

# Proceedings



**International Interdisciplinary Conference:**

**“CONTINUITY & CHANGE;  
BALKANS IN EUROPEAN, AND GLOBAL CONTEXT”**

**[Balanced Perspective of Past, Present & Future]**

**University of Mitrova Isa Boletini, Kosovo  
16-17 November 2018**



- 160 presentations
- 220 Authors, co-authors & Contributors
- 18 countries:
- Plenary Session
- Five Special Sessions & 15 Parallel Thematic Sessions
- Awards for Excellence in Research and Practice; Social & Human Sciences



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# Proceedings

## International Interdisciplinary Conference

<http://umib.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Int-Conf-of-Mitrovica-2018-Eng-Alb-Call-for-Papers-250918.pdf>

<http://www.uamd.edu.al/index.php/sq/2018/07/02/thirrje-per-pjesemarrje-vazhdimesia-historike-dhe-ndryshimi-ballkani-ne-kontekst-evropian-dhe-global/>

<https://aab-edu.net/en/conferences/continuity-balkans-in-european-and-gl...>

<http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/calls-for-papers;>

<https://www.sociology.al/en/conferences/call-papers;>

## Organizers:

University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini Kosovo (UMIB)  
University Aleksander Moisiu of Durres Albania (UAMD)  
AAB College Kosovo (AAB)

International Business College Mitrovica (IBCM)

*with*

Albanian Sociological Association, ALBSA - Albanian Institute of Sociology, AIS  
(13th Annual International Conference)

- Central Theme:

**“Continuity & Chang;**

**Balkans in European, and Global Context”**

[Balanced Perspective of Past, Present & Future]

- Other themes:

**By 15 permanent Thematic Sections (TS01-TS15)**

Mitrovica-Kosovo  
16-17 November 2018

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## **ALL ANNUAL CONFERENCES (2006-2019)**

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

“Social institutions in Contemporary Society: Education, Family, and Religion”  
Other themes, by 15 Thematic Sessions  
UAMD Durres-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, 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  
Durres –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 International 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 Conference:**

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

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

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

### **1<sup>st</sup> Annual 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. GENERAL CONFERENCE PROGRAM

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## **Place & Time:**

University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini Kosovo (UMIB): **New Campus**  
Address: Str. Ukshin Kovaçica, 40000 Mitrovica, Republic of Kosovo  
1<sup>st</sup> Day of the Conference: 16 November 2018  
2<sup>nd</sup> Day of the Conference: 17 November 2018

## **Note:**

**The days of our Conference are the Inaugurating Days of the New University Complex of University of Mitrovica “Isa Boletini” Kosovo**

## **Keynote speakers of the conference:**

1.  
**Max HALLER**, Prof. em., University of Graz and Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna
2.  
**Russell KING**, University of Sussex, United Kingdom  
**Ilir Gedeshi**, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Tirana – Albania

## **1<sup>ST</sup> CONFERENCE DAY: 16 NOVEMBER 2018**

## **Registration:**

Registration Desk: 16 November 2018, beginning 08.00  
University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini Kosovo (UMIB): **New Campus**  
Address: Str. Ukshin Kovaçica, 40000 Mitrovica, Republic of Kosovo  
[Conference program, conference book/proceedings, the journals, and detailed information for the participants]

## **Opening Ceremony and Welcome address**

University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini Kosovo (UMIB),  
New Campus: 10.00-11.30

## **Moderator: Prof. As. Dr. Besim GOLLOPENI**

University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini (UMIB); President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)

## **Welcome to Kosovo and UMIB**

### **Alush MUSAJ**

Rector of the University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica, KOSOVO

**Representatives of the Organizing Institutions:**

**Kseanela SOTIROFKI**

Rector of the University Aleksander Moisiu, Durres -Albania

**Lulzim Tafa**

Rector of AAB University of Pristine, Kosovo

**Servet PELLUMBI**

Academic Director of Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

**Keynote speaker:**

**Russell King**, Prof. University of Sussex, United Kingdom;

**Ilir Gedeshi**, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Tirana - Albania

Proceedings and the issues of the International Journal Social Studies:

**Leke Sokoli**

Conference Coordinator; Editor-in-Chief of “Social Studies”

**Special Sessions**

1.

**“From Skanderbeg to Albanian League of Prizren”**

Chair: **Prof. Dr. Leke SOKOLI**

Vice-Rector of the University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, Albania

2.

**“Philosophy in the Third Millennium”**

Along with the promotion of the new book “For a Different Philosophy”, by Prof. Servet PELLUMBI

Chair: **Prof. As. Dr. Besim GOLLOPANI** - University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini (UMIB); President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)

3.

**“Sociological perspectives on the Balkans”**

Special Session of Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Tirana, Albania

Chair: **Dr. Merita PONI**

Department of Sociology, University of Tirana-Albania;

Vice-President of the Albanian Sociological Association (ALBSA)

**Presentations**

**Parallel Thematic Sessions (TS01-15) of the first day:**

UMIB, New Campus

**Conference Party & Lunch: 14 30-16 00**

**2ND CONFERENCE DAY: 17 NOVEMBER 2018**

**Plenary Session: 10.00 – 11.00**

Moderator: **Prof. As. Dr. Besim GOLLOPANI**

**Keynote speaker:**

**Max HALLER**

“Diversity, bases for conflict or for enrichment? An international, historical-sociological comparison”

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**AIS-ALBSA Awards for Excellence in Research and Practice; Social & Human sciences  
Servet Pellumbi - AIS ALBSA**

From Mitrovica, Kosovo to Durres, Albania

Agreement for the 14th International Annual Conference:

“Social institutions in Contemporary Society: Education, Family, and Religion”; 15-16 November 2019

**Besim GOLLOPANI** – UMIB, Kosovo

**Ksanela SOTIROFKI & Leke SOKOLI** - UAMD, Albania

**Special Sessions:**

**4.**

**“Sport and its social impact”**

Chair: **Prof. As. Dr. Robert ÇITOZI**

University of Sports Tirana, Albania

**5.**

**Student’s Section “Continuity and Change on Student’s Perspective”**

Chair: **Blerina XHAKOLLI**, University Aleksander Moisiu, Durres -Albania

**Presentations**

Parallel Thematic Sessions (TS01-15) of the second day:

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

By Thematic Sessions, TS 01-TS 15, after the last presentation



## II. CONFERENCE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

### AND

## ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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### CONFERENCE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

Chairs of the Conference:

**Alush MUSAJ** – *Rector, University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica, KOSOVO*

**Kscanela SOTIROFSKI** – *Rector, University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Lulzim TAFA** – *Rector, AAB College, KOSOVO*

**Ali PAJAZITI**, *South East University of Tetovo, MACEDONIA*

**Andon KUME**, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Anna WESSELY**, *ELTE University, HUNGARY*

**Apostolos G. PAPAĐOPOULOS**, *Harokopio University, GREECE*

**Aylin TOPAL**, *Middle East Technical University, Ankara, TURKEY*

**Azeta TARTARAJ**, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Besim GOLLOPANI**, *University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica, KOSOVO*

**Borut RONČEVIC**, *School of Advanced Social Studies, SLOVENIA*

**Brunilda ZENELAGA**, *University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

**Doreta KUČI TARTARI**, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Ela GOLEMI**, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Elton NOTI**, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Enis SULSTAROVA**, *University of Tirana, ALBANIA*

**Griselda ABAZAJ**, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Hasan SALIU**, *AAB College, KOSOVO*

**Illir GEDESHI**, *Center for Economic & Social Studies, ALBANIA*

**Irena NIKAJ**, *University Fan Noli of Korca, ALBANIA*

**Izet ZEQRIRI**, *University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica, KOSOVO*

**Jasminka LAZNJAK**, *University of Zagreb, CROATIA*

**Jorde JAKIMOVSKI**, *Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, MACEDONIA*

**Klea FANIKO**, *University of Geneva, SWITZERLAND*

**Lavdosh AHMETAJ**, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durres, ALBANIA*

**Leke SOKOLI**, *University Aleksander Moisiu of Durres, ALBANIA*

Lindita MUKLI, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durrës*, ALBANIA  
Nora MALAJ, *Parliament of Albania & Albanian Institute of Sociology*, ALBANIA  
Olga KUTSENKO, *Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv*, UKRAINE  
Osman METALLA, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durrës*, ALBANIA  
Robert ÇITOZI, *University of Sports Tirana*, ALBANIA  
Russell KING, *University of Sussex*, UNITED KINGDOM  
Sergiu BALTATESCU, *University of Oradea*, ROMANIA  
Servet PËLLUMBI, *Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)*, ALBANIA  
Tonin GJURAJ, *European University of Tirana (UET)*, ALBANIA  
Tugrul KESKIN, *Shanghai University*, CHINA

#### CONFERENCE COORDINATORS

Besim GOLLOPANI, *University Isa Boletini of Mitrovica*, KOSOVO  
Leke SOKOLI, *University Aleksander Moisiu of Durrës*, ALBANIA

#### ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chair:

Muzafer SHALA, *University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini*, KOSOVO

Albulena GRAJÇEVCI, *University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini*, KOSOVO  
Elda KÛTROLLI, *Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)*  
Erald CEKA, *University Aleksander Moisiu Durrës*, ALBANIA  
Leonora ÇARKAJ, *University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini*, KOSOVO  
Violetë BARDHI, *University of Mitrovica Isa Boletini*, KOSOVO

Secretary of the Conference

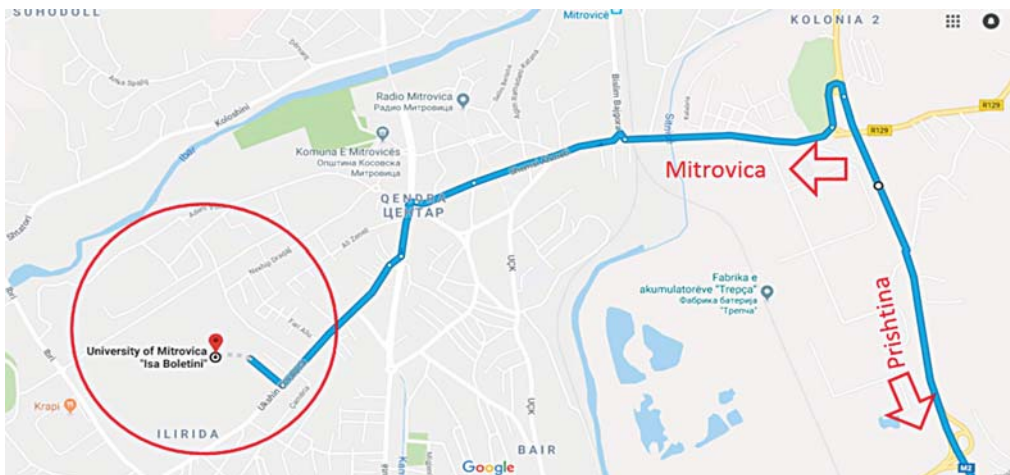
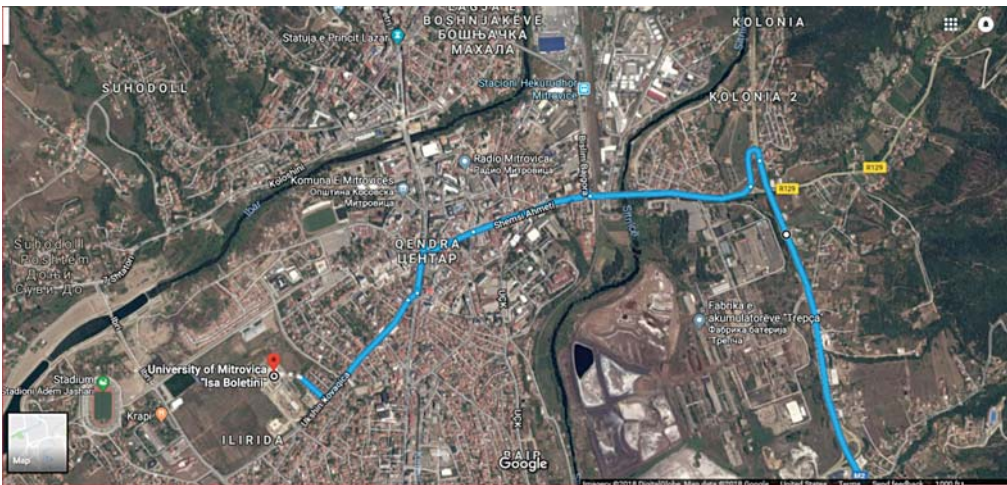
Elda KÛTROLLI, Enkelejda CENAJ & Matilda LIKAJ

### III. CHAIRS OF 15 THEMATIC SESSIONS

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- TS 01:** Public sphere, Communication, Culture & Art  
Xhafer RAKIPLLARI & Eliza AVDIU
- TS 02:** Population and Migration  
Matilda LIKAJ & Merlina POGRAZHA
- TS 03-1:** Education  
Shemsedin VEHAPI, Ledia KASHAHU & Katerina CERMA CYCJA
- TS 03-2:** Sport  
Robert ÇITOZI
- TS 04:** Political Studies and Law Issues  
Behar HAZIRI & Jonida LAMAJ
- TS 05:** Religion, Collective Behavior and Social Movements  
Albert NIKOLLA & Eliza AVDIU
- TS 06:** Marriage, Family and Community  
Juljana LAZE & Violetë BARDHI
- TS 07:** Integration and Globalization  
Hajdin ABAZI & Doreta KUÇI
- TS 08:** Childhood, Youth and Gender  
Rudina HOXHA & Albulenë GRAJÇEVCI
- TS 09:** Work, Professions and Organization  
Eduart LIKA & Leonora ÇARKAJ
- TS 10:** Theoretical, Comparative, Regional and Historical Studies  
Enver BYTYCI & Isuf AHMETI
- TS 11:** Deviance, Criminology, Public Health and Security  
Enkelejda CENAJ & Fatmir ÇOLLAKAJ
- TS 12:** Ethnic Relations, Nationalism, Human Rights  
Donik SALLOVA & Diana MONE
- TS 13:** Environment, Economy and Development  
Ela GOLEMI, Shaip BYTYQI & Qerim SELIMI
- TS 14:** Science, Technology and Innovation  
Albana HALILI, Ilir KEKAJ & Muzafer SHALA
- TS 15:** Student's Section  
Doreta KUÇI, Blerina XHAKOLLI & Katerina ÇYCJA

## IV. MAP: DISTRICTS OF THE CONFERENCE



University of Mitrovice Isa Boletini (UMIB): New Campus  
Address: Str. Ukshin Kovaçica, 40000 Mitrovice, Republic of Kosovo





**THEMATIC SESSION 01:**  
**PUBLIC SPHERE, COMMUNICATION,**  
**CULTURE & ART**

Chairs: Xhafer RAKIPLLARI & Eliza AVDIU

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 4101*

**Gjergj Kastrioti Skenderbeu**  
**in literary studies of Latif Berisha**

**Isak SHEMA**

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Gjergj Kastrioti Skanderbeg, being a great historical figure, has attracted the attention of historians, writers, painters, artists etc. "There are few historical figures, wrote Alex Buddha, who has found such a large echo in world literature over the centuries, as is the figure of the Albanian National Hero Gjergj Kastrioti - Skënderbeu." Latif Berisha in his literature studies devoted to the Albanian Renaissance Literature has analyzed and evaluate the literary works in which Skanderbeg's figure is present as a historical and literary character.

The Skanderbeg figure, "the most magnificent figure in Albanian history and at the same time "the most striking fruit that Europe's conflict with Turkey has brought forth" - is quoted as saying Shuflaj said which "is treated in a worthy artistic manner" in Renaissance literature is illuminated in many respects. Skanderbeg as a literary protagonist writes Berisha "... imposed on his physical and moral physiognomy, with sincere experiences, dramatic spiritual moments, with actions and motivated compelling behavior ... Skanderbeg, as the leader gave the tune to that entire era, has continued to be such in all the dark moments and storms of the history of our people.

*Keywords: Gjergj Kastrioti Skënderbeu, Studies, Littreary, Latif Berisha*



N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 14301

## Construction of Skanderbeg figure by Albanian artists in the overcoming of the XIX - XX century

**Ermir HOXHA**

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At the end of the nineteenth century, the process of national-forming states in the Balkans was at its most feverish stage. Unified by a nationalist spirit orientated by religion and medieval myths, they were expanding their borders over the autonomy gained by the Ottoman Empire in disintegration. In this period, the image of medieval hero Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg was chosen by Albanian leaders with the aim of building a model-figure, for the revival of the national spirit. In the last decades of the nineteenth century, out of the hundreds of heroic images from Western literature, a version was chosen, and then reinterpreted from almost every Albanian artist, at home and abroad. Commonly understood by 20th century domestic historiography, as a patriotic task of intellectuals of the time, it does not necessarily have to be understood as such in each of its own exemplars, as the patriotic patterns in this period are present as much as the commercial ones, as in every artistic period in the History of Art. In this paper I will try to analyze the time when this model was constructed, its features, the different mediums, and how it was transmitted in the selected version almost unchanged from the original version, to achieve its first goal, recognition of the public with their chosen national hero.

*Keywords: Albania Art, Skanderbeg, Construction, National Hero*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 9401

## Anthropo-philosophical treatment of the relationship between culture and identity

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The purpose of this paper is to address the complex relationship between the concept of identity and culture. Cultural concepts, in every plural society, are influenced by Western values, the liberal-capitalist economic system. However, our contact with others is not achieved through analysis, but when faced, judged with it, we act with it and therefore when we approach the other in its entirety. In everyday life, contact with others



belonging to other cultures makes at the beginning of any search, we are able to schematize the image that will serve us for a scheme for a symbolic detail that itself contains, the essence, and evokes the authentic form of the other's existence. However, if we are to move away from the perception we have on each other, the essence and authenticity will slide us down. Societies, especially the small ones, such as the Balkan societies, are in an identity crisis because, on the one hand, they want to walk the pace of modern Western development, on the other hand, to pursue Western values, they are mostly threatened by the weakening of the elements of the respective cultural identity. Starting from a sociological-anthropological perspective, an analysis of the relation between culture and identity will be sought, and from the philosophical ethical approach, we intend to debate the debate on this report by the close and mutual relationship of culture to the individual and the individual in promoting culture as part of its formation. In this paper, we will refer to the ideas expressed by Fromm, Habermas, Marcuse regarding the identity crisis as part of the crisis of modernity, as well as Robert Lowie, Maurice Leenhard, Paul Rabinow, regarding the socio-anthropological analysis.

*Keywords: culture, identity, socio-anthropological perspectives, critical approach*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 11601

## Imagining the Balkans through the Works of Ismail Kadare

Enis SULSTAROVA

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This paper investigates how the Balkans are constructed in Kadare's work, from the poetry and novels written during totalitarianism till the works and essays that are devoted to the Balkan wars, Kosovo and the European integration of the Western Balkans. The argument put forward in this paper is that Kadare imagines a common cultural milieu for the Balkan nations, which stems from the Antiquity and thus lies deeper than their antagonisms. This common identity/culture/fate that unites them with the larger European civilization is reinforced by their "tragic" experience of Ottoman rule, which paradoxically makes them strangers in the eyes of contemporary Europe. The peoples of the Balkans paid dearly their defense of European civilization against the menacing Orient, but now they are refuted by some Europeans because of their alleged semi-Oriental nature. Thus, Kadare's imagining of the Balkans can be analyzed from theoretical perspectives opened by Edward W. Said, Maria Todorova and other scholars who have critically dealt with the Western discourses and gaze towards the Orient and the Balkans. Arguably, Kadare positions himself within the same discourses, accepts them as legitimate, but at the same time tries to correct the "misunderstandings" between Europe/West and the Balkan peoples (including the Albanians). He accepts the "othering" effects of Orientalism as far as it targets other civilizations, because the Balkan peoples, despite their shortcomings at the present, should be considered as part of the "European family" of nations.

*Keywords: Balkans, Kadare, identity, Orientalism, Balkanism*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 5303

## A Comprehensive education and cultural diversity

**Doreta KUÇI TARTARI**

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Inclusive education has to do with participation of all children in schools, teaching and learning according to their needs, which has started since 1980, and it's rapidly developing (Save the children, 2010:10). The process of inclusive education has brought about changes in legislation, regulation, organization and innovative educational practices. Even in our country it is mandatory for changes on educational reform policy and educational practices for an inclusive education that fits all students, regardless of needs (MASH, 2004:23)

We live in a society where diversity is a key feature of all expressions of life, including the sphere of education (Brookfield 1986; Knowles 1998; Meziroë 1991; Rogers 2007).

Multicultural education in schools, implemented by teachers plays an important role in strengthening or not the students to see values in diversity. Therefore need to improve the skills of teachers in raising professional capacities in order for them to realize the same education for all students, especially when teachers develop lesson in the classroom with students, members of minorities of various ethnic, social, cultural, physical, linguistic groups. Professional development of teachers and school academic organization are important factors for inclusive education.

**Keywords:** *inclusion; cultural diversity; education; a comprehensive education; teacher*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 10201

## Communication, Entertainment, and Development through Games in the Regions of Kumanovo

**Gureta (BAJRAMI) BREZNICA**

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*Faculty History Philology*

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This work focuses on the traditional and popular entertainment games that are predominantly present in the region of Kumanovo, investigates their origin, and dissects their unique features. The diversity of traditional games as well as some of their traits, be that for children or adults is determined and linked to certain life events in the region of Kumanovo. Presentation and manifestation of these games can serve as means that allow to study their physiology, ideas, and ultimately their goals.

Games, dedicated to children, age group 10-15 years undergo development analyses, especially regarding the type of games that involve stones, ropes, sticks, etc., which might put kids into dangerous situations. Entertainment games, which are

frequently associated with songs or original literary work that have originated from anonymous authors, quite often have been modified and enriched from children of various regions, using their specific dialect and events connected to the regions they live. Game and entertainment are insensible mean for human development, appear in various life events with the aim to entertain and humor the audiences. The region of Kumanovo has been no exception in regard to games and entertainment, and their development during the 20th century has involved most of these traits.

*Keywords: Games, Kids, Kumanovo region, entertainment*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 9501*

### **Frankfurt's current opinion on mass media communication**

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**Risvan TERSHALLA**

*University Aleksander Mosiu Durrës, Albania*

E-mail: risvantershalla@gmail.com

Representatives of the Frankfurt School, mainly Adorno and Horkheimer, made a critical analysis of the dominant factors in the societies of Western countries in the last century. These factors were: economic system, art, culture, educational system, mass communication tools, etc. They called the economic mechanism 'mechanism of dominance', culture 'cultural industry', the spectator, consumer. In their analysis, they focused on the influence of the aforementioned factors on man. According to them, these factors have transformed man into a submissive being, wholly in function of production, aside his spiritual enrichment.

Also, technical progress, though creating the conditions for a much better material life, has led powerful financial groups to deform, manipulate, and control public opinion. Although these representatives took into account Western society of the last century, mainly after World War II, many aspects are still current. Today powerful financial groups own "free" media, whose programs with entertainment and games stimulate consumption, where artificial needs take the place of real ones. Also, the media are often put to the service of political propagandists. About this issue is the report that will be presented at the conference.

*Keywords: Frankfurter School, Adorno, Horkheimer, Mass Communication*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 14001

## Analysis of the novel “Gjemia e mbytur” of Fatos Kongoli

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Fatos Kongoli has been one of the most productive writers of the last twenty years in Albanian literature. He is the author of fourteen novels, which have taken a special place in our literary discussions. Since the publication of his first novel (“The three of us”) and the publication of his latest novel (“The Lucky Man”), there has always been a constant interest and a good preference, not only by the reader in general but also by specialized literary criticism, where it is faced a multitude of writings and assessments of the work of this author. Throughout this paper, we will deal with the analysis of Fatos Kongoli’s “Gjemia e mbytur” novel, a novel that contains a confession which commemorates the victims of a regime, such as that of communism in Albania.

A story about the past and the present of Albanian society, as we can see in many works of this author. Structured in 15 chapters, with characters and variable action locations that the “mysterious villa” object, with the tightness succeeds to merge, as it tries to proof the reader’s patience. Undoubtedly, “Gjemia e mbytur” is a novel that incorporates ideas and stylistic potential, among the most prominent of our contemporary prose. It has been estimated as a text of dramatic potential, where “the human being is in panic, and incorporates a mental drama and a psychological trauma for society and the individual.”

*Keywords: novel, occurrence, character, love, dilemma, language*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 13701

## Challenges of New Heritage in Kosovo

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Heritage is an indispensable asset to every country and culture and significantly marks the identity of a community. Countries like Kosovo, whose cultural heritage was destroyed due to wars, face new challenges related to shaping, preserving and transmitting cultural heritage. This paper will focus on top-down knowledge and culture transmission that are being challenged by new technologies and social media. A significant number of experts acknowledge the opportunities that the new media create in the field of heritage, as in fact, new media is not just about consumption of heritage offered by others, but instead it allows people to participate in creation of their

own shared heritage and culture. This paper aims to present a theoretical background about this “new heritage”, the need to re-conceptualize heritage and the role that the new media plays in its representation. Furthermore, we look into certain challenges that Kosovo faces regarding the preservation of cultural heritage, which is going to bridge the new heritage to the collective memory of the country about that gap of the former cultural heritage affected by the consequences of war.

*Keywords: Heritage, New Media, Kosovo, War*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 16301*

## **Public sphere and strategic communication**

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This paper provides an introduction to communication and methods of communication in general, and methods of communication at the higher leadership level in particular a type of communication which is otherwise known as the strategic communication. Furthermore, this paper explains in more details the impact of proper methods of communication which have an impact on the type of communication developed within an organization. Additionally, this paper identifies and explains the impact of the factors which have a direct or indirect impact on the type of communication developed within an organization. The factors and conditions explained in the paper are: Establishment of a working environment; the non-human environment; the highly humanized environment; environment by condition; ways to improve communication; feedback encouragement; listening in an effective way; reducing misunderstanding by communication; communicating with key personnel and promotion of consensus. Additionally, this paper provides solid arguments to support the claim that ‘Communication is the basis of all relationships. Whether personal or professional, you just can’t do without effective communication. In order to build a good relationship with your clients, employees or peers you must use effective communication.’ Moreover, the authors argue that the creation of a proper working environment, encouragement of feedback, promotion of effective listening and the reduction of misunderstanding promotes effective communication in general and strategic communication in particular.

*Keywords: Communication, strategic communication, working environment, consensus, feedback, encouragement, effectiveness, key personnel.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 02: POPULATION AND MIGRATION

Chairs: Matilda LIKAJ & Merlina POGRAZHA

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 16202*

## **New trends in potential migration from Albania**

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Since the beginning of its post-Socialist transition, Albania has had one of the largest modern migratory processes in the world in terms of its scale (as a percentage of the current population) and intensity of international migration. Albanian migration continues, and in all likelihood, it will continue in the future. This conclusion is supported by the limited statistics on ongoing flows, and by our potential migration surveys, which show migration intentions increasing from 44 percent of the surveyed population in 2007 to 52 percent in 2018. Consequently, Albania, although at the end of its third decade of international migration, is still far from ending its migratory transition.

A comparison of the 2018 survey with that of 2007 showed that important, quantitative and qualitative, changes have taken place in the nature of the Albanian migration, which should be kept in mind by the policy-makers. Economic factors, and household-related ones to a lesser extent, prevail, but they are weaker in comparison with the 2007 survey. New factors like ‘children’s education’ and ‘lack of perspective in Albania’ have strengthened instead. While two neighboring countries, Greece and Italy, continue to be the main countries where Albanian migration is concentrated, their relative importance will keep reducing in the future. Germany and the USA are currently the most desired countries for Albanian migration.

*Keywords: Albania; third decade of international migration; new trends; comparison surveys; new factors; children’s education; lack of perspective*

N° 2018 *Mitrovica Int. Conf.* 8302

## **Nationalism mantra to blame for the migration crises bedeviling the developed world**

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The escalating migration crisis is testing nationalism against globalism as Trumpocracy of ‘American First’ policy take charge of the world order and poses danger to human movement and settlement mantra. With the European Union’s commitment to human rights and open borders in doubt, the fate of over 700,000 migrants waiting in Libya to cross the Mediterranean to Europe, according to National Crime Agency (2018), hangs in the balance. In fact, this is expected to worsen by 2050 when the population of Africa is predicted to double to 2.5 billion. For the past three years, the continent has lost some 13,000 people in the Mediterranean seeking a better life in Europe. Drawing from the migration system theory whose core assumption is that migration contributes to change the economic, social, cultural and institutional conditions in both the receiving and sending country, this paper intends to examine the same through the prism of instability, insecurity, terrorism, poverty, famine and climate change besetting large parts of developing and undeveloped countries. The paper is organised under five major sections. Section one provides an overview of migration in 21st century. Section two discusses causes of migration. Section three examines migrants, refugees and asylum seekers while section four analyses policies of different countries on migration and section five provides some concluding remarks. This paper will use information collected from secondary sources such as articles, book chapters, text books, annual reports, unpublished manuscripts and internet to focus on inter-migration, intra-migration and ultra-migration before recommending proposals for managing the migration crisis globally.

*Keywords: nationalism, globalism, Trumpocracy, migration system theory, ultra-migration*

N° 2018 *Mitrovica Int. Conf.* 0502

## **Albanian emigrants in Turkish society: Crises or Social integration**

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Modern Turkey, otherwise known as Republican Turkey, since its beginnings until the 1980s, was the country that received many emigrants from different places. During the 1990s, by the high extension of international markets, with the changes of world politics and the formation of liberal economic-political policies, influences on the



formation of different emigrant streams. The emigrants of these years who pointed Turkey as their destination, originated in different Balkan countries and the countries of the former Soviet Union (including some Middle East countries). The emigrants are also part of Albanians (although presenting with a very small numbers, they are also as part of this stream). Despite Turkey's liberal-emigrating policies for emigrant acceptance, emigrant employment policies are a challenge for it. For economic emigrants (which are also Albanian emigrants in Turkey) these policies affect negatively on the enrichment of monetary or material capital, which indirectly affects social capital. This article will be focus on analyzing Albanian emigration (after the 1990s) in Turkish society, the challenges faced during the social integration process, the barriers and crises created by emigration policies, etc. The article will be conducted through the analysis of field findings of Albanian emigrants and the descriptive analysis of Turkey's emigration policies.

*Keywords: Albanian emigrants; social integration; emigration policies; Turkey*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 2502

## **Integration of returning children from emigration to elementary schools**

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Emigration and migration are two factors that are accompanying us over the years. The influx of immigrants to get out of bounds grew from year to year with the motto I want change. The economic crisis that conquered neighboring countries forced these emigrants to return to Earth Mother. This is accompanied by a high influx of students or students who want to enroll in schools or faculties. In any period of the year students from abroad have the right to enroll in the respective classes in the school they choose to teach.

Two of the main problems faced today are: the difficulty in formal and verbal communication in Albanian language and their adaptation to the school environment. This is why this study has been set up, which aims to explore the integration of migrant children in our schools. Their adaptability to classes, the difficulties they face, and the methodology that the teacher uses to integrate these children into the teaching process. For the realization of the study, the method of quantitative research was realized through questionnaires with students and teachers. In the study, three different questionnaires were applied, one for migrant students, one for teachers and one for hostess students. From the study it turns out that adapting these students to the classroom is somewhat difficult, they face the phenomenon called "mocking" not expecting the class and putting epithets does not go with pleasure in the school. The individual work of the teacher should be higher with these students.

*Keywords: Integration, Adaptation, Teaching, Society, Teacher, Student*



N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 9602

## Promoting return migration - return migration policies as a developmental tool

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Globalization facilitates and encourages the mobility of people worldwide, while governments and policy-makers manage its effects. In response, states have drafted and implemented migration policies to control their external borders and migration flows. Migration policies are complex, both at origin and destination states, as they must address immigration and emigration issues which are particular to their contexts. At the end of the 20th century, governments started to adopt policies addressing return migration as an increasingly recurring phenomenon. In 1976, 12% of countries had return migration policies; while in 2015, 65% of countries had such return migration policies. These policies have consistently been a higher priority in less developed regions than in more developed ones (1976: 89% vs 11%; 2015: 78% vs 22 % of countries respectively). Comprehensive return migration policies include three elements: promotion of return migration (policies which attract migrants living abroad), facilitation of return process (assistance for travelling and initially re-settling back home) and initiatives that support reintegration (help needed in the economic and socio-cultural re-adaptation of returnees back to their country of origin). Governments implement these return migration policies as part of their developmental programs, since returnees can positively impact economic development and job creation as they bring capital, technology, skills, knowledge and networking with them. This article analyzes and highlights the importance of return migration policies as a development tool in the countries of origin and identifies the best practices and initiatives implemented by governments, as well as their challenges, in order to achieve sustainable returns.

*Keywords: globalization, governments, migration policies, return migration, reintegration, development.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 2302

## Historical and Economic Overview of Albanian Demographic Movements

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The purpose of this paper is to present the importance and the impact of demographic movements in different periods up to the new economic developments of Albania.

Relying mostly on the dictatorial regime, a period in which Albania experienced major economic and demographic changes, based largely on the ideological and political changes of the time in the region. Of course, an airtight closure to the world could not bring development, but in the demographic aspect there was a positive impact, the policy of favoring births and the distribution of population in different regions of the country. And this kind of policy would affect the relatively young age of the population, the new labor force, the creation of new housing centers, etc. thus forming the “appropriate conditions” for major political, economic and social changes at the end of ‘89.

The coming of democracy, the opening of the country, the young age of the population, the great desire for freedom, mass emigration, remittances, the specialization of migrants in the host countries, etc. would bring radical changes in every aspect of the economic and the social life of the country. Almost our country survived the early 1990s by remittances. And now, in our day, the influence of migrants can be seen in emancipation and their full integration into host countries, by giving examples and national values in education, sports, cinema, entrepreneurship, politics, etc.

*Keywords: Demographic movements, Emigration, Remittances, Development.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 4402/2

## **Education impact on integration of returnees emigrants’ children in Albania**

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Returning emigrants in the country of origin face different problems during the early years that they begin to live in (or live back) in their own society of origin. The most affected group by this phenomenon is the ‘children of returnees or return emigrants’. Children of emigrants experience duality in their personal and social identities. More problems they encounter during the education process. Specifically, this study will focus on analyzing these problems of children of returnee emigrants to their society of origin (Albanian society).

The aim of the study will be focus on analyzing the impact of the education phenomenon on the children of returned migrants in our society, analyzing the duality of the identity of the children of returnees, analyzing the integration or adaptation of the children of the emigrant, with the education system in Albania.

*Keywords: Education, emigrants, returnees, children, Albanian society.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 4802

## **Spatial models and global migration strategies; Causes, consequences of Albanian migration after 1990**

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Migration is a form of mobility that is carried out in many ways, different lengths and distances. These are the criteria and the typology of these human migrations. In the migration process, apart from the motives, importance is also the distance and place. So at global scale Asia, Africa and Latin America have emigrants, while North America, Europe and Oceania have more immigration of the population. Global patterns reflect the importance of migration from less developed countries to more developed ones. What are the causes, consequences and migration strategies of Albanians after 1990?

Methods of work are that of analysis, synthesis and evaluation.

Migration of Albanians whether foreign or domestic has played a role in Albania's demographic development and is one of the biggest problems facing the country. The difficult economic, political and social situation is the cause of the Albanians being abandoned. Political design and implementation migration, promoting economic development. However, migration will continue to play an important role in many of the country's demographic, economic and regional economic developments.

*Keywords: Migration strategy, Albanian, cause consequence, population.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 8102/3

## **Population aging and challenges in the future demographic development in Albania and Kosovo**

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Albania and Kosovo for a long period were an oasis of positive developments of demography in the European continent. However, the last decade 20th century in the both states is characterized by negative developments in the all life spheres: economic,

social and political, which was manifested with negative impacts also in the demographic sphere. In the both states this is the period of massive emigration of the population, especially of that was capable for reproduction, which was manifested with the decline in degree of natality and natural increase, the decline in the rate of marriages, disorders in other structures of the population, including here and structure by age.

Population age structure shows not only the past but also the present and the future demographic development. At the same time, it is the most important demographic indicator that impacts also in all other socio-economic spheres beside development of the population, therefore the analysis of the population age structure is a base not only for demographic researches but also for all other socioeconomic areas.

The selective emigration of the last twentieth century (XX) caused the contingent growth of the elderly populations to the general population by introducing the two states into the process of demographic aging. Based on population projections, the process will take on worrying dimensions in the coming decades when it will also be a hindrance for the sustainable development in general and the demographic in particular.

From the perspective of future development it seems that there is a need for necessary measures towards a control over this phenomenon due to the fact that trends in the coming decades will be much more unfavorable concerning demographic developments in general and in particular the age structure of the population by demographic aging. Reduction of the contingent of the young age population, the deterioration of the situation in the contingent of the workforce (the aging of workforce) and the increase of the elderly population will be accompanied by deterioration and pressure of demographic, social and economic sustainability in Albania and Kosovo. If the process will not paid due attention, then the demographic aging along with demographic development in the second half of the 21th century, will become a limiting factor for the overall development of the two countries.

*Keywords: Demographic aging, Albania, Kosovo, challenges, projections, demographic sustainable.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 03-1:

## EDUCATION

Chairs: Shemsedin VEHAPI, Ledia KASHAHU & Katerina CERMA CYCJA

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 13503*

### **B2 ELT and Teachers' Role at the Faculty of Arts, University of Porto in Portugal**

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Over the past decades, English language has undoubtedly become the only language that connects the whole world together. Hence, English language has become dramatically vital in every aspect of life which puts educators at stake in developing effective English Language Teaching (ELT) methods and techniques for globalization and communicative competence. Although the current ELT promises local and global foreign language learning acquisition, it is evident that there is a need for more thorough and challenging language teaching methods and integrated approaches that simultaneously address the key factors to language teaching/learning. This includes book designing, teaching modification, adaptation, restoration and case study resources of ELT, and maintenance of teaching independence.

This study aimed to map the current state of ELT and English language Learning (ELL) at the Faculty of Arts, University of Porto, with a focus on the critical role of teachers with their teaching/learning methods, their importance and the interventions that support ELT. The main aim was to develop an argument (or arguments) for the

supporting, adapting and/or altering teaching and learning methods and techniques. It also critically examined the range of language learnt among the students within a period of a semester, including current teachers' role, and the distinction between the teachers and their teaching methods. According to Eurobarometer (2015), Portuguese society is in the higher-ranking list of English speaking countries and since the study argues that the teachers' role is crucial for global ELL, the conclusion is that Portuguese system of FLT should be taken as a model and shared to other countries' educational institutions.

*Keywords: Teachers, ELT, enhancement, classroom, learning*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 1703/3

### **What is happening to the image of teachers?**

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Teaching, one of the most beloved and most valued professions of the Albanians three decades ago, is now facing dilemmas. The changes that followed the collapse of regimes brought new approaches to the education as in any other field. However, teachers, more than all other professionals faced the challenge of reforms. The study is of a qualitative nature. Its purpose is to reveal teachers' perceptions on their current social position. For this the purposes of this study were conducted in-depth interviews with 19 pre-university teachers at all levels. For their analysis, labeling and coding techniques were used. The findings of this study showed that teachers perceived their reputation as ever decreasing and unmatched by that before the 90s. Specifically, interviewed teachers show great concern about the role and influence of the media in reducing their figure. One of the other concerns is the lack of confidence and the alienation of communication between parents and students with teachers. Based on the interview data, the researchers prepare an analysis of the factors that have affected the image of the teacher in the last 30 years. They provide recommendations for improving the status of teachers and some suggestions for further studies to better understand the reasons why this profession is no longer being assessed by Albanian society as it once was.

*Keywords: teacher assessment, professional development, teacher status, teacher professionalism.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 4503

## **Adaptive cognitions and Impeding cognitions as motivating factors in school achievement**

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Process of learning and academic performance poses multidimensional problem which depends on various factors, in many cases extremely complex. Demonstrating the effects of these factors presents the foundation for development of new approaches in this process. Various studies have proved that a number of factors have positive as well as negative effects on school performance of pupils. The present study aims to prove that the effects of self-esteem, way of learning by school students, as well as the evaluation of the school by students, anxiety, failure avoidance, uncertain control on final achievement, evaluated at the end of school year by the final success.

The research has been conducted by the survey method where students through questionnaires have self-reported regarding studied variables, in their classes in schools. The research have proved that self-esteem, focused learning, school evaluation influenced positively the academic performance of pupils and anxiety, failure avoidance, uncertain control influenced negatively the academic performance of pupils. Pupils who in questionnaires have shown higher level in these characteristics (Adaptive cognitions) are the students who have better academic performance and students with lower level in these characteristics have shown weaker academic performance on school success.

*Keywords: Adaptive cognitions, Impeding cognitions, School achievement, Motivation*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 2903/2

## **Gender perspective in primary education, gender differences and stereotypes**

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Education is key to Albania’s social and economic development. Starting from pre-school to adult education, formal or informal education provides basic knowledge and skills that affect all aspects of work and personal life. Gender is related to psychological,

social and cultural differences between women and men. Gender is related to the social notions of femininity and masculinity, it is not necessarily a direct product of the biological sex of an individual. The educational system seems to have reached the majority of girls and boys, with an unimportant gender gap in pursuit between 6 and 17 years of age. School attendance levels, achievements in teaching and education have been steady in the last decade.

Lower education levels of girls are in the village. In terms of academic achievement, girls make better progress in primary and early-school high schools. The early success of girls is sometimes explained by the fact that most of the teachers in the primary schools are women. Also, the rule and the conformation, which may favor girls, are highlighted in the early school environment. Gender stereotypes can be found in all aspects of elementary school curricula. In textbooks such as Mathematics, Primer etc., the illustrations dominated by boys appear. They, through the body language, seem to be in leading or dominant positions. Girls' figures are mainly based on the illustration background. Even when girls have the main role, they hide behind a phenomenon where the figure remains pale. According to a researcher, gender is an important element that forms a curriculum form in schools.

*Keywords: Gender perspective, primary education, school, stereotypes.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3603

## **The challenges of integrating children with disabilities into mainstream schools**

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Integration of children with disabilities in mainstream schools is in the focus of policy-making worldwide and this obviously is required in our country too. In recent years, Albania has increased attention to the integration of children with disabilities in the educational system. This article aims to describe efforts to integrate children with disabilities in inclusive educational system in Albania and the challenges of inclusion. The methodology used in this article is literature review. To conclude on this issue we used an extensive literature that includes books, articles and studies on the integration of children with disabilities. The findings of the literature review revealed that there are many problems both in terms of teaching, as well as the acceptance of these children in school. Among other things, this article concluded that many problems in the integration of children with disabilities in the educational system are associated with the lack of specific teaching methods lack, of supportive teachers and other professionals such as: speech therapists. It is recommended better coordination of efforts to implement all aspects planned in inclusiveness policy. Field of study: Social Policy.

*Keywords: Children with disabilities, inclusiveness policy, integration*



N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 10703

**Motivation urges the inclusion of pupils  
during teaching process;  
the case of Turgut Ozal College (class VIII-IX)**

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Through this survey, it is aspired to show what kind of teaching methods, techniques & strategies are used in classrooms, by teachers in order to motivate their students. Moreover, the study is also focused in what can be possibly done in order to make students feel more calm, motivated and active during the process of teaching and learning.

It is already known that each and every activity is conditioned by the level of motivation that every individual possesses. Motivation can revive, lead and support the human behavior. Motivation is represented by forces that act on or in the person, making him act in a certain way. This happens due to the fact that every person is different and can't be motivated by the same exact things. Therefore part of being a teacher is also to realize how to motivate your students in an effective way. The aim of this descriptive, qualitative and empiric survey is: to identify the effective motivational techniques used by pedagogical staff of Nonpublic Middle School "Turgut Ozal" Durrës; to identify the important role that corporation between family and school plays, without which the student's academic progress will not end up fruitful or effective. This is considered to be very important during teen years, when the adolescent must be known with his tasks and responsibilities. This study also aspires to spread these motivational strategies willing to make them part of the teaching programs of other educational institutions.

The information was gathered through half - structured questionnaires and deepened, half -structured interviews that were conducted with 10 teachers that taught eight and nine graders. Moreover half - structured questionnaires and focus group interviews were conducted with 10 students from 8 groups of eight and nine grades, belonging to the same school. This study emphasizes the usage of methods, techniques and motivation strategies by teachers, as well as shows the importance and influence of some aspects: (positive communication between children and parents, maintaining and formation of trust, their motivation, parents helping their children to fulfill their homework, parents constantly keeping in touch with teachers regarding their children's achievements, expectations), in higher achievements and positive relationships, constructive collaboration and reciprocal communication between teacher and parents.

*Keywords: Motivation, rewards, success, involvement, motivational strategies, evaluation*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 1303

## Albanian education in Kumanovo and Albanian villages, during the 20th century

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No political, social or cultural development or progress can be perceived without the schooling and education of citizens. So even when it comes to folk culture traditions, its development in time, must necessarily be seen as educational development as one of the most crucial factors in the life and lifestyle of different social strata. Based on numerous studies and research field of lifestyle and historical events in the Kumanovo region has also significantly affected the lack of education and later the low level of education. This paper will address the problems and difficulties faced by the opening of Albanian schools in the Kumanovo region, lack of school facilities and teachers, the prejudices and causes that motivated prejudices. Why did religious influence prevent Albanian education? Subjects of this paper are the clergy who opposed the manipulated religious dogmas and encouraged and worked for the opening of Albanian schools in the Albanian villages of Kumanovo. How the difficult economic situation influenced the education of Albanian youth and young people. The study is based on informations from interviews of persons who lived at that time, from additional scientific writings and original documents and books.

*Keywords: Albanian school, Kumanovo, women, clergy*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 15303

## Handiwork or technological education: Developing students's technical skills in Albanian elementary classes

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This study discusses the development of technological education in Albania. In the last two decades, the subject matter of the handiwork - has changed in the subject: technological education. The research aims to explore the integration of science, technology and handiwork in the curriculum by analyzing the current trends in this

subject. To explore whether the knowledge gained in technological education, in teaching programs that focus on handiwork or new technology education, would better improve the technical skills of students? Do the competences of teachers affect the level of technical skills of students? The empirical data collected by the IIItoV grade students suggest the difference between those who have developed handiwork and those who have studied with the new curriculum. The differences are mainly seen in technological knowledge and skills. From the point of view of teaching in these classes, data show that the level of students 'abilities depends on teachers' attitudes and competencies. It is obvious that teachers need supplementary training to implement education in education technology.

*Keywords: Technological education, handiwork, technical skills, primary education teachers*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 4203/2*

### **The impact of teacher leadership style on teaching effectiveness in secondary schools**

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The aim of this paper is to analyze the possible impact of leadership style on teaching effectiveness. This subject has been chosen due to the considerable need that Albanian society and especially education area, has, for a clear and right understanding of leadership, as a crucial factor of individual and collective achievements. We have studied the factors and elements that affect each variable: leadership style and teaching effectiveness. Firstly, we have distinguished the dominant leadership style in secondary schools in Tirana, than the teaching effectiveness level of teachers of these schools, to conclude this study with the impact of teacher leadership style on his teaching effectiveness.

Through this review, it has been concluded that it exists a relationship between teacher leadership style and his teaching effectiveness. Part of this study has been three leadership styles: transformational style, transactional style and laissez-faire style. Transactional and transformational leadership styles result to have a considerable positive impact on teaching effectiveness. Meanwhile Laissez-faire leadership style has a negative, but low level impact on teaching effectiveness.

The conclusions and recommendations of this modest research, based on theoretic and practical analyses, try to give a truthful, even though small contribution on the increase of teaching effectiveness in secondary schools in Albania.

*Keywords: Leadership style, transactional style, transformational style, laissez-faire style, teaching effectiveness*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 2203

**Educational implications  
and the mono-dimensionalization  
of the musical art in the Albanian society**

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Because of political and socio-economic circumstances, the real function of music in the Albanian society has undergone major changes. During the last two decades, this process has continued to be one of the important challenges of music scholars. The distortion of the real function of music is a concern not only for professional musicians, but also for the Albanian society in general. The mediatization and promotion of musical anti-values, causes cultural deformities in society, undermines the integrity of professional musicians, influences the development of taste in music, causes the deformation of professional music and the tendency for musical opinion-creation. The promotion of unprofessional music causes cultural and aesthetic transformation, creating paradoxical circumstances that tend to dim and minimize the true role and function of the art of music. The relationship between music and society with its political, ideological, and aesthetic implications has great influence, especially in the education of young people. The research will identify some of the categories most affected by this phenomenon and will analyze the mechanisms and factors influencing the spread of this phenomenon. Several music genres will be discussed, such as; classical, mainstream and traditional music, as well as their representation in the media. The research will be based on interviews with representatives from schools, media, and cultural institutions.

*Keywords: Musical culture, education, society, school, cultural institution*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 7303

**Challenges for the implementation  
of the curriculum in Kosovo schools**

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The curricular framework is a fundamental document that adjusts Kosovo's education system. Kosovo has a curriculum framework that is in complete harmony with the European's education course and in coherence with the rapid scientific, technological and social developments. The curricular reforms in the educational system allows students to expand their knowledge to create knowledgeable, deployable

and transferable skills and attitudes that will help students facing the challenges of the digital age, the economy of the a free and knowledge-based market. 2017 for Kosovan education is the year of challenges on implementing the curriculum of pre-university education.

The purpose of this project is to notice how much the new curriculum is being applied in our schools and how well the pre-university education goals foreseen in the Kosovo curriculum have been achieved. This project has the intention of also reflecting the challenges on which the teachers, the students and schools confront. To research this issue we have used some methods as: the analytical theory method, the descriptive, statistical and inferential methods. As a measuring instrument of the thoughts and the attitude of the teachers surveys (Likert) were used. Our sample consists of 50 teachers working with the new curriculum. The research results show that the goals of pre-university education, foreseen in the curriculum framework, have not been reached to the right extent. Teacher methodology has not changed. The approach to teaching and learning has not changed, while not reflecting on the goals of education and the outcomes derived from these goals.

*Keywords: Curriculum, challenges, competence, results.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 12203

## **Strategic marketing in public schools**

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The Strategic Marketing Concept for Educational Institutions, which is relatively young, opened up a new horizon of study and led the school universe to enter service management. The vision of marketing in educational institutions at its beginnings was considered a genetic mutation of the overall concept for school, While the business world uses marketing through communication, positioning the market and responding to the real or perceived needs of its customer for profit, the public sphere uses marketing through communication to reach a process of civil and social growth.

The new concept of school autonomy raises challenges among educational institutions of the same level, pushing them to respond to the needs of the territory and the community. The use of marketing tools is a way to best accomplish their “mission” as a modern institution that provides a focused and sustainable response to the performance of a public, effective and efficient service. Results can be identified by increasing the ability to fulfill the mission of the institution, meeting the real needs of the public, increasing the school’s ability to attract financial resources, and better coordination of activities.

*Keywords: Strategic market, educational institutions, communication, public service, service management*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 0403

## Technology - the actual challenge of teaching

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The continuous change of the education system, the change of the curricula or of the textbooks, the development of technology and leaving aside the textbooks, the development and the importance of integrating contemporary methodologies, the spread of the online systems and the wide spread of internet usage and technological devices, have found the pedagogical school staff unprepared and their knowledge acquired during their studies or their experiences is fast becoming obsolete comparing it to the fast pace of the development of technology. This has created a situation where in one side the young generation are more advanced than their teachers in using technology, and on the other side the teachers who need further and continuous trainings. This study gives a picture of the present situation, teachers knowledge and needs in Durres Region related to the use of technology in the teaching process. At the same time, this study deals with the infrastructure issues and other challenges that teachers are faced with in an era of development and mass usage of technology. The study, brings the positive experience of the developed countries and their teaching methodologies, through technology devices and facilities that come as a consequence, by focusing particularly on the Finish and Austrian models of teaching based on technology. At the end, it gives recommendation for a contemporary teaching and the possibility to put the technology devices at the service of an effective and all inclusive teaching.

*Keywords: Teaching, Technology, Teacher, Training, Knowledge*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 1903

## Challenges and difficulties in which teachers in elementary education face in the context of comprehensive education

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This work has the purpose to do a parallelization between the opportunities that from one side the Albanian state gave children's with disabilities to be educated and on the other side the challenges that need to be faced teachers in elementary education in the city of Durres. To accomplish this work are used different sources, including Albanian legislation related with this case, completed studies related with this target-group, and the information obtained from internet sources. Started from the legal

framework in Albania, is guaranteed the right of education for all children's regardless the needs and disabilities. Exactly, law Nr. 69/2012 "For pre-university education", provides free and mandatory education for children of age 6-16 years old. The process of involvement has to do with supposition that primary teacher has certain knowledge and understanding for needs of different students, techniques and curriculum strategies. But beyond the assumption, which are the challenges and difficulties in which teachers in elementary education, face every day, in the context of comprehensive education? This work is based on a qualitative study made in the Durres city. The method used for collecting data includes the data obtained on the ground and from interviews with teachers of elementary schools. Results of the study are related with a lot of challenges and difficulties which teachers face on everyday work. They had partial information for disabilities and the legal framework of comprehensive education, the teachers know a little. Another difficulty is class management because in a lot of cases, children's are not accompanied by the supportive teacher.

Teachers as the biggest difficulties that they encounter was conviction of other parents to accept in class a student with special needs, exactly for this reason they needs to organize specific meetings with these parents to convince them. A big problem for teachers is children who are not diagnosed and the fact that their parents deny disabilities of their children. Actually, integration of children with special needs encounter a lot of barriers and difficulties as a result of incomplete conditions in infrastructure and personal qualification.

*Keywords: children with special needs, comprehensive, law, integration, challenges.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 10603*

## **Child sex education as an integral part of education as a whole**

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The objective of this work is awareness of what sexuality and sexual education are, how important it is to fully the formation of the child. Sexuality and sexual education are present in childhood, differently what is generally conceptualized; it does not include only the anatomy physics of genital apparatus but includes emotional, social, and psychological aspects of cognition. Its purpose is to support the sexual development of the child by giving him the opportunity to explore emotions and not only to recognize the principles of human reproduction. The child has the right to be sexually educated in the same way he is educated with the moral values in the childhood. Sexual education as any other form of education is a parent's task, which is the first actor in the child's formation and should be the first channel of information transmission. It is as much the task of the school that should play its role also in support of the parents.

*Keywords: Sexuality, Children, Education, Parent, School*



N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 5503/3

## **Pupils emotional and psychological well-being in Tirana**

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The main aim of this study is to describe pupils' psychological and emotional well-being. Psychological well-being is important because it affects life challenges by using personal, social, physical and other sources available to the individual. A mentally healthy person has a realistic point of view and is able to make reasonable choices in conflicting situations. Psychological well-being is related to early impacts, physical activity, brain, external factors, and environment. There are several components that play an important role in the psychological well-being of the individual. Physiological reactions, feelings, thoughts and behaviors are important. Also being a socially healthy person is part of it. It means that the individual interacts with others, takes into account their needs and perspectives and is able to create meaningful relationships. It reflects independence and appropriate time management. The sample of this study is formed by 140 pupils of two high schools in Tirana, from which (n = 52) females and (n = 88) males). The results show that 15 % of the participants of this sample reflect low levels of psychological well-being. This indicates physical problems and poor time management. 72 % are neutral which means they don't reflect any emotional or psychological problem and 13 % reflect high levels of psychological well-being. This means they are elastic, sensitive, energetic, positive and react quickly to environmental threats.

*Keywords: Psychological well-being, pupil, emotional response, healthy person*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 5703

## **The attitude of the teachers of Kosovo towards the curricula framework of pre-university education and the European integration approach**

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The Pre-University Education Curriculum is considered one of the biggest challenges for Kosovo teachers, and especially its ongoing change. (MASHT), one of the main authorities responsible for education policy in Kosovo, has been trying to



follow contemporary and European dynamics in the last two decades, taking models from schools in different European countries to put in implementation in Kosovo. In 2011, the MASHT approved (CCC) and in 2016 it has been revised, through which it is intended to be taught by a Competency Based Curriculum, which, among other things, provides assessment techniques that enable them to demonstrate their skills not just knowledge. With all these changes, Kosovar teachers have different attitudes to the recent Curriculum. Therefore, this survey measures the attitudes of teachers with less than five years of experience in pre-university education, those with 10 years of education experience. The methodology used for this research includes a case study with the primary and secondary schools of the municipality of Prishtina through the implementation of a questionnaire, a substantive analysis of the documents produced by MASHT and the implementation of the Rensis Likert scale for measuring attitudes. The research shows that teachers with longer experience in education have more critical, more refusing attitudes and face more challenges in implementing the CAP compared to less experienced teachers, as well as the large number of students impacting on negative attitudes of teachers towards KAP.

*Keywords: Educational policy, curriculum, challenges, reform, methodology.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3803*

## **The psycho-social performance of institutionalized children in Vlora**

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Children and all persons living in institutions are a special group to be studied, as besides the main fact that they live in the institution, they also carry new features that attach to the personality as a result of the impact of the environment they live in. This is especially apparent when dealing with people who live for years in these institutions. I chose to study the age group of childhood (3-6 years old) knowing that at this time the first features of behavior and personality are created. The first years of life affect what we will be in the future. Even these children are a mix between their genes and life in the institution.

In this study, I chose a part of children attending kindergarten, interested in assessing whether they are well integrated and how their school performance at the psycho - social level is presented. It is known that the school is the institution that provides education and this is not only for academic skills. I was of particular interest to me the emergence of certain behaviors for three main elements: academic abilities, communication skills and social skills. I mostly focused on studying this target group of children during their classes to see how the features of institutionalization affect. Through day-to-day contact

with children during gardening activities and sharing information with their teachers, I managed to analyze the elements that affect an unsatisfactory level of their school performance. Combining observation with interviews, the emerging information points out learning difficulties, articulation, writing, mathematical concepts, communication difficulties, and difficulties in social interaction. Just as any particular cultural or social context affects us, so does life in the care institutions. The results of the study indicate that the stronger the institutionalization effects when the years of life are long in the institution and contacts with the surrounding family and community are scarce. This study will help educators, caretakers, and institutional care staff improving their services, as well as being aware of the families and communities that have access to care institutions in the future.

*Keywords: institutionalized children, school performance.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3903*

### **Contemporary technology in teaching and E- learning - Novelty in inclusive classes**

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Having more special needs pupils in our classes leads to facing several difficulties in teaching these children. The Albanian teaching along with the contemporary teaching considers use of technology as a must in the inclusive classes. E-learning and having access to technology in inclusive classes have to be closely considered with this access in order to reduce the difficulties that special needs pupils have. The educators and teachers who work with special needs and different needs children must have access to theoretical and practical aspects that develop them professionally. These will help them adapt their teaching and use contemporary technology pursuant the needs of special needs pupils.

The combination of techniques and instruments which are used in this research enabled us with an easy outcome of the findings and results. The comparative analyses of the impact that technology has in teaching, compared to traditional teaching in inclusive classes, guided teachers to ways of reducing some of nowadays' problems that these classes deal with. This research's recommendations will be a must if teaching in these classes is based on contemporary technology because the special needs pupils will feel more capable and more complete with regard to the basic competences that they should achieve or acquire.

*Keywords: E-learning, technology in teaching, special needs pupils.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 6503

## Different methods and strategies in learning the foreign language

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English Language Teaching as an International Language (EIL) raises important questions about the different types of pedagogical methods that may be appropriate in different classes, even for the very nature of what needs to be learned, since what can be suitable for a group in a given place and time cannot be as suitable for another group at a different time and place.

This is because the phonetic, morphological, syntactic, semantic and pragmatic dimensions of the English language are not absolute but relative, there is no fixed method that English language teachers can learn everywhere. Secondly, because technologies have introduced new platforms for multimedia expression and communication that depend largely on lyrical expressions of speech (video, music, sound graphics etc.), language should be taught only as a major part of semiotic sources.

*Keywords: English language, methods for learning, strategies in learning, teaching English.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 11103

## A general overview of donors and main trends in the reconstruction of the education system and institutional diversity

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Since the collapse of communism in 1990, Albania step by step has made continuous progress in establishing democratic political institutions and market economy. Albania has become a candidate country for EU membership in 2014 and has since undertaken public sector reform, including in the field of education, as is now required as a necessity for its accession to the European Union. In this study, the reconstruction of the education system is seen in the context of changing the social attitudes towards education, equal opportunities for education, the education of minority children and those with special needs, the "demography" of pre-university education and university, expansion of public education institutions in relation to non-public ones, gender and residence as a change of educational system developments. The material on the basis

of which this study is written includes information from state agencies, institutions, international organizations, and their reports and publications, as well as other researchers' work related to the research object. During the context analysis, we tried to look and describe the patterns of representative components of these developments as well as their influence as an independent change in the rebuilding of the education system in post-communist Albania.

*Keywords: Education as a Creator, Educational System, Human Capital Development, Educational Policies, Albanian Teachers.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 5403*

**Exploring perspectives  
on inclusive education in Albania;  
Good in theory, but not in practice**

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The introduction of inclusive education in Albania education system may be seen as a step to promote equality and human rights in society. Democratization of education and making it more open to all actors of education, is aimed in able to have a good quality of education and society also. The aim of this study was to understand the inclusive education from the perspective of those who are charged with the implementation of this process. The study takes a social constructionist paradigm and illustrates how our understanding and conceptualization of disability have change overtime. A social constructionist paradigm highlights the way in which disability is a social constructed and how it changes according to our understanding thereof. The different models of disability and the role of education was also a main focus of this study. A qualitative research design was used with the purposive and opportunity sampling being applied. Data was gathered using focus groups, and in depth semi-structure interviews and was analyzed using thematic analysis.

The key finds of this study showed that teachers and district based support team members believe that inclusive education can be successful in Albania provided that changes are made in how it is currently conceptualized and implemented. The teacher has a very different perspective from the others, but both groups however believe that inclusive education is a very good to strive towards but that it has not yet been achieved and that inclusive education of all learners are of great importance.

*Keywords: Inclusive Education, Social Constructivism, Disability, Perspective, Barriers*

N° 2018 *Mitrovica Int. Conf.* 3503

**The role and impact of the Internet  
on the students of the State University of Tetovo  
and Iliria College**

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The Internet is creating more and more dependence, while the impact it is doing is everlasting and inevitable, with particular emphasis on pupils and students. Many studies have been conducted and will continue so in order to shed light on whether or not the technology of modern communication helps absorb knowledge. On the one hand, it is indisputable that it helps to facilitate easier access to the search for desired data, but also enables wasting time, the increase of laziness due to the ease of access to data required and the possibility of plagiarism and various compilations, which may pass over time without being noticed due to the complexity of alignment. Our research was conducted during the academic year 2017-2018 and is focused precisely in this context, so as to see the multifaceted positive or negative impact of the Internet on student behavior in relation to family, friends, neighbourhood, learning, teaching process and educational institutions. The chosen methodology is a survey conducted in two universities: Tetovo University and Iliria College, i.e. in two different countries: Macedonia and Kosova. The results achieved in addition to the data they provide to understand the role, relevance and impact of the Internet on the daily life of young people – namely students, can also serve as an incentive for deepening future studies on this issue.

**Keywords:** *the Internet, influence, role, positive, negative, State University of Tetova, College Iliria.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 10503/2

## Development and european perspective of basic education curricula in the republic of Albania

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Educational reforms after year 2000 were mostly reflected in the Europeanization of the education curriculum in Albanian schools. The school decentralization process as a whole and the liberation of school from authoritarian mentalities, have paved the prospect of an open, inclusive and friendly school. The curriculum as a constituent part of the content is the most sensitive and conservative of the changes dictated by the European integration. This paper through a meta-analysis brings a picture of the development of educational policies and their impact in the curriculum development process. By reviewing and comparing the policy-curriculum relationship, the same factors and phenomena of interest for further continuation will be identified . The paper considers how have the steps taken in the process of reformation expressed in Laws, Decisions and Guidelines. How have schools, teachers and specialists reacted to their effectiveness. How has politics itself reacted to this ongoing process. The paper explains why our school is resistant to change and why the mechanisms used have been working hard. What about texts on their journey from Textbook Publishing House–to Altertektst and up to the adaptation of foreign textbooks? In what dimensions have been developed and what impact they have on the school outcomes? If we refer to the current curriculum, what are the innovations, barriers and hindrances. Are curriculum interventions merely technical or part of a process towards reforming it? The paper's importance is to bring recommendations to the ministry of education, specialists, school directors and teachers.

**Keywords:** *curriculum, educational reform, education policy, teaching, learning, european integration.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 03-2:

## SPORT

Chair: Robert ÇITOZI

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N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 11703-S/2

### Relationship between physical education, sport and social impact

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Activities under the term “sport” include individual, partner and team sports; contact and non-contact sports; motor-driven or perceptually dominated sports; different emphases on strategy, chance and physical skills; and competitive, self-development and purely recreational activities. Sport means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organized participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming relationships or obtaining results in competitions at all levels. There is a close relationship between physical education and sport, but they are not synonymous. At the most superficial level, the distinction between the terms is simply that ‘sport’ refers to a range of activities and ‘physical education’ refers to an area of the school curriculum concerned with physical activities and the development of physical competence. Sport covers a range of physical activities in which adults and young people may participate. Physical education on the other hand is a process of learning, the context being mainly physical. The purpose of this process is to develop specific knowledge, skills and understanding, and to promote physical competence. Different sporting activities can and do contribute to this learning process, and the learning process enables participation in sport.

*Keywords: physical education; sport; social impact, physical competence*



N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 11903-S/2

## **Body changes through physical activity to 17 year old pupils**

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The purpose of the study was to assess the impact of physical activity in body changes and the level of flexibility among pupils with various physical levels. The study involved 167 experimental group pupils and 155 control group pupils (159 females and 163 males). The results provided information regarding their levels of physical activity. The data was taken with the use In Body Dial H20B. Their level of flexibility was assessed using the Sit Test. The results of the study demonstrated a significantly normal weight and muscle mass, lower fat percentage, lower value of the BMI index as well as a significantly higher level of flexibility ( $p < 0.001$ ) among experimental group, compared to the control group. The results indicate a positive impact of increased physical activity on the correct weight and muscle mass as well as a good level of flexibility.

*Keywords: Muscle Mass; Physical activity; Pupils; Flexibility; BMI Index.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 12003-S/2

## **The contribution of aerobic gymnastics in increasing the quality of life in elderly people**

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Human movement is the scientific study of how the human body works, with a particular focus on improving the workings of the human body for sport, fitness and wellbeing. It covers the physiological, biomechanical and psychological systems of the body. "Movement is the greatest support for health; the man who thinks he can procure it through inaction would be as wise as the one condemning himself to silence in order to perfect his oratory skills", used to say Plutarch (Stoenescu G., 1987). The

main reason is first the desire to change the idea saying that it is normal for old age to be hard, filled with illnesses, and frustration brought by loneliness, or by the lack of social activity. This paper want to prove that movement must be made, mainly, with a prophylactic purpose, for prolonging youth, secondly, to improve certain conditions, and last but not least, for the fact that going to a gym can be a way to socialize and integrate in a group, a very important aspect for elderly people. In elderly people, more than in any other persons, physical exercise can be considered a natural “medicine”, accessible and agreeable that can be used by anyone who wants to be healthy and in control of his body.

*Keywords: Aerobic gymnastic, elderly people, prophylactic purpose, human movement.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 11803-S/2*

## **Adventure Tourism Future in the Region of Theth Albania**

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Adventure tourism has grown rapidly in recent years as outdoor recreation has become increasingly commercialized (Buckley, 2000, 2004; Travel Industry Association of America, 2005). Normally adventure tourism activities are based in natural and rugged outdoor locations, and participants interact with their environment. In view of the current growing trend towards adventure-orientated holiday behavior, it is important to identify potential adventure tourism attractions and, help communities to develop and attract the adventure tourism market. Here we shall use the term adventure tourism to mean guided commercial tours where the principal attraction is an outdoor activity that relies on features of the natural terrain, generally requires specialized sporting or similar equipment, and is exciting for the tour clients. This paper proposes a sustainable adventure tourism development for the Theth area in North Albania, a former so-called “The heart of Catholicism” of Albania. The research is quantitative in nature and purposive sampling was used at the villages and government departments responsible for tourism and the environment in the Theth area. This was to get the relevant participants with relevant information. A sustainable adventure tourism development framework was proposed towards positioning Theth in the adventure market, towards developing adventure activities, improving standards of living for the communities, and to enable the area to have an advantage over its competitors while being sustainable.

*Keywords: Theth area; Adventure tourism; Sustainable tourism; Tourism future.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 12103-S/2

**The programming and the implementation  
of the training process in the training macrocycles frame,  
primary factors for the improvement of the sportive performance**

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The research reflects an experimental process in connection with the workout activity, experimented with boxers of Tirana's team for a period of one year: December 2017 – December 2018. The purpose of this research is the rating and the modeling of the training process according to the specific cycles of the preparation, the organization of the training in macro-cycles and micro-cycle. In support with the national and international sports activity for the year 2017-2018, we built training structures in those training macro-cycles range, with different terms and by this order:

**Adapting macro-cycle:** This training macro-cycle is concentrated in the rehabilitation of the athlete; it was developed in 42 days and 6 micro-cycles, 1-input, 1- general preparation, 1- special preparation, 2-competition preparation and one post competition.

**Developing macro-cycle:** As a training structure with a longer duration, has created better chances for an optimal developing of the training indicators (general, special and specific, developed in 89 days divided in 12 micro-cycles).

**Reinforcing macro-cycle:** This macro-cycle is one of the main structures and it was developed in two training sessions in 42 days.

**Optimizing macro-cycle:** This macro-cycle was developed in 2 stages: Training macro-cycles  $5+4=9$  and training days  $32+27=64$

**Keywords:** *Adapting macro-cycle, Developing macrocycle, Reinforcing macro-cycle, Optimizing macro-cycle.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 04: POLITICAL STUDIES AND LAW ISSUES

Chairs: Behar HAZIRI & Jonida LAMAJ

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 7804*

## Southeast Europe in the context of European Integrative Developments

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The political developments of the past 30 years in the South East European region have brought two fundamental trends that can be explained by the two fundamental directions of international relations theory: on the one hand, there was a clear process of realistic action where new national actors, in the course of the dissolution of multiethnic states, were oriented to protect national interests, to create new national states, in order to maximize the benefit, in a chaotic and anarchist environment created after the fall of the socialist system in the East Europe; and on the other hand, liberal position in international affairs has emerged when international actors actively acted in the protection of human rights, in order to avoid genocides in Bosnia and Kosovo, using the armed force against Serbia.

As a result, Southeast Europe has changed in the last twenty 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. Southeast Europe has become more open and more tolerant. They recognize ethnic, religious and cultural diversity. 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, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey and potential candidate Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.

But, there is another trend in Southeast Europe that can easily cause the return of Balkan history: extreme nationalism, religious fundamentalism, and reinstatement of Russian influence in the region. Although in the security field, the absolute majority of the countries in the region have joined NATO: Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Slovenia, Albania and Montenegro, then Macedonia and Kosovo have a clear pro-NATO orientation, while Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided into two between East and West, is the Republic of Serbia that prefers a military alliance with Russia, has opened a Civil Protection Center in Nis, equipped with aircraft for action in standby “for emergency cases”, bought military aircraft from Russia, and organized military exercises with Russia and Belarus.

If the Russian claim of influence continues with current intensity, the region of Southeast Europe can easily revert to the Balkans, as this notion refers to Western countries as a region of division, backwardness, corruption, nationalism, conflict and war. Or symbolically spoken to Churchill’s language: It would return to Europe’s blind caste. The EU, NATO and the countries of the region should establish defense mechanisms against Russian protectionism in the defense of freedom, peace, democracy and the economic, political, social and cultural progress of the region.

*Keywords: Integration, patriotism, nationalism, realism, liberalism*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 1404

## **Ideological Profilization of Political Parties in Kosovo**

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Political parties, as groups of citizens, created because of beliefs, ideas and political goals in the democratic state are very important because they manage to create principles and rules in both the political pluralist competition and the state power structures. Our paper on the profiling of political parties in Kosovo comes as a result of the political parties in the country who, despite many past years and hard work, have not yet achieved a clear political and ideological profiling.

This problematic of the political system is addressed with the aim of analyzing the historical circumstances of this developed political practice, the factors that are influencing the failure of party determination to serve the interests of individuals or groups, and which is directly affecting transparency and lack of Political culture, above all, is losing citizenship by ineffectiveness and poor governance. Findings and Recommendations will complement the academic opus on parties in the country, alternatives will be provided on how to overcome this situation, and will also list the positive values that will be achieved if we have a pure political, ideological and social program from each party operating in Kosovo.

*Keywords: Kosovo, political parties, ideology, governance*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 10004

## **A comparison centrifugal democracy: Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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This study deals with the analysis and comparison of centrifugal democracy in Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, an attempt to explain unstable political systems. Both states have some ethnic problems, in Kosovo between Albanians and Serbs and in Bosnia and Herzegovina between Bosnians, Croats and Serbs, placing the two states in the consociation model with a high fragmentation and fractionalization. Although the two countries have had tremendous support from the international community, they have not yet managed to break away from the centrifugal model to pave the way for the centripetal model. In the case of Kosovo, the model of centrifugal democracy came from Martti Ahtissari's comprehensive proposal, while in Bosnia and Herzegovina this model is decided by the Dayton agreement, placing the two countries with a low-level political culture.

*Keywords: centrifugal democracy, consociation democracy, political system, political culture, subculture, fragmentation.*

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## **“Legal regulation of copyright”**

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This paper addresses one of the most modern areas of the Albanian jurisprudence, “copyright”. Just as the material goods, the creations of the individuals in the scientific, literary and artistic area can be subject to property. These creations are legally regulated by copyright, one of the institutes of intellectual property. In the Republic of Albania, copyright is regulated by Law No.35 /2016 “Copyright and other related rights”. This law defines the rights and obligations of the subjects participating in creative, productive, commercial activities, or any other activity of evaluation, exploitation, use or alienation of literary, artistic or scientific creations.

Despite the existence of a legal framework, an important matter is the identification of issues related to the enforcement of copyright and the measures to be taken in this regard. Due to developments in the digital world, copyright is not yet adequately protected for the current environment, creating legal uncertainty for individuals and

businesses. The national and european extension of copyright needs the implementation of a common reform, which has already been drafted and is in process of approval by the European Parliament. This paper addresses the legal regulation of copyright in national and european level, and the problems related to the implementation of this right, in the context of current developments.

*Keywords: Intellectual property, copyright, legal regulation, reform.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3404/2

## **When politics is done in the streets, there is no place for intellectuals...**

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Introduction of the paper: Totalitarian regimes misuse intellectuals to perpetuate their power. The true intellectual has no right to be politically deceived. 1. Political alignment of intellectuals in Albania is determined by political beliefs, their past, interests and provincial and clan affiliation. 2. There is no accurate and realistic appreciation of the role of the intellectual in the party where he belongs. 2.1. The parties, especially the big parties, have in their bosom many intellectuals. However, it is important to answer these questions: Do they represent the intellectual elite? What field/sector do they work in? What is their experience in work and leading? What is their connection with the past? How many % of them are MPs, ministers and leaders of important central institutions?

There is no real and sincere dialogue between the power and intellectuals.

Party leadership inspires and rewards militants, not intellectuals, so there is no place for them.

Populism even today has prevented intellectuals from being an active part of the country's political and social life.

Mediocrity avoids intellectuals from political life.

Pseudo-intellectuals and clans hinder the participation of intellectuals in the country's political life.

Conclusion: Albanian society needs political maturity, which can only come from honest intellectuals who love their homeland and the people, otherwise we will have a change of a violent, corrupt, incompetent, clan and provincial power with another violent, corrupt, incapable, clan and provincial power.

*Keywords: intellectual, politics, totalitarian regime, leadership, populism, mediocrity.*



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## Strategies and challenges to the legitimacy of international transitional administrations

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International transitional administrations are non-democratic regimes, as they run counter to the fundamental principle of democratic legitimacy which is one that bases its authority on the will of the people. However, this is not to say that these administrations are illegitimate. There are other legitimacy grounds upon which these administrations might be based. Indeed, the literature identifies six sources of authority invoked by the international administrations: Consent of the affected states and societies in which these administrations operate, Building state institutions and delegation of authority to a local administration, The maintenance of peace and security, The protection and promotion of human rights, Promotion of democracy by building state democratic regime, the rule of law, and democratic state institutions, Provision of government by taking the role of the government where there are no state institutions and the functioning political and administrative institutions is absent. Although, as non-democratic regimes, its legitimacy could not be evaluated on democratic principles, the legitimacy of international transitional administrations is challenged on different grounds. Nevertheless, their legitimacy it could be enhanced if its challenges are addressed appropriately. In this presentation, I discuss some of the challenges to this particular form of administration and how they could be addressed discussing this in the context of Kosovo.

*Keywords: International transitional administration, legitimacy, Kosovo*

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## Innovations and problems of the current legislation on the protection of competition in Albania

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Law on protection of competition in Albania, amended, regulates in detail the abuse of the dominant position in the market, concentration (mergers or acquisitions of undertakings) and prohibited agreements aimed at restricting competition in the market. The law is drafted under the European Union's competition law model and is enforceable at the national level.

Some of the major achievements of the competition policy in Albania are:

completing the legal framework; institutional capacities and required expertise; and the approximation of competition legislation and competition policy with that of the EU. Also, the Parliament of Albania in the Resolution “On Evaluating the Activity of the Competition Authority for 2017” assesses positively the role of the Competition Authority, in order to protect free and effective competition in the market, intervening in markets with recurring problems in the Albanian economy, which serves above all the interests of the consumer.

Despite the positive impact that this law has brought, it has faced several issues that require the need to improve the current legislation. This paper analyzes some of the issues of law enforcement in practice identified by the final report “Voluntary Peer Review of the Albanian Competition Law and Policy” (UNCTAD, 2015).

*Keywords: Competition law, legal amendments, abuse of dominant position.*

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## **Massive forced displacement of the population**

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Every year, millions of people are forced to flee their homes because of conflict, violence, human rights violations, persecution or natural disasters and seek shelter elsewhere. These massive movements of population have forced neighboring countries to face many difficult challenges in absorbing millions of refugees. It is also true that in many cases these crises have not received enough humanitarian assistance or political attention needed in order to have any hope for changing the situation.

Violation of human rights is one of the main reasons that continue to cause forced displacement of the population. Displaced persons become even more feasible from further abuses with their human rights when they are forced to leave their homes and seek shelter.

For a long time, starting from the last century, the international community has tried to find solutions and respond to the needs of people forced to emigrate either within or across national borders. Finding long-term solutions for displaced persons forced to leave their home for various reasons today is one of the most important challenges for the community of states. Preventing conflicts and alleviating the suffering they cause constitute the key for stopping dramatic escalation of forced displacement.

*Keywords: Forced displacement, refugees, human rights, the prevention of the conflicts.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 1204

## The Implementation of European competition rules in Albanian legislation

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The competition and compliance rules for state subsidies sanctioned respectively in Articles 101-106 and Articles 107-109 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union constitute the basis for the well-functioning of the European internal market. Their implementation in the domestic legislation of a country aspiring to become part of the European Union constitutes an obligation that must be met at the first stages of the accession of the concerned country. For Albania, this obligation is foreseen in the Stabilization and Association Agreement between Albania and the European Union signed on 12 June 2006 and entered into force on 1 April 2009, and becomes evident before the official opening of the accession negotiations with the European Union. Based on the obligations set forth in this agreement, Albania has adapted its legislation not only in controlling the dominant position of a company but also in stopping cartel agreements. The latest changes to the Albanian competition law were made by law no. 10317, dated 16.09.2010. The main aim of this paper is to analyze the implementation of European competition and compliance rules in Albanian legislation, focusing in particular on the abuse of the dominant position and the prohibition of cartel agreements.

*Keywords: Dominant position, cartel agreements, state subsidies, competition law.*

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## Albanian Diplomacy in Balkan Region

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This article deals with Albanian diplomacy in the Balkan region. Diplomacy is the instrument and component of country's foreign policy, through which it communicates, negotiates and cooperates with other countries and actors. Through this activity, the state realizes its goals without the use of military force or other similar forms. The purpose of this article is the presentation of the main Albanian diplomacy lines in Balkan region, its attitudes, its role in the region and especially focusing on the problems encountered in Albanian relations with the neighboring countries (Kosovo, Macedonia, Serbia (Presevo Valley, Montenegro and Greece). Methodology: This article is based on secondary data on the analysis of diplomacy literature and the functioning of foreign affairs policy and on the use of current data, which have been critically evaluated and selected by foreign literature, various books, and reliable websites.

By the qualitative aspect, we can say that the collection of very substantial and significant information regarding this field of study was achieved. The purpose of this article is to give an overview of diplomacy, the history of its creation applied in the Albanian context, as well as to analyze why certain choices are made, despite being in the opposite direction to the general good or with the common good. Also to analyze the current policy of state representatives, politicians, etc., as well as their interactions in the diplomatic and foreign policy system. The objectives of this study are: Approach of the Albanian diplomacy history and its progress in the region and problems encountered.

*Keywords: Diplomacy, foreign policy, Balkan region, institutions.*

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## **The popular vote importance in the general election: the people's perception in Albania**

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In democratic countries, every two years are held the local and general elections. And every citizen over 18 years old, has the right to elect his representatives, which votes to elect the mayor and lawmakers and that will lead the country for the next four years. But in Albania there have been happened various phenomena, such as the votes selling-buying, which are factored and have become known by the free media.

In this paper we will analyse these phenomena that have occurring during the Albanian democratic transition period. Also If such a phenomenon has occurred. Also, we will analyze the measures that which have been undertaken for the individuals involved in the votes selling-buying (the simple citizen - the political entity representative) and which are the measures taken for the political entity, if have any.

We will also analyze the social, economic, political factors that influence in an individual (citizen) to choose to sell his right, the vote. It is emphasized the vote importance, that can elect and demolish a government. We will notice that the number of voters have decline from the 1991 to 2017 in Albania, based with the statistics over the last years. At the end of this paper we conclude that in our country are growing the citizen indifference / distancing from the political life of the country, this as a result of the mistrust growing on the government. In this paper we will use qualitative and quantitative methods, based on a rich bibliography and the loudest authors of the field. We will treat broadly the vote, the vote importance in the country's government election, the phenomenon buy-selling votes and so forth. And at the end of this study, we will make a summary of the popular vote importance in a transition country like our country.

*Keywords: Popular vote; general elections; general / personal interests; Albania; buying-selling votes.*

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## Effect of Albanian Electoral Systems on the Quality of Political Representation

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Elections are not just expressions of democracy, but they create the conditions and frameworks for its functioning. The standard form of democratic representation is made through regular elections that provide a mechanism by which citizens choose their own officials and trust them to manage public issues. (Warren & Castiglione, 2004: 5). Electoral systems represent the way how citizens can choose their representatives, how their vote will be transformed into political representation, and the way to be actor in democracy. In Albania, over years, it's noteworthy as a tendency to have a shift in the electoral systems from the majority system to the proportional electoral system. But the focus of this paper will be on the current electoral system in Albania, a regional proportional system, with closed lists. With a qualitative study, relying on the literature and on the legal basis that constitutes the Albanian electoral system will be attempted to understand: What level of representation do Albanian citizens have? Has the electoral system influenced in a "representation crisis" in Albania? Has the system affected the lack of contact and accountability among voters and their representatives in parliament? The objective of this paper is to answer these questions and to explain how the features of the current electoral system have created what can be defined as a "crisis of representation". Finally, we attempt to give some potential recommendations for improving the electoral system, for more accountability by their representatives, more contacts with voters, and for a good functioning of democracy.

**Keywords:** *Electoral system, representation, democracy, accountability, elections.*

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

Chair: Albert NIKOLLA & Eliza AVDIU

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N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 5006

**Environmentally friendly behaviour from an Islamic perspective**

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The author has developed and presented a series of environmental lessons and workshops called “God, Human Beings and Nature”. This course, being originally designed for students of public schools and colleges, focuses on two main points: a) how different religions (including Islam) view and interpret the basic relationship between humans and nature; b) how should human beings treat the environment according to God’s precepts. Further tasks are as follows: explaining the fundamental principles of Islamic environmental ethics to students in order to ensure the right understanding of Islam as a humane and ecocentric religion, which tells us to care for all living creatures; fostering pro-environmental values and practices (readiness to protect nature, environmental responsiveness, environmentally friendly consumption, etc.) and encouraging environmentally responsible behaviour, since these are indispensable steps to overcoming global ecological crisis and moving towards sustainable development. Special attention is paid to such concepts as al-Khaaliq (The Creator), ‘Alam al-Khalq (the World of Creation; the entire universe is a creation of Allah), al-Khalifah (the role of stewardship over all animal and plant life, which God has given to humans), al-Amanah (everything that Allah has entrusted to us and instructed us to take care of), al-Mas’uliyah (accountability for all our actions), etc.

*Keywords: Islam, education, environmental ethics, environmentally responsible behavior*

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## The impact of the movement of 1968 in Albania

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The movement of 1968 was a “sui generis” event in Albania. It was somehow a hidden and ambiguous one. From one side, the Albanian Government welcomed the movement from the Chinese perspective and inspiration, organizing a terrible persecution against religion, intellectuals and so called “foreign influences” among Albanian “working class”! But, from the other side a “hidden movement” took place after the year 1968 as a result of the western cultural influence from Italy and France. Albania was a completely isolated country; the only way to have contacts with western countries was listening radio, watching TV and reading any newspaper. A small group of intellectual had the opportunity to see the difference among the “cultural revolution in Albania” and the 68’s movement in Europe. Those intellectuals were convinced that the influence of the western 68’s movement would have an impact in Albania and they, in a hidden way, gave a sense of freedom in the field they were employed but especially in arts!

A great and interesting result of this activity was the sense of freedom in the Albanian Song festival of 1972. But, immediately after, exactly in 1973, the 4-th Plenum of Albanian Communist party took place and most the artists that took art in the 11-th Song Festival were condemned to prison. I argue that the “Albanian 68” started in 1966 and finished in 1973 with the Plenum of Albanian Communist party that condemned the festival of December 1972.

*Keywords: Albania, communism, movement of 68, persecution, ideology.*

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## The role of interfaith dialogue in promoting coexistence in the Republic of Kosovo

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The term “interfaith dialogue” refers to the gathering of religious leaders and scholars, with the main purpose theological explanation, and the clarification of the similarities and differences between the philosophical representational religions. These gatherings materialized in small or large projects are held through seminars, forums, conferences, and similar gatherings. The ultimate wish of these rallies is that the main celestial religions are the main catalysts that will make an easier path for a peaceful coexistence among



their followers. Interfaith dialogue can be considered one of the most interesting and attractive areas for world religious and sociological scholars in countries where there are cultures and civilizations, where coexistence is compulsory and not privileged, as is the Republic of Kosovo. The infrastructure of this process involves not only the institutions of religious beliefs that should be the bearers of the process but also the civil society, the intellectuals, the media, the Government and the Presidency.

*Keywords: Interfaith dialogue; Coexistence; Republic of Kosovo; Conferences; Religion and Politics*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 9705*

### **For the better environment: An islamic perspective**

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The environment it is one of the most important issues in the world today. Climate change is happening and it is caused in large part by human activity. This will have many serious damaging effects in the coming decades. According to the climate change experts each of the past four decades has been warmer than the previous one. The global temperatures are estimated to increase from 2.6 degrees Celsius to 4.8 degrees Celsius by 2100. To have better environment everyone should play his role. The environment it is everyone's issue. There are a lot of things we can do to help. This study tries to contribute through a religious perspective. What Islam teaches us about the environment? How we can make people to feel their responsibility towards the environment? The findings of this study show the importance of religious awareness of the environment.

*Keywords: environment, climate change, religion, education, responsibility.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 15405*

### **Atypical prediction of religion in the society of Kosovo**

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In this article I've argued the essence of the dominant discourses in public communications about religion, especially Islam, in the socio-cultural context of Kosova society. There are many cultural, social, political and historical factors that over the years have changed the discourse on religion and its impact on society's awareness and social organization of life. Therefore, this article seeks to identify and analyze through critical sociological logic, the approach of religious preachers, especially clerics, which results to be atypical, anachronistic, ethnocentric and irrational with the cultural context and the needs of the time. This is because of their theological education, the lack of social

science logic, the tendency for dogmatic explanations from only one dimension, the lack of critical consciousness, etc. Therefore as such, it is subjected to a critical judgment through sociological concepts with credible references. On the other hand, there are some coherent values of Islam which, through multidimensional and multidisciplinary explanations, could serve in the cultural advancement of worldview and social pragmatism.

*Keywords: Islam, religion, discourse, dogmatic, demagogic, irrational.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 0205

## **The metamorphosis of the Albanians regarding religion and the impact of religious institution on the behaviour of the citizens of present Albania**

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This paper represents a comparative and reflective analysis of two surveys data set. The first is the database of the last Albanian Population and Housing Census; the second is a database of an on-line survey of the Albanians (n=1405), resident in Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Diaspora, from America to Australia (<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1OvRgoFFWeFRHgH7BkMKf2bN8qPT-da977t5gCqyMRx0/edit>). Albanian Census of 2011 measured, for the first time in the history of the country, the religious affiliation of the Albanian population, with the results: Muslims - 56.7%, Bektashi – 2.09%, Catholics – 10.03%, Orthodox – 6.75%, believers without denomination – 5.49% (answer: “I don’t belong to any religion, but I am a believer”), others and ‘not relevant’ – 2.66%, prefer not to answer – 13.8%, and atheists – only 2.5%. So, the first argument of the analysis is concerned with the metamorphosis of the Albanians during the post-communist transition: from ‘atheists’ of the only atheist state of the world (up to ‘1990s) to a country with only 2.5 % atheists. Another argument of the analysis is based on the contradiction of the above result of ‘believing’, with the results of the (inter)Albanians survey about the impact of the cult/religious institutions on the behaviour of the citizens. , from: high impact – 19.8 %, less impact– 66.3% , not at all impact – 14.0% from this analysis the important conclusions are drawn, especially regarding the tendency of the believers for aggressive acts. Albania, may be, represents an excellent laboratory for studying the relations of the people with different religious. But nothing is perfect... That’s why AIS-ALBSA has called an international conference with the theme: “Religion in contemporary Society” [UAMD, November 2019; [www.sociology.al](http://www.sociology.al)].

*Keywords: Metamorphosis, Albanians, religion, impact of religious institutions, laboratory.*

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## Social control beyond school discipline

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Social control mechanisms were well developed during the communist system in Albania. The machinery of players of the system started at the early steps of social life and continued long enough. The frame was set and the way to move within it as well. The moves were well controlled and everyone was as much a player as a director. The teacher was watchful and the students were vigilant. The communism system was not just a subject within school curricula but built an institution as political secretary of the class and political secretary of the school responsible to the “within the frame” behavior of the peers. Being labeled as deviant/not politically correct and using visible methods to highlight the individual not acceptable behavior was part of school “discipline” and social control machinery. “In front of the school, day out of the school, show of the neighborhood, the political Tuesday, the self-biograph” where some of the forms used by school administrators, teachers and peers not just to condemned the “selected” as much as to show their affiliation to the political communism system in Albania. The pattern of labeling others as politically deviant was considered a strategic protective move by citizens, called “vigilance” by the power institutions and well praised. The transition of the political system from communism to “democracy” appears to be faster than the change of the labeling model associated with political power institutions acquired by the Albanian society.

*Keywords: Label theory, social control, deviant, communism system, patterns.*

**THEMATIC SESSION 06:**  
**MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**

Chair: Juljana LAZE & Violetë BARDHI

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 10306/2*

**Dealing with transnational conditions:  
families and contemporary migration in Albania**

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The globalization process, which has affected the lives of most people, has created the so-called phenomenon of transnationalism. People who are constantly on the move do not belong to a single social reality. This article aims to explore how families in Albanian context deal with these transnational conditions of its members. Bryceson and Vuorela (2002) say that transnational families are “families [where family members] live some or most of the time separated from each other, yet hold together and create something that can be seen as a feeling of collective welfare and unity, namely ‘familyhood’, even across national borders”. The method used to gather the empirical data was qualitative one. Members of 7 transnational families have been interviewed and, through thematic analysis, data have been structured and analyzed. This paper provides a backdrop for discussions on the transnational family by interrelating three key dimensions of the transnational family experience: migration, relations and projection for the future.

*Keywords: Transnationalism, family, migration.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 0606

## **Community development and the participation in decision-making at local level – the case of the municipalities of Pristina region**

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Community is considered as a community that consist of a group of people who share a common purpose, common interaction, values, cultural similarities, ideals and a sense of social belonging to each other. The development of the community derives as result of need to be identified with other members and also to take collective actions for the common good in order to have a safer social environment and to become an important voice in decision-making by creating so called active citizenship. Their participation in local government is considered as contribution that gives spirit to the democracy, does orient local government more toward the community and their needs and also does have impact on the community to elect their best representatives based on their work and engagement. Different studies and reports from Kosovo, indicates that at the local level we see a lower participation of the community in decision-making. This paper provides a holistic approach to the community development and its participation in decision-making at local level, with the focus on comparative studies between three municipalities in Pristina region, the municipalities of Pristina, Obilic and Gračanica and their participation in public meetings, communication with local authorities and the factors that have impact for (non)participation of the community in decision making. The methodology used in this paper focuses on analyzing reports and studies on community participation in local governance and developing a quantitative research that measures their opinion. The overall results of the study show that level of cooperation of the communities with each other in these localities is average and level of participation at the local level is low.

*Keywords: Community, decision-making, active citizenship, region, Pristina.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 11006

## **The foster care implementation in Albania as new family-based services for children**

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This paper addresses the implementation of the foster care service in Albania as a new family-based service for children without parental care. The paper aims to provide a general view on the foster care process, challenges and achievements in Albania based on

the implementation program from a local organization in Albania, Bethany Social Services. In the last years, the Albanian government and local and international organizations have focused their attention towards alternative care for children in residential care. Residential care should be considered as the last option for a child placement based on the Albanian Family Code. Bethany Social Services has been the first organization piloting the foster care project in Albania since 2010 and is still working on developing this program in Tirana and Shkodra. Foster care is a new concept in Albania and currently there have been some children who have been removed from residential care and have been placed in Albanian foster families. As a new concept for the Albanian society, there have been many challenges as will be analyzed in this process. The role of social workers in residential institutions is very important to be coordinated with the work of local social service structures and civil society organizations to mobilize all resources to reach the final objective of child welfare. The proactive role of social workers in the community with all community stakeholders is decisive for the success of the foster care service.

*Keywords: Foster Care, Best Interest of the Child, De-institutionalization, Residential Institution for children.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 7006/2

## Some reflections on the impact of personal finance in the family

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Personal finance components may include: control and savings accounts, credit cards and consumer credits, investment in the stock market, retirement plans, social security benefits, insurance policies and income tax. By pursuing an effective personal incomes management, many of the Albanian families could not have a luxurious life, but would have greater financial sustainability, hence more security in our days.

Personal finance is the application of finance principles to the monetary decisions of an individual or family unit. Personal finance management has important short-term and long-term consequences for our well-being and family. Just as businesses have business plans, individuals need to elaborate personal financial plans.

The main purpose of this paper is to understand the ways in which individuals or families receive the budget and spend money, taking into account the various financial risks and future events. For this reason, in this paper is first discussed about the importance of the personal finance management and then we focus on some characteristics of the Albanian context. Today, most of the Albanian families have problems with personal

finances, so some management elements need to be learned because can be very useful to anyone. The intention is to elaborate some reflections that can help individuals and families to identify the most appropriate way of personal finance management according to the type of decision and contextual characteristics.

*Keywords: Personal finance, family, savings, management.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 2006/3*

## **Pre-marital contract, still a taboo in Albanian society**

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Marriage is an institution that enjoys a special protection both in international acts and in domestic law. The Albanian Constitution has provided a special protection to family and marriage, which is regulated in detail by the Family Code, which entered into force in 2004. One of the novelties that the Family Code has brought is the provision of the pre-marital contract, as an instrument for the regulation of the spousal wealth. How much is this instrument accepted in Albanian society? Often the pre-marital contract is seen as a distrust between the spouses, causing the property regime to remain “common property regime” in most cases. Would the application of the pre-marital contract bring the solution of to many problems that arise in practice, especially in the cases when the marriage ends? In this paper will be analyzed the pre-marital contracts, social problems why this instrument is not accepted and implemented by the community, and the advantages and disadvantages that this legal instrument can preventing many problems that arise in practice.

*Keywords: marriage, family, pre-marital contracts, common property regime.*



# THEMATIC SESSION 07:

## INTEGRATION AND GLOBALIZATION

Chairs: Hajdin ABAZI & Doreta KUÇI

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 16207*

### EU Integration and the Quality of Life Indicators – based on the EQLS 2016

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The EU integration process has had impact on democratization of the Albanian social life through a complexity of reforms and harmonization of the legal framework with Acqui Communitarie. Difficult transition of Albania to the market economy and democracy is accompanied with increased inequalities as the result of high unemployment and poverty.

Referring to the latest LSMS 2012, the headcount poverty is increased from 12% in 2008 to 14.3% and the Gini index is 27.08. The reforms of social welfare system proved to be inadequate, with high redistribution elements which do not motivate active population to pay contributions for social security system, and without much attention to employment services for social inclusion and social cohesion. Along with the socio-economic and administrative data, the analysis of the EQLS 2016 indicators, in which Albania was involved for the first time, is of special importance for evaluation of effectiveness of social protection system. As the EQLS indicators demonstrate, societal action is needed to address the inequalities and differences between women and men, rural and urban population, different age groups and income quartiles, and above all to increase the trust of people to public institutions. The comparative studies between the Western Balkan countries involved in EQLS 2016 is important, in the context of common challenges they face on the process of EU integration and meeting the SDG of UN Agenda 2030.

**Keywords:** *Inequality, Living standards, Social protection, EU integration.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 13407

## **Integration and Globalization in the 21st Century; a view from Nigeria**

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Integration of various countries making up the world under the umbrella regarded as globalization is a welcome ideal. Globalization which can be taken for the process, by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale, is great. But the question remains who is the boss and who is the servant? Efforts are determining the two different persons at the world level have been evident as some quarters have criticized such arrangement while some others have seen it as a welcome idea. The need to x-ray the two sides of this coin is the brain-child of this research. Given data, Collection techniques were applied in the course of Putting together data for the studies which included oral interviews, periodicals, journals, textbooks, newspapers and interview to mention just these few. After theoretical standpoints were looked into to ascertain their positions. The work concluded with the scholars stipulating ways that less-powerful countries can benefit from globalization and integrating with others.

*Keywords: Integration, Globalization, 21st Century, Nigeria.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3307

## **The global context of the Balkans, youth as an important key factor for a balanced future**

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Globalization is constantly challenging and influencing the politics, economies and cultures of states around the world. This interaction between globalization and culture is a sensitive topic in relation to the Balkan countries, given their past history. This interaction is even more pronounced nowadays, where most of the Balkan countries are involved in the process of EU membership or aspire to become part of the European Union in the near future. While there is a lot of discussion between politicians, economists and experts in various social fields about the effects of the globalization process on the economy, politics and culture around the world, this article includes a

brief literary summary on the conditions of globalization and culture. The main focus of the article is to explore the role and importance of youth in building a sustainable future in a changing world and globalization. Balkan countries have a relatively new population compared to other European countries and therefore it is very important to explore and study the ways of incorporating and using the potential of this age group to mitigate the integration process in larger entities political and economic.

The first step in this process is to study the current role and status of young people in these countries, the policies applied in Balkan countries for young people, the way of inclusion and treatment of young people, their perspectives, attitudes and knowledge about them, role and so on. In this article I bring to focus the case of Albanian youth, their challenges and aspirations for their future in a global and changing world.

*Keywords: Globalization, Youth, Balkans, Albania, Perspectives, Challenges*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 6407*

## **Globalization and Its Impact on Economic Development in Kosovo - Opportunities and Challenges**

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Globalization is not a new concept. The World Economy is made up of many sectors. Globalization has affected any sector of the world economy, directly or indirectly, full inclusion also has Kosovo as a new state. Statistics show Globalization has rapidly expanded all over the world. From the data collected by the WTO I see that the world economy has been expanding since 1950. This topic will focus on the major sectors of the world economy. The issue of the opportunities and specific challenges of Globalization continues to be an interesting topic. Indeed, the fact is that globalization is expanding rapidly all over the world. Globalization is a process that includes all aspects of life, political, economic, social, environmental, demographic and cultural aspects. The greatest impact of this process seems to have had the effects of economic and social character. This paper is an attempt to find out what the true meaning of globalization is? How is it affecting international trade, and trade in Kosovo? What is the role of the Kosovo economy? The paper focuses primarily on assessing the impact of globalization on accelerating the growth of industries and businesses in Kosovo, opportunities and challenges.

*Keywords: Globalization, Kosovo's Economy, World Markets.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 9107

## The resolution of national disputes in the Western Balkan is a condition for sustainable integrations

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The Western Balkan countries, from the common interests in the trends of globalization, are necessarily interested in joining the European Union (EU). This issue is the subject of this paper, the purpose of which is to focus on the question - why resolution of national and minority disputes is one of the conditions for the integration of the Western Balkans into the EU? The main arguing goes on the EU's political approach to the Balkan countries, aiming to resolve in the advance, in the process of integration, the existing problems. Despite all the preparations and good intentions, from hastening of the both sides, also the EU and the Balkan countries, for the integration will be argued that not always become a decisive realistic solution. Instead, they force the temporary solutions, often with two kits or just preserving the problems. So, the countries of the last wave of integration, the Balkan countries, are even more lasted with severe criteria than once existing member countries had.

**Keywords:** *Western Balkan, European Union, Integration Policies, National Problems, Minority Issues, Sustainable Integration.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 08: CHILDHOOD, YOUTH AND GENDER

Chairs: Rudina HOXHA & Albulenë GRAJÇEVCI

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N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 0108/2

## The Challenges of Preschool Education in Kosovo

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Like adults, and children also require an appropriate environment to meet their needs, whether alone or in society, engaged or resting, and where they can feel safe and evaluated as a contributing member of a community. The environment where the children are educating should provide different experiences for the children through whom they will be assisted in their social, physical and emotional development, in accordance with age and level of development. The physical and social environment has an impact both on educator behavior and on children behavior. Possessing the right environment and taking control of classroom space, the educator meets the needs to feel able to respond to any demands or challenges he faces. The great needs of Kosovar society for preschool institutions after 2000, especially in urban areas, have increased the number of public and private preschool institutions and the need to meet standards has increased. This research aims to highlight some of the challenges faced by preschool education institutions in Kosovo. The research focuses on three main components: the physical, social and pedagogical environment. The research was conducted through the survey (N = 150). The survey was conducted with the leaders of preschool institutions, educators and parents of children educated in these institutions. In the research are included 10 public gardens and 10 private gardens. The survey was conducted in 10 municipalities in Kosovo. The sample was half planned.

*Keywords: Children, educators, physical, social, pedagogical environment.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 114

## **Gender roles in socialism: Albania between tradition and modernity**

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This research analyzes the role of traditional norms on social roles and gender stereotypes in socialist regime in Albania. The cultural scripts have coexisted with the new norms imposed by the ideology of emancipation, and have downplayed the results of Cultural Revolution of post '70s. Traditional values have dictated the social expectations towards women and have tried to chain women within the private sphere not allowing them access in public sphere. By limiting the women social roles to the traditional gender stereotypes, the traditional norms have prompted social attitudes against women civic participation, economic self-sustainability and political presentation. Those attitudes served as barriers against women achievements at personal and collective level, although the social regime propagated the contrary. Women faced a multitude of prejudices and pressure to perform the traditional social roles related to family care and servitude.

They public affirmation was culturally considered a contradiction of their social role which was confined to domestic space. However, women in social regime received a quality education and were exposed to egalitarian ideology that opposed patriarchal practices and traditional beliefs. Supported by socialist ideology they challenged the traditional barriers and entered in public sphere, at their own cost, sharing the responsibility between private and public sphere.

*Keywords: Gender, social roles, gender stereotypes, culture, socialist regime.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 7508

## **Youth Attitudes on Social Responsibility in Albania: Findings from a National Study**

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Social responsibility is the focus of positive youth development philosophy which refers to attitudes and initiative to be a responsible citizen, respect the rights of others, and avoid deviant behaviors. The main purpose of this study was to investigate associations between variables related to youth development that have not received sufficient attention in the literature, specifically, the correlation between youth optimism

and youth attitudes on social responsibility.

Next, this study aimed at exploring gender differences on youth attitudes on social responsibility. This work used child reported data from a national study conducted among students aged 12-18 in grades 6-12. A total of  $N = 3750$  students completed the survey in 2016 where ( $N = 48.2\%$ ) were male and ( $N = 49.9\%$ ) were female students. Pearson correlation analysis showed that there is a statistically significant positive association between youth optimism and youth attitudes on social responsibility where  $r(3748) = .74$ ,  $p < .01$ . Using Cohen's (1988) guidelines, the effect size is a medium to large which indicates that approximately 55% of the variance in youth attitudes on social responsibility can be predicted from youth optimism. Next, t-test analysis showed that males (Mean = 4.3) did not differ significantly from females (Mean = 4.33) on youth attitudes on social responsibility where  $t = -.46$ , ( $df = 3645$ ) and  $p = .65$ .

*Keywords: Social responsibility, youth optimism, gender, attitudes.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 15208*

## **Media influence on female beauty portrayal and standards of perfection**

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Different body shapes, different skin colors and different beauty standards being used to achieve the so called "perfection" throughout the years, make us believe that the portrayal of women in social media is unrealistic. This whole new mentality has been spread all over the world, but what about in Albania? The purpose of this descriptive, qualitative, quantitative and empiric study is to gather information on how the ideals of beauty have changed in our country and how media is effecting female perceptions regarding this phenomenon.

We handed out questionnaires, composed of closed questions created by the Richter scale and an opened question, to 120 girls from 2 schools ("Turgut Özal Durrës" and "Pavarësia") whose ages ranged from 12-18 years old. A deepened, half - structured interview with a school psychologist was made too.

Based on the gathered data 62 girls mostly use Instagram. 46 girls are interested in articles regarding Health and Body Care. 58 girls aren't satisfied with themselves on the whole. 100 girls agreed on feeling pressured by the magazines to change their looks. A girl makes approximately 4 changes to her photos before posting them online. Moreover, 44 tried dieting twice. Girls compare their bodies to their friends than to models. On the other hand, it looks like they are conscious that the beauty standards created by media are unrealistic and unachievable. 24 girls think that females need to



look a certain way in order to be considered beautiful. While 96 girls think the opposite. Since media is feeding young females lies captured in one photo, we should all fight back. How? Let's use this lethal weapon against them. We made a campaign to spread positivity, and teach young girls that fashion comes and goes, but you must stay you all the time, because the universe pays us to be ourselves.

*Keywords: Beauty, ideals, females, lethal media, adolescence, social media.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 16610*

## **The independent Albanian state under the leadership of Skanderbeg**

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In the centuries-long history of our nation, Albanians are often labeled as a nation that does not abide by rules and norms and those disagreements between them, and especially the struggle for power, have negatively affected the ongoing efforts to have a true centralized state that would include all Albanian settlements. The absolute reality is one and only one, far from what pseudo-historians and xenophobes with anti-albanian politics in Europe desires to proclaim.

Let's not go deeper into centuries of history and all its various rulers, instead we will focus on Albania during the time that Gjergj Kastriot Skanderbeg was its ruler. More specifically, during Skanderbegs rule there were features of a legislative corps developing; wich improved the relations between citizens themselves and their relationship toward the Feudal ruling class. That Feudal ruling class with their example of organization and administration gave a better name and virtue of Albania. Their patriotic acts of national awareness are the cornerstone of national security interests, a source of inspiration for future generations who are fortunate to inherit the genes of thousand-year-old ancient population, capable of surviving time after time, invasion, extermination, conquest, human and natural factors, both internal and external.

*Keywords: Skanderbeg, Albania, patriotic, history.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 09: WORK, PROFESSIONS AND ORGANIZATION

Chairs: Eduart LIKA & Leonora ÇARKAJ

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3109*

## **Dream job vs Actual job**

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Globalization has had a definite impact on the job market by creating various new job opportunities. On the other hand, competition for jobs increases continuously. Nowadays, a job position will receive applications from candidates in different countries. This trend can make it difficult for recent graduates without work experience to find a job. It can also contribute to their relocation to places where chances of employment are higher. Oftentimes, jobs held by individuals do not match their expectations. Their preferred job does not match their actual job. They will opt for a job that earns them a paycheck instead of pursuing what inspires them. It is the task of leading institutions to research the influence that such decisions have on job performance. This research paper's objective is to compare differences between the dream job and the actual job. In addition, this study aims to contribute to the discourse on institutional policies on the subject and narrowing the gap between the actual job and the preferred job. This study demonstrates that student expectations differ from reality. Student's rate higher all the

elements of the dream job compared to those of the actual job. The research concludes that workplace factors, career development impacting factors, workplace support and supportive management, have a direct impact on the dream job and actual job.

*Keywords: Actual job, dream job, institutional policies, students.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 8609/3

## **Tourism employment: Assessment of Developments and challenges in the hospitality and tourism sector in Albania**

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This study aims to shed light on tourism Sector's development process in Albania in historical perspective and determine, especially, tourism sector's new job creation ability. The size of the tourism workforce has grown rapidly to the extent that today travel and tourism is considered to be the world's largest employer. The potential of tourism for generating jobs in areas where there are few other alternatives for employment, has resulted in many governments electing to expand their tourism industry. Nevertheless, tourism has been criticized for creating part-time, seasonal, low quality and informal jobs. This paper sets out the main characteristics of the tourism workforce as reported by academic papers, identifies whether the same characteristics are evident in Albania, and discusses the issues surrounding tourism policy formulation in relation to the tourism workforce. The conclusion is that very often jobs in tourism are judged, and responses formulated, without full consideration being given to the actual (technical) underpinnings and implication.

*Keywords: Tourism, employment, perspectives, characteristics, informal jobs.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 10109

## **Encouraging motivation to experienced teachers**

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In this research, theoretical knowledge has been used throughout the teaching and learning process that rely on the "motivational process" and examine elements of

motivation conception, as a process that incorporates external and internal component elements, including interpersonal relationship elements. The research was treated in a qualitative way, using 38 personal diaries, obtained during and after the seminars held with them, supplementing them with systematic observations, in four schools, for: autonomy and co-operation for motivation in education; teaching methods and methodologies; motivation, reflections about their personal image and self-confidence and the emotional situation of teachers. Qualitative teachers' lectures joined personal diaries, complemented by observations, taken in meetings with these teachers. The diaries were analyzed by the content analysis technique and the categories that were found are: 1) The initial concepts that the subjects bring to the motivation of the subject; 2) Co-operation on motivation in the profession. 3) Link between image, self-esteem and motivation 4) Relationships whether they were emotionally good or not and teacher motivation. The emphasis was placed on the need and importance of performing positive aspects related to aspects of teacher subjectivity and student relationships, remembering that the three components (knowledge, skills and attitudes / impacts) interact continuously. From field research, it emerged as a conclusion that the number of such seminars should be increased in order to provide continuous training for teachers (also students and parents) to make them aware of the importance of well-being motivation.

*Keywords: Motivation, teaching, profession, workshop.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 5609/2*

## **Psychological management and work overload at emergency doctors at the Ihsan Çabej hospital in Lushnje.**

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The purpose of this study is to describe the relationship between psychological management and work overload at Emergency Doctors at the Ihsan Çabej Regional Hospital in Lushnje. Doctors working in the emergency department are the first contact with each patient. Medical staff in this department should also face with stressed relatives, who have high expectations from them. According to Jennings (2009), being a doctor has long been considered a stressful job due to physical labor, human suffering, working hours, and interpersonal relationships. The study raises the hypothesis that: Doctors who experience higher level of work overload, have a lower psychological management. The main objective of this study is to describe if there is a relationship between emotional intelligence and burnout in nurses and emergency doctors at the regional hospital

“Ihsan Çabej” in Lushnja. Also, it should be noticed which of the emotional intelligence competencies is more developed. The sample of this study consists of 19 doctors of the regional hospital “Ihsan Çabej” in the city of Lushnje. Specifically, the sample consists of (n = 9) females and (n = 10) males. Data analysis shows that there is a negative correlation relationship statistically significant between work overload experience and self-awareness ( $x = -0.678$ ; sig = 0.05). There is also a relationship between work overload experience and social skills ( $x = -0.584$ ; sig = 0.006). The average work overload level is  $x = 30$ .

**Keywords:** *Work overload, psychological management, doctors.*

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## Employees' perception of incentives programs of motivation

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Work characteristics play an important role in organizational developments with its impact on encouraging and motivating employees to give their best. Employees try to meet their needs. Some of them can be met internally and others outside the work environment. Studies have shown that one of the most important factors affecting the level of motivation of employees is the structure of his work including incentives programs. Motivated employees are the basis for a successful institution. The purpose of this study is to explore the motivating factors and the effectiveness of the incentive programs pertaining to work motivation of Korça's City Hall employees. The study consists of two main components: the theoretical approach and the scientific research. The first part is the theoretical framework which examines different motivational theories along with different incentives categories. The information for the theoretical background was gathered from books and from internet sources. For the empirical study, a questionnaire was chosen and administered to gather data. The research population consisted of 245 employees of Korça's City Hall. Research questions wanted to explore the concept of incentives among employees, their importance, what are the main motivating factors and how effective are the different types of incentives in short and long-term motivation.

The results showed that incentives have a very high motivational potential and through them, employees are willing to work harder. The three most motivating factors appreciated by the employees were advancement in career, training and peer relationships. Regarding long-term motivation, factors related to work, such as the ability to improve knowledge, participation in decision-making, and greater accountability, were found to be motivating. On the other hand, the most effective short-term motivators were high salaries and monetary bonuses.

**Keywords:** *Incentives, City Hall employees, short-term motivation, long-term motivation*

N° 2018 *Mitrovica Int. Conf.* 10409/2

## Employee Valuation Trends - Case Study

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Human capital is considered as an irreplaceable capital on organizations and institutions. It is presented as a strategic way, which contributes to the fulfillment of organizational goals. Dynamics and organizational changes are based on technological developments. Consequently, for organizations, challenges arise, above all, for the real development and appreciation of employees in the company. In addition, human resource management is associated with recruiting, selecting, developing, evaluating and rewarding people in the organization. In addition to these human resources functions, an important element remains the appraisal of employees, as it has some impact on: motivation of employees, staff turnover, recruitment of new employees, employee development, etc. This area has gone through a long process of development until it has achieved the status that has gained today, as one of the most important management functions in an organization. The purpose of this research will be based on the assessment and necessity of the human resources department in organizations and qualified personnel in this regard. Therefore, some of the question marks that arise are: how is the department evaluated? How qualified are the employees who work in it? What are the market trends for the human resources manager's profession? In this search are analyzed 90 companies with an employment level of over 50 employees. Data analysis is accomplished through multiple regressions.

*Keywords: Human capital, employee valuation, challenges to HRM, HRM department.*

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

Chairs: Enver BYTYCI & Isuf AHMETI

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 16110*

**Skanderbeg's foreign policy and diplomacy**

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The object of this paper will be a special dimension of Gjergj Kastrioti Scanderbeg's state activity: Scanderbeg's foreign policy and diplomacy. His role in the creation of the Albanian state in the 15th century and protecting the Albanian identity as well as the pro-Western orientation of Albanians, in establishing of the bases of action in foreign policy, and in intensive diplomatic communication was extraordinary at the time.

Gjergj Kastrioti's success in the military field is undisputed by experts. But one of his features, which has not been studied sufficiently by contemporary science, is Scanderbeg's extraordinary ability as a negotiator. His foreign policy is characterized by three fundamental features: it was politics oriented towards the Euro-Western values of the time, and it was a policy of alliances and realistic politics. Scanderbeg's uprising brought Albanians closer to the West. Kastriot created recognition, communication and exchange of diplomatic missionaries with a large number of countries in the West. During his Western orientation, he undertook diplomatic visits to the West in Ragusa, Venice, Naples and Rome. With this he was established on the European political and diplomatic scene. Aware of the limited power of Arber, he clearly adheres to good relations with the Holy Sea and Naples. With them followed a constant friendship.

Gjergj Kastrioti built his communication and diplomatic representation system, focusing on high-level personalities: Pal Engjëll, Gjon Gazuli and Gjergj Pelini. The sending and receiving of diplomatic missionaries was part of the daily life of what we can qualify as Scanderbeg's diplomacy. In Albania, Kastrioti built a system of reception



and attendance of diplomats, paying attention to them, giving as well as receiving gifts to and from princes and kings of other countries.

*Keywords:* Foreign Policy, Diplomacy, Negotiation, Alliance Politics, Realism, The West

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 14710

## Sociological Reflections on Skanderbeg Historiography

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For Skanderbeg, his life and his work, is written so much... As far as we can speak about a “Discipline of Skanderbeology”, as a separate discipline among human and social sciences. Principally, all the works on Skanderbeg were dedicated to the fund of history, leaving aside other academic disciplines, including sociology. This paper is an attempt to avoid this one-sided and exclusive tradition. It represents a sociological reflection on Skanderbeg historiography. What is to be noted, referring to works on Skanderbeg, is ‘continuity’ the fact that studies, as well as works of art etc., have not stopped. For Him is written from his contemporaries, as well as our contemporaries, 5 -6 centuries after.

The paper differentiates the historical approach from the sociological one. The first emphasizes ‘change’ (chronology, concreteness, historical fact), the second emphasizes the “unchangeable essence”. Further, the paper generalizes and, as is well known, generalization is not a method of history, but of other social sciences, such as sociology. In this paper in particular (but not only) are analyzed, methodologically and sociologically, the works of Marin Barleti, Fan Noli and Kristo Frashëri, i.e., a total of 6-9 works written in a distance of time of five centuries. So the methodological-sociological approach of this paper relates not only to the subject (material) of works (in itself), but mainly to the sources of this subject.

From this point of view, are drawn some conclusions of interest for the Skanderbegian era, such as the (nearly exhaustive) confirmations of his deeds, in principle. Conclusions also emerge for the authors, especially on Marin Barletin, author of the main work on Skanderbeg, officially named a ‘genuine’ (authentic, pure) historian. But, in fact, Barleti is only a precursor of modern historiography. On the other hand, Barleti is the founder of Albanian thought, the founder of Albanian humanism, a prominent representative of European Humanism. He is a “Skanderbeg of social thought”, generally taken, as historical thought (of course), but also as philosophical, sociological, political, ethnological, juridical, psychological, anthropological, socio-linguistic thought, as well. So his work is not just about the discipline of history, but also of the other disciplines of social sciences. The author argues that Skanderbeg represents the masterpiece of the Albanian world (and not only). Finally, the author argues that Skanderbeg’s work still works, to inspire for today’s ‘sociological’ challenges.

*Keywords:* Skanderbeg historiography, sociological approach, comparative review, narrative vs. documentary history, Albanian thought, identity vs. civilization.

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## **Educational Boundaries within Urban Outskirt Districts in Romania: Exclusion and policy interventions**

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The 1989 revolution in Romania has brought both economic and social changes. The post-communist transformations imply thorough social processes which are to be found in all subsystems of the Romanian society. They are very visible in the economic and political domains, but still latent in the social and cultural areas. The social assistance projects have been the starting point of the reflections concerning the issue of urban outskirts districts (“red banlieues”). The general hypothesis of the article is that the population from the urban outskirts district is separated from the other city areas through concrete boundaries, its inhabitants surpassing these borders in order to develop their social life outside the outskirts district. Our study focused on a comparative approach. The aim of the analysis was to provide an insight into the quality of life in the urban outskirts districts, the dwelling trajectories of the population, their temporal evolution, the work in the urban peripheries and the work conditions of the inhabitants from the urban outskirts districts. The empirical data are formed of the interviewees’ discourses which mainly focused on the education received within the educational units of the two outskirts districts that were under study. The lack of satisfactory school results, the school abandonment, the lack of parents’ active involvement within their children’s educational development, the bad reputation of some schools from these areas compared to other schools from other districts turn the school from the outskirts districts into a segregated school. Our research may constitute a valuable insight for the authorities which should get involved in establishing proper social policies to be implemented in outskirts districts in Romania. Our indicators of the quality of life perceived by the inhabitants and the vulnerable points highlighted in our analysis may direct these local and national authorities towards a targeted population and may provide a new direction of the initiatives which should be implemented in the coming future.

*Keywords: Integration, education, borders, city.*

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## **Territory and respecting the boundaries it’s a condition for stability and peace**

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The states can’t be such as they are without two elements: Population and territory. The territory of a state constitutes what it is called the opportunity of development,

progress and well-being of citizens. Territories can't be called whether conquered or not unless people live there. Balkan conflicts come from territorial disputes. They have not been and not have appeared as civil wars for social and religious reasons, but as well as ethnic wars. Therefore the establishment and continuity of peace it depends on respecting the territorial integrity of the Balkan states. The current discussion on changing the borders on Kosovo and the tendency in exchange for resolving the Albanian-Serbian conflict, territories that Serbia can benefit from Kosovo is a precedent for a new chain conflict in Balkan. There are several reasons that why can't be found a solution to the conflict between Pristina and Belgrade. But the principal one is that all the states would profit from the right to change the borders in favor of creating ethnically clean off societies. The purpose of this paper is to give arguments why the changing of the borders between Kosovo and Serbia which is not backed up in international law and what can be the danger that this change creates for peace stability and security in the Balkans and beyond?

*Keywords: Kosovo, Westbalkan, dialogue, serbia, borders.*

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## **Burnout and wellbeing: Testing the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory among Albanian psychosocial service providers**

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This study aims to examine the reliability and validity of the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI), in measuring burnout among the psychosocial service providers in the pre-university system in Albania, and the relationship between burnout and wellbeing among this population. For the purpose of this study, a questionnaire created and organized by the present researcher in four sessions containing a total of 30 questions (socio-demographic characteristics, CBI questions, two Single Self-Report Items, and WHO-5), was distributed to a probability sample (N=77) allocated proportionally to the number of psychologists and social workers per each regional education office, based on the list provided by the Albanian Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth for the academic year 2016-2017. The reliability of the CBI was examined specifically in relation to the instrument's internal consistency and homogeneity. Cronbach's alphas coefficients higher than the recommended level of .70, and the mean inter-item correlations greater than .40, indicated good reliability. For each of the three burnout sub-dimensions, a correlated three-factor model and a higher order factor model were tested, both indicating the construct validity of each of the burnout scales. As expected, burnout was negatively related to wellbeing measures. The high intercorrelations between burnout dimensions, and the fit found for the second-order factor analysis, indicated the possibility of combining the CBI items to a general score. The overall study findings, indicate that CBI is a valid instrument for the measurement of burnout among Albanian psychosocial service providers, and also highlight burnout potential impact on their health and wellbeing.

*Keywords: Burnout, Wellbeing, CBI, validity, reliability.*

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## The Military Genius of Scanderbeg a Happy Combination of ceaseless Adoption and Innovation

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Scanderbeg is widely acclaimed as the best leader of small armies. His military genius can be boiled down in happily combining the successful adoption of tactics, weapons, training and military doctrine of several military powers of his time with a relentless drive for innovation. Scanderbeg adopted whatever he felt was of value in the military organization of his allies or enemies. Yet he had a keen eye to select what was useful and of value in the context of the special circumstances of the then “Arberia” (Medieval Albania) and its battlefields. Scanderbeg’s genius was not just successful adoption of the cream of the military achievements of mid XV century, but also of the renovation and the further elaboration of almost whatever he selected to infuse in his armies.

There was almost always an innovation and a continuous upgrading the way his forces battled the enemy, the Turks at their height of their military achievements as well as western enemies such as not yet decaying maritime empire of Venice and the obsolescent heavy cavalry of Italian “Condotieri”.

**Keywords:** *Weapons, tactics, strategy, battlefield, army.*

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## Testing American Leadership and Credibility: The U.S. Position in the Balkan’s Conflicts

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Immediately after the Cold War, Europe, as fervent neo-realist scholars maintained, did not return to its past, the united Germany didn’t grow to become a threatening power, and the Atlantic powers drew closer together. Obviously, the U.S. appeared as a hegemonic power and its supremacy did not face much resistance. In fact, there

were numerous discussions regarding the future organization of the security of the old continent. The biggest question was on the engagement of NATO and in particular the United States.

The U.S. assessment of Western Europe remained the same and the trans-Atlantic relation was aided by the fact that the U.S. policy towards Europe did not change. Both the American leaders and the American public continued to have a strong sympathy for the European countries and they were eagerly paying attention to what was happening in particular in the Balkan region.

This study aims to analyze the rifts among NATO allies concerning the Balkan conflicts. It also gives answers to such questions: What would happen if NATO did not resolve the conflict in the backyard of Europe? Would it still continue to be an insurance policy, or would it cease to be an imperative instrument for the forthcoming management of the trans-Atlantic relations? This study makes an analysis on the U.S. impact concerning the most controversial issues in Europe and in particular the Balkans after 1990s to date.

*Keywords:* Balkan conflicts, European allies, the United States, NATO.

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## The conservative value of the Albanian language and its place in the history of linguistics

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Although Albanology was born as a separate study course for Albania, Albanians and Albanian language at the late of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century (Jup Kastrati, 2000), the first stage of Albanology history begins with the treatment of Albanological problems since with the end of the fifteenth century and the following. Certainly Albanology studies have been the focus of albanologist's attention. The Albanian language and its Illyrian-Albanian continuity initially drew the attention of various humanists, historians and scholars whose valuable thoughts later became the subject of discussions between foreign and Albanian scholars. Albanian and foreign Albanologists have become in the centuries witnesses and arguments of an indisputable fact of the existence of an ancient Illyrian civilization beside Greek and Roman, as well as the argument of the Illyrian thesis of the origin of Albanian.

Albanian studies have always done with Albanian language, for which it has been given to it the deserved place as a separate branch in the family of Indo-European languages. Ancient Albanian can not be denied, as it can not be denied its Illyrian continuity, but studies on Albanian language in the diachronic aspect need to be further deepened as long as language is the national identity and autochthony of our nation and its ethnogenesis are often attacked due to late documentation of the Albanian language (mostly in the 15th century). To achieve this, one must first work on the reconstruction of the history of the Albanian language, the only one to date

that proves the ancient Illyrian civilization. For this reason, attention should be paid to early Albanian language, its first documents, and above all the contemporary conservative speaking (early diaspora, the most extreme dialects, and some conservative local dialects), which remain the only indisputable value of the Albanian language as long as they are documented today, are heard, therefore exist and are tangible even in our day. Only in this way can we successfully fulfill the great mission of scholars or outstanding scholars of all times, and above all, we could fulfill our mission not only as linguists and scholars, but primarily as Albanians, such as descendants of an ancient civilization; and then enabled the Albanian language the deserved place in the history of world linguistics.

*Keywords: Albanology, Illyrian, Albanian language, conservative dialects, reconstruction.*

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## **Albania's approach to balkans co-operation ideas in the days of worldwide war**

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In the Balkans during World War II, there was a need for co-operation among states in the framework of world antifascism. Communist forces, which not only were empowered and hit nazifasism, but were also struggling for power after the war, put on the political tables the idea of creating a Balkan Headquarters that would forerun the Balkan Federation. The Yugoslav Communist Party, which aimed to play the role of the center, both in organizing resistance movements in the Balkan countries and in post-war countries, worked to establish contacts with the Communist Party of Bulgaria, Greece and Albania to coordinate actions in the fight against the Nazi forces. After meeting with the Albanian leadership, he found complete support, which is undoubtedly thanks to the great influence it had over it. But as a result of the contradictions with the national liberation movements in Greece and Bulgaria and the avoidance of reactions from London, Tito was forced to abandon the Balkan Staff project, but not from the intention to put in control the liberation movements of the Balkan countries, and especially Albania.

Within the anti-fascist alliance, but also under Tito's directives, were intensified the links and cooperation between the Albanian national liberation movement and the liberation movements of Yugoslavia and Greece, particularly in border areas. The Yugoslav leadership sought to prepare the ground for the full swallowing of Albanian areas within the Federal Yugoslav Republics after the war. Despite the fact that this was not achieved with Albania, the disaster occurred with Kosovo, which fell under Yugoslav savage rule.

*Keywords: Second World War, Communists, Balkan Hostage.*



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## **Strengthening of the Administrative Power in the Prefecture of Dibra during the period 1925-1928**

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The proclamation of the Republic and the adoption of its statute constituted an important step in the path of Ahmet Zogu's efforts to strengthen the Albanian state and its organizational and institutional structure. Ahmet Zogu, besides establishing a strong government, took many measures to establish a centralized administration. He paid great attention to avoiding the provincial attitudes of the heads of the North tribes, which was necessary to have a unique state. To this end, in June 1925, Zogu organized a congress in Tirana with the participation of "bayraktars" and heads of Malësia of Shkodra, Dibra and Kosovo. Among the important measures taken to strengthen the state was the establishment of political-administrative bodies in the country. The Prefecture of Dibra consisted of 2 sub-prefectures, 11 provinces and 201 villages. The state's strong support was also the military organization. The Albanian gendarmerie department was divided into four sections where the Prefecture of Dibra was part of the East area with Peshkopias a center. The Gendarmerie at the beginning of the Republic years faced various difficulties, such as the lack of regular salary, lack of uniform, etc. One of the primary pillars in the government program was the administration. During 1926, the situation was still unstable. Also lacking the proper efficiency in solving various problems. During 1925-1928, there was indeed an achievement in the country's administrative strengthening, including the Dibra district. The rule was reached but there were still problems. Also in other departments of Dibra's local administration felt another spirit in respecting the laws and their implementation, although there were few cases of abuses and corruption.

*Keywords: Administration, Ahmet Zogu, Dibrë, Republic, Gendarmerie.*

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## **The role of the Chamber of Commerce in the Prefecture of Elbasan, during the '20 - '30s of 20th century**

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The first efforts for the formation of chambers of commerce in our country, but at the same time in the region of Elbasan dates back to the 19th century. In the early decades of the twentieth century when Albania was seeing the gradual consolidation of the state, the first investments of foreign capital, the introduction of new technologies and the capitalist mode of production, it created new conditions peer creation of



associations and economic organizations independent similar to those civilized nations of Europe. Albanian monarchical government on March 14, 1929 promulgated the Law on the Establishment of Chambers of Commerce and made possible the opening of the Chambers of Commerce in a number of districts of the country, among which in Elbasan. The primary purpose of such chambers was thought to help in solving various problems of traders, industrialists, farmers and breeders of other categories included within those chambers. Elbasan Prefecture in September 1930 numbered 8631 its members in the Chamber of Commerce. Some of the problems facing the economy of the district of Elbasan, but also our nationwide at this time and that the Chamber should see a priority in its operations, especially in terms of agriculture and livestock production, as the main areas of economic development country, were: improving the breed of animal fighting their various diseases, relieve animal growers from their heavy expenditures; provision of seeds to farmers selected for the lessons necessary for the protection of their leadership in every respect; improvement of land through a sewer system that would serve to irrigate the land drainage, and above all protection of health of people and livestock from various diseases such as sputum, malaria and so forth.

This article, in the light of a series of archival sources and a bibliography rich, will highlight some of the efforts and the real role of the Chamber of Elbasan in overcoming difficulties and solving problems appearing in different directions of economic development of the prefecture over the course of the years 1925 - 1939, a period characterized by either the stabilization of the development of capitalism on the one hand, even the economic crisis of Albania, as part of the global economic crisis of the years 1929-1933.

*Keywords: Economic Chamber, the Prefecture of Elbasan, economic development, economic crisis, capitalism, agriculture, livestock.*

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## **The issue of Shkodra in the Ambassadorial Conference; the heroic war and the city surrender process**

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While the armistice agreement was signed between the Bulgarian army, which came near the city of Adrianople, protected by the Turkish military forces which were doing the best not to release it, meanwhile in some Albanian territories the combat actions were still ongoing. Among them the heaviest fighting were in two Albanian cities, Shkodra in the north, fighting heroically for months, surrounded by the Montenegrin army forces. Another town in the south were Janina, who was protected by mixed military forces, Albanian and Ottoman Nizam. The fighting was very harsh and of a prolonged character, the fate of which, ultimately, would be decided by the decisions of the Great Powers. Evaluations and opinions on the Albanians strength of resistance and the importance that were fighting in this area are numerous. It's a fact that Shkodra war is the longest defense of the Balkan Wars, where the northern Albanian city was not able to deal with

the Montenegrin oppressive combat actions. The surrender agreement was realized beyond any military resistance, in contrary to the dogged heroism, above the blood and sacrifices of defense fighters and citizens of Shkodra.

*Keywords: War; fortifications, resistance, Montenegrin troops, defense forces, surrender etc.*

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## **Albanian geographical space and its impact on history and the future of Balkans stability**

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Methodologically, this paper is based on exploiting domestic and foreign literature and historical interpretation of events. The main purpose of this paper is to bring into our attention the history of politics followed by the most powerful countries and neighboring states in the geographic areas with Albanian population for the period 1878-1920. During this period, intense discussions of interests between the Power Countries have taken place, which take shape in the Treaty of St. Stephen, the Berlin Congress, the London Conference and the Peace Conference in Paris. Albanian geographic space has been and is the most important space of the Balkans. The decisions taken at these conferences and congresses seriously affected territorial spaces as well as the integrity and development of the Albanian speaking population. These developments found the Albanian-speaking population in this period, powerless and unprepared to defend themselves against foreign territorial interests. But, we point out that these international developments brought as a counter-responsive marked the birth and development of the local factor towards unifying the interests of Albanians in the international arena.

*Keywords: The past, actuality, the Future, Balkan.*

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## **Comparative Aspects on Local Self-Government in Albania and Kosovo**

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Throughout the organization and evolution of the local self-government process, both in Albania and Kosovo, there are two organizing stages of the local government structures: In Albania, the first stage started with the development of the post-communist transition startup reform, whereby the significant decentralization in local governance and extreme fragmentation were realized. In Kosovo, the first stage contains the origin of

local self-government under the UNMIK Regulation, with the organization of provisional institutions for democratic and autonomous self-government. In Albania, the second stage (after 2015) is related to the organization and development of self-government based on the administrative-territorial reform, which aimed at a new administrative division that ended the extreme territorial fragmentation that had lowered the effectiveness of local government. In Kosovo, the second stage contains the organization and functioning of local government after the declaration of Independence (February 2008) and on. In Albania and in the most of the countries in the region, the two-tier systems of local self-government, is more practiced, which is implemented through:

- the first level of local self-government; municipality;
- the second level of local self-government; qark.

In Kosovo, the one-tier system is practiced, represented only by the elected representatives of the respective municipality.

Decentralization of local self-government in Albania has had dedicated attention in the municipalities where lives greece minority (Dervişan) and macedonian minority (Pustec). Decentralization of local self-government in Kosovo shows dedicated attention towards the ethnic communities (the Serbian community), guaranteeing their involvement into the governance and political activities of the country.

*Keywords: Local Self-Government, Albania-Kosovo, Decentralization, Post-Communist Transition, Minority.*

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## **Transformation of organization and labor conditions in the marine-trade section of Albania during the socialist and post socialist period**

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The marine, trade sector in Albania, through the communism era and post communism era has played a strategic role for the economy and Albanian society. Unfortunately there is a huge lack of studies regarding this sector in Albania, even though  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the imported and exported tonnages depend on it. To give my contribution related to the further studies for this sector, I have chosen to elaborate the topic regarding transformation of organizations and labor conditions, essential technological transformations that have lead to modernization of this sector at national level and issues that characterize the sector as well as the seafarer in Albania, before and after 1991. This study couldn't have taken part without the huge and irreplaceable aid given by 14 seafarers, who have experienced in the first place the whole deficiencies, issues, changes and developments of this sector. Through the deepened-interviews with them and analyses made in historic context, the reasons were enlightened, as well as factors that had affected the late development of an Albanian, modernized fleet, which instead of upgrading, got worse after 90s

*Keywords: worker, seafarer, sector, organization, transport, fleet.*

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## **Decentralization 1992-2015, as the instrument of realization of local self-government in Albania**

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Local Governance in Albania was based on Law no. 7491, dated 29.4.1991 “On the Main Constitutional Provisions” and Law no. 7570, dated 3.6.1992. In Albania, 65 municipalities and 308 municipalities were created. Membership in the Council of Europe required the ratification of the European Charter of Local Self-Government. In 1999 the parliament ratified the ECLSG. A feature of decentralization in 2000 was the progress in fiscal decentralization. On December 12, 2002, a four-pack package was approved: for local small business tax, income tax, tax procedures, and local tax system. In 2014, the Administrative Territorial Reform was completed with the Law 115/2014. On December 17, 2015, the new law on the organization and functioning of local government was adopted with the new notion of self-government. Now the country has only 61 municipalities and 12 counties. In July 2015, the CoM approved the Cross-cutting Strategy for Decentralization and Local Governance 2015-2020, which constitutes a programmatic document that includes rights, duties, deadlines and responsibilities both for central and local government bodies and institutions. Year 2018 marks the first year of the implementation of the law adopted in July 2017 on local self-government finances. The administrative division reform did not reduce the costs as predicted, rather it has increased. Neither the principle of “functional areas” has been respected. An improved administrative division remains a near alternative.

*Keywords: Decentralization, self-government, autonomy, reform, European charter, tax, “functional area”.*

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## **Albania and the european tradition in state policies for higher education: Challenges and achievements**

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Higher education in Albania, as in developed countries, is considered a public and good public service, regardless of the form of ownership. Consequently, one of the main goals of the state’s education policy is to preserve the basic principles of this education, such as: quality according to heal standards; equal opportunities, without discrimination

and support for the strata in need; free competition between higher education institutions, academic staff and students; opportunity for everyone on the basis of merit; support the strategic priorities of the country's development through scientific research. Higher education in Albania needs to develop and be competitive in the region and beyond, so the competition between institutions and individuals should be based on it. In this sense, this study focuses on re-conceptualizing the role of responsibility of state structures, allowing the Albanian higher education system to function freely and moving towards a new vision for supporting priorities, building policies for higher education and scientific research in accordance with the country's development conditions; continuing state funding for public education; the support of the underprivileged strata to guarantee the possibility of pursuing higher-level merit studies rather than financial status, guaranteeing the quality standard in every element of the system, hence the state's regulatory role in higher education.

*Keywords: Higher Education Institutions, Bologna Process, European Higher Education Area, education policy, labour market.*

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## Economic and social life in Illyria

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In this paper we will try to highlight some aspects of the economic and social life of the predecessors of the Albanians, the Illyrians, through the data provided by various sources, especially the ancient written sources. Illyrians as one of the oldest entities in the Balkans and Europe have attracted the attention of many Albanian and foreign scholars and have been subject of their studies and archaeological expeditions, intentionally, deepening the recognition of life, cultures, economic development, Illyrian civilization and collecting materials that prove the Illyrian-Albanian continuity.

This study, which analyzes documenting historical data and source materials, use descriptive research method to describe the characteristics of the Illyrians that had lived in a vast territory of the Western Balkans and organized into tribes and during the 4th-4th century BC some of these tribes strengthened their positions and dominated other tribes, creating monarchic state formations such as the Illyrian kingdom, the Dardanian kingdom and the state of Epirus. Despite this seemingly unrestricted tribal organization, they developed a culture that distinguished them from their Greek and Roman neighbours. I also argue that Each of those tribes was characterized by cultural, social, environmental and economic particularities, as a result of their position, location, favorable or disadvantageous factors of relief and other economic factors. In general, the Illyrians engaged in activities such as agriculture, livestock farming, fishing, craftsmanship (ceramics and metals). There are also data that the Illyrians were also treated with medicine.

*Keywords: Illyrians, economy, archeological data, written source.*

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

Chairs: Enkelejda CENAJ & Fatmir ÇOLLAKAJ

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## **Local Safety Measurement System - a proposal to better combat crime, disorder and victimisation in Policing**

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The purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of a new possible approach to the tasks concerning better police efficiency in combatting crime and victimization. Unfortunately, these approaches are not common in Police Services globally, on the contrary seemed rare. How do The Police measure performance in the delivery of Community Policing? How do The Police increase the public's influence in Community Policing? Has any Police Service, any examples of using the public's feedback as a performance indicator for Community policing? No doubt that a lot of initiatives in the area of public influence has been taken throughout the world, especially in the fields of community policing, however there are few systematically done in a long-sighted mindful way. I am going to supplement my hypothesis with concrete police research examples from Sweden last decades and a few illustrations from my work in Albania 2012-2015. Let's start with Sir Robert Peel's principles, the legendary so-called founder of modern policing introduced for almost 200 years ago.

Reading the principles, we can find, at least to my mind, one of the principles if not totally forgotten, never exercised systematically in Police Services today. "The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them." In my modern reading of Peel means such a mandatory statement that Police services have to methodically measure the volume of

crime, disorder and disturbances to the peace in suitable intervals. The working method is tried in both The Swedish Police and the Albanian State Police during the last decade. The main instrument is the analysis of the safety situation in local communities by means of respondents living in the local residential areas. After analysing the results, the Swedish Police and The Albanian State Police developed and tailored methodologies for the community policing work in local communities. The Presentation will show the major obstacles to be successful, the follow-up system with a particular focus on whether these working methods, collaborative structures and new tools actually increase Police efficiency, reduce exposure to crime, boost safety and lift public confidence in Sweden and Albania.

*Keywords: Local Safety, Police, Public, Confidence and trust.*

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## **Translation and cultural adaptation of the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory for use in Albania**

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This paper describes the translation and cultural adaptation of Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI) for use in Albania. The CBI is a public domain questionnaire proposed by Kristensen et al. (2005), that consists of three sub-dimensions. Personal burnout is designed to compare individuals regardless of their occupational status and is defined by the authors as the degree of physical and psychological fatigue and exhaustion that is experienced by the person. Work-related burnout is defined as the degree of physical and psychological fatigue and exhaustion that is perceived by the person as related to his/her work. Client-related burnout is the degree of physical and psychological fatigue and exhaustion that is perceived by the person as related to his/her work with clients. The present study evaluates the translation and adaptation of the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory as an instrument for measuring burnout in an Albanian context. Internationally recognized ten-step guidelines were used. Both forward and back translations were performed. School psychologists and social workers were recruited and cognitive interviews were performed using concurrent thinking aloud protocols, probing techniques and observations of behavior. Although difficulties regarding concepts were found, these issues were solved during the process. The Albanian version contains the same number of items as the original questionnaire, although some of the items required revision.

The study highlights the importance of using guidelines to produce translations and to ensure validity and results. The results indicate that the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory can be used in Albania to measure Burnout.

*Keywords: Burnout, Questionnaire, Translation, Cultural adaptation.*



N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 6811

## The theories of Branko Merxhani about Albania as applied today

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Branko Merxhani is one of the thinkers who represent sociological and philosophical thought Albanian of the 30s. He has left behind many essays, articles, political analysis or scientific studies in which it poses a lot of intellectual discussion of the dilemmas of the time. As you read in the work of Merxhani today, it seems as if nothing has changed since the 1930s, you understand that Albania today is facing the same issues.

This article aims to analyze Branko Merxhani's philosophical and political thought to see what lessons can be learned today after almost a century of it? Are Merxhani's analyzes valid for the political and social reality of today's Albania? Do the media continue as the press in the 1930's, to effectively hide the true nature of real problems?

Merxhani analyzes the ideas of Comte, Durheim, Nix and Bergson to give us the idea that the only the transformation path comes firstly through deep analysis of the past as well as social evolution through the morality of culture.

*Keywords: Branko Merxhani, philosophical-political thinking, Albanian reality, media.*

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## Psychosocial motivations of deviant behavior of juvenile in the city of Durres

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Deviant behavior is defined as conduct against the norms, values, and principles of the social community to which it belongs. The term deviance, therefore, indicates a heterogeneous set of behaviors from aggression to theft, from damage to vandalism. According to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania, the minimum limit for criminal liability is 14 years. For persons aged 14 to 18, the criminal law uses the term "minor". The juvenile deviant behavior is motivated by psychosocial factors, difficult economic conditions but they are also exploited by their family members or close relatives, using the evidence that there are reliefs in the legal punishment for this age



category. This paper investigates the situation of juveniles engaged in deviant behaviors in the city of Durrës, who are subject to punishment in the Penitentiary Institutions and determine the psychosocial motivations of this deviant behavior.

*Keywords: Deviance, juvenile, psychosocial, Criminal Code.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 8411

## **Security of society in front of the triangle: Social Cohesion, Social Capital and Conflict**

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The concept of social cohesion is widely used in academic literature and in international organizations language and it is part of social, political and economic situations. This paper will answer some questions related with the usage and definition of social cohesion. In the second part will see the relation between social cohesion and social capital. In the third part of the paper we will see the linkage between social cohesion and conflict and how do they bring each other. In the last part of the paper we will answer the questions: How can we maintain social cohesion? Which are the conditions and necessary mechanisms to maintain social cohesion?

*Keywords: Social cohesion, society, social capital, conflict.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3211

## **Deviance and Criminology, a social problem in the Albanian family**

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Long ago scholars of social life have paid attention to the problems of society, trying to explain their nature and causes, and find ways and ways to solve them. The emergence of sociology as a new field of study in the early 19th century and its development as a new academic discipline on its own have had and have as their main premise and function the explanation and solution of the problems of society. What problems are considered social problems? What role does sociology play in solving social problems? Every human society proves the stage of development and its citizenship by a set of self-regulating mechanisms of disputes and conflicts that arise in its bosom. The peaceful and harmonious coexistence of members of every society and the ability to resolve any dispute amicably attest to citizenship, not merely in the geographical sense of the word, but in a social

and worldview sense. Crime within the Albanian family is a social phenomenon that is becoming more and more a problematic phenomenon, both because of the increasing size and the consequences it causes. The social problem of crime can not be seen as a personal problem that is not experienced by other individuals besides us. A personal problem may also be a social problem if certain social conditions cause other individuals to experience it as a personal problem. Keywords: Family, crime, deviance

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 9311/2*

## **Supporting innovation, as one of the ways to combat cybercrime**

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This paper is built upon the very old and close relationship of knowledge with power, upon the fact that knowledge always produces power, and its aim is to convey the idea that using knowledge for the right reasons and purposes can be one of the ways to combat crime in general and cybercrime in particular. The main goal behind any criminal enterprise is profit, while profit is also the main goal of any other human enterprise, including the realization of various innovations, inventions, new approaches to existing problems etc. At a global level, the damages caused by cybercrime are huge. For the 2019, they are estimated at about 2 trillion dollars, while they are expected to reach about 6 trillion dollars by 2021. As of now, around the world, the number of e-mails being exchanged every day is at about 145 billion, and 131 billion of those have different criminal intentions. Given this reality and by bringing examples from various worldwide experiences, this paper aims to present management and State support towards innovations as one of the ways to combat cybercrime. It is a well-known fact that, for profoundly economic reasons, innovation is often put to the service of a criminal enterprise, and here the goal is to support innovative new ideas, and making them economically viable to fight crime as well.

**Keywords:** *Supporting innovation, as one of the ways to combat cybercrime.*

**THEMATIC SESSION 12:  
ETHNIC RELATIONS,  
NATIONALISM, HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Chairs: Donik SALLOVA & Diana MONE**

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 6212/2*

**Possibilities of including Roma population  
in society through ecotourism:  
crossborder area Croatia-Hungary**

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This paper presents possibilities of including Roma population in ecotourism from sociological point of view in the cross-border area: Croatia-Hungary. Roma people are to a large extent marginalized in almost all social and public activities, and life conditions of Roma people are worse than average life conditions of the majority of population in both countries. Also, Roma people in economic activities is burdened with strong prejudices as inactive part of population that relies on social transfers from the state and local self-government units.

However, one should not be pleased with current situation, but should think of new ways of including Roma population into community by means of developing economic activities, one of which could be affirmation of Roma culture and identity through rural tourism and ecotourism. In this respect, this paper represents analysis based on quantitative and qualitative research made within the frame of project Ecotop

2: “Life –long learning programmes for increased growth capacity in ecotourism“ wich is implemented in INTERREG V-A Cross-border cooperation programme Hungary-Croatia 2014-2020. about advancing the existing and creating new contents wich could trigger economic and social benefits of Roma people for wider community.

*Keywords: Roma population, Croatia – Hungary, ecotourism, inclusion.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 13412*

## **Ethnic Relations, Nationalism And Human Rights In Nigeria**

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Nigeria is one of the largest countries in Africa both in terms of land mass, population and ethnic composition. By population, the estimated figure is put above one hundred and eighty million people, while the ethnic composition is placed at more than 250 ethnic groups speaking over 500 different languages. The three predominant ethnic groups include the Hausa-Fulani, the Yoruba, and the Igbo who occupy the Northern, Southwestern and South-Eastern regions of the country respectively. However, ethnic relations in the country have but remained tense and tenuous, exhibiting different forms, causes and effects. The outcomes have been a civil war, ethno-religious, political and social crises at different times resulting in millions of lives lost, multibillion dollars worth of destroyed properties, psychological and physical maiming. Families and whole communities have been dislocated, and millions of people made refugees in their own land and nation. This crisis scenario has created steaming agitations for ethno-focused nationalities or countries out of Nigeria. At one time the Hausa-Fulani have agitated for an Arewa Republic; the Yoruba for Oduduwa Republic; and of course the implacable Igbo for Biafra Republic. Even the people of the South-South of Nigeria have continued to moot their desire to have their own Niger Delta Republic. There is also the problem of Human Rights Issues interwoven into the Nigerian Palaver. The aim of this conference paper would be to x-ray and analyze the ethnic relations crises, nationalism and human rights challenges in Nigeria, locating their causes- both remote and immediate, they myriad of effects on the ethnic groups, the individuals or citizens that compose them and on the Nigeria nation perse with regard to national unity, development, economic and social progress, law and order, etc. The paper would adopt extant historical and relevant literature and surveys, interviews or questionnaires to elicit the needed data for the study from which conclusion, suggestions & recommendations would be proffered.

*Keywords: Ethny, relations, Nationalism, Human rights, Ethno-focused.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 15612

## **Respecting Children's Rights – the Fundamental Duties of Educators and Teachers**

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Violence in its entire forms, psychological, verbal and physical, is not rare among pre-school children and primary school ones in the Albanian society. The escalation of violence inevitably brings the escalation of children rights violations. This happens with age groups when children are not yet able to speak and tell what happens out of home, or when they can speak but are not yet able to understand the violence that they are subjected to. The focus group of this study is the students of the department of Pre-School Education and Primary Education at "Aleksander Moisiu" University Durrës. The purpose of this work is to find out the level of knowledge and awareness for the duties and difficulties of the profession that they have chosen. The scientific research is based on quantitative and qualitative methods such as surveys and detailed interviews. The main purpose is to find effective methods of informing and raising the awareness of future teaching staff in their university studies, in order to improve their attitude towards children by respecting all their rights; not as a result of external control, but rather as a result of awareness for the profession that they have chosen, the fragile nature of children and the harmful consequences that violent behavior can be cause in their future life.

***Keywords:** Violence, violation of rights, students, awareness for the profession.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 1012

## **The Failure of Multiethnic Politics in Kosovo**

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The international community intervened to stop ethnic cleansing that Milosevic was committing against Albanians in Kosovo through NATO in the former Yugoslavia, but it was not the intention of this community that after the liberation of Kosovo from Serbia, Kosovo will become an Albanian national state, regardless of the dominant and historical ethnic-cultural homogeneity of Albanians in Kosovo and despite political

ideology outlined by political, intellectual and military elites that fought for the liberation and independence of Kosovo. Since the first day of installation of the UN administration in Kosovo, known as UNMIK, including all the activities of many other international governmental and non-governmental organizations, the basic official policy of all these international mechanisms was the construction of “Kosovar multiethnic society” as a precondition and as a prerequisite for building Kosovo’s multiethnic political entity, which, although not mentioned, it meant the form required in the independent state of Kosovo. Now, 20 years after the end of the war in 1999 and ten years since the declaration of independence of the multiethnic state of Kosovo, Kosovo and Serbia, with the mediation of the European Union and with the support of the United States of America, are moving towards a “Final negotiation”, which will produce a binding agreement (as it is said), which ultimately ends the multiethnic character of the state of Kosovo, for whose nature the International Community had invested so much. After 20 years of UNMIK installation as “Kosovo Multi-Enforcement Mission” Kosovo and Serbia will finally discuss whether Kosovo will be transformed into a second Bosnia in the Balkans with internally divided political units through the Association of Serbian Municipalities; or if the border between Kosovo and Serbia will eventually settle over ethnic lines by making the so-called “border correction” or “territorial exchange” in view of normalizing relations between them on the path to European Union membership. The purpose of this paper is to prove the nature, logic and the wrong aspiration of “Multiethnic Politics of International Community in Kosovo”, the failure of which is still witnessed today when this policy has led and is further leading to the disintegration of Serbs by the political system of the state of Kosovo and their mega-re-enclavization through the Association or the ultimate disengagement from Kosovo in a potential process of ethnic correction of the Kosovo border with Serbia.

*Keywords: State, politics, multiethnic, Albanian, Serb.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 2712/2*

## **Interethnic Relations and Human Rights in the Republic of Macedonia**

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Inter-ethnic relations in the Republic of Macedonia are one of the main pillars for prosperity and stability of the state. The Republic of Macedonia is a multiethnic, multicultural and multiconfessional state. Macedonia has a not so good story of the functioning of inter-ethnic relations, which resulted in inadequate and non-respectful respect for the rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens. In this context, inter-ethnic relations between Macedonians and Albanians as the two largest ethnic groups

are to be perceived in particular, which depend on the fate and future of other smaller ethnic groups.

The non-functioning of interethnic relations in the Republic of Macedonia has influenced a number of factors that have been in the quality of the inhibitors not only of inter-ethnic relations, but also of other social processes as a whole. The factors that have influenced and are still affecting the deterioration of inter-ethnic relations are: the dominant or non-dominant position of ethnic groups, favoring the element of cultural ethnocentrism, especially from the dominant and superior ethnic group, the spread of prejudices and negative ethnic stereotypes, the dysfunction of the educational system that is developed and still works with suspicious and inadequate texts about the time and circumstances in which we live, the dysfunction of other institutions such as the family, economy, politics and culture that have been a generator of tensions in inter-ethnic relations Macedonia, if it wants to have cohesion and functioning of the interethnic relations, and to create economic, political, social and cultural well-being for all, should be separated and distanced from the past, provided that everyone finds himself in the space commonly called Macedonia. With this not only will we have good interethnic relations and better future for all of us, we will also have the rule of law functioning where all ethnic groups and all citizens will feel equal and not marginalized and discriminated.

*Keywords: Interethnic relations, ethnic groups, prejudices and ethnic stereotypes, textbooks, people's rights.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 15712

### **Ethnic Relations in Fier District**

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The first local residents of Fier were farmer families from Myzeqe region, controlled by Kahreman Pashe Vrioni, and some Vlach families that arrived in the region around 1803. Besides the above groups, a small group of bosnians from Rozaja and Novi Pazar together with Kosovo Albanians also settled in the region after ethnic cleansing campaigns from Serbia. For many decades these groups have lived together and have built relationships among them. The focus group of this study are the three ethnic groups that coexist for many years in the territory of Fier district. The scientific study is based on qualitative methods such as observations and detailed interviews. The main purpose is to discover how the ethnic groups have adapted to their new surroundings and to examine their relations with the locals. The results of the work are based on processing



the data collected from the detailed interviews with members of each group (6 per group). Some of the findings show that nowadays the two groups that have arrived later in the region are integrated fully into the society of Fier, so much so that it is difficult for them to be identified by their origin. The relations between the group of Vlachs and Myzeqe residents intensified with time through marriages because of the same religious beliefs. Even though nowadays the Bosnian group is not identified as “foreigners” or “newcomers” they are concentrated in certain villages, and being smaller in number has led to them staying separated, with their relations to other groups being just friendly and as neighbors for many years. The marriages with locals were not common in the beginning because of the differences in religious beliefs. Nowadays none of the groups mind the religious, ethnic or cultural differences and they have very good relations among them as residents of the same region.

*Keywords: Locals, vlachs, bosnians, ethnic relations, origin.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 0913*

## **Consumer on distance contracts**

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This paper examines the distance contracts, as one of the newest forms of contract linking, which has come as a result of technology development and rapid human interaction. This development, in addition to convenience goods, carries with it and problems in defining terms and adjusting consumer rights legislation. The paper treats the definition of consumer rights and the comparison of this term with other regional and European Union legislation. Understand these new contracts that are increasingly being used today and in the future. Part of the work is the legislation of the European Union countries that are absolutely a lot of steps ahead of us in adapting their legislation and which have established a solid basis and create development policies for the coming years. In addition to the European legislation are referred to regional ones with the purpose of properly comparing and adapting them. The paper concludes that there is a need for greater engagement and greater work on the part of the government in adapting, implementing and raising public awareness of this type or new form of contract signing, which for its very own reasons is something new and much information the few around them bring a huge gap and a delayed absorption of their meaning.

*Keywords: Customer, distance contract, consumer rights*

**THEMATIC SESSION 13:**  
**ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMY**  
**AND DEVELOPMENT,**  
**TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

Chairs: Ela GOLEMI, Shaip BYTYQI & Qerim SELIMI

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 3013*

**The Role of Operations Management  
on Competition at  
Wood Production Businesses**

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The purpose of this paper is to introduce issues that may induce the advancement of operation management concepts through the processes at the private businesses of the wood industry in Kosovo. There is put forward the following hypothesis: Production enterprises need to improve the operations management. To analyse this hypothesis is used the qualitative method. Empiric analyse is supported on the data from primary sources gathered through questionnaire and from the secondary sources.

At the selected enterprises are analysed the following operation aspects: supply chain, production process, warehouse, distribution, sale, quality management and marketing. Based on of the findings it is ascertained that the enterprises develop their activity mainly in Kosovo, but some of them break even and export their products outside the country. The activities of operation management are mainly focused on an operational level. In order to achieve higher productivity and competition in the market, the enterprises must have the production and marketing plan.

**Keywords:** *Operations, management, supply chain, production, wood, enterprise.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 6013

## **Determinants of export in transition economies: evidence from Western Balkan region**

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The paper seeks to analyse the key determinants of export in transition economies of Western Balkan (WB-6). Here we use the Gravity model to estimate impact of the key variables in export flows for the period 2000-2015. The Poisson Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood (PPML) estimator is used for stepwise estimations of the augmented gravity model, including effects of income differential, Remittances, exchange rate and price stability, trade liberalization, institutional distance and infrastructure. In the last part of this paper we estimate the export potential for the region. Results suggest that export flow increases with increasing economic size, revealing higher impact of importer's absorbing potential comparatively to exporter's productive potential. On the other hand, growth in domestic demand, resulting from increase in population, leads to reduction of export. Moreover, exports are determined by low transportation costs (distance), adjacency proximity (sharing common border) and linguistic similarities. Diaspora residing in the importing countries facilitates export flows. Results of this paper reveal that exchange rate variability has a positive impact, while bilateral institutional distance has diminishing effects on exports.

*Keywords: Exports, Gravity model, Western Balkan.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 14413/2

## **Creative City and Space Marketing**

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Recent years term Creative City is becoming a trend in tourism literature, but the main question is how it is correlated it with space marketing? This is the challenge which our paper is trying to explain. In fact, a large number of authors are focused on creativity and how it is helping sustainable developments in different countries, many of them are explaining how it helps tourism developments and urban developments. As, we wrote above the main challenge is finding a correlation among all of them and space marketing. In our paper, we are explaining theoretical part and provide examples which we have to take in

order to get the best from international practice in development of our cities, touristic sites and in general in urban developments. Conclusions of the paper will serve as milestone not only for academics, but also for policymakers in implementing them in practice.

**Keywords:** *Creativity, creative city, marketing, space, urban development, space marketing, creative class.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 15013

## Village development related to the economic development of the country

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There is a project regarding the development of some villages in Albania. I will try to study the relationship that exists between village's development and the development of the country's economy. The methodology to be used in this paper is based on demographic data, on the available workforce and on the natural and artificial resources that these countries have. On the other hand, this paper will explore the opportunities offered by the donors and the government with regard to meeting the financial needs. Macroeconomic and demographic variables will be processed with quantitative and qualitative methods in order to detect the relationship that exists between them. The introduction of other variables such as the number of employees and the improvement of infrastructure will be studied in terms of the impact they have on economic growth and the improvement of social life. In this study, about ten villages were considered. They are mainly from Middle and South Albania. At the end of the study will come up with some recommendations if it is of high economic interest in investment in these villages together or in some of them yes and in some others not. Suggestions will be based on the link between cost and profit in economic terms.

**Keywords:** *Economic development, natural resources, labor force, tourism, migration.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 13113

## The impact of Social Media on Innovation

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Different research on the development of innovations has gradually shifted their focus to how these developments and innovations are driven by a particular social network. In this study we will look into the literature in a critical way. We will argue that the development and growth of an innovation in social networks takes shape from the network structure. Relying on the field of industrial organization, we describe these

researches for innovation development as the effect of the social networking structure on innovation performance. Consequently, the characteristics of the social networking structure should be included in the research for the development of new products and management decisions in the field of marketing such as the market targeting for the new product. In a critical way, we see how the social network structure affects the performance of the innovation market. More detailed, we will discuss all the characteristics of a social network (such as distribution, grouping, etc.); the characteristics of the relationship between the parties to the members of the network (the binding force and insistence); the characteristics of the individual that is inside (ie the pattern of leadership or sensitivity), and the characteristics of individuals based on local positions (as close to the center etc)

In conclusion, we find that growth is especially effective in social networks that have 3 C-s: (1) Cohesion (Strong impact among its members), Connection (good number of connection), and Conciseness. Also, shortages of current knowledge are identified. In the end the implications of managerial decision-making are discussed.

*Keywords: Social network, Innovation, growth, characteristic, new product.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 14513/4*

## **The amount of total proteins in hemolymph and hepatopancreas of vineyard snail *Helix pomatia* in the city of Mitrovica**

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The purpose of this research is the effect of environmental pollution, 18 years after the closure of the “Trepca” combine in the amount of total proteins in the hemolymph and hepatopancreas of vineyard snail (*Helix pomatia*) of the city of Mitrovica. In this region, has worked the lead and zinc smelter of Trepca Combine that has affected that the city of Mitrovica to be a polluted city, not only in Kosovo but also wider. By the year 2000 this combine was closed but the consequences of this pollution still have a negative impact on the environment. There are analyzed 20 individuals for each group. The amount of proteins was analyzed by the Lowry method. The results show that the amount of hemolymph and hepatopancreas proteins in the city of Mitrovica is at significant level

( $P < 0.01$ ) lower than the control group (village Vermice 20 km from Mitrovica). Based on these results, it is stated that the environmental pollution is still present although the lead and zinc smelter does not work anymore.

*Keywords: Vineyard snail, hemolymph, hepatopancreas, total proteins, lead and zinc smelter.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 4913

## **Sustainability of water policy, social and environmental impact in agriculture sector: case study in four European countries**

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This paper aims to provide a proposal for discussion on sustainability of water policies, social and the environmental impact in Agriculture sector in four European countries (Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain). These countries are reforming in continuity their water policies and adopting a good management and sustainable use of water in agriculture, including the social participation and adaptation for achieving a good ecological status. This study would like to analyse and try to understand the participation and adaptation of measures taken by international decision makers on water policies and their social impact. An important role will have the community assets of farmer's on adaptation the strategies including the social and the environmental consequences and proposing a good management of water resource in agriculture sector.

*Keywords: Sustainability, water management in agriculture, climatic change, water framework directive, social and environment impact.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 6713/3

## **Ecological efficiency, use of rainwater in buildings**

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Water is one of the important elements of the life process, without which we can not have the existence of mankind. Due to the fall in the amount of water resources,

referred to the monthly Climate Bulletin over the years, it is necessary to save and manage these resources, or to use alternative sources one of which is also rainwater. Rainwater is the result of atmospheric rainfall. Its use is entirely possible for domestic and industrial use, due to the quality of rainwater. Changes in climate conditions in recent years have led to an increase in the amount of atmospheric rainfall. The use of rainwater requires the implementation of environmental technologies that contribute to the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of human life. In this article we have brought the previous and present experiences of using rainwater in individual Gjirokastra homes. This is accomplished through the construction of the perfect system of roof construction, the sealing of this water, its deposition into reservoirs built under the ground. This water reservoir will serve two purposes for collecting water for family use as well as for updating building in the summer. The collected atmospheric water circulation system is a highly ecological and economically efficient system.

This article aims to contribute to a better understanding of the potential of a rainwater collection system and its recycling in individual, reproducible use in the rural and urban context.

*Keywords: Rainwater, collection system, recycling system.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 7213

## **The perspective of demands for day trip and weekend trip tourism in the context of perspective policy of transport**

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The perspective of demands for day trip and weekend trip tourism in the context of perspective policy of transport. Albania is a small country with an unequal distribution of population and economic development. On the contrary, tourist offer is widely spread. Daily or weekandly tourist destinations are growing continuously regarding recent road construction. Due to the large number vehicles, these roads are overloaded and it is centered on the axis between Tirana and Durrës cities, as well as in its extension in north to Milot and in south to Rogozhina town. The delays of the vehicles are directly affecting the time of the tourism movement. It should be emphasized that the Tirana - Durrës axis is the area of the richest markets and the greatest tourist potential of the country. The area between Milot and Rogozhina has the most intensive movement. The improvement of transport will enhance the problems related to environmental pollution, heavy traffic and reduction of operating costs of vehicles. The best way to solve this problem is the renewal of rail transport, which line extends parallel to the road axes of this area. The development of the railway would take passengers and goods from the road axes and throw them on the railway. It would significantly reduce the movement of vehicles and free the roads to meet the demand for tourist movement.

*Keywords: Tourist destination, intensive area, environmental costs.*



N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 8013

**The legal accordance in the Republic of Macedonia  
for the financial reporting with international standards  
in small and medieme**

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The role of the financial evidence in the business of the economic subject has a special importance as it prepares the financial reports, which are used by the economic subjects for financial communication, especially with the users out of the organization. The International Accounting Standards (IAS) are generally aimed to facilitate the comparison of financial reports that are conducted and published by economic subjects within a country or in the international level. Without the accordance of laws and these standards, the comparison of the financial statements would be impossible or very difficult, for the different practices in different countries.

In the Republic of Macedonia many important rules have been brought along about the accounting evidence which direct it towards uniformity, unification of accounting evidence and accounting reporting. Even after the implementation of the NS, for the financial statements of SME, we can realize that in this field the standards implemented in Macedonia are not in complete accordance with the IAS, something that the compilers of NS should take into consideration and eliminate the differences.

*Keywords: Financial Statements, Financial Reporting, International Accounting Standards.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 13813/2

**General review of the albanian financial market related  
to the non performing loans (NPL)**

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The Albanian financial and banking system has witnessed profound transformations in the last two decades. Its modern development started with the fall of communism, and continued with the privatisation of state-owned operating banks and the restructuring of the banking sector, and the further liberalisation of the financial services sector. The privatisation in 2004 of the largest bank in the country (formerly the Savings Bank, today Raiffeisen Bank), marks the greatest qualitative step forward for the Albanian

banking system. Today the banking sector counts 15 private banks (the majority of them foreign-owned) and is regarded as the dominant sector in the Albanian financial system, accounting for 90.8% of the total financial system's assets. However, in Albania the loans did not perform well compared to the other Western Balkans countries. The main drivers of the bad loans were: rapid credit, questionable quality, followed from the financial liberalization and the creation of the private banking system. To continue the trend, faults in supervision, especially in terms of credit risk management from the banking system, the reduction of the country's economic growth below potential after 2009 and especially during 2012-2015. Just the last factor was estimated to have had an impact around 50% in the NPL ratios. Narrative results of this paper reveal the measures and the ways to deal with these phenomena, while legal constraints have the base effects on it.

*Keywords: Non-performing loans (NPL), Banks, Albania, Western Balkan.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 6213/2*

### **Financial intermediaries in the privatization process in Albania**

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Privatization in Albania can be a powerful tool for promotion and capital market development, but Albanian officials claim that the Tirana Stock Exchange development stage can not cope or adapt to privatization through public offering. They may think that only the large stock exchanges we see on TV or read somewhere can afford this process, but experience has shown that there are other small scholarships in the world that do not function as US scholarships but function well and serve the economies of them efficiently.

Privatization is a fundamental political process that changes the role of the state in the economy as well as in the society as a whole. Because of this dimension, it can be associated with difficulties, which in any case are characteristic of substantial socio-economic changes. Experience shows that privatization should not be accepted as a solution to all economic problems and that the state should not own any enterprise. It should be noted that each country has at least some state-owned enterprises in some indispensable sectors. Basic services such as energy, water and other communal services are an example to support the public sector concept. The privatization debate is a broad-based political debate. The implementation of the privatization process requires a lot of political attention and courage.

*Keywords: Privatization, financial intermediaries, transition, economy.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 16313

## The public debt in the macroeconomic framework of Albania

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The public debt is one of the most important indicators of the macroeconomic framework of every country. It is a key factor for the sustainability of public finances, too. The usually method for the public debt measuring is the ratio in percentage of the total debt (stock) toward the GDP. In the Treaty of Maastricht (1992) was approved the criteria that every EU country must to keep the level of public debt to 60 % of GDP. The Albanian governments have programmed to hold in control the level of the public debt but without success. The public debt in the government program for 2009-2013 was predicted 50 % of GDP, but in 2013 this level was 65.5 %. In the program for 2013-2017 was foreseen a decreasing, but in 2017, the level of public debt was 70.1% of GDP. This level is more high that in the other countries of Western Balkans. These data shows for the ineffective policies in the past, especially to carry out public investment in advance by private businesses. In June 2016, the Parliament approved changes in the law on budget management by which, the government obligated to decrease the public debt to 60 % of GDP till 2019, with intention to achieve 45 % in the long-term. This is a proper economic policy but very difficult to achieve during this period.

*Keywords: Public debt; Domestic d foreign debt; GDP; Revenues and expenditures; Albania; Western Balkans; EU.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 7413/3

## “Plus ça change, plus c’est la même chose”: a close look at Strategic Environmental Assessment reports of General Local Plans in Albania

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The administrative reform in Albania aims to empower the new municipalities by enhancing their capacities to provide high quality and timely services to citizens and increasing the efficiency of local government’s resource management. One of the main

challenges, following the 2014's reform, remains territorial planning. Therefore, the Government of Albania assisted the newly established Municipalities to develop General Local Plans (GLP), which are guiding documents that will serve as a "local constitution" for the next 15 years. The result of this process are GLPs prepared for 42 municipalities. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an integral part of the GLP, aiming to ensure that environmental and possibly other sustainability aspects are considered effectively in policy, plan and programme (PPP) making. In light of the scarcity of data exploring the SEA reports for GLP, based on a desk research, this paper attempts to provide a comparative overview of SEA reports in 24 selected municipalities. The aim was to unveil potential implementation pitfalls, obstacles as well as uncertainties. The municipalities were selected to cover a wide range of geographical locations, population size and economic conditions. Although preparation of SEA for territorial planning in Albania is in its first steps, the study revealed that all teams put serious efforts. In addition, all SEA call for impact mitigation and have planned monitoring which serves to ascertain that the adopted strategic action is well implemented and that no unforeseen impacts have ensued. However, a lack of hierarchy of alternatives is evident and most of the monitoring plans lack details.

*Keywords: Environment, Impact, Municipality, Overview, Territorial planning.*

# THEMATIC SESSION 14: SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Chairs: Ilir KEKAJ & Muzafer SHALA

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 12714*

## Albanian Language Analysis through NetHeatMap software

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Language analysis is a special field in which language professionals and other researchers are involved. To do language analysis, we firstly need to know and understand that language, know the background and language history, be familiar with grammar and all other rules that characterize and apply to that language. Doing my research on language analysis, I've found online an interesting way of language analysis, which analyses given words by splitting them in pairs of letters and then calculating frequency of usage of all possible pairs. To contribute in this area, I have created unique software which graphically presents two dimensional matrixes of letters combinations of analyzed words. As addition to this software, I've also created separate software which processes words (does the splitting) by proposed method. After processing (splitting) words, software generates an array of letter pairs, calculates usage frequency and saves that array for later use. As the last step of language analysis through this software is representation of letter pairs usage frequency by 'heat map' graphical method, through which language researcher can immediately see in the unique way characteristics of analyzed language. In this paper, I will elaborate in details about this analysis method and NetHeatMap software.

I believe that using this type of analysis, language researchers can come to interesting results and even new findings about language characteristics, specific author's styles and even do language or author's cross reference analysis.

**Keywords:** *Text analysis, Albanian language, Albanian words, Cross Reference, Statistics.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 5914

## Counter-induction as methodological novel, creativity approach

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The topic of this paper will be the counter-induction approach, aiming the argumentation that the implementation of this method has an essential non-dogmatic dimension, and a creativity power in achieving knowledge. Usually the methods are defined as an approach that includes the manners, the ways, the rules, the basic procedures (Lekë Sokoli) through which a scientific research is carried out. Despite disagreements and diametrically opposed claims, no method is more scientific than the other (Steven Eric Krauss). Scientific methods generally have their own limits beyond which they cannot go and this gives them both the creative as well as dogmatic character. Different methods, when used as scientific instruments in various researches, usually unintentionally, produce raw materials (finding such as singular theories, hypothesis as well as facts, data etc.) as a surplus material that does not enter anything in the research service or is eliminated from the respective research approach. Such findings are considered and treated as “anomaly” (Thomas Kuhn & Imre Lakatos).

In such a context, the counter-inductive method (Paul Feyerabend) can come into play. So where does its singularity stand? The aforementioned anomalies may be the starting point for the counter-inductive approach (Paul Feyerabend). Any findings that cannot be included in the respective methodical framework, being considered as out of the theoretical concept, through the counter-inductive approach may become the focus of a team of scientists in a future research. It is so argued that the counter-inductive approach, drawing attention to what is considered as “anomaly” in a context, opens up prospects for reaching new scientific knowledge. In this sense, also as a creative and novel methodological approach, it goes beyond the dogmatic boundaries of each method.

**Keywords:** *The counter-inductive method, Feyerabend, anomaly, non-dogmatic, novelty, methodological creativity.*

N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 2114/2

## Perceptions towards the provision of public services in electronic form in the city of Tirana

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In the last decade, electronic services have become a reality for Albania as well. In 2012, the first e-government project, the e-Albania portal, was launched, which provides a range of public services in the field of health, taxation, customs, civil status and so on. The overall level of use is still below desired levels despite lobbying. The purpose of this paper is to present a complete picture of the perceptions that exist regarding electronic services in the city of Tirana. The research method used in this study is the mixed method. Research instruments are semi-structured interviews with service system professionals and a questionnaire that was completed by the citizens of Tirana. Citizens and the specialists themselves believe that electronic services save time and reduce delays, are fast, cost less, reduce the distances between government and citizens located in and out of Albania and so on. The biggest challenge remains access to technology, which is essential for getting services as well as eradicating the "connectivity" of citizens with traditional patterns of service delivery. In this context, it is recommended to find alternative ways to guide citizens in the provision of electronic services.

**Keywords:** *Electronic service, electronic governance, perceptions, e-albania.*



# THEMATIC SESSION 15:

## STUDENT'S SECTION

Chair: Blerina XHAKOLLI

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*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 14215*

### The transformation of the mother's role on children's education in Kosovo

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Even though after birth, the child lives outside the mother's body, he still remains dependent on her, the mother is warmth and food for her. Unfortunately, her role in the Albanian patriarchal family was negligible. In our long-standing tradition, the role of the mother was limited to the domestic and family obligations, such as cleanliness, health, etc., and it prevented action and creation in the development of personality in other areas of life. Central role in the family is giving to the mother only by the nuclear family, because her personality, educational level and her pedagogical culture depend to a great extent on the success of her children's education.

The still unresolved traces of Albanian tradition in terms of mother's role in child education are the reasons I want to address this topic. Elaboration helps us to become more familiar with the role that mother once and today has as a family personality. It is important to know the mother's traditional roles in child education so that measures are taken to change that role and to raise emancipate the mother for the benefit of, not only the children, but also to favor our entire society.

With this topic I intend to highlight the function and importance of the mother at different times in the field of education of her offspring. The treatment of this topic is characterized by a special way of literature elaboration and detailed research, which as a nucleus has education.

The research will be conducted through structured unanimous interviewing of 15 elderly women and 15 new women. Trying to compare the role of the Kosovar mother

in the education of children, between traditional times and contemporary times. Other methods used in this study are descriptive, comparative and analytical methods.

*Keywords: Mother, role, education, child, tradition, contemporary.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 12415*

## **The strategy of motivating interventions on the contribution of young people in Albania**

**Borana KACI**

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Hypothesis: the impact of motivation on the future of young people. Purpose: to find a motivational strategy to influence young people in their orientation towards creative professional employment. From getting historical data using the inductive and dialectical method, we came to the conclusion that lack of motivation is often the cause of non-professional achievement among young people, this is best evidenced by the fact of their employment in casinos, probasts or girls in live music, or in extreme cases find these lucky gaming fast. Given this, we connect to the future of the country where the degradation of society leads to the degradation of a nation. Given the fact that our national hero is a passport of Albania in the world, a nation of ours would be more active if the figure of the hero and an inspiration for motivation, progress and prosperity and to be the main actor for the motivation of young people. In 1863, the Polish king addressed his soldiers to fight as the Scanderbeg fought against the Ottomans. Scanderbeg's acquisition as a motivational character has continued in prominent figures around the world, even appearing in the poem, in the sonnet and theatrical performance, as a point of motivation for the European peoples in various wars. Even Voltaire himself has expressed for Scanderbeg that: If Byzantium had Skanderbeg as an emperor, that empire would not be extinguished.

*Keywords: Intervention, Motivation, Strategy, Professionals, Prosperity.*

*N° 2018 Mitrovica Int. Conf. 14115*

## **Educational Reflections through Albanian History between Rifles and Pen**

**Ilaz HAJRA**

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(student)*

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The history of nations in general, as well as the Albanian nation in particular, almost all of its flow has been described with two key elements which despite the fact that they are the opposite and we know that two opposites do not join but they stay apart from

each other. But, in our case, it is as interesting and specific because our past consists of two themes, they are rifles and pens. This does not end here, but develops and evolves further, when exactly those people and personalities, which are specified with the skill of using the rifle, fed by the bravery, the same were those who qualified with the possession of the art of pen inspired by knowledge.

The union of these two things from Albanians in the historical context which in the first view are contradictory to each other makes me curious to trace and choose as a thematic treatment. I am convinced that such a treatment is very unusual, in addition to this I think the evolving of this topic is quite important, because the story is not only informed about the events that have characterized a certain era, period or phrase time in the distant past or even close. But what we really need is the educational lessons we take from our past, whether good or bad, so that we do not repeat the mistakes and cultivate the good things constantly, promoting as values of the past in the context of contemporary and modern dynamics when values are becoming anti value and conversely. So, the entire Albanian history shrinks only in two words of rifle and pen, nothing more.

The subject in question aims to bring educational reflections from the history of the Albanian people that I believe will be creative and interesting not only for the participants in the Conference but also for all Albanians. This treatment is of a different nature and elaborated from a different perspective than we have been taught to hear so far, especially this feature also makes the work itself special, because we are tired of the stark historical perspective, taking more with details, rather than the essence of its history, which is education.

*Keywords: Rifles, pen, history, Albanians, education.*

# VI. CALL FOR PAPERS: NEXT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

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<http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/calls-for-papers;>  
<https://www.sociology.al/en/conferences/call-papers;>

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### International Conference “Social institutions in Contemporary Society” [Education, Family, and Religion...]

#### **Organizers:**

University Aleksander Moisiu of Durrës, Albania (UAMD)

Other universities and international partners: to be confirmed before 30 April 2019  
(See, Call for Bids; [www.sociology.al](http://www.sociology.al))

with:

Albanian Sociological Association, ALBSA - Albanian Institute of Sociology, AIS  
(14<sup>th</sup> Annual International Conference)

&

International Sociological Association (ISA), respectively with:

Research Committee of Education (RC04)

Research Committee of Family (RC06)

Research Committee of Religion (RC22)

(<https://www.isa-sociology.org/en/research-networks/research-committees>)

#### **Place & Time:**

University Aleksander Moisiu of Durrës, Albania: New Campus  
15-16 November 2019

#### **Deadlines:**

Deadline for Abstracts submission: 10 October 2019; 24.00 GMT

Deadline for Special and Joint Sessions: 30 August 2019; 24.00 GMT

**Conference themes:**

- I. Central Theme: "Social institutions in Contemporary Society: Education, Family, and Religion"
- II. Other themes by 15 Thematic Sections:
  - 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 Behavior 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 and Development
  - TS 14: Science, Technology and Innovation
  - TS 15: Student's Section

**Conference program include**

Opening Ceremony, Plenary Session, and Welcome Address  
 Special and Joint Sessions  
 Keynote Speakers  
 Parallel Thematic Sessions (TS01-15)  
 Other activities

**Registration fee:**

Unable to cover the costs of the conference with sponsorship, a participation fee will be applied, with a small differentiation to the category of countries.

The fee of participation, by the Category of the Countries:

Categories of the Countries	Fee of Participation
Category A: High Income	70 Euro
Category B: Upper middle income	50 Euro
Category C: Low income	30 Euro
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Categories of the Countries: The World Bank, <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/">www.worldbank.org/</a> ; Or: <a href="http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/membership/table-of-economics-by-category/">http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/membership/table-of-economics-by-category/</a>	

**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); ISSN 2309-3471 (Online)]

**How to present a paper?**

1. Choose the Session (Thematic Sections: ST01 – ST15) to which you wish to participate;
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3. Wait for the confirmation of abstract receipt; those who do not receive confirmation within 10 days should contact the secretary of the conference: [conference@sociology.al](mailto:conference@sociology.al);
4. Wait for the Acceptance Letter;
5. Contact with Secretary of the conference for the registration procedures;
6. Take the confirmation of the registration.

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Matilda LIKAJ, Department of Sociology, FE-UAMD

Elda KUTROLLI, Albanian Institute of Sociology (AIS)

E-mail: [durres.conf2019@gmail.com](mailto:durres.conf2019@gmail.com)

E-mail: [conference@sociology.al](mailto:conference@sociology.al);

We are looking forward to meeting you in Durres, Albanian in November 2019!

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