8.0). All participants sign a consent form, fill in a form for demographical data and complete both instruments. Students' participation in this study is voluntary. Results: in this study we compare the learning style of speech therapy and physiotherapy undergraduate students. Preeleminary analysis shows that all four kolb's styles are represented in both speech therapy and physiotherapy students.

Further analysis will compare learning style between the two groups of students using one-way anova. Multiple linear regression will be used to determine the relation between the preferred learning style, the field of study, and the year of study.

**Keywords:** *Speech therapy, physiotherapy, kolb learning style inventory, vark questionnaire*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 58/03

### **Factors of stress and job satisfaction of teachers during online teaching under Covid-19 quarantine conditions and their digital competence**

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The situation created by the covid-19 pandemic in the spring of 2020 required an immediate and unplanned change in teaching and tested the digital competencies of teachers and beyond. The study in question, through a qualitative approach, aims to investigate in depth how primary education teachers experienced this change in the quarantine period when teaching was conducted entirely online. In other words, what was stressful and what was enjoyable regarding their work during this period and how did they feel about their digital competencies.

The sample for this study were the teachers of Primary Education (n = 41) in areas of Durrës, Elbasan, Kavaja, Tirana, Lushnja, Berat, Pogradec, and Dibra. For the purposes of this study, a focus group and semi-structured interviews were conducted (n = 32). The labeling and coding technique was used for data processing as well as an element of thematic analysis. The findings showed that both stress and job satisfaction of teachers at this time are related to 1) the effectiveness of teaching and 2) the understanding and support of school leaders and parents. The findings of this study can be used as a guide for all stakeholders and in particular for policymakers and education leaders in order to create more productive practices related to the well-being of teachers.

**Keywords:** *Pandemic, teacher stress, teacher efficacy, job satisfaction, digital competence*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 59/03

## **Stress for primary school teachers during the COVID-19 pandemic**

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Teaching is considered a very stressful profession and being a primary school teacher has its own unique challenges. The urgent crossing to online teaching at the time of the COVID 19 pandemic created a long list of stressors that primary school teachers had to deal with. The current study aims to investigate the stress of a sample of 121 Albanian primary school teachers who responded to an online questionnaire in June 2020. During the first three months of the pandemic, teachers demonstrated increased fatigue and stress due to mastery of distance learning and the conditions of the home environment, but also increased efforts to achieve effective classroom management, while increasing self-confidence due to their considerable openness to technology. Related shortages to technological resources and tools as well as gaps in relation to teachers' digital skills, which resulted in the stress of the vast majority of teachers are discussed in this study.

**Keywords:** *Professional stress, online teaching, primary school teacher, COVID 19 pandemic*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 60/03

## **Challenges of online physical education course due to the coronavirus pandemic**

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At a time of uncertainty like that of the COVID 19 pandemic, one thing is for sure, children need to stay active. Physical education is now more important than ever because it reduces stress and anxiety, boosts the immune system and improves the overall well-being of human organisms. As the public health crisis continues, as PE teachers we must vigorously try to ensure that the pause of many parts of our daily lives will not affect the physical activity of children to be one of them. Therefore, this study was undertaken to examine the challenges faced by physical education teachers during online classes due to the corona virus pandemic in 2020, as well as provide

suggestions for improving our ongoing work. A qualitative case study method was used, through phenomenological procedures for data collection and analysis. The participants in the study are 12 physical education teachers in the district of Elbasan.

Challenges of functioning of the middle school online physical education course were found in 1. internet and availability of technological tools, 2. monotony of the lesson at home, 3. very limited amount of activities and exercises, 4. formal evaluation for encourage active student participation, 5. teachers' limited experience in handling online subject matter. To facilitate the effective functioning of the online physical education subject, recommendations are suggested for changes in the methods applied in order to keep students active and physically healthy during the pandemic, and training or cooperation between physical education teachers, considered very important.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, online classes, physical education, coronavirus pandemic, Elbasan region*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 61/03

## The learning of the elementary school students during the time of COVID-19

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This research aims to present the perspectives of the Albanian primary school teachers (grades 1-5), on student learning at home, during the time of COVID-19. A survey was used in the study. The sample of the study consists of 81 teachers of Durrës district. The results of this study showed that teachers understand the context of home learning during online teaching, but in the implementation challenges have been found regarding 1. Network and internet, 2. Availability of technological equipment, 3. Implementation and evaluation of learning. As never before, there is a high level of cooperation with parents. Teaching and learning online at home helps all stakeholders in the COVID-19 pandemic period, but from the point of view of most teachers it is ineffective. Recommendations are suggested at the end of the study.

**Keywords:** *Online teaching and learning, challenges, effectiveness, COVID-19, Durrës region*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 62/03

## **Remote Teaching in Albania during Covid-19: Develop Motivation and Interest to Learn using Visual Arts Integration**

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Despite many studies documenting the benefits of learning and student achievement as well as the obligations of the state curriculum, where visual arts has its place not only as a subject area but also to be integrated with other subjects, classroom teaching continues to be applied focused mostly on traditional methods. Remote Teaching in Albania during the Covid-19 pandemic was seen as a great challenge for both teachers and students, where traditional or contemporary teaching methods were almost non-existent. This participatory action research study explores the development of motivation and interest in learning of students during the pandemic, using the integration of visual arts. Study participants, students of 9-year schools, were interviewed before and after the creation of various work and projects, which also were displayed on the Facebook pages of their schools.

The results showed that sensations such as: greater depth of understanding in all curricular areas; learning through different forms; freedom of choice and opportunities for creativity as well as deeper connections to the real world, benefited from the integration of the visual arts, increased motivation and interest in learning. Furthermore, they increased student's self-confidence, communication and passionate engagement in activities, which in terms of classroom teaching were not possible.

**Keywords:** *9-year school, education during Covid 19, motivation, interest to learn, integration of visual arts*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 64/03

## **The impact of Covid -19 pandemic on the subject of Physical Education**

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The suspension of teaching activities due to the spread of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) required a re-dimensioning of teaching for all subjects in whole cycles of education. It went from didactics in presence in the auditoriums of schools to learning in distance. This change required a rethinking of teaching and a redefinition of teaching in distance in many subjects. While for some subjects which are mainly focused on theoretical aspects it was easier to be carry out teaching in distance without major problems, in other subjects such as physical education this resulted relatively more difficult as these disciplines in addition to the presence of students in class, for a normal teaching require, specific terrains and tools but also physical contact (collective sports) for their optimal development. Based on these reasons, the main purpose of this paper is to identify the problems brought by the pandemic SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) in carrying out the subject of physical education. The methodology followed in this paper is based on the mixed approach. Questionnaires were used and semi-structured interviews. The study sample consists of students of different classes, genders, and teachers of the subject of physical education. The results of the study show that teachers and students in a physical education class during lockdown period - although the teachers explained theoretically and gave different exercises such as preparatory and strength exercises which can be developed at home circumstantial means, exercises which were then executed and demonstrated (with video) by the students - encountered more difficulties on the technical assessments of certain elements for which you have to be present in the field (gym).

**Keywords:** *Physical education, student, teacher, learning process, pandemic.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 65/03

## **Challenges of students in online learning**

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The pandemic caused by the virus of COVID-19 forced the university education system in Albania to develop in distance through information and communication

technologies. Various technological programs support distance education through online learning to carry out the learning process. The purpose of this study is to explore students' perceptions about accessibility, learner intentions, and social and lecturer issues in online learning. To fulfil the purpose of this study is used the quantitative method. The data are collected online through the completion of a survey which contains closed questions. The sample included in this study are 236 students of bachelor and master degree (n=236) who belong to the teaching programs from the University of Tirana and Aleksandër Moisiu University of Durrës. The study points out some challenges faced by students during online learning which are related to online accessibility, lack of motivation of students and the barrier of their involvement in online group work activities. It was also noted that the online environment presents challenges for lecturer issues which require a better mastery of digital competence by the academic staff. The findings of this study help policymakers, education leaders and academic staff to understand and make the necessary interventions to overcome these challenges faced by students during online learning.

**Keywords:** *Challenges, students, online learning, technology, digital competence*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 69/03

## Challenges of the students who choose to study in teaching programs

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The teaching profession is as beautiful as it is noble, but is it worth studying for years to get a teacher's license? Based on this question, I conducted my study with students who are studying in the teaching branch at Aleksandër Moisiu University in Durrës. The method chosen in this study is the quantitative method through which data were extracted about the challenges that students face during the years of study. The main purpose of this study is to identify what are the challenges of teaching students for the chosen profession. A questionnaire with 21 closed and open questions was distributed to a sample of 74 teaching students at Aleksandër Moisiu University in the city of Durrës. The findings of the study suggest that in general the challenges of students who study for the teacher are different, while they vary according to variables such as gender, or the cities from which they came. One of the most interesting findings concerns the long years of study which are not enough to become a teacher, but next to them you have to pass the licensing exam as well as the portal exam and after them the students express that they are not sure if they could practice their desired profession. Another challenge that most students are dissatisfied with, is the professional practice which does not meet their requirements. Changes in the legal framework are suggested to review the law on licensing of teaching students as well as to provide conditions for providing internships in the interest of students.

**Keywords:** *Teacher, Students, Challenge, School*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 70/03

## Vocabulary learning strategies of Modern Greek as a second / foreign language

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Vocabulary, i.e. the set of words available to an individual, a (scientific, social, professional) group of individuals or all members of a language community to meet their communication needs. It is one of the most important areas of language learning and teaching, as its contribution to language communication is fundamental. There are two ways to approach vocabulary acquisition: direct - it refers to intentional / explicit learning and indirect - it refers to incidental learning. However, learning vocabulary is not an easy task, as linguistics extends into three dimensions: form, meaning and use. A number of specific teaching methods and strategies, therefore, should enhance learning, where students are a key factor in reacting, participating and attempting to discover easy ways to learn vocabulary, and on the other hand, teachers who help, guide and provide students with the supplies that will help them master the target language. The purpose of the article is to examine the linguistic area of the vocabulary, emphasizing (a) description, (b) acquisition (c) teaching techniques. This article tries to answer questions such as: How do we learn words? In what cases do we use them? How can we use words more effectively? The issue of vocabulary learning strategies has been studied in recent years and important conclusions have been drawn that can help the educational process. However, the interest continues to exist due to the particularity of the student population and the special educational needs that exist each time.

**Keywords:** *Vocabulary acquisition, direct learning, indirect learning*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 72/03

## Pros and Cons of digitalization in creativity development with gifted/talented students

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Creativity as one of the most important assets of the human mind is a primary concern within education. Digitalization technology today shapes how knowledge is gained/created. Use of technology with gifted/talented students continue to increase dramatically and this can play a major role in improving the educational skills. The review of literature (books, research paper and gray literature) regarding ways and how technological advances and web tools can impact the education of gifted and

talented individuals, mainly focusing in creativity is done. Despite the fact that modern computers and internet-related technologies play more and more active role in educating the gifted and talented yet isn't used full potential. There is growing E-learning via personal learning environments of students which reflect connectivism as a new theory of teaching and learning using electronic means of delivery, usually Web-based. But, this technology/internet development growing fast and tremendously, requires a giant shift in teaching in the field of education in order to incorporate ways students learn. Research studies that investigated the effect of Web-based technology on student creativity are rather scarce, some highlights that students in general are found to be uncritical users, requiring guidelines to address this problem. The growth/access to technology in formal and informal education settings will continue to change education profoundly. We need to adapt to this change by incorporating these tools and to adopt new ways of learning and teaching. Educative authorities must develop policies/strategies to address needs of gifted and talented children incorporating technology and web-tools to enhance creativity.

**Keywords:** *Creativity, digitalization, advantages, disadvantages, gifted*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 86/03

## Challenges for pursuing higher education and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic

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The effects of the COVID - 19 pandemic on our lives are multidimensional. Even after one year since its onset, societies are still struggling to handle the situation. We are facing many challenges and needs to re-dimension and organize life both on a personal and institutional level. The education system is one of the firsts and most effected institutions by the pandemic and continues to face its consequences and demands to adopt. The Albanian pre-university system is trying to resist a second shutdown while the university system opened its doors online for the new academic year 2020 - 2021. Albanian students face a series of challenges in pursuing higher education influenced by high rates of poverty and unemployment, especially between young people. This article aims to explore students' opinions about the obstacles, challenges and expectations for pursuing higher education and the impact of the circumstances created by the COVID - 19 pandemic. Beside gathering and exploring the literature, reports and data related to our study, about 150 semi-structured questionnaires and about 20 interviews were administered online with students from Aleksander Moisiu University and Tirana University during July 2020 and December 2020. Some of the main findings from the data analysis show that young people feel an added confusion about pursuing higher education exacerbated by the situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences.

**Keywords:** *Higher Education; COVID-19 Pandemic; Albanian students; Challenges; Expectations*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 95/03

## Evaluation indicators and practices of the educational institution

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Evaluation represents a very important process that aims to continuously improve educational indicators in order to achieve equality of this service for each individual especially at moment of global crisis like the case of the Covid 19 pandemic. This paper aims to provide a practical reflection on the role of the process of internal and external evaluation of educational institutions (methodology, instruments of evaluation) and their quality. Education is a public good, and as such, should provide equality of educational service everywhere in the country. This paper is based on the qualitative method of text analysis, where the comparison between the “Guide for school inspection and evaluation” 2011 and the new evaluation package of 2020 that includes “Education quality evaluation framework” and additional guidelines was made. The new evaluation criteria compared in the two approaches (presented in the analyzed part) can be admitted to have improved in some aspects, but there are also atrophies in some other areas. Naturally these questions arise: Are evaluations performed systematically? What happens to evaluation assessment during the Covid-19 pandemic? Has the difference between rural and urban areas been taken into account in education policies? Are all standards met according to the indicators in the same way as in a rural and an urban school? What happens to schools that have a poor representation of the evaluation methods? The authors call for more public transparency, as well as argue the need for further research and studies in the field of evaluation which should be conducted by the competent, independent institutions.

**Keywords:** *Internal school evaluation; public transparency; Performance Card; Development Plan*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 103/03

## **A comparative analysis of student’s performance during online learning compared to auditorium learnig during the pandemic period**

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The situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic led to the creation of many new challenges around the world. As in any sector of society but also in that of universities as one of the basic pillars of society was faced with a situation unprepared both by students and for the academic staff itself. Faced with an unannounced challenge, all staff and academic structures set out to find ways to save the learning process. What came to everyone’s aid was technology which is playing a major role in this process based on online learning platforms such as: Classroom, Moodle, Microsoft Teams, etc. In addition, other challenges related to this process and that directly affect student performance are student conditions. As it is known, not all students live in urban areas where the ease of internet access is higher than rural areas where they face its lack. The part of the Internet as well as the necessary equipment that enables access to online teaching platforms are two factors that affect the performance of students. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the performance of students during online teaching and the factors that affect this aspect. Data collection was performed using online questionnaires that target students. Comparative descriptive data analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics.

**Keywords:** *Online learning, Learning platforms, COVID-19 pandemic, challenges*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 109/03

## **Convergences in Issues and Relevant Global Trends in the Dynamics of Higher Education Development in the Western Balkans**

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Over the past two decades, countries in the region have developed their education systems in different ways. Recent problems, the consequent reconstruction of societies, and the delayed economic and institutional transition have also significantly affected

higher education in the Western Balkan countries. To understand as accurately as possible, and to further investigate the policy processes and problems related to higher education in our country, this study intends to reflect some of the fundamental differences and similarities, uniformity and the diversity of higher education systems, policies, and reforms in the Balkan region.

The information used was based on multiple sources, considering the nature of it. The aim of the study was the exploration of the model of higher education in the Western Balkans countries. Literature research was conducted, such as legal framework, reports, theory, and research studies. Data was gathered using direct observation and were analyzed using thematic analysis. The research showed that the experience of transition in these countries suggests that there is no linear evolution and that some institutional challenges exist systematically in societies in transition. Countries in the region do not have an open and transparent higher education where the political arena can encourage key actors to act responsibly. Contextual settings are delineated, practical implications are discussed, and suggestions for policy are provided. As a result, it contributes to a better understanding of the role of higher education and its impact on social development.

**Keywords:** *Higher Education, Western Balkan, Comparative Education, Challenge, Trends, Dynamics*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 110/03

## **Exploring teachers needs towards the demand for online schooling**

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Due to the pandemic of COVID 19, during the last year, educational institutions faced the need to fulfill their role of teaching to the students in time of social and physical isolation. For this reason, pedagogical staffs immediately changed the way to respond to the student's needs, not only to the educational ones but beyond. In the context of school closures, teachers are implementing new ways of teaching, students are facing new ways of learning, and many parents are finding themselves with a new, unexpected and challenging function (ASCAP, 2020 4).

Teaching required adaptation, moving away from traditional forms, where teacher-student communication was direct, where ambiguities became easier, and where students' psycho-social needs were easier to be identified. The questions that arise are: Were the teachers ready for this kind of teaching? Were the teachers professionally trained to provide this service? Were the teacher's individual needs respected to be as close as possible to the students' demand for knowledge? The mission as a teacher stood above everything. The study, based on the quantitative method of survey, focuses on exploring teachers' perceptions towards the demand for online learning development, by respecting the MASR guidelines, meeting the learning objectives, and at the same

time respecting their needs as parents, family members, and professionals. The study targeted two institutions of secondary education in the city of Durrës. It found out that teachers reflected negative emotional experiences in terms of providing online learning and growing needs for professional training, in responding to requests for integration of contemporary teaching methods.

**Keywords:** *Online learning, teaching platforms, teachers*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 121/03*

## **The Integration of young individuals with Down syndrome in Education, Labor Market and Sports**

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The aim of this study is to present an overview of the social integration of young people with Down Syndrome in the context of education, labor market and sports in Albania, compared with developed countries. It is noticed a lack of integration of individuals of this target group - There are only 2 professional sports players, 2 employees and a low number of students in Albanian schools. A mixed methodology will be applied to collect data for each of the three pillars of inclusion studied in the paper. 50 - 100 public and private high schools in main cities of Albania will be contacted directly and will be asked how we can register a friend / relative with down syndrome near their institution.

By the “mystery shopper” conversation researchers will study the approach of schools towards accepting individuals with Down syndrome near their institutions, their conditions and reasons for their behavior. Researchers will also identify the biggest companies in the country that are focused towards CSR. They will check their published data about job vacancies and will search if there is explicitly shown interest about employing people with Down syndrome.

As for the sports’ inclusion, researchers will conduct interviews with professional sports players with down syndrome in Albania to understand how they feel and are treated in the team environment / during coaching sessions. All the data collected will be analyzed and the results generated will be compared with similar statistics from different European regions and beyond.

**Keywords:** *Own syndrome, youth, labor market, sports, education, integration*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 145/03

## Impact of assessment practices on students' motivation in teaching English as a foreign language

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This study aims at exploring and giving a complete overview of assessment practices impact on students' motivation in teaching English as a foreign language. As Leahy, Lyon, Thompson, and William (2005) stated education needs to change its function from collecting the results of right or wrong, to encourage teachers in gathering information that will affect the educational decisions. This study made use of qualitative methods more specifically, it is a content analysis of the literature review, which tries to summarize the most important viewpoints about assessment practices impact on students' motivation in teaching English as a foreign language. This study also includes data from studies related to assessment practices impact on student motivation in teaching English as a foreign language. It has a special significance given the fact that the assessment is a key factor, which affects students' motivation and there is a gap of research in this field in Albania. This study identifies ways of intervention to promote motivation to learn in acquiring a second language. It will contribute to Albanian context of assessment practices impact on student motivation and it will help educational institutions and policy makers, foreign language teachers in improving the assessment practices to promote student motivation in teaching English as a foreign language.

**Keywords:** *Assessment practices, impact, motivation, teaching English, foreign language*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 148/03

## The contribution of Italian borrowings in the English language vocabulary

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The influence of world languages on the English language has been really significant in the course of time. Latin languages such as Italian, French, Spanish, as well as the Greek language, Russian, Scandinavian etc, have significantly contributed to the enhancement

of English borrowed lexicon. Therefore, one of the most characteristic features of the English language is its mixed character. It is vitally important to study the historic background of the English language throughout its three historical periods, historical factors, etymology of loanwords, especially, the Italian loanwords, volume of words, the role and importance of comparison in terms of the English language components during its reformation in the course of time, in order to have clear ideas about the character of English as a world language, its history and development. This descriptive study aims at studying the Italian borrowings, their penetration into the English language, the manners and historical period Italian words entered the English language, their importance and contribution to the enrichment of the Modern English we have today.

**Keywords:** *Italian loanwords, borrowings, vocabulary, words penetration, lexicon*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 159/03*

## **Online pros and cons teaching**

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Online education has become more and more popular nowadays amongst students around the world. Although many people consider an online degree to be a lesser form of education but due to the pandemic circumstances this method is being operated throughout the world. So what are the pro's and con's of studying online? I can list some pros and cons such as: as a pros can be considered the increased flexibility. The biggest advantage to studying online is the increase in flexibility, on the other hand, as a con can be considered the reputation. Many firms and institutions are quick to dismiss an online education. Another pro is to be mentioned the ease of access; all you need to study online is a computer with internet access. Whereas a con is the lack of social interaction. One of the biggest disadvantages in studying online is the lack of social interaction. There are both advantages and disadvantages to studying online. With this article in hand, you will be able to make an informed decision on whether to study via traditional means, or to study online.

**Keywords:** *Online, advantages, disadvantages, students, teachers.*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 197/03*

## **The importance of human science, arts and sports in education**

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The exact sciences do not need to compete with the social sciences. Sociology, Psychology, or even painting or physical education, are subjects that should have their

importance and even be empowered even more. Parents need to recognize and foster their children's abilities and inclinations by encouraging them and not by stopping or directing them towards their desires. For many years, education in our country has changed a lot and among other things the term "the education reform", is the one that is heard the most and has accompanied whole generations of students. These frequent changes have made the difficulties to be adapted by all actors that are part of the education chain, pass challenges one after another.

Despite these changes, there is still no strengthening of the human science, arts or sports. The importance that parents as a whole give to these disciplines is low and almost negligible. What makes the difference between time periods, is that parents today have more information, as well as more methods that they can use in the child's education, interconnecting the human sciences, art and sport. Therefore, a thorough analysis of the importance of these areas is needed to emphasize the function that each of them carries and how they concretely help in the development and education of children. This will be followed by some recommendations to empower these subjects in schools and to make parents aware of the benefits of associating such subjects with the exact science subjects.

**Keywords:** *Education, human science, sports, art.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 200/03

## **Vocational Education and Training in Kosovo Challenge and Objective of the XXI Century**

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Education in Kosovo takes place in private educational institutions. Education in Kosovo has gone through phases and very hard challenges the years 1990/1999 where, differences and the need of changes made us not fully prepared. After the establishment of Kosovo Institutions, the Department of Education and Science (DES) was established within the Ministry of Education. The primary goal was to establish the legal and professional basis as the vanguard of the reform of our education system, especially the acceptance of the Bologna processes that facilitate the radical reform of general and vocational education. This paper will address the aspects of reforming and advancing of vocational secondary education, vocational schools and approximation to the needs of the EU market and the possibility of implementing post-secondary and university higher education.

**Keywords:** *Ministry of science and education, KEEN – Kosovo network for education and employment SEPK- Strategic Education Plan in Kosovo, VET- Vocational and educational training AG-Administrative Guidance, MDE- Municipal Directorate of Education, HSVT- High school vocational training.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 179/03

## The role of education sciences in the study of individual's multidimensional formation

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This article addresses an analysis of the historical formation and development of Education Sciences as a scientific discipline aiming at the study of individual in the entirety of his complexity and uniqueness. The plural term Education Sciences was first used around the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Bain, 1879). Meanwhile, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, in 1912 in Geneva, the term Education Sciences was formalized with the establishment of the *Institut des Sciences de l'Education J. J. Rousseau*. Through this paper, we will try to shed light on the development and evolution of pedagogy as a scientific discipline and the formation of education sciences as stable and complex disciplines interconnected with each other. In this perspective, pedagogy as a scientific discipline studies the educational tools for the formation of the individual until the latter rises to the level of an intelligent being, in the theoretical context, thus becoming the object of study of the Education Sciences (Bellatalla & Genovesi, 2010: 8). Nowadays, the Education Sciences study precisely the complex and multidimensional education of the individual and at the same time, the broad pedagogical knowledge, providing thus a more direct and in-depth description to the subject, observing all the stages of the individual life cycle from childhood to the elderly, as well as the educational institutions where he is educated and formed, such as family, school, community, and other extracurricular institutions.

**Keywords:** *Education, training, individual, scientific discipline, pedagogy.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 188/03

## Remote teaching in higher education due to pandemic COVID-19: A case study at UAMD

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In March 2020, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, universities in Albania transferred teaching from campus to remote teaching, which is ongoing and current. This study

aims to present the challenges faced by lecturers and students during 2020 and beyond. Interviews with lecturer colleagues were conducted to analyze the problems and ensure the effectiveness of distance education. During the two semesters, were directly observed in natural environments 11 online classes of bachelor and master programs of the Faculty of Education at the 'Aleksandër Moisiu' University, Durrës, Albania. Discussions on possible effective strategies for improving and engaging student learning and the effectiveness of online lessons in order to achieve a smoother transition are presented.

**Keywords:** *Higher education, challenges, strategies, distance learning, Covid 19*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 213/03

### **An inclusive Education Policy oriented to Profesion as key to the development of Albanian Economy (historical trends in vocational school 2008-2018)**

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In this paper is treated the correlation between an inclusive Education Policy oriented to Profesion and the development of the economy of a country, referring the in vocational school of Albania in ten years (2008-2018). Education is a key element in the social and economic life of society. The strength of quality education results in two levels: the level of personal development of the citizen and the level of development of society. Building an effective, professionally oriented education system requires: first, it is clear who is responsible for it. There is a need for a competent team of public administration staff who remains in office even after changing governments or ministers to enable continuity in the sustainable implementation of education policies; second, a clear or strategic plan is needed (for the required number of schools each city should have, what subjects should be offered in line with market demands at national, regional and local level; what curriculum, teaching materials and equipment technical requirements; which teachers and what training do they have in accordance with the admission criteria in the schools and the graduation criteria); third, it is important that students do not choose the vocational school system as a simple alternative to other schools for admission to the university (which may be considered a waste of money); fourth, ongoing coordination between the government and donors involved at the operational and practical levels; fifth, sustainable cooperation with private sector enterprises / companies and lastly, continuity over the years...

**Keywords:** *Comprehensive Education, Vocational Education, Continuing Orientation, Private Sector, Labor Market.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 04:

## POLITICAL STUDIES

### AND LAW ISSUES

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 02/04*

#### **Climate Change in International Law and Domestic Response**

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Climate change is a vulnerable condition that destructs human rights by violating the right to life, right to health, right to livelihood, and right to water. As a result, due to the degrading of human rights, there is a loss to human lives and an increase in the sufferings of human settlements. However, the involvement of the international organizations in the losses suffered by humans and infringement caused to human rights has been low. The main aim of the research paper is to study climate change and Human Rights in International Law and Domestic response. The other objectives of the research are as follows: To explore the link between human rights and climate change; To analyze the present legal framework against climate change and the gap that exists in legislation and to highlight the challenges inherent in the application of international law to the adverse consequences of climate change. The research methodology is a self-explained term that includes different processes and techniques for the gathering of facts by the researcher. It includes different strategies such as qualitative or the quantitative investigation process so that the relevant information related to the study is collected objectively and subjectively. It will include as well different procedures such as research design; sampling, data collection, and elucidation so that facts related to research are gathered as per proposed objectives and identified research problems.

**Keywords:** *Climate change; human rights; convention; international law*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 07/04

## Creation of the right of real servitude in real estate according to law in Kosovo

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The right of real servitude over the foreign thing, known since the first laws written as a right not so favored by the owners of the thing. Failure to favor comes from the fact that the owner of the thing is restricted the right to exercise full right over his thing by another entity, whether natural or legal person. The law of the state recognizes the right of servitude and concretizes it as a restriction of the right of ownership, only in those cases when there are no other solutions. What is important in the right of servitude is how to create this right and in case it is created then what are the legal rules for gaining this right. Therefore, based on the importance of creating and gaining the right of servitude, in the paper I will define how the law of the state of Kosovo determines the creation of real servitude and that based on legal titles such as legal affairs, decisions of bodies of state as well as by law itself.

**Keywords:** *Property Easement, Establishment of Easement, Legal Title, Legislation*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 09/04

## Human rights vs. health protection, during the pandemic period in Albania, in a comparative view

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The object of this study is the treatment in the theoretical-constitutional context of the limitations of human rights during the state of emergency and how the Albanian state acted during the pandemic period to respect the rule of law. In this study some essential questions have been raised on the issue and then come to the right conclusions. It is very worrying that many measures have been taken to restrict human rights and these have been done through normative acts with the force of law and that the Albanian Parliament has not properly exercised the competence of their parliamentary control, as long as the Constitutional Court functions.

**Keywords:** *State of emergency, normative act with the force of law, Council of Ministers, Assembly*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 26/04

**Inclusion of people with disabilities (PWD)  
in public employment policies  
in the Republic of Kosovo**

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The focus of this research paper is to identify the objective causes and reasons that affect the low participation in employment of people with disabilities - in the context of Kosovo and the challenge of unemployment that is treatable as one of the most acute problems that society Kosovars in general has.. Based on the research work and methods used to achieve the presentation of the real situation and accurate information from the field, this research aims to present recommendations that stimulate and suggest the inclusion of this social category in active employment policies, which are measures and temporary interventions which can yield results in sustainability / employment and which actions should be taken in the long run through the drafting of strategic documents and corsairs that would affect integration and inclusion in the labor market of PWDs. So, the goal is to improve the employment situation for people with disabilities through active employment policies.

**Keywords:** *Inclusion, employment, disability, results*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 34/04

**The reshape of the electoral system in Albania**

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Albania is now entering in the "hot zone" that of the electoral period. In April 2021 our country will hold the next elections. Since the fall of the communist system, Albania has experienced several electoral processes and more. During these years, many electoral processes have been experimented with, starting from the pure majority to the proportional one. But despite the fact that these systems are clothed with much idealism, such as being as close as possible to the ideal of a European state, it seems that the system has not yet been found that can create stable political institutions. The electoral system has often give more emphasis on the party leader than on meeting

the needs of the electorate. There have been frequent debates in creating an electoral system that could increase the accountability of MPs to its constituency. Regardless of what electoral system will be elected and reviewed in parliament, it is important to choose one that allows as many interest groups as possible to be included in the new Albanian parliament.

In this study we will take a brief look at the electoral systems of the past in Albania in order to be able to draw some conclusions and then we will focus on the present, the debates about creating a proportional electoral system with open lists and to make a parallel with Croatia, as a country that currently applies this system.

**Keywords:** *Political parties, majoritarian, proportional system, leader*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 38/04

## **Debates on interventions for the protection of human rights**

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The doctrine has consistently stated that humanitarian interventions are carried out to protect citizens from the actions of their respective governments. The primary purpose of the interventions is the protection of life since the time when Hugo Grotius, underlined the right of states to intervene on behalf of the oppressed populations. However, the concept of intervention for the protection of human rights has remained a matter of great debate among academics and politicians because it relates to the relationship between the concept of human rights and the sovereignty of states.

The modern concept of intervention appeared significantly at the end of the Cold War, when humanitarian intervention became a major issue, in efforts to promote a universal concept of human rights. This idea was supported by the United Nations, which hoped to promote the implementation of an international will, regarding the treatment that different states would make to their populations. Sometimes issues involving humanitarian intervention are indicators of inequalities between theory and practical application. While the doctrine presents a liberal point of view, the use of intervention by powerful states seems to legitimize the old hierarchies, under a new disguise.

While such issues continue to be evident, it should not be forgotten that humanitarian intervention has shown great success in stopping the evolution of smaller issues, into major crises. Humanitarian intervention can be described as a necessary but problematic concept. This is why many authors are already debating on the concept of humanitarian intervention, supporting the need for a reassessment of this concept.

**Keywords:** *Human rights, international intervention, state sovereignty*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 40/04

## **The advantages of the International Commercial Arbitration as an alternative method to resolve the disputes**

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Historically, the Arbitration has been used as an effective method to resolve the disputes, especially those in the field of International trade. Actually, the tendency to use this effective method for resolving such disputes is increased. But, why is it happened? Why, does this alternative method represent priorities in relation to the judiciary system for resolving the disputes? The answer to these questions can be obtained by emphasizing the existence of the elements that characterize it, such as: The right of the parties to select the arbitrator/s;

The right of the parties to select the material law, the procedural law, the place of the arbitration;

The required time to resolve the disputes;

The principle of confidentiality;

The flexibility of the arbitration process;

The recognition and enforcement of the arbitral awards; etc.

The focus of this paper will be the analyze of the arbitration process advantages compared with the judiciary system as well as their influence to resolve the international trade disputes in the fastest and most efficient way.

**Keywords:** *Arbitration, Arbitrator, UNCITRAL Model Law, Arbitration agreement, confidentiality principle*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 43/04

## **Globalization and Challenges in the Security Field from Transnational Organized Crime in the Western Balkans**

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This work addresses the challenges in the field of security from transnational organized crime in the Western Balkans region. The treatment of this problem is done from a point of view of the new circumstances created in the era of globalization, where, since the end of the Cold War, the world is facing a transformation in political and economical point of view, developments that are displaying consequences in the field of security.

Globalization processes are developing with great dynamics thanks to advanced technology and contemporary societies are moving towards a global networking.

All these developments, except for the positive aspects, as the free movement of people and goods, fading of borders and border controls, advances in the field of traffic, that facilitate movement and communication, have also negative impacts, especially in the field of security. Transnational organized crime has reached alarming proportions especially in this period, which in its own form of organization and action is adapted to the circumstances created extending illegal activity and cooperation across the globe. In these circumstances, transnational organized crime is increasingly exceeding the possibilities of countries with organizations and traditional forms of security, give the right response.

The aspect of interstate cooperation and the provision of a global solution as far as this problematic is concerned is increasingly being seen as a real opportunity to face this phenomenon. The work deals specifically with the activity of organized crime as: Drug trafficking, money laundering and cooperation of criminal organizations in the countries of the Western Balkans, reflecting the results on the production of various narcotics, then trafficking routes, cooperation of criminal organizations in this trafficking network and the impact of this activity on the security of states.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, criminal organization, transnational, global politics*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 47/04

## Communication as an alternative of conflict resolution

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As swords and shields changed, as well changes the ways and tools regarding communication as an alternative of conflict resolution. The existences of conflicts indicate the presence of differences in the field of ideas and social relations and the possibility of exacerbating conflicts and matching various problems of life. One of the most serious incentives for causes and generation of conflict is the fact of the existence of the diversity of views all over the world. But, as two limbs that follow each other in taking big step forward human society, communication has gained an extraordinary role in the history of mankind. Thus, in less than a hundred years were invented telephone, radio, press for the general public, cinema, television, computer, internet who eventually overthrew the communication conditions and relationships by reducing distances and realizing global village as so much desired. Writing, sound, pictures and data are now everywhere and permeate throughout the world in less than a second. Each of us sees and learns everything about the world. This represents a significant change in the history of mankind, whose consequences must use the benefit of humanity. But the essence of communication is not only the techniques of uses or capture of markets, but the ability to improve more and more democratic values and human life in general. The paper aims to address the causes of conflict and the need for communication to manage and resolve them.

**Keywords:** *Communication, conflict, democracy, freedom and inequality*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 77/04

## The right to vote

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The right to vote is one of the fundamental political rights that individual enjoys. This right is exercised through the establishment of an electoral system that guarantees the secrecy, freedom and equality of the vote by ensuring the citizens their being politically active, thus forming the essence of the role they should have in a democratic system. The right to vote is a central element of democracy and the rule of law. One of the weightiest ways in which individuals can influence organizational decision-making is through voting. Voting is a formal expression of preference for an office candidate or for a proposed resolution of an issue. Voting generally takes place in the context of a large-scale national or regional election, however, small-scale local community elections can be just as critical to individual participation in government. Its main contribution is the guarantee of the opportunity for all voters, without making distinctions on the basis of strata or belonging to certain social groups or on other grounds, to influence the formation of political will in a democratic society. No small part of the population shall be excluded from the exercise of the right to vote, except as provided in the basic law of the state. The value and weight of the right to vote has influenced a number of international acts and the creation of international organizations to establish a set of principles, rules and standards for free, independent and democratic elections.

**Keywords:** *Suffrage, election, fundamental right, restriction*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 102/04

## Aspects of political culture in the Albanian society

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Albania is characterized by a political approach influenced by an authoritarian culture. Therefore, the authoritarian features of the Albanian society emerge in the cultural heritage of the country and in the political culture of Post-communist Albania. Albania is defined by some cultural aspects that drive it further aligned towards a collectivist culture, where the distance of power appears to be one of its characteristics. It is evidently perceived that Albania is better persuaded to be confirmed towards simpler approval of the hierarchy of power,

where a more rigid and formalized tendency in decision-making processes is represented. This tendency likewise generates a portrait of the authoritarian political leader, who, in a particular manner, undertakes to exercise this power in full accordance with the will of the citizens. This inherited collectivist culture has produced this kind of leader profile and this type of political culture, which repeatedly influences the democratic development of Albania. These conclusions are also noticed by a precise interpretation of Hofstede's study, which adopted a research model by analyzing the 6 dimensions of culture that suggests individuals' attitudes to certain cultural characteristics. The interpretation and evaluation of the study analysis clarified that Albania is a collectivist society with a very high score of 90. It is a hierarchical society, and this determines the choice of the individuals to accept orders that come hierarchically without contesting them. This primarily influences the formation of a typology of leader, who is more and more autocratic and inevitably through the decision-making process influence the development of the country.

**Keywords:** *Political culture; collectivist society; leader; hierarchy*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 118/04

## Criminal justice for juveniles in Albania

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Juvenile criminal justice is proceedings relating to criminal offenses, including the investigation, prosecution, trial, execution of a sentence, any other provision involving a juvenile in conflict with the law, victim or witness of a criminal offense. The protection and guarantee of children's rights are at the core of constitutional principles and the un international convention on the rights of the child. The un convention on the rights of the child directs states parties to promote the drafting and creation of laws, procedures, bodies and special institutions for children suspected, accused or deemed to have committed criminal offenses. Albania, until 2017, has been in the absence of a comprehensive legislation or code related to juvenile justice, respecting the international conventions and acts on the rights and freedoms of children. The assembly of the republic of Albania, in the continuous efforts of the Albanian state for the adaptation of the Albanian legislation with the international acts, for the first time, with the law no.37/2017 has approved the "code of juvenile criminal justice". The juvenile criminal justice code contains special regulations related to the juvenile criminal responsibility, procedural rules related to the investigation, prosecution, trial execution of the criminal sentence decision, rehabilitation or any other provision that includes a juveniles in conflict with the law, as well as a juvenile victim and/or witness of a criminal offense. This paper aims to introduce the amendment of the law on the protection of juvenile criminal justice, implementing the guidelines of the un international convention. The methodology used in this paper is related to the legal analysis of the un convention on the rights of the child and the approximation of albanian legislation on juvenile criminal proceedings.

**Keywords:** *Convention, juvenile criminal justice, protection and guarantee of rights, legislation, criminal proceedings*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 124/04

## **New Consumer Sales Directive**

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This article discusses the new consumer sales directive, which focuses the functioning of the internet market. The main purpose of these directives is to ensure that all market participants enjoy smooth access to cross-border sales of goods and digital content or services. Several reasons have led to the creation of this directive, such as: differences in national contract laws, consumer concern about non-delivery of their order, delivery of a wrong or damaged product, lack of trust of the consumer to buy online. The European Commission therefore proposed new contract law rules on the sale of goods, aiming for a high level of consumer protection and a clear legal framework for traders. The Sale of Goods Directive imposes mandatory rules on the conformity of goods with the contract, remedies in case of lack of conformity, the modalities of these remedies, as well as commercial guarantees. The new Sale of Goods Directive aims to fix the shortcomings the first directive has created by imposing maximum harmonization. As a result, Member States can in principle no longer deviate from the requirements. The Member States have until 1 July 2021 to transpose the measures into national law. Those measures should apply from 1 January 2022.

**Keywords:** *Sales directive, lack of conformity, remedies, commercial guarantees*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 127/04

## **Pandemic and Hobbes' authoritarian power**

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Pandemic situation, Covid 19, during 2020, faced us with new living conditions, which sought to restrict our freedoms and rights. This situation leads us to Hobbes' philosophical ideas who, in the Leviathan book, justify the necessity of an absolute government power. Hobbes lived in a time of crisis and political turmoil. The pandemic

unfolded the agreement between our freedom and collective choice. The coronavirus revealed the nature of power. The government is important because the consequences of a pandemic depend on the decisions that are made. In this analysis, we will focus on the importance of understanding Hobbes' ideas on the motives of an all-powerful government, and understanding how we should react to this situation. According to Hobbes absolute power is important for the following reason, fight our natural tendencies, provide stability and clarity, and reduce the feeling of fear and anxiety, in the times of crisis.

**Keywords:** *Pandemic, Hobbes, power, authoritarian power*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 142/04

**Reforming the legal framework on immovable  
property in Albania:  
law no. 22/2020**

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The legal regulation of real estate in Albania has been over the years a political-legal challenge with serious consequences for the economy. Various reports of international institutions point to the lack of a clear legal framework for the final settlement of the issue regarding immovable property in Albania, which hinders further economic development. The restitution and compensation process for former owners, the registration in the Cadastral State Agency of the acts of acquisition of agricultural land (AMTP), as well as the problem of legalizing illegal constructions are the main issues that require a final adjustment, important not only for the approximation of Albania with the European Union, but also of fundamental value for the Albanian economy. While the restitution and compensation process for former owners was regulated by the law no. 133/2015, the approval of law no. 22/2020 aimed the solution of the other two issues.

However, this law (no. 22/2020) has not escaped criticism regarding some normative ambiguities in its content. Among them is the interpretation of the norms related to the legalization of illegal constructions, which are seen as permission for the legalization of illegal constructions that were made after 27.06.2014 or in other words a reopening of the legalization process. The aim of this paper is to give a clear picture of the regulation of legal-civil relations with immovable properties through this law and to identify the problems that may arise from its different interpretation.

**Keywords:** *State Cadastral Agency, acts of acquisition of agricultural land, illegal constructions, legalization*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 189/04

## **Critical overview at some issues that arise in theory and practice related to the defendant's counterclaim**

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Judges as the main decision-makers in a civil process as well as other participants in the proceedings can often be found in controversial situations, which are not expressly regulated by law. Overcoming these situations and providing acceptable legal solutions requires the flexibility and creativity of the judge and other participants in the proceedings. Such controversial situations can be found quite a bit when discussing the institute of the defendant's counterclaim, which according to the science of civil procedure is interpreted as the defendant's lawsuit against the plaintiff, which is submitted in the same procedure that takes place according to the plaintiff's main lawsuit. Some controversial situations that may arise during the practical implementation of the institute of the defendant's counterclaim we have considered that may be: competence of the court, merging the counterclaim procedure with that of the plaintiff's main lawsuit, the possibility of issuing a partial judgment, the submission phase etc. These are just a few issues which in our opinion are worth discussing, therefore within the space provided for writing this article we will try to give our contribution in discussing and providing solutions to the issues mentioned above. The methods used during the writing of this article are: the method of doctrinal research (collection and processing of literature), the method of analysis of legislation and case law, the method of comparison, etc.

**Keywords:** *Plaintiff, defendant, counterclaim, civil process, judgment, court*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 202/04

## **Some of the most important rulings of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo and their impact on the Kosovan legal order**

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Years ago, parliamentary sovereignty was the foundation on which states functioned. This meant that parliament represented the absolute will of the people and under no

circumstances could its decisions be challenged. However, World War II and the tragic events that stunned humanity, revealed the importance of respecting human rights and controlling power.

For this purpose, the establishment of Constitutional Courts after World War II was seen as a necessity in preserving constitutional democracy and protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms. The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo followed the path of Western liberal democracies. It determined the establishment of a Constitutional Court with a pure constitutional jurisdiction. In all these years of its functioning, the Constitutional Court has been an irreplaceable actor in the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms, but also in the balancing of powers and the preservation of fundamental constitutional principles. Therefore, the presentation will analyze some of the most important decisions of the Constitutional Court and their impact on the constitutional system of the country.

**Keywords:** *Constitutional Court, human rights, control of power, effect of rulings*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 204/04

## **Judicial review of the Legislation: A Kosovo perspective**

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Judicial review is considered a fundamental component of a modern constitutional democracy, this because of the fact that constitutional judicial review involves the authority of judiciary to review legislation and other acts of the administration, and declare void those found in conflict with the constitution, or other acts of basic rights. The principle of judicial review of legislation it is an essential principal enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Constitutional judicial review implies the review of the constitutionality of legislation adopted by the Assembly. Pursuant to the Constitution of Kosovo, the Constitutional Court is the final authority for interpretation of the Constitution and the compliance of laws with the Constitution. Constitutional court it is regarded as the guardian of constitutional values.

It exercises the control of the legislation by enhancing the rule of law and human rights standards. Accordingly, in Kosovo, the Constitutional Court through its case law has conducted the review of legislation by establishing certain restrictions towards the authority of the Assembly to adopt legislation. In this regard, it has established the rule that the legislation must comply with the Constitution and its principles, and, also it has stipulated that the legislation which affects individuals, corporate or personal, must have a legitimate aim and must be proportional to the rights of all citizens of Kosovo. In sum, this article explains the judicial review of legislation in Kosovo, and examines the case-law of the Constitutional Court that established the basic principles concerning judicial review of legislation.

**Keywords:** *Principles of judicial review; human rights*

**THEMATIC SESSION 05:**  
**RELIGION, COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR**  
**AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS**

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 16/05*

**Debate as initial tool for the treatment  
of violent religious extremism**

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Religious extremism is a problem we have been facing for years. The form in which it has been treated, as a social phenomenon, leaves much to which for, without saying that a part of the cost of its growth is issued to this manner of treatment as well. This research treats this phenomenon from another point of view, that of the dialogue with the extremists. The focus of the research is a debate developed centuries ago between a great scholar, Abdullah bin Abass (619-687), and a group of known extremists, known as *havarixhë*, or the rebelled ones. The importance of this study lies in the way this phenomenon is treated, respectively, in the psychological and scientific dimensions, which consequently, represent a successful platform for fighting this occurrence.

The findings of this research confirm the dialogue to be the most important and effective tool that needs to be considered primarily and continuously in the process of treating this phenomena with a basis on an ideology. The findings also define the crucial role of religious experts in this process, and they stimulate for inter institutional-collaboration for treating this phenomenon as well as other similar ones.

**Keywords:** *Extremism, phenomenon, religious, debate, khawarij, Ibn Abbas*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 52/05

## Euthanasia, the right to die

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Euthanasia, the right to die or the right to live with dignity, the controversies are many, the same are the theses that have arisen from this assertion. Euthanasia is as old as the existence of mankind. This concept did not originate from modern societies, but with their development it has require to be part of legislation. In antiquity, euthanasia meant a peaceful and happy death, while in the present day it means taking active action to end life. It is controversial because in the beginning of time, it seemed to be forbidden by the oath of Hippocrates, but justified by the philosophers of the time. The same situation continues today, despite the galloping development of human rights legislation and policies in European countries.

It is worth noting that euthanasia is complex and appers as taboo. Many researchers compare it with the right to life and are against it. In the sociological context there are many clashes of opinions, but in the legal one the issue is more specific. Only three countries in Europe have legitimized it: Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The legal spirit is a continuation of the same axis for the above-mentioned states. Euthanasia is a medical issue as much as a legal one, so in addition to being allowed in medical procedures, it also needs a specific legal regulation. There are two main perspectives in which the debate on euthanasia takes place: the criteria and evaluation for the performance of the procedure and the exclusive protection of the right to life, equivalent to the right to choose death in certain cases.

**Keywords:** *Euthanasia, law, live, die law*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 56/05

## Religious coexistence in Albania, issues of national value for the solution of the Albanian alphabet

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The purpose of this paper is to highlight the religious coexistence and the contribution of the clergy to the Albanian alphabet, school and the Albanian language. The study provides data obtained from various historical sources that corroborate this concrete contribution of the clergy to the development of Albanian education in Albanian lands. The clergy in Albania, despite their beliefs, acting in more favorable circumstances under the Ottoman Empire, being the most intellectual strata in Albanian society, have made a significant contribution to the field of national education and

culture during the Renaissance. Albanian National. They understood that there was no national liberation, without the educational and cultural liberation of Albanians. Historical records prove the existence of tolerance and coexistence among Albanians of different faiths in the design of the Albanian alphabet, the Albanian school and the language.

Due to this tolerance and coexistence, the clergy transformed the cult institutions into temples where secret writing and Albanian language were taught. As the paper refers to the Albanian National Renaissance period, I conclude that the clergy, relying on religious solidarity and tolerance among Albanians, appeared with particular clarity of thought in resolving the problem of the Albanian alphabet and school, with the participation of directly at educational and political congresses held during the Albanian National Renaissance. Seeing this contribution of the clergy in the Albanian League of Prizren, the Albanian League of Peja, the Monastery Congress, the Debar Congress, the Elbasan Congress, the Declaration of Independence of Albania, etc., they were also elected to the Government. Ismail Qemali's Provisional Albanian.

**Keywords:** *Clergy, Albanian alphabet, Albanian school, Albanian language, religious tolerance, religious coexistence.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 68/05

## **Interfaith dialogue and the challenge of globalization**

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In recent years, it has become difficult to discard the echoing effects in some parts of the world of a conversation about the global confrontation between Christianity or the West and Islam, even though the contemporary Western world is largely defined as secular, and Muslims have gradually perceived it as such. Non-Western Christians may be culturally and sometimes politically identified with the West, despite their frequent confirmation of cultural differences.

The universal principles of co-citizenship, equality, the rule of law and human rights must be at the center of the "dialogue of life" between Christians and Muslims. Their universality is often affirmed by not coping with changes in attitudes. The need for cooperation between Christians and Muslims in support of these values in every region of the world is greater. These issues need to be addressed both theoretically and practically, with a renewed vigor and worldwide.

Today, more than ever before, Christians and Muslims are being urged to uphold a number of shared universal values, which bring them closer to each other. In the name of these values, they are required to unite efforts in the context of common conflicts and tensions; tensions which are exaggeratedly identified with religious differences.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Dialogue, Interfaith, Interreligious, Tolerance*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 78/05

## **Religion, Collective Behavior and Social Movements**

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Despite a similar genesis in the classic theories of social change, scholarly analyses of religious and social movements have frequently addressed different problems and formulated separate paradigms. This divergence is discussed with reference to historical, ideological, and conceptual factors. Current religions and social movements, it is proposed, increasingly have much in common both structurally and ideologically. Three processes - contestation, globalization, and empowerment - are identified as characteristic of contemporary movements. The article concludes by advocating a fresh perspective on religion and contemporary social movements where the central thrust would be on the construction of new grievances, identities, and modes of association by collective actors.

**Keywords:** *Religion, Collective Behavior, Social Movements*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 94/05

## **The challenges of embracing religious knowledge in school**

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The study aims to examine the impact of religious knowledge in school. It will examine the need and importance to these knowledges to students and teachers as well as the content of the program. Therefore teachers have to be well informed about constitutional and educational principles to understand the role of religion in school. There are two different opinions which have sparked quite a few debates on this topic. On the one hand there are those who want to promote religion as a value that should be added to the school. On the other hand, there are those who have not represented this as an initiative and stand up against, reasoning that schools can neither inculcate nor impede religion. They should be the place where religion and religious obligation is treated with justice and respect. Since religion plays an important part in history and society, the study of religion is essential to understanding the nation,

as well as the world. Moreover, recognizing the role of religion in the past and the present, promotes intercultural understanding, which is essential for democracy and world peace. Therefore seeing the importance of these concepts arises the need to study in the field this sharp issue that is thought to be extended to schools. The study will include executives of religious communities (Orthodox, Catholic, Muslim, and Protestant) as well as two focus groups with teachers of elementary schools and high schools. The purpose of the study is to fill in the gap at theoretical level by providing an empirical study to look on specifically how theoretical approaches are positioned in a specific reality which is the Albanian reality and in a special context that is that of religious tolerance within the borders of a certain state.

**Keywords:** *Religious knowledge, school, secularism, conflict, religious belief*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 120/05

## **The Moslem religious schools in Albania and Kosova during the Italian occupation (1939-1943)**

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The Moslem religious schools in Albania and Kosova during the Italian occupation years 1939-1943, followed a different trend of development that was conditioned from specific circumstances who prevailed in these territories. Through this paper is aimed to be given as much as possible a complete framework of the religious education in them, through organization, the courses taught in them and also the specific differences between the religious schools in Albania and Kosova.

The capitulation of Yugoslavia, on April 1941, brought new developments in the Balkan and the Albanian territories in it were divided in three occupation areas between Italy, Germany and their ally, Bulgaria. In the territories known as the "Tokat e liruem/ The liberated lands", including Kosova, Dibra, Struga, Plava, Gucia, Tuz and Ulqin, from the religious view begun the work to extend the statute and the religious Moslem administration of the Moslem Community, with its center in Tirana and depending from it. However, at the same time were put in evidence incoherencies about the way how would be taught the religious lessons, who had its characteristics in Albania changing with that of Kosova. At paper's focus are some aspects of financial difficulties of the Albania Moslem Community, who influenced in the wages of religious class teachers, aggravating their economic situation? To realize this paper are used archival sources, documents summaries, historiography literature and also the religious and the official press of the time.

**Keywords:** *Albanian Moslem Community, Kosova, medresse, religious administration, religious teaching, Italian occupation.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 180/05

## **Religioussymbols in public buildings in Albania, between secularism and freedom of religion**

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Secularism does not only concern relations with religious confessions or with the phenomenon of freedom of religion, it has a wider scope and also assimilates relations outside these contexts, therefore the legal system must also address issues relating to the relations between the State and individuals and find a balance between freedom of religion and secularism. Balance is often given to us by limits, and there is no doubt that even freedom of conscience, religion and secularism itself encounter limits, in fact, a problem arises when individuals do not intend to give up the fundamental aspects of their own religion within a social and legal context that they find themselves obliged to live. The object of the analysis will be the question relating to religious symbols in public buildings. The question that arises in the matter of religious symbols is when can a state be defined as fully secular?! When are its spaces emptied of religious symbols? The juridical analysis, in fact, must start from the above questions, since the problem of the display of religious symbolism in public buildings must first be divided into two parts. The first concerns the visualization, or rather the assumption of symbols by the state. But this is a situation that has never been found in Albania. Albania has always been a multi-religious country, where three religions and four communities have coexisted for centuries, but despite the fact that the majority of the population has always been of Muslim origin, since its origins the state has never recognized itself in it. This has meant that there have never been cases of religious symbols flaunted by state institutions, but only sporadic cases of intolerance towards religious symbols worn by individuals, in particular the Islamic veil (hijab) or the chador. Precisely the display of religious symbols by individuals, this question will be the subject of our analysis.

**Keywords:** *Principle of secularism, religious symbols in public buildings, freedom of religion, multiculturalism.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 06:

## MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 54/06*

### Marriage, Family and Community

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The following paper is based on the broad topic “Marriage, Family and Community”. “The family is the basis of society, as the family is, so is the society, and it is human beings who make a family – Not the quantity of them, but the quality of them”. - Ashley Montagu Marriage is a beautiful experience which cannot be expressed in a word. It’s a life time commitment where two individuals build a great family. A complete family does not consist of only father and mother, but it also includes children. It is the parent’s responsibility to raise the child as a better person in a society. Nowadays we see many children’s life being miserable. What is the root cause of this? The reason behind is, either the children don’t have proper parental care when they were young or they might have come from a broken family or they might be an orphan child. Many parents think that when they provide whatever their child needs they become a good parent, but it’s not so. Good parenting is when both the parents spend quality time with their children, teach good moral values, encourage their children to develop their talents, discipline them and create safe and friendly atmosphere. To conclude, family shapes an individual and group of individuals shape the society. When an Individual has proper parental care, they can be a better person in the society so that he/she can make a better society.

**Keywords:** *Marriage, Parental care, Children, Individual and Society*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 79/06

## Family, Marriage, and Community

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The family is the nucleus which consists of two adults living together with their children or even those adopted, the family is composed of members of the marriage and their children as well as other offspring. The family is a key social institution in all societies, which makes it a universal culture, the family is indeed, a subjective concept, but it is a fact that the family is very important to people anywhere in the world. Families need to nurture, preserve, pass on to each succeeding generation the values that share and value these values are the foundation of our freedoms in daily life, the main foundations of a family are emotional closeness and support which are still present even against small changes in society, the family is an active element which moves and never stays in one place, it moves from a lower form to a higher form along with the development of society in general, man nowhere feels warmer and more cheaper than in the family because it is emotionally connected to the family Marriage is the oldest and most important social and legal legal institution, marriage has great importance and main goals, it is the basis of the family and has the duty to perform many social functions in raising and raising awareness of the younger generations, precisely for due to its character and importance, it is placed under state and social care and protection, marriage is a legal institution regulated mainly by prescriptive provisions. Marriage is provided by legal provisions, the ways of dissolving the marriage are provided by legal provisions, they are: the death of one spouse, the declaration of the disappearance of one spouse, divorce and annulment of marriage, one of the forms of dissolution of marriage is divorce, which presents a series of legal consequences, which can be both consequences of a personal legal nature, as well as a consequence of a property nature. A community is a social unit with commonalities such as norms, religion, values, customs or identity, communities can share a sense of place in a given area, communities are usually small compared to personal social ties, communities can also refer to the affiliations of large groups such as national and international communities.

**Keywords:** *Family, marriage, divorce, children and community*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 80/06

## The co-operation between community, family, and school

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Everyday we see the terms family- school or community. They are very used terms in our everyday life. This theme awakend my interest for the fact that it is a sowl theme

and presents the problems from the daily life. Waiting to highlight such an important theme i have brought to you problems that we can often meet at school, family and in the community. They are terms that are so closely connected to each-other. Problems that can be met in our daily life could be from the simplest ones to the most serious ones. This work has in its essence the fact school - family - community, the co-operation between them, the all including society the rules put between them, the effect that the community has in the connection with the school or the family. But the most important question i would raise is: Does the co-operation between school - family - communities really exist and how big its importance is?

The school is the place that reflects it more. At the school we see how much accepted we are and how much do we accept other. There we realize if there is co-operation between them and how much included they are in the problems of the daily life. Here comes in action family to better understand the product. The conclusion: The connection between school -family - communities is very important just like the co-operation between them. As we see it is very to achieve a closer communication or co-operation among them.

**Keywords:** *Marriage, family, community*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 92/06*

## **The evolution of the family in Albanian society**

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The study of the family constitutes one of the most important fields of sociology. Everyone in all societies grows up in a family environment and marriage is a very widespread social institution. The structure of the family has changed throughout the world, affecting aspects of behavior, attitudes, beliefs, and relationships. The study focuses on comparing today's family life with those of earlier periods and aims to highlight the eventual changes Albanian family has been through over the years. Nowadays there is a tendency towards free choice of spouse, mainly due to the influence of western ideas that emphasize individualization and love in the family. Women's rights are increasingly recognized in relation to the choice of marriage as well as in decision-making and their contribution within the family.

A special importance has been paid to the expansion of children's rights in our country as well. The legal framework is important for the protection of their rights. In addition to the positive aspects and the constant efforts of family members for a dynamic life and with increased well-being, the family often encounters problematic aspects as well; which leads its members to despair and create feelings of anxiety or guilt. Lately, the Albanian society is facing the contemporary tendencies of the family, which require enough time to be accepted by the society.

**Keywords:** *Family, family evolution, problematic aspects, legal rights, contemporary trends*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 125/06

## **Decline in the Birth Rate in Kosovo: Dynamics and Causes**

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Changes in post-war Kosovo have affected every sphere of life, to a great extent including also the Kosovan family. Among the most visible changes relate to family planning, and this has had a direct impact on the birth rate. According to the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), since 2000 every year there have been fewer children born in Kosovo than in the previous year. Kosovan families no longer have many children like they used to in the 70s, 80s, and 90s. Tendency to have a small family with fewer children is very notable. This research analysis the birth rate as a concept, reasons of the decline in the birth rate in these twenty years after the war in Kosovo, as well as causes and consequences. Research includes issues related to factors that affected the decline in the birth rate, such as family planning, parents' level of education, lack of financial security or others. The quantity research shall be conducted online (Google Form) with a sample of 100 respondents, women and men under the age of 40. Data shall be gathered from of combined structure of the samples of different social status to look into the tendencies. Research shall be conducted only with the citizens of the capital city of Kosovo, Pristina. Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) programme shall be used for analysis and calculation of the data. Statistical techniques, such as frequency and cross tabulations were used for data results. KAS reports throughout the years shall also be used for this analysis.

**Keywords:** *Family planning, education, financial security, small family, birth rate*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 157/06

## **Chaning cultural and social norms in support of divorce**

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Statistical indicators in the Republic of Albania refer to an increase in the number of divorces. Social scientists are constantly turning their attention to this phenomenon with an impact on other demographic indicators of the Albanian family and Albanian society. Previous studies have generally reflected the psychological, social, economic, cultural, etc. consequences of divorce. The emancipatory effect of divorce is rarely articulated, especially in a society with families with strong traditional patriarchal features. This article focuses on the changes of one of the most important social institutions such as marriage. Marriage has traditionally been seen as the first step towards family life and the dissolution of

marriage or divorce as a threat to family life. The purpose of this article is to highlight some of the main attitudes of students of the University of Tirana towards divorce. Throughout the analysis and interpretation of the data, the focus will be mainly on students' understanding of divorce, reasons for divorce, social and individual factors influencing divorce decision-making, the importance of understanding divorce as a civil process that can bring new opportunities, their attitudes towards divorced men and divorced women, their consideration regarding divorce, etc. The data in this article are part of a larger study conducted with students of the University of Tirana to understand their attitudes toward marriage and family. In conclusion, we can say that social changes in Albanian society have brought a series of changes in the approach of young people to divorce. Young people seem to have an open mind to consider the importance of changing social and cultural norms by supporting more people who choose to divorce. Young people offer a divorce image as an alternative solution to a dysfunctional marriage.

**Keywords:** *Marriage, divorce, social factors, individual factors, social and cultural norms*

# THEMATIC SESSION 07: INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION

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N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 35/07

## The Era of Globalization and Ethnical Developments in the Middle East (Current challenges and perspectives of the future)

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Ethnicities and nations are nowadays engaged in identity-related issues and their subsequent challenges more than ever. In the present paper, the major identity-related challenges of the Middle Eastern ethnicities are discussed from the point of view of globalization. There are various and contradictory insights on globalization, nation, and ethnicity. This paper seeks to discuss these subjects while holding a cultural view and go on to suggest solutions like tolerance, opportunity-making, paying attention to the elites, and maintaining plurality. Globalization in the Middle East, at least during the last three decades has functioned as a double-edged sword; at one hand, it has promoted employment and increasing ethnic and identity diversities and movements; at the other hand, however, it has sought to equalize ethnic-identity relations, and create structural development in unsuitable patterns on consumption, conflict-making, cultural genocide, collapse of plurality and so on. Our main emphasis is on cultural mechanisms and plural opportunities that can be considered as some excellent opportunities for the governments of the Middle East and be applied as a unique alternative to mitigate the current destructive conflicts. Then, we argue that civil society, tolerance and considering diplomatic relations, viewing the existing differences as opportunity, and morally supporting the identities are some rational solutions for the region's government in the era of globalization.

**Keywords:** *Globalization, the Middle East, Ethnicities, Civil Society, Cultural Mechanisms, Ethnic Identity*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 18/07

## **The effects and limits of EU conditionality in reforming the Albanian civil service**

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The administrative criterion has evolved since Madrid and has included a more comprehensive range of requirements to be met by the countries aspiring to be full members of the EU. Now the reform of public administration is one of the key benchmarks against which the prospect for the Western Balkan countries will be judged and a set of clear principles and indicators for assessing their legal and material progress has been put in place. There is a general consent among scholars that the Europeanization process has served as a driving force for setting up a Civil Service Weberian Type in Albania as in other Western Balkan countries. But it is also agreed that the effects of EU conditionality has been more consistent in the aligning of the legislation with the EU requirements than in implementing these principles substantially. Thus, it is clear that the mere EU conditionality cannot be enough. This presentation will try to analyze some of the endogenous and exogenous causes that limited the full implementation of the EU principles on Civil Service in Albania although the EU integration is considered a priority from each government and several reforms on Civil Service has been carried on in these years.

**Keywords:** *Public Administration, Civil Service, EU conditionality, Albania*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 107/07

## **Approach of integration policies for victims of trafficking in Western Balkan**

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Trafficking in human beings continues to be present even today in the democratic countries of Western Europe, which highlights the existence of the gap between moral and human principles, which are preached in social life and our concrete actions at the highest institutional level. This phenomenon, in which the sole beneficiaries are an organized criminal group and exploiter of human rights and freedoms and not only, remains challenging for the process of preventing and minimizing it within the limits allowed for a democratic country in the Western Balkans. The consequences of living in societies, in which a segment of the population is essentially an available source of multiple and fast-growing incomes for a close group of people are devastating and

far-reaching. Whether or not it effectively tolerates trafficking in human beings, this fact can undermine the social cohesion and collective democratic values of a society; it allows non-institutional slavery to continue. Nevertheless, the efforts of the countries of the Western Balkans are intensifying and unifying among themselves as an opportunity to say stop to this major problem in modern times, and this is being proven through international policies and strategies, standards for treatment and integration of victims of trafficking, the imposition of restrictive conditions by the European Community on countries acceding to become part of this community, as an important step in combating and destroying dangerous networks of traffickers operating as in their countries of origin as well as in the destination countries. In this paper will be analyzed through the comparative method, the approach of integration policies for victims of trafficking in Albania and several countries in the region (North Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro), which are simultaneously working towards the design and improvement of standards and legal framework in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Key words: trafficking in human beings, integration policies, victims of trafficking, strategies, residential centers.

**Keywords:** *Trafficking in human beings, integration policies, victims of trafficking, strategies, residential centers*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 150/07

## **Globalization and the Coronavirus pandemic. The mutual relationship between the two phenomena**

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In this paper, we decided to first analyze the factors, profiles and attitudes on globalization, focusing more specifically on the impact that Covid-19 has had and is expected to have. If historical events and phenomena such as the end of the Cold War, the protection of the ecosystem, economic and financial integration, etc. have significantly influenced the spread of the notion of globalization, other events have had the opposite effect and we can mention: the global financial crisis of the year 2008, the 2015-2016 migration crisis and most recently the Coronavirus pandemic. Covid-19 is likely to shift the political balance in favor of greater de-globalization, also linking to measures that states have taken in response to its spread. The pandemic has placed a burden on the world economy, on health care and on globalization, so we aimed to explore the possible role of Covid-19 on the latter by considering the trade, the movement of people, and so on.

On the other hand trade and travel have been assessed as important determinants of the spread of the disease. Moreover, the growth of urbanization and the integration of

the world economy have facilitated global interconnection. Therefore, globalization has been described as an essential mechanism of disease transmission and has an effect on the pandemic. What is the mutual and reciprocal relationship between the two phenomena? Is the pandemic leading us towards de-globalization and why? Is globalization itself the cause of the spread of the virus?

**Keywords:** *Globalization, Covid-19, Integration, Economy*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 177/07*

## **Integration of Albanians through Higher Education**

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Through this presentation I aim to highlight some of the opportunities for integration among Albanians through cooperation within higher education by emphasizing a unique common platform by increasing the standard of communication and the level of professional interaction. These forms of cooperation would give another dynamic to the development of common awareness and collective memory among Albanians. As per the research methodology, I have analyzed all branches in Albanian public universities, including all academic units, but with a special focus on the University of Tirana (UT); University of Prishtina (UP) and the University of Tetova (UT). Through this analysis I have sketched a model of how a unification of higher education within the Albanian geography could be achieved, by consisting a raise in the quality of education within this area. The recommendations elicited from this research are a socio-cultural reflection trying to construct a modest contribution to the modern Albanian social thinking. This particular kind of thinking, will serve as an opportunity for the development and advancement of Albanian policies, towards a more qualitative education and a deepened integration within the Albanian geographical areas.

**Keywords:** *Integration, university, memory, unification*

# THEMATIC SESSION 08:

## CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND GENDER

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 36/08*

### **The role of the women in the economic provision of the family**

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In recent times, the roles of women have expanded to include economic provision for the family. Yet, domestic duties have remained the exclusive preserve of women. This study therefore seeks to determine the extent to which women contribute to the family economy, and the extent women's contribution has led to changes in gender roles within the family. To achieve this, the study adopted a survey research design employing mixed method approaches. Questionnaires were administered on a sample of 120 respondents selected from Ebonyi States ministries using purposive sampling technique. Three focus group discussions were carried out. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson product moment correlation. The study revealed that the economic contributions of women to the family have greatly increased, but in spite of the greater economic contributions of women to the family, men have not adjusted to taking part in domestic chores; and women are yet to be fully involved in family decision-making.

Also, the result shows that there is no significant difference between what women do before and after employment in terms of who performs domestic chores among couples. These findings suggest that gender switched more on the side of women than men and recommends a balance to match the changing economic roles of working women in order to reduce family conflict and inequality.

**Keywords:** *Role assessment, gender switch, working women, Nigeria*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 42/08

## A Sociolinguistic View of Gender Diversity during Television Debates in Albania

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Gender as an analytical category has motivated many researcher over time. Gender and language are interrelated; gender affects the use of language, as language differs between speakers of both sexes. Our work is about gender diversity in television debates in recent years focusing on the linguistic and sociolinguistic views of the relation that language has with gender. The discourse of males and females has been the subject of many early researcher's studies and various theories have been devised around gender-based linguistic differences. Thus, through this paper we thought of conducting an analysis of television debates, to identify and analyze the linguistic differences that characterize women and men, to see the state of gender-based language change in modern times. This paper is conceived as a study of theoretical and practical character in the field of Sociolinguistic Studies. Through linguistic and sociolinguistic theories our study sheds light on gender diversity in television debates, basing research and comparative analysis on the opinions and perspectives of theorists, researchers, and sociolinguists such as O. Jespersen, R. Lakoff, J. Fishman, J. Holmes, D. Tannen etc.

**Keywords:** *Gender, linguistic differences, television debates, sociolinguistic research, comparative analysis, etc.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 46/08

## The influence of gender on the selection of preclinical medical professions

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**Introduction:** Gender does not determine the profession you practice. It is an open competition: If you have the right skills and knowledge, you can do everything. There is a silent categorization of professions, which divides them into jobs for women and men.

**Purpose:** The main objective of this study is to identify the role of gender in the selection of preclinical professions. The specific objectives that were achieved are:

- Influence of personality on selection.
- Assessment of economic factors influencing selection

**Methodology:** This is a descriptive study that included students of physiotherapy and

speech therapy in Albania and Kosovo. There were 460 first year students in the field of physiotherapy and speech therapy at the University of Medicine, Tirana, Hasan Prishtina, Kosovo and Heimer Kosovo College. The number of students was included from the period 2016-2020. The data was obtained from the university website. At the end, a 5-item questionnaire was conducted on the reason for selecting the branch in 20 of these students.

Results: Based on statistics it was observed that 50% have chosen physiotherapy, 22% speech therapists in Albania and 10% physiotherapy, 18% speech therapists in Kosovo. According to the questionnaire, 60% think that the labor market is influential and 40% have chosen the branch voluntarily. While 70% think that gender affects the profession and 30% the selection depends on the personality.

Conclusions: Women are dominant in the selection of professions pertaining to preclinical medicine.

**Keywords:** *Profession, gender, personality, physiotherapy, speech therapy*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 49/08

## **Comparative study: impact of covid-19 on duration, frequency and typology of therapy in pediatric patients**

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Beyond the high risk of infection and mortality, covid-19 has brought a series of negative effects on each of our lives. Isolation, social distancing and the use of protective measures have intervened by affecting and transforming the way a range of services are provided, especially therapeutic services. Therapeutic centers have faced a number of structural changes. In quantitative terms, the components that will be studied are the frequency, duration and typology of therapy. This study aims to compare the above components, in relation to the therapeutic services, provided between the periods September 2019-February 2020 and June 2020-December 2020. This time period is selected in order to compare and differentiate the distribution of therapeutic sessions in stages before and during covid-19. The sample selected for the study includes a group of 45 therapists who provide therapeutic services (psychological therapy, speech therapy and physiotherapy) in multidisciplinary therapeutic centers located in the cities of Tirana, Elbasan and Shkoder. Data collection will be carried out through two instruments: a questionnaire and a semi-structured interview with the intervention staff. In this study, the confidentiality of the treated patients will be preserved by receiving only quantitative data. Results: From the preliminary analysis related to the study data, it was noticed that covid-19 has influenced the duration, frequency and typology of therapy.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19, duration, frequency, type, therapeutic services*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 57/08

## Exploring the relationship between students subjective well-being and stress management strategies

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The purpose of this study is to help promote the emotional well-being of students, which is even more urgent in the context of a global pandemic that has affected the mental health of Albanian students. It is important to investigate students' stress management strategies and identify the most effective ones in order to implement prevention and intervention programs. This study aims to explore the relationships between students' subjective well-being and their stress management strategies. The goal was to identify the strongest predictors of happiness among specific stress management strategies.

The study was attended by 213 students from four high schools in the city of Tirana. Subjective well-being was measured by the Life Satisfaction Scale (SWLS) (Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985) while stress coping strategies were measured by the Ciss Inventory (CISS: Endler & Parker, 1990a, 1990b), 1992, 1994). The study of cross-correlations between variables as well as multiple regression analysis showed that coping avoidance strategies had the greatest contribution in predicting subjective well-being, followed by emotional techniques (negative impact) and the the problem-solving techniques which had the less significant contribution among the three. We can say that the more the students use the avoidance strategies and the less the emotional strategies, the more the level of life satisfaction will increase.

**Keywords:** *Subjective well-being, avoidance, emotional, problem-solving strategies*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 71/08

## Examining self-esteem and family characteristics among children nominated as gifted in Kosovo

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Most scholars have pointed out that the family represents an important foundation on which the concept of self develops, and of course self-esteem. A large number of studies have examined for self-esteem in gifted and talented children. Our aim was to

recognize the levels of self-esteem in gifted and talented children nominated in Kosovo compared to other non-nominated children as well as correlations with some family characteristics such as birth order, perception of family satisfaction, socio-economic level and educational level of parents. This is a cross-sectional study. 1609 participants aged 13 to 19 ( $M_{age} = 15.47$ ;  $DS = 1.59$ ); where 960 participants (59.7%) were nominated as gifted by teachers in randomly selected schools. The measuring instruments were Rosenberg self-esteem scale (RSE; Rosenberg 1965), The Scale of Quality of Family Interactions - KOBI (Vulić-Prtorić, 2000) and sociodemographic form. Results showed that 13.3 % of the sample were classified with low self-esteem. Mann-Whitney test revealed no significant differences scores based on gender, residence and nomination in self-esteem scores. The results show that children born first have a higher non-significant level of self-esteem. Kruskal-Wallis analysis revealed no significant differences in self-esteem scores by family size, number of children in family, marital status, mother level of education, father level of education and socio-economic status. The finding that differences in self-esteem level and family variables are not significant is not uncommon in the literature reviewed here. However, such findings need to be elaborated more specifically in the light of cultural aspects as well.

**Keywords:** *Self-esteem, gifted, talented, family characteristics, Kosovo*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 87/08

## **The impact of social media in adolescents social connected while physical distance during Covid 19: Case study the youth Albania**

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Nowadays all societies around the world are under the Covid-19 pandemic situation. Everyday life has changed in drastically way for all of us. The social distance is difficult for humans because they are social humans. Adolescents are much more affected from this new style of life because they more than adults need to be attachment emotionally and physically with their peers. Also, is seemed that adolescents around the world may be uniquely sensitive to this abrupt disruption in their lives due to the biological and psychological changes that occur during this developmental period. Social media has rapidly transformed the ways in which adolescents socialize and interact with one another, which has contributed to an ongoing debate about whether social media is helping or harming teens today.

The Covid-19 pandemic has only magnified this societal dilemma as teens are spending more time than ever before on social media. Thus, it is important for parents,

educators, and teens to better understand social media use in the context of Covid-19. This article discusses the implications of social media for adolescent development and mental health in the context of Covid-19 in Albania Society, with attention to the ways in which social media may be especially helpful for teens in the midst of physical distancing practices, as well as how social media behaviors can negatively impact teens' physical and mental health during this time. Using research and theory, the article provides practical guidance on facilitating teens' helpful use of social media and mitigating its negative effects during the Covid-19 pandemic.

**Keywords:** *Covid 19, social media, adolescent, social, distance, socialize, mental, health*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 88/08*

## **Where are we now? National legal and policy framework responding to domestic violence and violence against women in Albania**

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This paper introduces the development of the national legal framework responding to domestic violence and violence against women in Albania. Its focus it will be to provide an analysis of legal initiatives undertaken these last years in Albania, governmental and non-governmental initiatives and interventions and how are they being implemented. Albania is one of the countries that hat ratified the Istanbul convention. How this convention is implemented, achievements and challenges on the implementation process would be presented on the paper as well.

Even though, there are several important improvements on the legal and policy framework, domestic violence and violence against women continue to be a serious concern in Albanian society. The pandemic of COVID-19 has increased the violence against women, because of the economic losses, uncertainty, lockdowns, restrictions in movement and deprivation. This paper explores the situation and actual services provided to the victims of domestic violence and violence against women, as well the gaps that still exist. It examines the responsible mechanism accountable for the management of the domestic violence/violence against women cases at the local level, as well as their efficacy. The paper would present also what is done in Albania in order to reintegrate the survivors of domestic violence and violence against women, perspectives and challenges of multidisciplinary teams in this process. There will be conducted semi-structured qualitative interviews with key actors in central and local level and the findings from these interviews will be analyzed in the paper as well.

**Keywords:** *Violence against women, policies, social services, legal framework*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 91/08

## New Paradigms in Sociology of Inclusion and Special Education

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This paper aims to elaborate new paradigms in the sociology of inclusion and special needs education, in today's expansion of systems of education to take account of the world's inclusion agenda, which embraces all young people, especially those with learning difficulties and those with special needs. A Sociology of Inclusion and Special Education brings sociological perspectives to bear on the social, political, and economic policies and practices that comprise special and inclusive education, and the education of lower attainers. Increasingly governments have accepted the premise that education should incorporate all social and ethnic groups, especially those regarded as having special educational needs, disabilities, and difficulties in learning, but despite a plethora of literature on special and inclusive education worldwide, governments are still unsure of the reasons for this sector's expansion in their national education systems. The paper key questions include:

- Why and how has a whole sector of education dealing with young people regarded as having learning difficulties, low attainments, behavior problems, or disabilities developed?
- How have special education programs and resources become subsumed into variations of inclusive education?
- Why have ideological beliefs in hierarchies of ability, limits to learning potential, and IQ as measurement continued to legitimate the treatment of young people?
- What happens to young people after their special, included or lower attainers' programs, in terms of work and life chances? Today's new paradigms of Sociology of Inclusion and Special Education will be of interest to a wide range of educators, professionals, practitioners, and policy-makers concerned with special, inclusive, and vocational education, in addition to undergraduate, postgraduate, and research students and academics.

**Keywords:** *Inclusion, paradigm, power, special educational needs (SEN)*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 105/08

## The impact of Covid-19 on the psychological state of adolescents

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Introduction: Getting used to the new reality created by Covid-19 in order to face it without fear and panic. (1) the virus has changed our lifestyle: isolation, relationships

within the family, online learning. (2) the impact of the virus on the health status of adolescents: headache, fever, digestive disorders; lack of appetite, insomnia, loss of smell and taste; decreased immunity of the organism, feeling of fatigue. (3) Aggravation of psychological condition. So, the negative impact of the worsening of the economic situation. Sadness, anger, frustration, loss of interest in activities that were once interesting and enjoyable, social withdrawal, problems with concentration, memory, and decision making. Anxiety, stress, depression, low academic performance, increase in the number of suicides. Conclusions: Psychological preparation for future challenges; reduction of negative factors, increase of trust, positivity in school-family-adolescent relations; engaging in daily activities: sports, walking, reading, meditation, and psychological support, the role and assistance of the psychologist

**Keywords:** *Covid-19, psychological state, stress, depression, anxiety, psychological support, new reality.*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 154/08*

## **Victimization by peers and well-being of Romanian school children**

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Romanian school children report high levels of victimization by colleagues (either physical, relational or verbal). However, very few surveys measure these levels at early ages. Results from a previous study show that Romanian 10- & 12-year-old children are the first at relational victimization and the fifth at physical victimization among those from the 15 participant countries (Rees & Main, 2015). We report here the findings of a survey realized in 2019 in Romania based on the methodology of the third wave of “Children’s worlds. The International Survey of Children’s Well-Being (ISCWeB)” study (n=3298 children of 8-, 10- & 12-year-old), financed by Fondation Botnar Switzerland. Together with physical and relational victimization, this study also includes a measure of verbal victimization and of feelings of safety in school. Results show that victimization in school is linked with personal and family background variables: boys are more victimized than girls, older kids more than the younger ones, children learning in rural areas more than those from cities, and poor children more than the rich ones. The results are interpreted in terms of the link between children’s victimization in schools and social exclusion associated with status socio-economic status of the family.

**Keywords:** *Child well-being; victimization; bullying; Romania*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 187/08

## The impact of video games on aggressive behavior and academic performance in adolescents aged 16-19 in the municipality of Pr

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Video games and their use nowadays have an extremely large spread to all ages in many countries as well as in our country Kosovo and precisely the reason for the selected topic is to know more closely how video games are used and how influence them on academic behaviors and achievements. Since adolescence is an age of rapid development in all aspects of development such as physical, mental and emotional, we also focused on the adolescent period and as a research sample are 150 adolescents aged 16-19 years in the municipality of Pristina, for conducting the quantitative study, we used the Stratified Random Sampling technique for a more proportionate representation of the target population since adolescents from high schools were included. Because our profession as a psychologist made us meet many parents during the practice of our profession and often their complaints are related to the time their children spend playing video games and how they make children more aggressive. in their behavior both at school and at home and also because of video games they bypass the tasks and exercises assigned by teachers causing them to encounter problems in their academic achievement, and based on these approaches and many aspects In addition, our research aimed to see if video games are influencing aggressive behaviors and academic achievement of adolescents, ie how much is the use of video games and also if there are differences based on gender, age or even residence.

**Keywords:** *Adolescence, videos, aggressive behaviors, academic achievements*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 201/08

## Researching teenagers in the Albanian context; some ethical and methodological considerations

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In field data from adolescents and children's perspectives and experiences are emerging in the last decade in Albania. They are very much appreciated and considered by the scientific community; because they are bringing a thoroughful insight to one of the less studied and misunderstood groups in the Albanian context.

This article shares some ethical issues regarding to exploring teenagers’ reality and attitudes withing school settings, as well as some procedures that are considered effective approaches when doing quantitative research of this group, within the education system. The author shares some thoughts and opinions from her own experience, as well as other theoretical views as to how to design research with involving adolescents’ own perspectives. Challenges faced in researching teenagers are considered and opinions are shared on how to overcome. Some thoughts are also discussed about involving teenagers in the research (child to child research), such as planning and designing quantitative enquiry to gain information about how adolescents understand the world and relations with others.

**Keywords:** *Researching teenagers, ethics, education system, quantitative methods, child led research.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 09:

## WORK, PROFESSIONS AND ORGANIZATION

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N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 06/09

### Professional quality of life among healthcare professionals at the Ihsan Çabej hospital in Lushnje

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The aim of this study is to explore the professional quality of life at Emergency Nurses and Doctors at the Ihsan Çabej Regional Hospital in Lushnje. Doctors and nurses working in the emergency department are the first contact with each patient. Related to global pandemic of COVID-19, the medical staff has been working under difficult circumstances. According to Jennings (2009), the nursing profession has long been considered a stressful job due to physical labor, human suffering, working hours, and interpersonal relationships. The study raises the hypothesis that: there is a statistically significant relationship between professional quality of life and years of work in nurses and emergency doctors. The main objective of this study is to study if there is a relationship between professional quality of life and years of work in nurses and emergency doctors at the regional hospital “Ihsan Çabej” in Lushnja. The sample of this study consists of 15 nurses and 8 emergency doctors of the regional hospital “Ihsan Çabej” in the city of Lushnje. Specifically, the sample consists of (n = 13) females and (n = 10) males. One questionnaire was used for data collection. The Professional Quality of Life Scale contains 30 statements and evaluates 3 sub-scales: Compassion Satisfaction, Burnout and Secondary Traumatic Stress. Correlations show that the higher the number of working years, the higher is the level of compassion satisfaction and burnout.

**Keywords:** *Quality of life, healthcare, Emergency Nurses, Lushnje*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 08/09

## **The relationship between perceived organizational justice and motivation of employees at OTP Bank Tirana**

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The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between perceived organizational justice and organizational citizenship behavior and its mediating role of organizational commitment. These three terms/notions, as the main variables of the study, are new for the Albanian literature and thus they serve as a direct contribution for the topics in the field of Organizational Psychology. Moreover, the study was conducted in Albania therefore; its findings will offer the biggest contribution in its most developed industry, which is the industry of services. This study examine whether there is a statistical relationship between perceived Organizational justice and Organizational citizenship behavior and organizational commitment. After theoretical foundation was established, appropriate measuring instruments were found and dispersed after approval by the scientific leader of this study. For the empirical study, a questionnaire was applied to collect data. Data were collected through Likert scale method, and were analyzed using t-test as well as Pearson correlation with the significance level of 5 percent and SPSS 17 software. The study included a sample of 75 individuals which 82.7% (no=62) female and 17.3% (no=13) male. 100 of employees were randomly selected, only 75 of them contributed with their answers. The credibility of the instruments reinforces their validity and the results showed a positive correlation between perceived organizational justice and employee motivation. The results of the study show that there is a statistical relationship between the variables: Organizational justice, Organizational citizenship behavior and Organizational commitment. Also, in terms of demographic variables, there are differences between demographic variables such as gender, age, hierarchical position and work years for each of the above variables.

**Keywords:** *Job motivation, perceived organizational justice, organizational commitment, organization citizenship behavior*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 98/09

## **Analysis on the level of workforce in the labour market in Kosovo and the Balkan countries**

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Despite the presence of high unemployment rate, which varies between 30% and 35%, Kosovo companies and businesses and the Balkan states are constantly confronted

in terms of finding employees with the required qualifications, who are needed for different profiles of work. A quality labour market, characterized by a high level of skills, knowledge and work discipline, is a key prerequisite for economic growth. However, labour markets are quite complex. The demand for work, as well as its supply, depends on a number of factors, often specific to a particular economy. Based on the data, it is found that the biggest shortages for employees' skills are encountered in the manufacturing sector, especially in profiles of a technical nature, which depend on the conditions and qualitative aspects of education and vocational training. The aim of this paper is to determine the causes over the impacts of workforce on the labour market, taking into account the results from various reports published on work-force as per education, age and gender. The paper also aims to analyze the labour market orientations in Kosovo and the Balkan countries such as: Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, and Serbia. The research also provides analysis of the various comparisons of empirical and statistical results on the effects and causes of the impact of the workforce on the labour market for the period 2016 to 2019.

**Keywords:** *Labor market, Labor force level, level of employees, Employment status, employment rates, Labor force participation*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 164/09

## Challenges of employment and integration of Albanian students who have studied abroad

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In this research paper we have tried to analyze the professional integration of the students who have studied abroad and have returned to our country. We are focused on the problems and the difficulties that they have faced while looking for jobs, as well as the ways they have used to get employed. Through the opinions and the student's experiences we have come to the conclusion if there is a qualitative difference between a diploma obtained in Albania and one obtained abroad. If there is a difference, what is the main difference? Are these students privileged compared to the students who have studied in Albania, or do they face the same difficulties? Students who have studied abroad often are considered as key factors for the Albanian economy regeneration and a sustainable development towards the European standards. If the values and the experiences they have gained in the European countries apply in the Albanian institutions, they will be "an asset" and a valuable contribution to our country. This is the reason we have studied if the "brain gain" program is working properly and the returned students are giving their contribution into the Albanian institutions. Through questionnaires and interviews conducted with the key people, we have tried to find out if their educational and academic investment was worth it or if their employment was impossible because of the lack of the vacancies. Are they considered as priorities in these vacancies, or other qualified people in Albania hold these positions obtained in other ways?

**Keywords:** *Integration, qualification, employment, contribution, social cohesion, credibility*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 168/09

## Reconciliation and prevention of hate speech story from the practice

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The purpose of this paper is to explore the problems that are preceded by young people in various studies and reports conducted in the Western Balkans and Croatia. Moreover, this study describes ways in which policies can encourage civil society organizations to play a crucial role in peace and reconciliation and no hate speech. In the context of peacebuilding, hate speech, minority rights, and youth participation, Civil Society Organizations are playing a crucial role in building bridges between polarized groups, promoting dialogue and reconciliation. Reconciliation among the members of various national and ethnic groups cannot occur when the concept of reconciliation is not presented and understood by society. Young people are a crucial asset in the connection of the Western Balkans region, through joint projects, collaboration and exchange. Improving the process of reconciliation and hate speech, raises a crucial question regarding the systematic education which would promote democratic culture and critical thinking, as well as objectively introduce youth to these topics. Reconciliation requires political will, joint leadership, trust-building, accountability, and transparency, as well as a substantial investment of resources. By recognizing youth capacities and supporting them in efforts to build or strengthen inclusive and pluralistic societies they can bring a positive contribution.

**Keywords:** *Youth, reconciliation, hate speech, civil society, policies*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 203/09

## The gratification that teachers get from their work

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The topic of "The gratification that teachers get from their work" is part of the study on "Challenges that teachers face in Albania", whose purpose has been to research on the main challenges that the teachers faces nowadays, based on the contemporary socio-psychological approaches that evaluate the relationship between teaching and the school environment. The key concepts of this study have been gratification from work,

working conditions and difficulties in implementing the curriculum. The study population is comprised of elementary school teachers, lower secondary school teachers and upper secondary school teacher. More precisely, 814 teachers participated in this study, 148 of whom male teachers and 655 female ones from: Tirana, Tirana County, Puka, Librazhdi, Kukësi, Kruja, Bulqiza, Korça, Përmeti and Delvina. The paper discusses the main findings of the study, which revolve around the difficulties in applying the curriculum and the way in which gratification from work lowers the burnout degree of the teachers.

**Keywords:** *Teacher, curriculum, working conditions, stress, work burnout, work gratification*

**THEMATIC SESSION 10:**  
**THEORETICAL, COMPARATIVE,**  
**REGIONAL AND HISTORICAL STUDIES**

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 28/10*

**The restructuring  
of the archival network in Albania**

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A well-organized archive network has functioned in the Republic of Albania since the changes of the governing political system. The setting up of this archival network is sanctioned and determined by the new legislation that includes the law of 1993 and the law in force of 2003 “On Archives”. Of course, the organization of this network has a special importance in the field of archiving, but also in terms of all archival activity in the Republic of Albania because the National Archival Fund, which constitutes all state and non-state permanent and temporary values documentary assets, is stored, processed, administered, served from this archival network. In this paper we will pay attention how the archival network was organized from 1990, when the reforms in this field changed the structure of this network, to 2018.

The purpose of this paper is to make a summary of the conditions under which this reform was carried out, the causes that led to this process, the new setting up and the links that were affected by this reform. Of course, in this paper will be analyzed the consequences of this reform. This paper is based on monographs, articles by Albanian and foreign scholars and the periodical press. Descriptive and analytical methods were used to highlight the issues and problems related to the evolution of schooling and education in the period we have studied.

*Keywords: Archival network, reform, archival legislation, democratic changes, national archival fund*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 30/10

## Revealing authenticity, uniqueness and individuality through freedom

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Freedom is seen as a necessary condition of happiness, as the possibility of realizing what is potentially hidden within man. During the act of human realism, normally becoming an individual, he commits the first act towards freedom, as an act to shape his individuality according to Fromm. This is the most important moment in life, according to Kierkegaard, when man through opportunity becomes aware of himself. Opportunity is man's opening up to the world, an act that marks both the burden of responsibility and the chance for salvation. The weight of the responsibility to mature his personality weighs heavily on the attempt to establish his identity as an authentic individual, consequently from the dizziness of freedom the individual is gripped by anxiety. Since man is nothing but his own life according to Sartre, the anxiety of responsibility for the realization of freedom falls on him. Participation in this act is solemn, self-deception is present and in Heidegger except in this case existential fluidity is permeated by the temporality or possibility of death, one of the most authentic ways of being, as a being that will be articulated through time dimensions and will to be affirmed existentially by herself. The unfolding of authenticity stems from the relationship of freedom to anxiety which constantly constitute each other and having the opportunity for choice, alternative, responsibility and individuality. The purpose of this essay is to reveal and analyze the common and extraordinary conditions in which man experiences his freedom. Conditions are the ends of existence, where self-understanding and self-realization become possible.

**Keywords:** *Authenticity, freedom, responsibility, existence*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 31/10

## A Philosophical View of Human Nature and Selfishness according to the XVII-XVIII Century Philosophical Perspective

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By defining egoism as an excessive preoccupation on our own personal interest regardless of other people's interest, or if we were about to be in a higher level, the familiar one, as a matter of concern for our family interest, long ago, philosophers and thinkers have spread the dilemma of what drives human behavior to go towards this kind of

egoism that pays attention more to the immaterial rather than the material, the invisible rather than the vulnerability, the soul rather than the matter. This definition shows us that we have the egotism that is placed between the material-soul segment, that is, on the one hand, of the rich and that can then be overwhelmed in material wealth, that is, ownership, and on the other hand the preoccupation not to lose the spirit in this world. The first one has been treated by economic, legal, and political philosophy, whereas the second one has been treated by religious philosophy and theology. We have the science in front of metaphysics. In fact, the history of human society tells us that the structure and functioning of its constituent parts has had an evolution that has undoubtedly directly influenced egoism as a man’s behavior in relation to himself and the surrounding environment. This has happened to politicians and more specifically to today’s politicians who often present egoistic images in the relationship they create in politics. This scientific research seeks to give a philosophical explanation to the big questions that the society today poses about social, economic, political and environmental problems. In this study, emphasis will be placed on the methods of Montesquieu,, Rousseau, and Hobbes on the understanding of human nature and selfishness.

**Keywords:** *Politics, Egoism in politicians, post-communist society, human nature, political philosophy.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 32/10

## The invasion of the Ottomans in theBalkans

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On May 29, 1453, with the occupation of Constantinople by the Ottoman army commanded by Sultan Mehmet II, -and named “the Conqueror”, the Byzantine Empire falls. Its place was caught by the Turkish Ottomans. In this course, they invaded the Balkan Peninsula, extending and significantly expanding their powerful empire. This occupation lasted for a long time, until the beginning of the twentieth century, when the Balkan people were confronted militarily, forcing the army and the Ottomans to retreat and draw within the boundaries of the European Turkey, as it started to be named. The Ottoman Empire started around the year 1354 the campaign for military conquest of the Balkans; it was the time when the Balkans was on a major disruption. So, the Ottomans laid down almost the majority of the Peninsula, establishing safely their power and influence and leaving deep and inefaceable traces to the people of this region. Until the mid-sixteenth century, the Ottomans had owned the entire Peninsula. Since the beginning, the Balkan people, tried to stop the Ottoman invasion. The fall of the Ottoman’s power appeared more clearly, especially after “Eastern Crisis”, the Treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin, at the end of the eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, and it was exactly when in the Balkan Peninsula appeared numerous changes that testify for this decline.

**Keywords:** *Balkan people, government, Ottoman, coalition, uprising, European powers*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 44/10

## Education and labor marketing Albania and EU: Achievements and Challenges

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The education system in Albania since the post-1990 period has undergone numerous reforms, with the aim of keeping pace with developments in this field with the European Union countries. These reforms have not always proved successful and applicable to the conditions of Albania. Consequently, nowadays we face an education system that generally succeeds in preparing young generations for the labor market, but lacks a proper match of labor supply and demand. Adequate development of education in Albania for a workforce that suits the needs of the market constitutes the primary condition towards maximum productivity. Given Albania's pre-accession status in the European Union, it is important that the workforce must ensure competitiveness with the European market. On the other hand, some of the European Commission's recommendations express the need for a higher education law with quality functioning institutions, greater development of higher education curriculum and improved access to youth inclusion in vocational education development. As well as the education system, which will be treated in this research, the labor market in the European Union is also highly diversified, with member states designing and implementing various policies to promote employment and increase the productivity of local industries over the years. Within the labor market policies, some of them can be listed that apply across EU member states: training, employment incentives, employment support and rehabilitation, direct job creation, incentives to start up ups; social care for the unemployed, early retirement, etc.

**Keywords:** *Education system, Vocational education, Employment, Labor market, Competition*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 76/10

## Technotopia and the space flux

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Technotopia is a concept still unstable in academic circles. As a concept I have treated it in the context of heterotopic forms in advanced modernity. However, this treatment does not remain isolated in this context, as as a concept it tends to explain social

relations, the relationship of the individual with structures, especially that of power and social processes in this era. So, technotopia is a space which carries forms of action and social communication through operation in cyber networks; therefore, the concept of network society has been used as a framework for the analysis of these advanced forms of interaction. The concept of technotopia confronts three entities; technology, power and interaction.

**Keywords:** *Technotopia, technology, power, identity, interaction*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 116/10*

## **Psychosocial services offered for families that have experienced the natural disasters of 2019**

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Natural disasters happen to be memorable and potentially traumatic experiences. Individuals and families directly affected by natural disasters may experience feelings such as: grief, loss, panic, or sadness. These feelings are often accompanied by difficulty sleeping, guilt, nervousness, PTSD, etc. The aim of this study is to identify the challenges faced and are facing Albanian families that experienced successive disasters in the city of Shijak in September and November last year, 2019, with a special focus on families whose their homes were damaged. For the realization of this study, the members of 20 families for the Municipality of Shijak were contacted, in total 35 family members deliberately selected. The results of this study identified that for these families fortunately the government is investing, some houses are being reconstructed, some others are being rebuilt, the support has been maximal. But despite this, given the psychological consequences experienced by members of these families, it becomes necessary to provide services that include care for immediate mental health issues including stress, anxiety, depression or services that are provided in post-trauma cases. Individual or family therapies would serve to improve their psychological state and restore a state of spiritual balance for these individuals.

**Keywords:** *Disasters, consequences, services, psychosocial*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 130/10

## Conceptualization and Dimensions of Social Cohesion. A Literature review

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Social cohesion is a classic social science concern and different societies and many researchers still continue to address this concept. The literature on social cohesion offers various definitions of this term, which still causes to this day debates over a single definition of it. This paper, will at first present an overview of different perspectives that address the concept of social cohesion in the literature. Second, it will address the dimensions of social cohesion and in the end we will see the indicators of social cohesion. This paper aims to shed light on a relatively new concept and its use by various organizations and governments in the policy- making process.

**Keywords:** *Social cohesion, society, social cohesion dimensions, social cohesion framework*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 144/10

## Moral responsibility to the other at the time of the pandemic

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Philosophers critical of modern moral theories have introduced a new notion of morality. Criticizing modern moral theories for rigidity in dealing with moral issues, and stripping them of the notion of individual moral responsibility, they suggest a new moral approach, that of autonomous morality.

This concept, dealt mainly with the works of Bauman and Levina, seems to have taken on a special significance in the current situation of the global pandemic. In a sense, these thinkers appear to us as oracles, to whom they not only foresaw what might happen, but also proposed the way out. The purpose of this paper will be to highlight the importance that the notion of autonomous morality should take and the relationship that should be built on the other, based on this conception. This will enable an awareness of the responsibility we need to feel towards others, as well as the idea of

a more humane and empathetic approach in relation to the other. These views expressed mainly by the critical philosophers of modernity will be brought to attention, to sketch a complete panorama of the relationship to be established with the other, a relationship which becomes more necessary especially in situations like this of the pandemic.

**Keywords:** *Autonomous morality, pandemic, other, individual moral responsibility, empathy*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 199/10

## **Albanian ethnic stereotype in The General of the Dead Army's novel**

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The notion that different nations have specific peculiarities like persons do is very old and widespread. Literature plays an important role in the formation of this 'imaginary' that has its object in the foreign people and nations. The existence of ethnic stereotypes concerning mainly 'manners and customs' remained dominant into the Enlightenment and were never a topic of investigation but mostly mere explanations of different ethnic images.

This concept culminated in the positivistic determinism of Hippolyte Taine according to whom a literary text could be understood in the parameters of *race*, *milieu* and *moment*. According to Taine a text is co-determined in its literary characteristics by its author's ethnicity or *race*. *Milieu* means the geographical environment of which the traces of the each text can be found. *Moment* is not understood only in its chronological meaning but also as if a text is characterized by a climate of a given period. Nowadays imagology distanced itself from the so called "national psychology" that was influenced by the positivistic philosophy. In this study I am going to examine the Albanian's stereotype as expressed in *The General of the Dead's Army*. Literature plays a notable role on the spread of the stereotypes, prejudices and *clichés*. Imagological study of literature is not the study of sociology, but the representation of the Albanian stereotype as it is expressed in the literary work. It is going to be examined in its ethical and political purpose. The imago topic literary texts are being studied not only for the literary data, but also to convey the ideas of its author.

**Keywords:** *Stereotype, Albanians, literary work, political purpose*

**THEMATIC SESSION 11:**  
**DEVIANCE, CRIMINOLOGY,**  
**PUBLIC HEALTH AND SECURITY**

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 50/11*

**An Exploration of Best Practices  
for Promoting Sustainable Development  
of Self-Help Organizations**

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Self-help organizations (SHOs) are formed when members with a common chronic illness come together to share their perspectives and knowledge in problem solving with the support of helping professionals. SHOs in Hong Kong have been developing rapidly in the recent two decades and today there are over 170 SHOs in the city. Despite the rapid development of SHOs, there are very few studies that examine the success factors and well-consolidated models for sustainable SHO development. Most of the available SHO references are from Western contexts. Moreover, Hong Kong's self-help movement has reached a stable but stagnant stage, and obstacles such as issues associated with the succession of leadership and the paradigm shift from mutual support to membership welfare may hinder the development of SHOs. There is an urgent need to build an indigenous model with best practice guidelines for local SHOs that best fit their needs and concerns. Such a model of development will help SHO leaders identify unique developmental needs of their SHOs and what strategies SHOs can use to meet these needs. Accordingly, this study examines best SHO practices in Hong Kong by using data collected from a territory-wide survey of 232 SHO leaders. We will report findings on nine best practice strategies for sustainable SHO development. These include success factors for good SHO leaders, team building and managing to achieve SHO goals, working with paid staff in daily SHO operation and development, development of effective mutual support core services for members, development of participation ladder for members, engagement of community resources for developing long-term

collaboration, raising or applying for different funding in cost-effective ways that fit the development of the SHO, facilitating members to participate in policy advocacy for promoting their well-being, and raising public awareness and understanding of chronic illnesses and SHOs.

**Keywords:** *Health services and health systems change, user engagement, self-help organizations, chronic illness*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 208/11*

## **Crime as a factor in hindering the socio-economic development in Kosovo**

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Kosovo as a country in the consolidation of state-building, in addition to the transformation of the occupier-monist governing system into a democratic system, the emergence and spread of criminal phenomena have been seen as one of the most serious challenges in building a democratic state. Therefore, Kosovo Institutions should be approached with special professionalism and strategy, treating as a top priority the fight and prevention of criminal phenomena that endanger: the lives of citizens, the establishment and functioning of state institutions, economic - cultural development of society in Kosovo, etc.

The phenomenon of economic crime tends to extend with very contemporary techniques and methods, appearing in different forms, for the economic benefit of different persons, individuals, or groups who are involved in committing this criminal activity in different ways. It is performed by persons who for their realization intend to use the economic position they have, these persons abuse the public position they have, use different ways to come to their benefit and purpose. The financial sector is quite affected by economic crime. With the rapid political-economic developments of the society both in the banking sector and in the new financial services, cybercrime and cyber security are factors that should not be ignored but should be monitored and not allowed to become an obstacle to the socio-economic development in Kosovo.

**Keywords:** *Crime, development, strategy, priorities, Kosovo*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 190/11

## **Predictors of violence highlighted in children with special educational needs integrated into mainstream education**

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The concept of violence is found in a multitude of forms in society, it is determined by certain factors related to the education of individuals, access to information resources and their evolution in today's society, their mentality and interests in society, family changes, experiences personalities that make their mark on behaviour (Sandu, 2008, Bonea, 2015, McMahon et. al., 2017a). Scientific considerations on violence manifested by children with special educational needs integrated into mainstream education aim at the existence of subtle and complex relationships between legal regulations of violence, psychological mechanisms of behaviour that express violence and beliefs, the opinions of the influencing social group and they are also influenced by their presence and acceptance in the group. We believe that there are divergences related to responsibility, intention and sanction, as well. Few surveys have been able to directly correlate the behavioural deviance of those integrated, with risk factors, external or internal, identified at the individual, family, school, group of friends, community or society. Our approach will identify some social-relational difficulties, with emphasis on psycho-individual causes highlighted by the case study. The conclusions of the study aim at the physical, psychological and social consequences on integrated children, throughout life.

**Keywords:** *Deficiencies, therapies, special educational demands and needs, interventions, school integration*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 05/11

## **The social burden of patients with chronic neurological diseases**

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**Introduction:** A number of studies have suggested that multiple sclerosis affects negatively on mental fatigue, social impairment, daily activities, sexual relationships etc. Social and economic exclusion play an important role to the patient's life trajectory. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of Multiple sclerosis (MS) to the social and economic

exclusion particularly in the following domains: social functions and roles, economic constrain, marital status, family relationships and education. Methods: A randomized control trial of patients (n=67) with a definite diagnosis of MS completed validated questionnaire of Multiple Sclerosis Quality of Life Inventory (MSQLI), MSSS - Form with a particular attention to the positive social interaction. It was also estimated by an individual interview the social and economic frame, level of education and additional lifestyle features. The indicators used in this study are interpreted by harmonizing qualitative and quantitative narrative analyses. Results: Over 28 % of total interviewed patients (mean age 38) are classified with severe social problematic and 51% (mean age 36) are estimated with moderate social problematic to which correspond moderate levels of disability of 4.3 (3; 8) and 3.06 (2,5; 6) points, assessed by ratings on the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS). Further data analysing permit a detailed assessment and the association between neurological impairment and social - economic difficulties, emphasizing social alteration during patient's disease years. Female patients reported elevated social isolation features measured in 74% by total. Twenty six percent of subjects interviewed and evaluated with severe social problematic are divorced meanwhile the low education level (4 – 8 years of basic education) is represented by 42 % of total sample. Conclusion: Multiple sclerosis reduces opportunities and appropriate choices of patients determining the lack of social and economic inclusion. Accomplishment of social functions and roles is associated with the scale of disease disability.

**Keywords:** *Exclusion, multiple sclerosis, social isolation, economic constrains, Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS).*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 11/11*

## **EU Commission Road Safety Policy Framework a reliable basis for drafting National Road Safety Plan**

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The EU Commission has published its Road Safety Policy Framework for 2021 – 2030. This is a follow-up to an action plan published in 2018 as part of the package of

new road safety legislation that included new vehicle and infrastructure safety standards. One key area where the Commission has developed its plans is around the crucial issue of data collection. EC had to develop a range of “key performance indicators” (KPIs) for road safety, linked to outcome targets.

**Objective:** Member States are legally obliged to report to the EC on the number of road accidents resulting in injury or death. These new “KPIs” should provide a more detailed understanding of how are performing in terms of mitigating some of the most important risks.

**Materials and methods:** The publication is a follow-up to action plan as part of the “package of new road safety legislation” that included new vehicle and infrastructure safety standards. One key area where the EC has developed its plans is around the crucial issue of data collection. The Commission had already of “key performance indicators” KPIs for road safety, linked to outcome targets.

**Conclusions:** The existence of a national road safety strategy is a clear indication that this issue is given high priority in the country’s political agenda. A well-designed plan is a tool for authorities to identify the most important road safety actions, to focus their work efficiently, and to allocate the necessary resources. It also facilitates accountability and transparency, and helps to communicate road safety benefits to citizens.

**Keywords:** *Policy Framework, National Plan, Action Plan, Key Performance Indicators, Road Users*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 27/11

## Levels of anxiety and depression in an Albanian sample during COVID-19 pandemic. The role of neuroticism

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The COVID-19 pandemic impacted Albania on March 2020 and since then the country has had a progressive increase of infected cases, especially after reopening the country on 23th June 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic is having negative effects worldwide on individual’s physical and mental health. The objective of this study was to identify levels of anxiety and depression among Albanian subjects and to examine the role of neuroticism as a predictor variable of such psychological outcomes. This study was carried out on the starting period of COVID-19 pandemic (April 2020-June 2020) and included 235 subjects. The respondents were between the ages 18- 69 year old with a mean age of  $M = 33.34$  ( $sd = 10.39$ ). Participants completed an online sociodemographic data form, data about subjective perceptions and experiences related to COVID-19 pandemic and also the Neuroticism Scale of BIF (Goldberg, 1993) and Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25 (HSCL-25). Results indicated that 26.8% of participants reported symptoms of anxiety that needs clinical attention and 20.9% reported clinical symptoms of depression. Neuroticism resulted the strongest predictor of high levels of anxiety and depression among participants, after controlling for possible impact

of demographic factors and those of subjective perceptions and experiences related to COVID-19 pandemic. Recommendations are given to public health agencies in implementing future scanning, prevention and treatment strategies based not only on demographic factors, but also personality-tailored ones.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19, anxiety, depression, neuroticism*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 29/11*

## **Adolescents and crime in Albania**

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**Objective.** The main objective related to the purpose of the study is to identify the categories of juveniles in conflict with the law through the analysis of socio-demographic features, individual factors, and factors related to the family, peers and community in the penitentiary system.

**Method.** This study investigated 36 minors in conflict with law (from 14–18 years of age). The study used a combination observation and interviewing methods. Each participant was interviewed in the presence of prison psychologists. Data were analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively.

**Results.** The analysis of the data shows that 41.7% of juveniles have committed the criminal offense of theft. The highest percentages of juveniles who committed criminal offenses 36,1% belonged to the age group of 15-16 years. 55.6% of juveniles who have committed criminal offenses live on minimal incomes. The majority of juveniles who have committed criminal offenses come from large families and mainly from such cities where population migration has been higher.

**Conclusions.** The findings from this study help us understand which factors influence and stimulate juveniles to engage in delinquent behavior.

**Keywords:** *Delinquency, minor, risk factor, delinquency zone*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 41/11*

## **Effectiveness of exercises the best option for a healthy and happy life**

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**Introduction:** Since coronavirus pandemic began people are feeling lonelier than ever. The isolation activates the same region of brain that starvation does. Physical activity and exercises are very effective in improving emotional state and food diet.

**Objectives:** The main purpose of this study is to identify the importance of exercises during isolation and hunger.

**Methods:** This concept is evaluated through a questionnaire with 10 questions about stress, food diets and exercises in first month of quarantine. It was completed online by 40 people from which 30 were women and 10 men in city of Korca (Albania). We repeated same questionnaire after a month of quarantine. Data is evaluated by descriptive method.

**Results:** According to first questionnaire 50% of people experienced loneliness while 50% experienced food problems. 95% of people said that the feeling of loneliness was same as feeling when we are hungry. In the other hand only 50% of people did exercises like stretching, squats, Turkish get up exercise during quarantine? 50% of people said that exercise improved stress and diet. In the second questionnaire we concluded that 85% of people said that exercised improved their diets, while 80% of people accepted that exercises improved their mental state and motivation during quarantine. **Conclusion:** Exercises can help us overcome the loneliness but also help us to live a healthy life.

**Keywords:** *Exercises, isolation, food, hunger*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 74/11

## **The Effectiveness of Mobilization and Manual Therapy on Non-Specific Cervical Pain**

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**Introduction:** Neck pain is one of the common musculoskeletal problems that affects most working age. Neck pain causes problems as it relates disability. Pain is the typical worrying sign for this patient. **Purpose:** The aim of this study was to perform a systematic review of the literature of the effectiveness of manual therapy and mobilization for neck pain. **Methodology:** A literature search of 2 electronic databases was performed (PubMed and CINAHL). Inclusion criteria included randomized controlled trials of manual therapy and mobilization interventions in

acute neck pain. Like Outcomes were used pain relief, disability/function, (Disability) and patient satisfaction. The PEDro scale was used for quality assessment of eligible studies. Results: The search identified 29 articles, and 6 full-text articles were assessed. Two studies met the inclusion criteria. According to the pedro scale, the study of Ruud Groeneweg et al met all the criteria. Conclusion: Manual therapy is effective in improving the general condition of patients with neck pain.

**Keywords:** *RCT, reviews study, manual therapy, PEDro scale*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 75/11*

## **Leukemia**

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Introduction: Leukemia is cancer of the body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and the lymphatic system. Many types of leukemia exist. Some forms of leukemia are more common in children. Other forms of leukemia occur mostly in adults. Leukemia usually involves the white blood cells. Your white blood cells are potent infection fighters — they normally grow and divide in an orderly way, as your body needs them. But in people with leukemia, the bone marrow produces abnormal white blood cells, which don't function properly. Study objective: Leukemia should be treated with caution considering all the complications it brings. Should start from finding the cause to start treatment from there. Informing and educating the patient is the first step in its treatment. Note the risk factors and guidelines given for the treatment of leukemia.

Material and methods: Treatment for your leukemia depends on many factors. Your leukemia treatment options based on your age and overall health, the type of leukemia you have, and whether it has spread to other parts of your body, including the central nervous system. Leukemia symptoms are often vague and not specific. You may overlook early leukemia symptoms because they may resemble symptoms of the flu and other common illnesses. Rarely, leukemia may be discovered during blood tests for some other condition. Conclusions: Leukemia usually involves the white blood cells. Leukemia symptoms vary, depending on the type of leukemia. Treatment for leukemia can be complex — depending on the type of leukemia and other factors. But there are strategies and resources that can help to make your treatment successful.

**Keywords:** *Leukemia, treatment, blood cells, symptoms, lymphatic system, diagnosis*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 106/11

## **Pandemic and mental health**

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Pandemics are outbreaks of disease as a result of the spread of human-to-human infection. There have been many outbreaks of diseases and pandemics recorded in history, including Spanish Flu, Hong Kong Flu, SARS, H7N9, Ebola, Zika (WHO, 2011) and most recently Coronavirus-Covid-19. The purpose of the study is to measure mental health during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study was conducted on a sample of 478 individuals, in a period April-July 2020. The instrument of use is asked if it is done in order to study. Questionnaire 27 statements in total, where 8 statements with demographic data, 9 statements related to the Covid-19 pandemic and 10 statements related to mental health in general. Questionnaire procedure and realization through online format. Data collected from questionnaires and preparations for Microsoft Office Excel packages. The main hypothesis of this study: The Covid-19 pandemic affects mental health in humans. The results showed that the Covid-19 Pandemic, as a disturbing condition has significantly affected causing a range of symptoms such as nervousness, tension, anxiety, interest or lack of satisfaction in doing things in general, low mood, feeling bored or without hope, feeling tired or low on energy, lack of appetite or eating more than usual as well as difficulty concentrating to read or watch TV. The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the overall well-being of people.

**Keywords:** *Social Distance, Pandemic, Mental health, Psychological Symptoms.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 111/11

## **Double lockdown: a sociological observation during the pandemic time at Institute of Minors in Kavaja**

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In March 2020, while Albania faced the lockdown because of the Covid 19 pandemic, 19 minors stayed at Institute of minors in Kavaja, one sentenced for having committed a penal offence and 18 others waiting for the Court Decision. This article focuses on the impact that the lockdown because of the COVID 19 has had and continues to have on minors in prison, exploring the case of minors detained and sentenced at the Institute of Minors in Kavaja. The study was carried out during the first half of 2020. Before the lockdown the minors were observed and contacted in a direct way and during the lockdown contacts with minors were maintained through indirect means. The study

shows how in conditions of isolation, problems related to the inability to meet family members, limited opportunities to attend the schooling process within the institution and to be part of different programs offered by NGO-s with focus on psychosocial and emotional minors' development, made minors filled doubly isolated. Basing on the interviews with professionals at IMK, the study reveals how these challenges can be faced and what should be done to reduce the feeling of isolation in pandemic time for minors in prison.

**Keywords:** *Minors, prison, isolation, pandemic, lockdown*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 206/11*

## **The impact of online education on Eye Health**

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**Objectives:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of online education on eye health during covid-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional study in which 264 students (203 females and 61 males) were included. Participants of this study are students from the faculty of professional studies, who received online education through "Moodle" and "Google classroom" system. The mean age of the participants was 20.16 years. A questionnaire with 12 questions about tired eye, irritated eye, watery eye, dry eye, eyestrain, hot/burning eye, blurred/doubled vision, difficulty in focusing/headache and visual discomfort was sent by email to the students. **Results:** From our results it was observed that there was no correlation between eye health and online education, but a positive correlation was found between eye fatigue and online education. Most of the students report that had difficulty in focusing after 2 hours of using computer. **Conclusion:** From this study it was found that online education can cause eye fatigue but does not affect eye health.

**Keywords:** *Online education, eye health, students, covid-19*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 207/11*

## **The impact of covid-19 on the quality of health care service in Albania**

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Since the first case of Covid-19 in Albania, cases have constantly increased and the pandemic has taken a toll on the health system. The aim of our study is to identify the effects of Covid-19 on Albania health system. We applied a questionnaire and send it

to different health care center in Durres, Albania to evaluate the quality of health care in pandemic. From the results we found that pandemic has direct impact on the health system. Diversion of health workforce, suspension of services, reduced health-seeking behavior, unavailability of supplies, deterioration in data monitoring, are some of the challenges seen in the study. The ability to deliver essential services is dependent on the capacity of health system. The close collaboration between essential services and Covid-19 teams to identify priorities, physical distancing, promote task shifting at primary level, optimize the use of mobile technologies for service training, monitoring and involve private sector and non-health departments to increase management capacity. As a conclusion we think that a strategic plan will improve the health system quality to adverse the effects of the pandemic. The strategic plan with prevents mobility and morbidity diseases in Albania population.

**Keywords:** *Covid-19 pandemic, health systems, Albania*

# THEMATIC SESSION 12:

## ETHNIC RELATIONS, NATIONALISM, HUMAN RIGHTS

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 37/12*

### Similarities and differences: Catalonia, the Basque Country, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Kosovo

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In this presentation I aim to reveal the differences and similarities between the five sensitive national questions in Europe, namely the Catalan, Basque, Northern Irish, Scottish and that of Kosovo (as part of the Albanian cause). Some of these issues have been accompanied from time to time by tensions, conflicts and wars, while some of them still remain actual and with the possibility of destabilizing the respective states, but consequently the region of Europe itself. All five national questions are typical cases of self-determination, both external and internal. The response of the respective states has consistently been important for the direction the demands for self-determination of the respective peoples have taken. In all the dynamics of these five national questions to date there are certainly many similarities and differences between them. The presentation will try to identify differences and similarities in eight areas. Therefore there will be addressed: the dynamics and intensity of conflicts; whether or not the respective peoples are divided nations; the role of religion in these conflicts; the role of interethnic relations; what role has language played and plays in the national identity of the peoples we are dealing with; if there has been or is there any economic exploitation by central governments; what role did military-political organizations play and what was the nature of the conflicts; also what has been and is international involvement in all five cases. Addressing these eight dimensions in the presentation I will try to finally come to the conclusions of where these issues actually resemble and where they differ from each other.

**Keywords:** *Language, religion, conflict, nation, economy, international involvement*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 53/12

## **Historical myths and their influence on the nationalist formation of the Balkan peoples**

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Historical myths in the Balkan region are a developed cultural phenomenon. Many historical events and figures have left their mark on the history of the Balkans. Meanwhile, many of them have been used to homogenize peoples and nations. The desire for supremacy of one nation over another has influenced historical myths to become the motive and force of the movement for unification and increase the power of these countries. Hence the hundred-year-old conflict between the peoples of the Balkans. The nationalism of the Balkan nations itself was conceived and developed as a philosophy and as a culture based on numerous myths about historical events and figures. In the course of development, Balkan societies and peoples have tried to establish the superiority or balance of power based on history. The peoples and nations of the Balkans were created mainly in the period of state-building based on history. For this reason, the events and characters of Balkan history took on a special role. But often these events were misused and falsified in order to adapt to the interests of certain countries. It is characteristic that almost all Balkan countries have created their own historical myths. However, the difference is that some peoples have used them for hegemony in attacks, conflicts and wars with other peoples. Some peoples and nations have used them to protect and preserve their freedom and independence.

**Keywords:** *Historical myths, Balkans, nationalism, conflict, historical figures*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 93/12

## **The Rice and Fall of Albanian Paschals – The Lost Opportunity of the Albanians!**

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The end of 18<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the fall of Ottoman Empire appears, the Westphalian system was entering a crisis, the European Power turned their eyes to the East, the national movements in the Balkans would break away one by one the independent states of the Peninsula. The Ottoman Empire as a mixture of Asian, Eastern, Byzantine and European cultures was based on militarism, dynasty and Islam, which formed the constitutional basis for the construction and functioning of the Ottoman Empire, clearly defining the relations between its peoples and other states.

During this period, the Albanian Paschals were formed, Shkodra in the North (1771-1831) and Ioannina in the South (1787-1822). Ali Pasha Tepelena of Karamahmut Pasha Bushatlliu as Albanian and international diplomatic personalities, demonstrated religious tolerance, transformed Albanian lands into an environment of peace and multiethnic coexistence and with a positive impact on inter-ethnic and inter-religious relations throughout the region. As the peoples of the Balkans struggled to revive their national movements, they were influenced and aided by Ali Pasha on the road to independence from the Ottomans.

The Serbs were supported by Russia, Greece had the support of British diplomacy while the Albanians were in a complicated situation. The Pashallëk of Shkodra as the diplomatic center of the time was loyal to the High Gate, while the Pashallëk of Ioannina was more rebellious and autonomous towards the Ottoman Empire. The European powers were against the Balkan state designed by Russia and thought that Albania should not be left to Russia. These Paschals brought a great contribution to the independence of the Balkan states, the weakening of the Ottoman Empire, the orientation of the Albanian people towards the European Powers of the time but not the independence of the Albanians.

**Keywords:** *Albanian Paschals, Ali Pasha Tepelena, Karamahmut Pasha Bushatlliu, Balkan Region and National Movements, Ottoman Empire and European Powers.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 113/12

## **UNConvention on children's rights and the actuality on the development of children's rights in Albania**

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Children's rights are the foundations on which they build their relationships with parents, teachers, school institutions, and the physical environment in which they live. During the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations General Assembly, has recognized that children have demands and human rights that extend far beyond the basic concepts of their protection. However, the biggest challenge facing this vital document, will remain the inability to address serious and often deeply rooted problems that are affecting millions of children across the globe. In this context,

we can say that in Albania there have been identified few cases of children whose rights to education have been denied because of their color, race or ethnic origin, for this reason beside the existing legal framework remain to do a lot of work in identifying and taking measures from the relevant authorities for such cases.

**Keywords:** *Children, conventions, rights, protection, states, obligations*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 181/12

## **Impact of the Bologna process on education policies**

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Today, Higher Education in Albania, -: in all Of Europe, is developed on the basis of the principles of the Bologna Process or Charter. The Bologna Process is a Higher Education reforming process aiming the building of a European Higher Education Area. The process in Higher Education in Albania is seen as a better adaption of Higher Education programs and qualifications to the labor market. This, Higher Education is no longer considered “a once-in-a-lifetime experience”. Higher education Institutions must adapt to this reforming reality. Higher Education Reform aims the: (1) quality assurance (2) recognition of diplomas and (3) qualification. Therefore, this paper undertakes to clarify the impact that this process has on Higher Education and how education has changed in the last three years based on the policy pursued by the Ministry of Education. The impact that this process has in the academic life of each student and the further development of the intellectual society. The higher Education legislation, which was drafted and adopted based on the Bologna Charter, is seen as an Innovation that requires its adaptation to the basic curriculum of Higher Education. For this reason, the issue developed within the topic commit to give a detailed for each question raised in this study.

**Keywords:** *Proces, Bologna Character, Education, developed.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 123/12

## **How can we overcome ethnic challenges in the Balkans? The Balkans in the new decade**

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Ethical relations, nationalism and human rights are directly related to each other, especially in a region like the Western Balkans, characterized by multiculturalism, ethnic clashes, extreme nationalism and bloody fighting. Firstly, it is important to make a detailed explanation of these concepts and the interaction between them. Through this paper we aim to distinguish the forms of nationalism, its importance, and when nationalism can be turned into a potential risk for ethnic conflicts. We will also analyze the positive and negative sides of this concept, which does not belong only to the Balkans. Secondly, good neighborly relations, as well as maintaining balance in ethnic relations within states is essential for a democratic state. Ethnic and inter-ethnic disputes can generate conflict with the fundamental rights of the individual, which has happened in the Balkans and may happen again as the conflicts are still open. The jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights is already rich and consolidated in the violations of these rights that may come as a result of nationalism or strained ethnic relations. Referring to regional reports and agreements on these issues, as well as giving our ideas we will provide a complete positive picture of how these three components can interact in this region, in the spirit of common justice, economic unity, multiculturalism and peace. Finally, we aim to present a clear approach to a regional region as efficiently and as well as possible, anticipating a regional challenge.

**Keywords:** *Ethnic Relations; Nationalism; Human Rights; Multicultural; Regional Challenge, Justice*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 155/12

## **Social aspects in Yugoslavia of 1945-1990. The case of Kosovo**

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This paper aims to give a historical overview of Yugoslavia in the years 1945-1990 by addressing social and human aspects. This paper will be realized using qualitative and historical comparative historical methodologies. The case of Kosovo will be illustrated

through field and ‘via mail’ interviews that testifies experiences of the interviewees in Yugoslavia. The development of social aspects such as education, migration, ethnic dispersion in the Yugoslav territory as well as social policies for implementation in the country are of particular interest and at the same time the axis of this study. The social aspects and elements of human governance in the legislation and policies of Yugoslavia lead to an entity socially and historically constructed.

**Keywords:** *Yugoslavia, social policy, social aspects, human rights*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 178/12*

## **The right to education of minors; How to stop the increasing number of children dropping out of school?**

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The right to education is a fundamental right of children sanctioned in the constitutions of the countries themselves and in international acts such as the European Convention on Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the European Social Charter, etc. By studying the most marginalized communities, UNICEF has developed the “Zero Abandonment” strategy at the national and local level, in Albania and other countries. Despite the efforts of states to minimize this social problem, it has been noted that the results are not what was expected. This has happened for several reasons such as lack of information, negligence, irresponsibility, lack of cooperation between institutions, etc. The scientific paper aims to show what can be a successful model of cooperation between educational institutions, pupils, parents and education offices. Methodology: Data on the number of children dropping out of school will be analyzed (this through statistics); Analysis of the reasons why children drop out of school. Expected results: Identification of the causes leading to school dropout by children and proposing appropriate measures to be taken to minimize this phenomenon. Promoting cooperation and taking responsibility for each link, whether state or social, will definitely bring positive effects to our goal.

**Keywords:** *Education, institution, rights, school.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 13: ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

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N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 12/13

## The role of business growth in the development of the local economy - case study municipality of Prizren

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The state of Kosovo since its establishment as a legal state, formulate rules for the best functioning and development and that with special emphasis on the Economy sector. It is no coincidence that special emphasis is placed on the sector of the Economy, because if we have a well-developed economy, we also have a developed country. First of all, the economy is the best picture of a country, and it is through which it is noticed how much financial capacity a country has and how developed the employment sector is. Considering that the Economy is the basis for the establishment of a stable and functional state, then strategies have been taken on how to develop the economy by analyzing and evaluating all businesses that can affect the economic growth of the country. Thus, the analysis of the situation starting from the central level, putting the focus on the local level, and seeing which municipality can help economic development more. Statistics of the economic situation at the local level made based on the size of the municipal territory and the number of population in that municipality. Therefore, since the number of population and geographical area of the territory, the second of the municipalities is the municipality of Prizren, in addition to which there is a significantly greater economic development than other municipalities, thus based on the increase in the number of businesses by sectors. Numerous, always starting from the tourism sector as the most visited city by tourists. Therefore, having in mind the economic development over the years in the city of Prizren, and that from different business sectors, I claim that through this paper to analyze and research more closely how it develops now and how it will be thought in the future economic development!

**Keywords:** *Economic development; Local level, City of Prizren, Businesses in the city of Prizren*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 14/13

## Some data of energy production from biogas of Wastewater Treatment Plant of Durres

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Wastewater Treatment Plant in Durres (WWTPD) is very effective in terms of treated water quality, but not so efficient in electricity consumption. The challenge of WWTPD is to reduce electricity consumption while maintaining the quality of discharged water. As an integrated part of it, the WWTPD has a biogas production line from its biomass (sludge). From our study it is estimated that the average electricity demand of WWTP in Durres is 9916 kWh/day. Biogas production measurements refer to the years 2016 and 2017. The values of the amount of biogas and methane produced in kWh are converted according to: 1m<sup>3</sup> methane has an energy content of about 9.7 kWh. From the calculations, the average daily production for 2016 is 844.48 kWh/day. In 2017 we have a reduction of energy production from CH<sub>4</sub> converted to values 549.92 kWh/day. This is a low value referred to the fulfillment of 30% of the electricity needs from biogas, where according to the manual it should have been 2975 kWh/day. However, biogas production has proven to be an effective option to generate biofuels, thus obtaining electricity. Its continuous production has increased the energy efficiency of the WWTP, reducing the consumption of electricity from the grid, but also by protecting the equipment from voltage fluctuations, or lack of energy in necessary cases.

**Keywords:** *Wastewater treatment plant, biogas, renewable energy, biofuels - electricity, energy efficiency*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 25/13

## Relationship between financial development and globalization in Albania

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This paper argues that globalization is a key factor in stimulating institutional reforms in developing countries that promote financial development and economic growth. Advanced countries can help in this process by supporting the opening of their markets to goods and services from emerging-market countries. We use various indicators of

financial development such as domestic credit provided to the private sector relative to GDP, GDP per capita growth (annual %), GDP per capita (constant 2010 USD), and Inflation consumer prices (annual %). Also in the analysis, we have included the economic globalization index and political globalization index. The data are found at the World Bank Indicators and KOF indexes for globalization. These indicators are analyzed for Albania and Kosovo for the recent five years.

*Keywords: Globalization, financial indicators, developing countries, credit to the private sector*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 33/13*

## **Organization of works in the new fishing port in the city of Durrës**

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This study examines the organization of works in the new fishing port in the city of Durres. The port of Durres is the largest port in Albania. This port has large capacities in terms of transport of goods and passengers, and also the fishing sector. To date, fishing vessels anchor within the seaport, but given the large capacity processed in the port, as well as fishing vessels, it was considered reasonable to build a fishing port separate from the rest of the seaport. Another reason for the idea of this project is that freight transport and the fishing sector should be independent of each other. The new fishing port will be built west of the existing port. This port will have a processing capacity of approximately 100 fishing vessels. It will occupy an area of 120,000 m<sup>2</sup> and part of its basin will be 50,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The large scollera has a length of 750 m and a height of 6.5 m above sea level. The small scollera is 90 m long and has a height of 4 m. In the study area are found deposits of sand, clay, suras, swarms, kelp and gravel which are slightly consolidated or moderately consolidated. Below this area are Neogene deposits that consist of clays (Mudstone), siltstone and sandstone (Sandstone) rarely meet any conglomerate layer. The groundwater level is 2.00m from the surface of the existing quay, these waters are salty, so anti-corrosion measures must be taken during construction. The use of pilots is recommended. The protection of moles is

recommended to be done with braces reinforced with straps. It is also recommended that during the works to monitor the reductions of the built area.

**Keywords:** *Fishing port, port capacity, fishing vessel, built area*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 66/13

## Flexibility of businesses during covid-19 pandemic; Albanian case

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Like every other country in the world, Albania also faced the problems created by pandemic situation. In this study we have tried to give an overview of the situation faced by businesses in Albania. Faced the problem of Covid-19, businesses in Albania had big difficulties in managing the situation that was created by the low purchasing volume, so we tried to make an overview of the situation to see the problems faced by the businesses. We used directly questionnaires to make our analysis. Through the use of the statistical program - R we have determined all the factors influencing the position of the business during the pandemic. By collecting data directly from businesses and their employers we have determined a model that shows all the problems faced by businesses and employees. Finding also the hidden conditions that affect an employee in his work place. From the study we can see these hidden problems that in econometric are known as latent variables and these are variables that are not expressed by the employees but those really affect their performance at the work place. We think that this finding is very important for businesses not only in pandemic time but also in the normal situation because is very important for a business to know all the factors that affect the workers in the work place.

**Keywords:** *Businesses, pandemic, economy, crisis, flexibility*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 81/13

## Farming under Barricades: Post-conflict Cooperation in Kosovo – First findings

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This paper focuses on the life of farmers, the major workforce in Kosovo, in the context of post-war institutional anguish and stabilization of inter-ethnic relationships.

Barricades – physical, symbolical, mental, political and economic constraints – provide here a useful metaphor for understanding the specific and complex situation that emerged after the war in 1999. In the paper, I explore the dialectical character of the barricades and how they simultaneously act as dividers and functional fields of exchange and cooperation. Likewise, I analyze the modalities of cooperation and interconnectedness between Kosovo Albanian and Serbian farmers that enable a non-violent cohabitation in the context of an unresolved, simmering conflict. In this paper, I will present the first findings of my ongoing long-term ethnographic research project and will discuss how life goes on under the barricades and how the hybrid social-political order that emerged as the result of the barricades enhances the cooperation with farmers from the other ethnic group and their peace commitment.

**Keywords:** *Farmers, barricades, hybrid social-political order, Kosovo*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 101/13*

## **Challenges faced by SMEs in their development under the pandemic Covid-19 crisis situation in Western Balkan Countries**

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The COVID-19 pandemic crisis caused serious and unexpected difficulties in SMEs development everywhere in World and in all Western Balkan countries. SME businesses in Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and the Republic of North Macedonia, etc. had been forced to close down or develop their reduced activity based on their specific contingency plans in order to adapt and respond successfully to this unique situation. Nevertheless, not everything that is bad comes for bad. This very difficult and challenging situation was at the same time a very learning experience for all SMEs in the region. The purpose of this research paper is to conduct an empirical and qualitative analysis on most challenging difficulties and problems that SMEs in this region have faced during the corona-virus crisis situation and identify their most useful measures and management approaches they adopted to successfully overcome this crisis situation and resume again their business operations. Another important research objective of this paper is to conduct a comparative analysis and give an in-depth insight on the specific governmental interventions and financial support that SMEs of this the region enjoyed during this crisis situation by their respective governments. This comparative analysis will be of learning interests for the SME's in the region as natural and social crisis now and then happen. The research method will be a combination of descriptive analysis tools with qualitative analysis. The authors will design a specific questionnaire for collecting the required information and when needed arrange for specific interviews with selected businesses in the Region.

**Keywords:** *Crisis management concept, Pandemic situation, comparative analysis, SMEs sector*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 135/13

## **Banking sector performance in Western Balkan Countries. The Case of Kosova**

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The study examined the main macroeconomic factors affecting profitability of banks in Western Balkan Countries. The main objective of the study was to find out the factors that make significant impact on profitability of commercial banks in Western Balkan, with special effect in Kosova. Data from the financial statements of commercial banks from each country for 2010-2018 period, was used in the study. The paper deals with a comparative analysis of key parameters, based on which are drawn conclusions, as well as concrete recommendations are given, for a group of stakeholders: policy makers, bankers, businesses, etc.

**Keywords:** *Banking sector; ROE, ROA, performance, Western Balkan, Kosova.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 209/13

## **The influence of abiotic factors on the seed vegetation quality of cucumber hybrids (Cucumis sativus L.)**

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Cucumber is an annual herbaceous plant, which belongs to the family Cucurbitaceae and the genus Cucumis. The origin of the cucumber is not known exactly but it is supposed to come from northern India where it was cultivated 4000 years ago.

It is known that cucumber is a plant with high demands on temperature and lighting, and that is why we have done this study to determine the degree of influence of abiotic factors, namely temperature on the germination capacity of hybrids in laboratory conditions and at three temperatures of different. The study was conducted under laboratory conditions in the Seed Quality Testing Laboratory - Agricultural Institute of Kosovo. Biological materials for this research were used seeds of 4 cucumber hybrids

of different origins. Hybrid seeds were tested at three temperatures for germination, at temperatures: 10 ° C, 15 ° C and 25 ° C. Based on laboratory results and statistical analysis on comparative variability for hybrids investigated in our study, it has been established that temperature is a key factor in cucumber seed germination.

**Keywords:** *Cucumber, temperature, seeds*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 210/13*

## **Study of potassium fertilizer doses in potato plant (*Solanum tuberosum* L.)**

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Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) is plant one year from the Solanaceae family, which is grown from its tubers which are rich in starch and other nutritional substances. The main factor for achieving high potato production is soil type, Improving the variety structure, new technologies and doses of fertilizer. To find the best dose of potassium fertilizer that will enable achievement of high yields and optimal accumulation of starch in the potato tuber, is doing the study with different rates of potassium. The study was conducted in two agro-climatic and land regions in Kosovo, in Arbneshe in farm of Kosovo Agriculture Institute in Peja (Dukagjinit Plain) and in Pestova (Kosovo Plain). The experiment was set up in five variants with four repetitions in two locations. With different levels of potassium fertilizer (0, 60, 120, 140, 160%) where the reference rate is obtained 200 kg/ha of active substance) in soils with average fertility of the content of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Surface of a plot is 12 m<sup>2</sup>, surface of a variant is 48 m<sup>2</sup>, and the total surface of experiment is 240m<sup>2</sup>. Based on this study is confirmed that by increasing the dose of K<sub>2</sub>O fertilizer we increase the yield and starch. Based on this study the best recommendation are doses from 150 to 200 kg/ha potassium active. Cultivar-Agria, seed class A with dimensions 35-45mm imported from Holland.

**Keywords:** *Potato, potassium, yield, starch, cultivars*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 136/13

## **Informality and fiscal evasion in the Durres region**

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Over the years researchers have shown interest in studying tax evasion and the informal economy in different countries. Different countries face these two phenomena every year, especially developing countries but also in developed countries their occurrence is not lacking. I believe that a government as reliable as possible and an economy as stable and efficient as possible should be the goal of every country. Albania, as a developing country, faces these phenomena every year. Has the Albanian government taken initiatives in order to prevent and reduce their quantity? During the recent years in Albania, there have been changes in the tax system and fiscal policies, changing laws, taxes, bringing innovation in the country where all these changes have been made for a purpose, which is, to improve the economy and reduce evasion and informality in the country. This study analyzes tax evasion and the informal economy, as well as how tax control has worked focusing more on the Durres region. The study of tax control and the way it works is very important in relation to the increase or decrease of taxpayers' awareness. At the end of this study, I have tried to give some recommendations on the reduction of evasion and informality in the Durres region and Albania. In my opinion it is necessary to have other studies on these phenomena, for the impact they have on the economy of a region or in our case, on the economy of Albania.

**Keywords:** *Fiscal evasion, tax system, government*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 194/13

## **Solid waste management and sustainable development in Albania**

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One of the main environmental problems in Albania is the continuously increasing generation of municipal solid waste. In many countries, sustainable waste management as well as waste prevention and reduction, have become major priority. Uncontrolled waste dumping (on the roads, river sides, etc.) in our country is no longer acceptable. Controlled landfill disposal and incineration of wastes are not considered optimal practices, as energy

recovery and recycling of nutrients and organic matter is aimed. Continuously efforts have been done for the improvement of this critical situation such as approval of laws, decisions, regulations etc., according to the National Strategy on Integrated Waste Management (2018-2030) and EU Directives 2008/98/EC on waste and repealing certain Directives. In this paper are presented the characteristics of a wide range of urban solid waste, industrial solid waste and composition of the waste i.e. waste stream.

**Keywords:** *Municipal solid waste, sustainable development, environment, waste management, generation*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 196/13*

## **Wastewater collection and treatment for Prishtina, Kosovo**

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Wastewater treatment is a growing problem in Kosovo. Pollution from urban wastewaters poses the greatest pressure on Kosovo rivers and their better management represents an important area of improving their ecological status. Kosovo is lacking behind in terms of achieving certain goals and implementing European Environmental Directives, especially the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (UWWTD 91/271/EEC). The lack of wastewater treatment plants prior to their discharge into receiving waters presents a gap in the water sector which needs to be addressed in order to meet European standards. According to the reports of water utilities companies, the level of sewerage services in the country is 65% while the level of wastewater treatment is 0.7%. Kosovo, as a country with a European perspective, must approach this issue as soon as possible. To help in this direction, for collection of sewage and wastewater treatment plant for capital Prishtina and two neighboring towns, a number of strategic development options were studied. Out of four options, the best technical/economical option is recommended for implementation. The proposed action will include the adaptation to climate change and will significantly improve public health. Moreover, the preservation of surface water quality - recipient of the treated sewage is another mayor achievement that study promotes.

**Keywords:** *Urban wastewater; wastewater management; clean rivers*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 205/13*

## **Ecological Education and Teaching Process**

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We are witnessing the accelerated scientific and technological advances that determine our present and future. We are aware of the benefits of technological development and

the dangers that pose a serious threat to our development and thus make our future increasingly uncertain. That is why the protection of the environment is today one of the primary tasks of humanity. New concepts of social, economic and environmental development are slowly being incorporated into curricula aimed at protecting the human environment. Environmental education moves with traditional concept to innovative learning. Although the importance of environmental education and the need for its implementation as a regular subject in educational institutions is often emphasized, educational policy, however, believes that environmental content in our primary school should be addressed in regular classes, individual subjects, Nature and Society, the World around Us and not as a separate subject. So far, they have been processed in the form of elective classes called Ecology. Some high schools have a compulsory subject Ecology. Traditional teaching is slowly giving way to project-based learning in the teaching of environmental education; through the form of problem-based learning and teaching in the form of simulation in teaching that have concepts with environmental themes. Traditional learning, which is basically reduced to the acquisition of ready-made knowledge, in order to solve environmental problems of education as well as problems directed towards existing plans and programs, must give way to new ways of working in education. Taking into account all the complexity of modern life, which is accompanied by frequent changes and discontinuities, innovative learning that has its advantages over the traditional way of working, must be of increasing importance. We can, therefore, conclude that innovative learning is basically future-oriented, it is in the function of problem solving and it is necessary to include it in the implementation of the teaching process.

**Keywords:** *Environmental education, traditional and innovative education*

**THEMATIC SESSION 14:  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY  
AND INNOVATION**

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*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 10/14*

**The impact of the use of the brushless DC motor,  
his advantages and disadvantages**

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Brushless DC motor finds a wide use: (1) in various industries such as home appliances, air conditioners and computers; (2) in the field of robotics. These motors have also begun to be used in household appliances such as air conditioners and computers. We can underline very important conclusions about the use of brushless DC motor in various industries because of the many advantages. The increase in their field of use is related to the advantages that these motors possess compared to asynchronous motors and DC motors with collector. Some of these advantages are: Low maintenance costs,

High speeds during operation, High efficiency, High power density, Large release torque, Small volume, Ease in control etc. But brushless DC motors also have disadvantages: High cost and Complex control system. Objective: The purpose of this study is to analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the use of a brushless dc motor and to see modeling of the Brushless DC motor with and without the control system.

Materials and methods: From the simulink modeling of the Brushless DC motor with and without the control system it is clearly seen that through an integral proportional PI regulator the speed of this motor is very close that of reference.

Conclusions: For small torque on the shaft the speed takes large values and for a large torque on the shaft the speed decreases. When the torque is constant the velocity also stays constant. From the graph of speed when speed control is performed with PI regulator it is seen that the real value of velocity is very close to that of reference. This is because proportional action speeds up the response system transients, while integral action eliminates any type deviation of the size we seek to adjust from the value of required at the closed contour output. When the control system is missing (PI regulator) with increasing load moment speed decreases. To maintain constant speed regardless load change must pass to the control system of speed. Brushless DC motors are widely used because construction in microprocessors allows programming of the algorithm of serial control and communication.

**Keywords:** *Brushless DC motor, integral proportional PI regulator, advantages, disadvantages, control system*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 19/14

## **An economic comparison between PV pumping system and systems using diesel generators**

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At places that are out of electricity, in order to continue the life, mankind has invented different energy sources. Some of them use exhaustible resources like diesel, petrol etc and some other systems use renewable sources like: the sun, the wind, kinetic energy of water etc. Here we will analyze a pumping system which is powered from a diesel generator and then powered from a photovoltaic system. A PV generator consist of photovoltaic modules which are connected together at a way giving the necessary power out. A PV module converts the sun light into electricity. Energy of the sun is infinite and renewable so this is a main advantage compare to the other system but not

the only. PV systems do not emit substances that may damage human health or the environment. PV systems do not produce any noise, toxic gas emissions or greenhouse gases. On the other hand diesel generator can produce electricity even at night while PV system not if it is without batteries. A PV system with batteries increases the costs a lot. Diesel generator can work at a small area while PV system uses a big one. So both systems have their advantages and disadvantages. This study consists of determining first the initial capital cost for the PV system and diesel alternative and then calculating the life cycle costs of each. The life cycle cost (LCC) uses a combination of costs to measure the cost effectiveness of a specific pumping system such as: initial capital cost, operation, maintenance costs and replacement costs with economic assumptions. All calculations are made using mathematical formulas.

**Keywords:** *PV system, greenhouse gases, LCC, Diesel generator*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 23/14*

## **Determination of the gravitational acceleration using Cobra 3 software**

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This paper presents an accurate determination of the gravitational acceleration realized in a physics lab at University "Aleksander Moisiu" Durrës, using fully automated instruments. The study of free fall laws of height and velocity in function of time was realized using the PHYWE apparatus of "Free fall with Cobra3". For different heights of the sphere was measured the falling time using Cobra3 Timer/Counter Software. For each height was calculated the average time at  $1\sigma$  uncertainty. The graphical representation of height as a function of the square time showed a linear relationship. From the linear regression study was calculated the gravitational acceleration. The gravitational acceleration,  $g$ , as a function of height showed a constant curve. This study provides an accurate determination of the gravitational acceleration comparing with other conventional laboratories. This laboratory setup can be used as an opportunity of experiencing scientific experimental method where the student is the protagonist of the didactic activity in order to improve their skills in handling advanced technologies and to better understand the physical phenomena.

**Keywords:** *Free fall, Instantaneous velocity, Gravitational acceleration, Cobra3 Timer/Counter software*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 55/14

## The teacher and the digital citizen of the future

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Today's teaching requires teachers to equip students with digital skills to improve his/her cognitive and social skills, and to engage in the appreciation of democratic values and principles. This research highlights the challenges teachers and students face in online learning through digital platforms. This study was conducted with teachers (N=25) and learners (N=90) from 'Qemal Stafa' High School in Tirana and 'Ibrahim Rugova' High School in Kamza. Learning through technology motivates students, inspires them to come up with new ideas, work independently, and makes the lessons more attractive through various photos and videos. Teachers and students have encountered difficulties as they have had no previous knowledge of distance learning. Schools do not have the necessary infrastructure to promote online learning, there is a lack of Internet access, poor internet connections, power outages and few students participating in online learning, with various competences in the usage of technology and the learning process. Teachers should actively develop digital skills. Preparation for online teaching should be part of the teacher training process as well as the availability of didactic materials accessible on digital platforms. Schools should provide a consulting office for students who need assistance in this aspect, and should cooperate with the board to equip students with laptops or tablets. The country with its policies should provide the necessary infrastructure for schools, support for the families in need, by providing internet for every student. Technology should be seen as a tool in the hands of the teacher, not as a substitute of his/her role.

**Keywords:** *Digital citizen, online learning, platform, technology*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 73/14

## Evaluation of efficacy of tango dance in patients with Parkinson's disease. Review

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**Methodology:** This study is a literature review conducted in 6 electronic databases (PubMed, Science Direct, Wiley online library, Cochrane Library, PMC, Taylor & Francis Online). The articles obtained from online databases were in English. The period of completion of studies was from 2000 to 2020. Our study included randomized, and case-control studies. The PEDro scale was used to evaluate the studies obtained. The tests used to evaluate parkinson disease are: TUG, 6MWT, 9HPT, UPDRS, MBT, Berg, FOG, PDQ-39, GAITwite, FES. Results: Out off the 109 studies found, 9 such exclusion and inclusion criteria remained. Studies by Hackney M. E et al., and H. M. E, E. M G. have the maximum score, rated 10 points. And the minimum scores are P. D. et al., and McNeely M. E et al., which were rated 6 points. Conclusions: Our study proved effective in the use of tango dance therapy treatment of parkinsonian patients.

**Keywords:** *Dance therapy, tango, Parkinson's disease, exercise therapy, hydrotherapy.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 82/14

## The importance of using LMS and the criteria's necessary to take for choosing the suitable platform

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Online learning is one of the challenges that most countries in the world are facing due to the lockdown by COVID-19. Moreover not only because of COVID-19 but also for other natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, etc. Another problem for many universities remains the selection of the right platform to manage and develop online learning. This comes as a result of such platforms are unknown to us and we do not have information about what we need to analyze in an LMS. The purpose of this paper is to present the importance of using LMS as an alternative method of developing distance learning as well to discuss and give suggestions about the most popular platforms of the Learning Management System, such as Moodle, Schoology, Classroom, Microsoft Teams, Blackboard, Docebo, TalentLMS and Chamilo to make a comparison of them. To analyze which of the LMS offers the most communication tools and can be used in different operating systems, which of them offers better management of materials, exams and generating reports to track student progress or evaluation of the complexity of LMSs and to come to a conclusion which platform may be more appropriate for academics and students as well.

**Keywords:** *Learning Management System, e-learning, communication tools, evaluating*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 83/14

## **The impact of phone apps in the managing of stress and panic during the Covid-19 period**

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Covid-19 and pandemics has become a subject of all the sentences nowadays. It has caused major changes in our life, social perception, and our psychological view of reality. Throughout the entire 2020 year, the pandemic provoked a lot of stress and insecurity. This study aims to analyze the impact of cell phone applications on stress and panic management during the Covid-19 outbreak. Methodology: The methodology used in this paper is a quantitative one. It is based on a short questionnaire with structured questions. These questions were used to reveal the effect of the cell apps to manage the stress and panic caused by uncertainty created the entire year. There were 200 participants mainly 20-50 years old, a sample of people capable to use apps properly. Conclusion: The results which were taken, clearly revealed that the impact of applications was mainly positive because they have helped a lot to mostly to pass the isolation and the lockdown. However, it should be pointed out that the applications differed in their usage and it was not identical for all of them. Also, there was a negative impact which raised the level of stress mostly in the applications connected with media, news, and information.

**Keywords:** *Pandemics, Cell phone applications, stress and panic, positive and negative impact*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 104/14

## Predicting and Analyzing Students' Behavior Using Machine Learning Algorithms

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Nowadays we are facing one of the biggest challenges such as the Cov-19 Pandemic. One of the sectors most affected by this situation are undoubtedly the Universities, where traditional practices are being replaced with online classes, online testing and video lectures for effective learning and performance evaluation. Predicting and analysing students' behaviors and providing intelligent feedbacks is an important parameter in the E-learning domain. Usage of data mining and machine learning algorithms is a good solution to predict and analyze it. The aim of this research paper is to identify and evaluate the appropriate ML algorithms to predict and analyses Students' Behavior. The dataset taken into account consists of some attributes such as: Gender, Nationality, Place of Birth, Educational Stages, Section ID, Topic, Semester, Raised hands, Visited resources, Viewing announcements, Discussion groups, Student Absence Days and 3000 records are considered. Analysis and comparison of various algorithms in terms of accuracy, precision and sensitivity are done in Weka tool.

**Keywords:** *Students' Behavior, e-learning, machine learning, data mining*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 96/14

## The Digital Transformation of Credit Process

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In the last decade, digitization and other forms of technological innovation are dramatically changing the markets around the world, creating opportunities for customers and new participants, but also challenges for traditional financial institutions and regulators. In this study, we analyze the situation of credit digitalization process in banking activity and

provide a comprehensive examination and consideration of stakeholders' needs, dynamic business components, and a banking platform that simultaneously hosts the components and serves as a knowledge hub for all relevant data. The study concludes that credit is the heart of most customer relationship and a modern digital transformation of it offers significant advantages to banks, customers and regulator institutions. Successful transformations enhance growth and achieve significant cost savings. Focusing on the interests of the stakeholders quickly reveals that, in the current situation, significant improvements can be achieved for all participants through continuous and flexible digitization of credit processes.

**Keywords:** *Digitization, credit process, efficiency cost*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 119/14*

## **Integration of Data Mining in Cloud Computing**

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Cloud computing is a model that offers software delivery as a service, for businesses or individuals accessing it anytime and from any place. The cloud computing provides cheap and efficient solutions for massive data storage and analysis. Data Mining is a discipline, extending to the intersection of statistics, machine learning, data management, databases, recognition models, artificial intelligence and other areas. It provides the methodology and technology to transform data into useful information for decision making and it plays a guiding role in many areas of scientific research and business decisions, with far-reaching social and economic significance. This article discusses some of the data mining methods used in cloud computing, focusing on how they are implemented. Research on data mining in cloud computing environments has important theoretical significance to gain a better understanding of data mining techniques.

**Keywords:** *Data Mining, Cloud Computing, Machine Learning*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 153/14*

## **Performance prediction of grid-connected photovoltaic system.**

### **A case study of University Campus, Durres, Albania**

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Investing in the field of information technology and innovation, improving the quality of research, as well as improving the quality of services to students, are some

of the main goals in “Aleksander Moisiu” University of Durres, Albania. Also reducing electricity costs, the level of air pollution, increasing the level of employment, diversity in electricity supply encourages us to increase energy capacities utilizing the solar energy sources. Investing in photovoltaic systems brings economic and ecological benefits not only for the University Campus, but for all citizens of Durres. The purpose of this study is the modeling and analysis of photovoltaic systems, through a simulation program, which is easy, fast and reliable. After the system simulation, the results of a detailed economic and technical analysis will be displayed, highlighting the annual photovoltaic energy, performance ratio, etc. The economic and ecological benefits of using photovoltaic systems raise the awareness of the younger generation about the use of renewable energy sources.

**Keywords:** *Solar, energy, photovoltaic, grid, simulation program*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 156/14*

### **ICT impact on internationalisation and virtual mobility: a case study in Albanian HEIs**

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Digitalisation has already begun in Albania and this process is also redefining higher education institutions. In 30 years of democracy, education has faced many challenges and changes during development and modernization. The industrial revolution and innovations in technology are expected to have a broad impact not only on society but also on the way of learning. Already, the COVID-19 pandemic foretold the need for two very important elements like internationalization and virtual mobility. In this situation, where physical distance is a necessity. It has affected many important activities in educational institutions. The use of ICT will help to adapt the opportunities and capacities of universities to cope with this situation. Various technologies like online learning, VCL and virtual mobility have become an emergency. Following the advanced models of developed countries is already becoming an urgency and there is a need to change the conception of how these institutions have functioned till now. This article aims to give a clear picture of the current situation of Albanian HEIs and especially the capacities they have to meet the challenges of digitalisation. Are Albanian educational institutions ready to embrace the concept of virtual activities and what are the reasons that limit their implementation?

**Keywords:** *Digitalisation, IoC, Virtual Mobility, VCL, e-learning*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 195/14

## The analysis of a five-storey brick masonry building "type" 77/5

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The study and analysis of unreinforced masonry building, traditionally used in Albania, is the scope of this research. The selected building can be considered as a representative model, from the building's stock, built before 90s and based only in Albanian technical conditions ( ktp). The focus of the study will be the modal and static nonlinear analysis, for a 5 storey urm building. Both theoretical and experimental aspects are highlighted, to outline the steps for analyzing and calculating the capacity of this object. Specifically, the applied example focuses on modal analysis, static non-linear pushover analysis, based on the demand spectrum. Capacity curves (force-displacement), are calculated simultaneously in some specialized programs. The modeling is based on the parameters of the masonry and mortar. The eccentricity of axial loads, the different earthquake combinations, the boundary conditions and the way of creating the physical model, are the main topic used in these analyses.

**Keywords:** *Masonry, Modal Analysis, Capacity curves, Seismic demand*

# THEMATIC SESSION 15:

## STUDENT'S SECTION

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N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 04/15

### The impact of students' position in the classroom on learning success

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The purpose of this research was the impact that the sitting position has on students' success in the classroom. 150 questionnaires were distributed in primary schools in the municipality of Vushtrri to students of grades I-V. Data were collected from the distribution of online questionnaires. Descriptive analyzes, Pearson correlation, t-test and one-way ANOVA were used. Participation in the research was voluntary, while the sample was representative. The findings showed that the seating position of students affects success in lessons, where students in the first and central benches have greater success than those sitting in the last benches and sideways. Also, the form of sitting students in the classroom influenced the success in lessons, where students who sit in groups with round tables, in the shape of a semicircle (horseshoe) and a circle have greater success in lessons than those who sit in a row / column or group with rectangular tables.

**Keywords:** *Position, student, form, success*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 20/15

### The structure of Kosova Law in Transition

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This study aims to identify the main factors of law as a positive-legal discipline in the transitional period in Kosovo, its overcoming from the past of a system of communist

and monist dictatorship, hence in a new democratic system. Through this research we aim to specifically study the structure of the existing legal order, from the period of Kosovo as an entity under international administration, further defining the constitutional position, applicable laws and political processes based on the building of parliamentary democracy which are indirectly challenging Kosovo's positive constitutional right. Using the dogmatic and comparative method, we aim to explain the functioning of positive application law and to reveal the advantages of different legal systems by analyzing their importance from the legal-political aspect.

**Keywords:** *Applicable laws, communism, democracy, positive constitutional right*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 21/15

## **Involvement of children with Down syndrome in physical activities - meta-analytical study**

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Regular participation in physical activity provides a great variety of health benefits for all children and also for those with Down syndrome (SD). However, despite the benefits that physical activity brings, these children, when compared to their peers, perform less physical activity and do not meet the recommendation of 60 m per day. The reasons why these children do not perform abundant physical activity and what are the factors that facilitate participation and hinder it, is highlighted by this research through literature review. 8 studies were analyzed which were related to the topic in question. These studies have been selected by Google Scholar, Science Direct, and Researcher and cover the period 2011-2019. The number of research participants varies from 13-104 participants, mostly parents of children with SD. The results of the study show that there are many factors that prevent the participation of children with SD in physical activities and at least mitigating factors. Among the most frequently reported obstacles were: physical and medical characteristics of children with SD, followed by family responsibilities, social barriers, environmental constraints, personal psychological concerns of mothers, and other people's negative attitudes toward children's participation with SD in physical activities were also reported as obstacles to participation in physical activities. While facilitating factors were identified: family support, collaboration between family and expert trainers on physical activity issues, accessible structured programs that adapt to children with SD, physical fitness and children's determination to succeed during an activity. All of these mitigating factors were more likely to lead children with SD to participate more actively in physical activity with sufficient periods or in extended periods of physical activity. These findings may motivate parents, schools, and teachers in general to try to overcome barriers that prevent them from participating in physical activity and to focus on reinforcing mitigating factors.

**Keywords:** *Down syndrome, physical activity, barrier factors, mitigating factors*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 84/15

## The impact of technology on preschool children

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Nowadays technology has reached its peak. Its use has become a necessity for every individual. Preschoolers are old enough to use today's technology. Children get in touch with the internet at an early age and this comes as a result of family dynamics in the use of technology. This qualitative study aims to explore the ways in which parents and children use technology. To carry out the scientific task there were used thematic analyzes for the interviews of both parents and children. From the interviews conducted with 44 parents and children of preschool age group, it was noticed a use of technology beyond the allowed norms by the children followed by the parental negligence. This study shows that staying online takes up most of the day for parents and children. Children's activity with peers outside home occupies a insignificant space in their lives. Both parents and children use technological devices simply for entertainment, communication and not for other purposes. In conclusion there are needed more detailed researches on the use of technology by both parents and children.

**Keywords:** *Technology; parents; preschool children; parenting*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 99/15

## Religious Coexistence in Albania

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In this article the focus is on the religious coexistence that constituted a very positive aspect in society and by its very nature, tends towards establishing understanding, individuals in society, tolerance between people with different religious beliefs and social solidarity of groups. As a result of browsing the literature, it turns out that religious coexistence is an important factor in creating a material and spiritual culture, of a higher level of development in our society. In this article we will examine some of the main things

that have to do with religious coexistence as a model for all aspects, elements, factors of Albanian society that exist and the impact of the communist dictatorship, the ban on belief in religion. Studies show that coexistence religious, has stood and developed and strengthened turning into a precious value identifying for the Albanian society and family. The normal coexistence of different religions in Albania is for the benefit and function of the development of Albanian politics and the normal values of the people. This article was chosen because it is an interesting topic from the global and contemporary point of view, the theoretical and practical model, fits very well with the model of harmony, understanding and religious coexistence in Albania. Today's models give a new, complete dynamism and with contemporary experiences and the development of the centuries-old model of religious coexistence among Albanians.

**Keywords:** *Harmony, religious tolerance, culture, coexistence, Albanian society.*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 100/15*

## **Religious belief as an element in the spiritual structure of man**

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In this paper the focus will be on religious beliefs and how they affect and how important they are as elements for every believer. As a result of browsing the literature, it turns out that religious beliefs keep believers together. Of religious belief in family duties first and then pass on to children. Believers say that belief in God should be a lesson for young people. In parallel to understand the moral values as well as the nature of religion in Albanians, should not we start from the subjectivity of a belief or the objectivity of a knowledge, but from the relationship that the principles of honor and social practices establish between people. According to the study it turns out that faith and religion are simply virtues of honor, the weight of belief in the given word choose because it is an interesting topic and religion is part of a wider society where together they gave a civilization to the world and the youth.

**Keywords:** *Religious Belief, Tolerance, Humanism, Deviation, Islam, Transition*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 112/15*

## **Religious tolerance in Albania**

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This work inspired by the curiosity to learn how Religious Beliefs affect the daily life of Albanians, How Tolerant they are, and how many believers, and what are the religious beliefs that prevail most among Albanians. We will first explain how we will

understand the words, Tolerance, Religious Belief, and Religious Tolerance. Then we will focus on the factors that support Religious Tolerance in Albania and how Albanians consider Religious Tolerance, and whether they are really tolerant. Research shows that: During the atheist period from 1967 to the late 1980s, it meant that most of the younger generation that grew up at that time had no contact with religion in public, nor did it have a strong connection to symbols and religious rites. According to the data from the browsed literatures, the most practiced beliefs in the Albanian territories are Islam and Christianity. Albania according to the constitution has no official religion and the state is neutral in matters of conscience. Also in this paper we will see what are the most important factors that support Religious Tolerance in our country. Studies show that one of the most important factors supporting Religious Tolerance in our country is the common culture that unites Muslims, Christians and non-Muslims. Examples of religious tolerance that are mainly mentioned are “mixed religious marriages”, “celebrations of religious holidays of other faiths” and “peaceful coexistence of Albanians of different religious backgrounds”. From research done in various literatures It is concluded that Albanians have been Tolerant and have never shed blood for issues or Religious beliefs. So in Albania religious conflicts were never known. it was quite normal for an Albanian if he did not like the priest preaching or his behavior to leave the church and seek connection with the god in the mosque. Albanians are widely known for peaceful coexistence between active religions. They regard Religious Tolerance as a value of pride. This value has also been used by political leaders as a “key” to promote a peaceful and harmonious Albania in the international arena. Treated as an extraordinary achievement, religious tolerance is an issue which has withstood the turbulent times the country has gone through.

**Keywords:** *Tolerance, Religion, Faith, Freedom, Albanian Society.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 114/15

## The parent's role in the development in the reading process

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Reading is the basis of learning, the foundations of which are laid in early childhood. Parents and schools are facing huge challenges including reading, which is important both cognitively and affectively. The purpose of this paper is to explore the role that parents play in the development of the reading process and their interaction with the school. To conduct this study were used questionnaires with 14 closed and open questions addressed to parents whose children attend 9-year public and private education. Ninety highly educational parents participated in the study by filling out the online form. The analysis of the results of the questionnaires showed that although the printed book remains the most preferred and selected, parents often choose online reading for their children. Parents think that reading should be motivated through their example and giving importance to early reading. Interacting with the school is not enough to fulfill their aspirations therefore parents give their suggestions to improve the situation. Due to the rapid development

of technology reading is being oriented towards the virtual book. The study shows that there is a lack of proper school-parent cooperation as an important factor with an impact on the development of the reading process according to them. Children should be taught from an early age and parents acknowledge that they should be important companions to children during the development of this activity which opens the door to academic success and high results in various fields

**Keywords:** *Reading, early reader, early reading, parents, collaboration, school*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 115/15*

## **Parenting in the impact of socio-economic status and technology**

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Nowadays technology is recognizing development with big steps. The period of social distancing used technology as the only means of communication we have with each other. The purpose of this paper is to explore the approach to technology that children with parents with different socio-economic status have by focusing on the usage and efficiency of time spent online. For this qualitative study, were conducted 40 interviews including parents and their children aged 11-12. From the interviews conducted it was noticed that the parents with higher socio-economic status have set more control filters on the online activity of their children. These parents are fewer in number compared to those with lower socio-economic status, who are uninformed about the risk their children's face due to excessive exposure to technology. As a result, online learning has put these parents under pressure to equip their children with cell phones or computers beyond their economic capacity. This is also emphasized by the fact that we are dealing with a community with more than two children per family. On the other hand children have exploited the necessity of having a mobile phone in order to spend unnecessary time online. It is suggested psycho educational support for parents, especially those with low socio-economic status in order to have opportunities for effective parenting.

**Keywords:** *Technology; parenting; secondary education; socio-economic status*

*N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 128/15*

## **School and on-line learning during the pandemic period**

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This paper refers to school and on-line learning during the COVID-19 pandemic period. This period represents a challenge for everyone: pupils and students, teachers and lecturers, as well as educational institutions, at all levels. As it turns out, the issues have

been many, such as their adaptation to different platforms, the difficulties that students have with access to the Internet, the difficulties to understand the most difficult concepts and subjects that require laboratory activities, and many others. Albania, like other countries in the world in this time of the pandemic, is relying on education for online learning so that students do not lag behind in lessons and create opportunities for the end of the school year. This paper used documents retrieved mostly from the Internet, but also data from an online survey. Some of the research questions are: How good is online learning? Do all students have the opportunity to participate in online learning? Some of the results of this study show that online learning has its issues and its benefits. This study proves, firstly, that there is a lower quality of teaching and learning versus teaching in auditoriums. Secondly, the study also shows that the gap between online and in-classroom learning is strongly related to the fact that pupils and students, as well as pre-university and university-level educational institutions, were not prepared to start and keep up with online learning, in particular, they did not have the necessary infrastructure, equipment, and training. Thirdly, the study shows some adjustments to online learning after several months of application. Fourthly, the experience of online learning, conditioned by the COVID-19 pandemic, has revealed that digital education should be one of the ways of education after the pandemic, as a necessary condition for the preparation of young people, pupils or students, to deal with challenges of the labor market and, further: the challenges of life in the society of the future, in the society of knowledge, information and communication.

**Keywords:** *COVID-19 pandemic, innovation challenge, digital education, learning infrastructure, knowledge society*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 129/15

## Religion during communist period

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From the browsed materials it was concluded that during the period of the communist regime a very violent propaganda against religion took place. This communist regime outlawed religion and waged a long campaign of repression against Catholic and Muslim believers, imprisoning clerics and persecuting their families. In 1976, the Labor Party declared Albania the first atheist country in the world, banning religion in the constitution. The dictatorial state denigrated the clergy, targeting them as negative influencers in society or dangerous members of armed groups. On the other hand, strong media propaganda encouraged young people to target religious places. So religious beliefs were completely banned in the constitution of the atheist People's Republic of Albania of 1967. This study was triggered by a documentary entitled "Flames of the Revolution" which brings back to the public a living proof of the Albanian reality. He was also influenced by an Albanian show on the clan channel called Opinion, developed by the well-known journalist Blendi Fevziu. As a result of the literature review, it turns out that religious propaganda destroyed all religious institutions, burned holy books, and imprisoned many clergy. Even during this period a cinematographic team devoted itself to the production of films that spread

anti-religious propaganda. So, religious belief did not exist during this time, despite the fact that there were people who practiced religious rites in secret who, if discovered, received very severe punishments.

**Keywords:** *Communism, religious beliefs, clergy, atheist country*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 151/15

## Religious beliefs and Albanians

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"That the Albanian has had everything since he was disappointed by God, he lights the devil's candle" - is a saying of the well-known writer and politician Fan Noli. The most practiced religions in Albania are Christianity, Islam and some have chosen not to believe in any religion as a result of 20 years of atheism, inherited even today. Historically, Albania has not had a kingdom or government where policies could be linked to and cooperate with religious cults, but it has been a people, a country constantly occupied where the freedom to practice religious beliefs has been curtailed and imposed in many cases. We can also mention the rapid developments after the fall of the regime. Historical, social and political developments in Albania have affected the level of religious tolerance. In Albania, each other's beliefs are generally respected and Albanians do not shed blood fighting for faith issues. For centuries, the religion of the Albanian has been Albanianness. We cannot say with conviction what or where the Albanian people believe, even today when the number of believers has increased and so does the information. It is difficult to say where they send their prayers and thanksgiving, in a church, mosque, tulle, tekke, in the Albanian religion or in a God looking out of heaven. In these circumstances the question arises whether there are people who truly believe and are truly tolerant of the beliefs of others? This article aims to explore religious beliefs in Albania and religious tolerance as a value that has accompanied Albanians for centuries.

**Keywords:** *Tolerance, believer, Albanian religion*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 167/15

## Individual away from society

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The interest of this topic arose simply from the observation of the reality that we are "living" for a period of more than a year now and why we thought that the old normalcy was very close (!). As human beings, we all have the same desires, the same hopes; we like

to associate with anyone, to perform the same routines that make our day more beautiful. This global pandemic has reminded us how interdependent we are: what happens to one person can soon affect many others, even on the far side of our planet. And while it's a little ironic, it has taught us a lesson in reconceptualizing the word "human." From the way we depend so much on things that have so little value in our lives & connect on some things that give us a bit of momentary happiness, which was so much of paramount importance! Once freedom was curtailed, the whole world began to panic; the existence & stress of Covid-19 caused and exacerbated OCD (Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder) such as: contamination fixations, cleaning obligations, etc. People like to share their thoughts with someone and they want someone to hear their point of view. This is why I think people live in society. We cannot say that man cannot survive alone, but coexistence in society adds value and makes it much more meaningful.

**Keywords:** *Pandemic, Covid-19, individual, society, telework, social distancing, online learning, cohabitation, truncation, freedom, existence, mental obsession*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 176/15

## 30 years of religious freedom in Albania

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This work is inspired, first of all, by the end of 2020, which sealed the thirty years of full freedom to believe and preach any religious belief for all Albanians. In this paper, we will see where this 30 year old comes from and how it flows to this day. So given that the freedom to believe and preach began in 1990 and continues to this day, free and without state intervention, we will try to touch on three issues, three events or three phases. In the first phase we will briefly examine the events of 1944-1989, where it was the communist regime that decided the fate of everyone, as well as in this case the fluency of religion, where it managed to create a superficial atheist state. In the second phase we will move on to the most important period, that of 1990, where November of this year marked the beginning of this 30-year free. We will talk about the restoration of morality, hope and faith in Albanians, especially in Shkodra and also the restoration of religious buildings, destroyed by the communist dictatorship. Then in the third phase we will focus on what this 30 year old has brought us, on the religious tolerance that characterizes us during these years and that has already become one of the most precious values of Albanians. The inter-religious tolerance that characterizes the Albanian society will be seen in the perspective of the past, as it is thought that the value of religious tolerance has been strengthened by the uprisings of 1990.

**Keywords:** *Society in transition, Freedom, Religion, Communism, Tolerance.*

N° 2021 Prizren Int. Conf. 182/15

## Social distancing in Albanian society

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The paper is a stimulus driven by the current situation in which Albania and the world are. How prepared are we as a society for a social distancing? How is the importance of the need for hygienic care perceived (wearing a mask, gloves, use of disinfectants, etc.)? How does this lifestyle affect our daily lives? From the research done it results that: On 09.03.2020 social distancing starts as a way to stop the further spread of a virus with still unclear symptoms? This shows the transition to distancing and variability of the active, physical daily routine. Introducing some rules protected by law for the care we must show and the way we will act in meeting some necessary needs and activities in interaction and cooperation with each other. Also in this paper we will see: What are some of the living conditions to which we will adapt? How aware is our society of adhering to these rules? The individual cannot be autonomous; he needs interaction in some aspects as well as in the psychological and economic aspect. This social distancing was understood as the Covid virus 19 with 3 types of mortality; 1. Disease itself; 2. Disruption of social services to social systems in general; 3. Panic from the ability to defend and receive the necessary medical care. From receiving various information, written articles or interviews with specialists in fields such as: medical, social, psychological, and economic. It resulted in the conclusion that like other societies with the knowledge of the risk and the best possible ways to protect against the virus we are a conscious society. Ready to accept distancing and why not so prepared in economic and psychological condition. "My care is responsible for your health so that tomorrow and I will be safer."

**Keywords:** *Social distance, hygiene, medical care, rules due to pandemic*

# **IV. NEXT ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**

## **“EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY”**

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### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

**16<sup>th</sup> Annual International Interdisciplinary Conference of AIS-ALBSA and Other Partners  
1<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of School Leadership (CSL – AADF)**

**Place & Time:**

University Fan S. Noli of Korca, ALBANIA  
5-6 November 2021

**Keynote Speaker:**

**Prof. Lea YPI**

London School of Economics UK, and Australian National University

**Conference Coordinators:**

**Irena NIKAJ**, President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)

**Geron KAMBERI**, Executive Director of the Center of School Leadership (CSL-AADF)

**Deadlines:**

Deadline for abstract submission: 6 September 2021, **24 GMT**

Deadline for Joint and Special Sessions: 30 July 2021, **24 GMT**

**Conference themes:**

**I.** Central Theme: “Education and Culture in Contemporary Society”

**II.** Other themes by 15 permanent Thematic Sections (TS01-TS15):

**TS 01.** Public sphere, Communication, Culture & Art

**TS 02.** Population and Migration

**TS 03.** Education and Sport

**TS 04.** Political Studies and Law Issues

**TS 05.** Religion, Collective Behaviour and Social Movements

**TS 06.** Marriage, Family and Community

- TS 07. Integration and Globalization
- TS 08. Childhood, Youth and Gender
- TS 09. Work, Professions and Organization
- TS 10. Theoretical, Comparative, Regional and Historical Studies
- TS 11. Deviance, Criminology, Public Health and Security
- TS 12. Ethnic Relations, Nationalism, Human Rights
- TS 13. Environment, Economy, Tourism and Development
- TS 14. Science, Technology and Innovation
- TS 15. Student's Section  
[Education and Culture in student's papers]

**Publishing:**

1. Proceedings (Program and Abstracts Book, organizers, plenary sessions, thematic sessions, Index Presenters etc.);
2. In Special Issue of the International Scientific Journal "Social Studies" (ISSN2309-3455, print)

**Secretary of the conference:**

Elda KUTROLLI, AIS-ALBSA

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E-mail: conference@sociology.al

We are looking forward to meeting you in Korca-Albania in November 2021!

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Katalogimi në botim – (CIP)  
Biblioteka Kombëtare e Kosovës “Pjetër Bogdani”

316(497:4)(062)

304(497:4)(062)

Proceedings : 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the Balkan Sociological Forum (BSF) : “The Balkans - A Comparative and Integrative Approach” & 15<sup>th</sup> International Interdisciplinary Conference : “Comparative Studies In Modern Society : Balkans In European And Global Context” : (postponed from November 2020 to March 2021 due to Covid-19 Pandemic) / Scientific Committee Ismet Temaj, Kseanela Sotirofski. - Prizren : University of Prizren “Ukshin Hoti”, 2021. – 189 f. ; 24 cm.

1. Temaj, Ismet 2. Sotirofski, Kseanela

ISBN 978-9951-510-21-9



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# The Balkans - a Comparative and Integrative Approach

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(16<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference)



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ISBN 978-9928-208-99-6



9 789928 208996

**Deadline for abstract submission:** 6 September 2021, 24 GMT  
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E-mail: korca.conf.2021@gmail.com; conference@sociology.al

**We are looking forward to meeting you in KORCA-ALBANIA in November 2021!**